

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

the frontline in our Nation's war against terrorism, and the men and women of the United States Customs Service 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 continued dedication of the men and women assigned to the United States Custom Service, New York operations;

(2) recognizes the critical importance of the United States Customs Service on the frontline of our national security efforts; and

(3) supports providing the necessary resources to ensure the full operation of the United States Customs Service, New York operations, and that of Customs nationwide.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER).

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 385. I commend the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ISTOOK) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for their leadership in bringing this special legislation before the House of Representatives, as well as their strong support for all Federal employees.

This resolution honors the men and women of the United States Customs Service for their dedication and bravery, not only for their heroic actions on and following September 11, but for their daily work to protect our country from terrorism. In fact, I would note that Customs Service employees were responsible for capturing a terrorist now known as the "Millennium Bomber" carrying bomb material on December 14, 1999, at the Canadian border in Washington State. The suspect who had plans to set off a bomb in Seattle remains in custody in Los Angeles.

The offices of the Customs Service were destroyed at 6 World Trade Center, but the Customs Service employees ensured that no one was left behind in the shaky building until every worker was accounted for, 760 employees in all.

In the days following September 11, the Customs Service workers proved their dedication to their fellow co-workers and to our country by volunteering to sift through debris to find evidence of the crime, mementos of lost coworkers, and human remains so that loved ones might know the final resting place of their family members.

Recovery workers have continued their dedicated efforts by work at the Fresh Kils dump on Staten Island, continuing the process of sorting tons of debris. In fact, over 1.5 million tons of debris has been sorted by Customs Service volunteers alone. Customs Service volunteers searched in coordination with the New York Police Department and the FBI, using only garden rakes and their own hands. Almost

all of these volunteers have never done disaster or recovery work before, but feel that it is their duty and an honor to continue the process of searching for victims.

Even the search dogs give up when they can find no survivors. However, Customs employees continue their dedicated search, and for this we honor them today. In the words of one dedicated volunteer, "It isn't often that you have a chance to work at something that means so much."

Madam Speaker, our hearts go out to the victims of terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 and their families. Just as we have seen with these Customs Service employees in New York City, we have seen how the average American can support their country; and time and time again on the day of those terrorist attacks and after, we have seen how the average American can become a hero serving the American people.

Let us join together today recognizing and honoring the men and women of the United States Customs Service, those workers located at World Trade Center 6.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise along with my colleague from Illinois and salute our workers in the Customs Service who have worked so valiantly, and have tired in many cases, but continue to stand strong in support of security for Americans here and abroad.

I rise in support of H. Res. 385, which honors the heroic acts of our men and women assigned to the United States Customs Service in New York City, and the operations that have been there for quite some time, not only during the attack on September 11, but immediately following the attacks, and they continue to this day with their service.

This resolution recognizes the critical importance Customs employees play as our front line of security. Too often we forget that before that problem, that terror enters our country, it is the people of the Customs Service who are there to make sure it does not come in.

We must continue to provide the New York Customs employees with the resources they need to continue full and effective operations in protecting Americans. I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ISTOOK) of the Committee on Appropriations for their leadership in bringing this resolution to the House floor for approval.

The Customs Service was struck directly by the attacks of September 11. The Customs building, which was located at 6 World Trade Center, and which served as a headquarters for much of the Customs Service's northeast operations, was struck dramatically. It was completely destroyed. All

of the offices were affected. Debris from the Twin Towers completely destroyed the offices of the Customs Service.

Fortunately, or miraculously, all 800 of the Customs Service employees escaped unharmed, 760 employees who worked there permanently, and 40 who were there for meetings. Not one died. Within an hour of the terrorist attacks, the Customs Service placed all of its personnel and facilities on a Level 1 Alert, which of course means enhanced security and questioning of those who are entering the U.S. is put on even greater status, and it also calls for increased inspections of travelers and goods at every port of entry.

Because of the continuing terrorist threat, as of today, the Customs Service remains at Level 1 Alert status. What does that mean? Well, it could mean 12- to 16-hour days. It means virtually all nonemergency leave has been canceled. It means overtime for inspectors tripled, and in some cases, many Customs employees have been temporarily transferred outside of their area to places and assignments such as at our northern border, far away from their families. Many of our Customs employees are still displaced. Within hours of the attack, Customs New York employees set up temporary operation centers at nearby JFK Airport. They are still there. There are many of our Customs employees in New Jersey at Port Elizabeth.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to provide the support for Customs Service to reestablish its full presence in New York City. If the brave men and women of the Customs Service refused to cower from the challenges which they faced on September 11, we should be willing to help them return to Manhattan where they will again rise to the challenge.

Madam Speaker, our Customs Service personnel, day in and day out, have fought against violence, against terrorism, not just on September 11, but I can recall in December of 1999, it was a Customs inspector who apprehended Ahmed Ressay, a suspected terrorist who was captured at Port Angeles, Washington, and apparently had planned to bomb a terminal at Los Angeles International Airport in my city of Los Angeles in late 1999.

On October 30, 2001, we lost a Customs inspector in the line of duty in Louisiana. A U.S. Customs inspector, Thomas Murray, a 31-year veteran, entered a freighter, but never came out. Apparently, he succumbed to toxin fumes in the hold of the vessel. I offer condolences to his wife and children, his parents and his brothers, and I thank him for giving his life in the service of his country. That is the life of a Customs Service officer. That is what we stand today honoring. We continue to do so because they will not stop.

Madam Speaker, it is great that we are here today recognizing the work of the Customs Service personnel. I am

pleased that both the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ISTOOK) have taken the time to recognize them today.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WELLER. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ISTOOK), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government, a strong advocate for the Customs Service.

Mr. ISTOOK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend and to thank the employees of the United States Customs Service in New York City. These dedicated men and women give new meaning to the term public service. On behalf of all Americans, this resolution says to them, thank you for your steadfast work following the terrorist attacks of last September, steadfast work that continues this day, as it has every day since September 11.

Like a number of other Federal law enforcement agencies, Customs had its principal office in 6 World Trade Center. Thanks to lessons learned from the previous bombing several years prior, they had updated and practiced their evacuation plans. That is fortunate because in large part due to this, none of the more than 750 Customs employees that were there were seriously injured, and none were killed.

However, the emotional pain was very real with them, as with all of America. It continues to this day. Yet these Customs employees more than rose to the occasion. In addition to assisting in the broader search and rescue efforts at the World Trade Center, these men and women were quickly engaged in the investigative efforts to find the responsible parties, and to guard against any additional attacks.

At a time when many Americans were still too stunned or too frightened to leave their homes, these brave officers of the Customs Service continued their role as America's front line on our borders. In fact, many officers worked through the night of September 11. Commercial operations that are so vital to America's economy, involving billions of dollars of trade every day, involving millions of American jobs, these commercial operations were quickly restored, consistent with the security that must exist at our borders.

Special agents immediately joined with fellow law enforcement officers to pursue every lead, and the New York Customs Service laboratory was up and running in temporary quarters less than a week later after the loss of their regular office space.

Today the New York Customs family is scattered through five offices, rather than being combined to one. Commutes are longer, the hours are longer, the time away from the family is greater, and the worries, of course, are many. I want each of the men and women there to know that we understand, as best as anyone not in there with them on a

day-to-day basis can understand, the enormous challenges that they face. We are grateful for their efforts to carry on the very important work that they do for America.

Throughout the country, as in New York, Customs continues on Level 1 Alert. Across the northern border, along the southwest border, at our seaports and our airports, at investigative offices and elsewhere, including overseas, the men and women of Customs stand watch 24 hours a day. Overtime numbers are up. That means time with family, time with friends, time on personal pursuits are down. Stress levels continue to be high, yet the need for careful consideration of each entering person, each item that enters the United States as part of goods and cargoes, the need for careful consideration of each of them has never been higher. The execution in their job has never been better.

Since 1789, Customs has been an integral part of our government. It is America's oldest law enforcement agency. Customs has had many proud moments, but perhaps none more significant than in the past 7 months. The dedication of these men and women reminds me of President Bush's comments last fall in which he thanked all Federal workers. As he stated, "Public service is not simply a noble profession, it is an honorable life. Your service to your country makes the ideal of America a daily, living reality. History has never known a Nation of such strengths and compassion, honor and ideals. Your work and selfless commitment are vital. On behalf of not only a grateful Nation but a world in need of America, thank you."

To these words of President Bush, I join my words of thanks as I know these words are also joined by every Member of this body. I urge all of my colleagues to join in paying special tribute to the remarkable dedication of Customs agents, inspectors and other personnel in New York. Their service, from the most junior employees to the most senior managers, exemplifies the best of our Nation.

Madam Speaker, we recognize their service, and I am thankful for this opportunity to extend that recognition.

□ 1445

Mr. BECERRA. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA), for yielding me this time; I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER) for facilitating the movement of this resolution to the floor in a timely fashion. And I say to Chairman ISTOOK, I am pleased to join with him in the sponsorship of this resolution.

Madam Speaker, the United States Customs Service has a long and proud

history that dates back over 200 years. It was at its outset, of course, our principal funding agency. It is now one of our principal trade facilitation agencies and law enforcement agencies. To most of us, they are the men and women in blue uniform that process us through international ports of entry. But they do so very much more. With nearly 20,000 employees, the Customs Service collects \$22 billion in revenue each year, it prohibits illegal drugs from crossing our borders, it enforces against illegal trade practices, and prevents individuals with destructive intentions from entering our country, as the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA) has cited in his own remarks.

The men and women of the Customs Service are truly on the front line in the war on terrorism. Madam Speaker, the President has correctly said that we ought to recognize those on the front line, in Afghanistan, in Bosnia, in so many other parts of the world; but these men and women are as truly on the front line as those in the services of our Armed Forces. These men and women are in some respects the first line of defense against terrorism coming in from without.

Madam Speaker, I join in the strong support of this resolution to honor the men and women of the United States Customs Service who worked in World Trade Center 6 adjacent to the North Tower. Building 6, World Trade Center, which housed 760 Customs employees, stood only 40 feet from Tower One. Shortly after the collapse of the North and South Towers, the fire proved too much for Building 6, which suffered a devastating internal collapse. By the grace of God and by the exercise of diligence and courage and energy, all 760 employees who worked in that facility escaped the wreckage without injury.

In the wake of such tragedy, these employees were resolute and determined not to let such a despicable and cowardly act of terrorism deter them from protecting our Nation. Since September 11, these employees have worked around the clock to reestablish their physical presence and have played a key role in the Federal Government's investigation of the terrorist acts that occurred on September 11. Customs employees in New York have also played a major role in the volunteer effort to sift through the rubble at Ground Zero and at the Staten Island placement site. The Customs team worked around the clock, through the holidays, through the cold winter weather, all for the purposes of finding some sign of life. Even after the canine teams stopped searching, the Customs employees continued their search, their quest in their hope to find maybe just one, maybe two, maybe more. They knew that the people who lost their lives at the World Trade Center, as they did, had children, had homes, had hopes for their own futures.

To Customs volunteers like Joseph Gloria, Louis Boehner, Stephen Cook, Jack Russo, and Richard Tursi, who

spent so many days and nights searching through heaps and piles of dirt for personal effects of those who lost their lives so that loved ones might have them to remember them by, you are American heroes, as are the 194 other Customs volunteers who devoted their time. America will not forget you. As it will not forget the firefighters and the police who lost their lives that day, we will not forget your efforts that day or every day as you protect America, our commerce, our health, our safety.

Madam Speaker, I also want to mention Joe Webber, who is the special agent in charge of the Customs office in New York. For over 2½ years, the Customs Service has been investigating a Colombian money laundering scheme called Operation Wire Cutter which involved the illegal exchange of drug-based dollars into pesos in Colombia. Following the September 11 attacks, it appeared that 2½ years of investigative material was lost and that that investigation was for naught because the evidence compiled and housed in 6 World Trade Center was not available. Mr. Webber, however, kept the faith. He still thought there was a chance to retrieve the information. A month after the attacks, he convinced fire officials to lower him into the wreckage of World Trade Center 6 to search for the evidence. Fortunately, yes, perhaps miraculously, as the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA) said, Mr. Webber was able to find that evidence which led to the seizure of \$8 million and the arrest of several individuals involved in this scheme. The terrorists had lost.

Mr. Webber, we thank you for your determination. You once again proved that terrorism will not, did not, must not defeat our resolve. To all of the Customs employees who worked in World Trade Center 6, we honor you today. We will be there to honor you again next week, but it is significant that 535 of your fellow citizens, sent here by 287 million Americans to represent our country, stand united in thanking you, in honoring you, in respecting you for your service, your hard work, your compassion, your determination. Our Nation owes you a debt of gratitude for the leadership and commitment you showed during a time when our Nation was most vulnerable.

Our national anthem says that we are the land of the free. We are the land of the free because we are the home of the brave and these are some of those brave.

Mr. BECERRA. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I also want to commend Chairman ISTOOK and Ranking Member HOYER for their introduction of this important resolution.

"We are the guardians of our Nation's borders, America's front line. We serve and protect the American public with integrity, innovation, and pride.

We enforce the laws of the United States, safeguard the revenue, and foster lawful international trade and travel."

Such is the mission of the U.S. Customs Service, a government agency whose history parallels the history of our country. In 1789 when our new country was struggling to fight off financial ruin, the U.S. Customs Service was created to help save the Nation. On September 11, 2001, when our country was the victim of terrorist attacks of the most horrific magnitude, the U.S. Customs Service was once again there to help save our Nation.

As a member of the House Committee on Government Reform and the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Civil Service and Agency Organization, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in support of House Resolution 385. This measure honors 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. It is indeed a fitting tribute for an extraordinary group of Federal Government employees.

On September 11, there were 760 Customs employees at the World Trade Center 6, along with 40 other Customs employees who were there for a meeting. Although their offices were destroyed, Customs employees, at great personal risk, ensured that every one of their coworkers safely exited the building. Just hours after the attack, they established temporary operations at JFK Airport and worked with national, State, and local officials in rescue and recovery efforts. They have helped retrieve evidence which is critical to criminal convictions.

Madam Speaker, tradition, service, honor. That is the U.S. Customs Service legacy and its future. I urge my colleagues to join with me in recognizing the men and women assigned to the United States Customs Service, New York operations, for their dedication to duty and in providing the necessary resources for the U.S. Customs Service to carry out its mission as we know it today, guardians of our borders, protectors of our people.

Mr. BECERRA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I hope this body will recognize that Chairman ISTOOK and Ranking Member HOYER were instrumental in ensuring that the Customs Service received the \$36 million which it needed for up-front reconstruction to enable it to reestablish operations in New York and begin to replace badly needed equipment in a very short period of time. We owe a great deal of gratitude to both of those gentlemen and all the members of the Committee on Appropriations who made that possible.

Further, the congressional support that was offered quickly to the Customs Service provided for overtime funding for inspectors and agents and

was critical in helping them to complete their assignment to battle against terrorism, to patrol our airspace, and to safeguard our coastal waters. This prompt response gave Customs the tools it needed to secure our borders quickly in the face of immediate threat.

To the men and women in Customs, we say, you have earned our respect and you deserve this tribute. I look very much forward to the vote in passing this resolution.

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

Mr. WELLER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I join my colleague on the Committee on Ways and Means, as well as my colleague from California for his statements in recognition of the leadership of Chairman ISTOOK and Ranking Member HOYER in support of the Customs Service. I also want to give recognition to Chairman PHIL CRANE of the Subcommittee on Trade of the House Committee on Ways and Means for his active leadership on behalf of the Customs Service which has jurisdiction under the Committee on Ways and Means.

Madam Speaker, this resolution is important because it honors the men and women of the United States Customs Service, 6 World Trade Center, those offices, for their hard work, their commitment, their compassion and their volunteerism, their volunteerism during and immediately following the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

I urge and ask my colleagues in this House to join together in recognition of these workers in the New York Customs Service office and that they give them the recognition they deserve as well as the expression of gratitude of our Nation.

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 385, honoring the men and women of the U.S. Customs Service who were working at 6 World Trade Center for their bravery, commitment, and compassion during and immediately following the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center on September 11.

On that fateful day in September, the New York field office of the U.S. Customs Service located in 6 World Trade Center was destroyed as a result of the attacks. However, in the face of grave danger, the men and women of the Customs Service were able to ensure the evacuation of over 750 of their fellow coworkers prior to the collapse of their building. Moreover, many remained on the scene to assist rescue workers 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 terrible day. Accordingly, it is only proper that we recognize and honor these selfless acts of bravery. I urge my fellow colleagues to support this important measure.

Mr. CROWLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 385, a resolution to honor the men and women of the U.S. Customs Service, New York Office, for their admirable duty and bravery in the service of our

country, and the people of New York, during the terrorist attacks of September 11.

The New York Customs Service was on the front lines on September 11. Their office, located at 6 World Trade Center was evacuated and later destroyed in the towers' collapse.

Despite this, the men and women who work at Customs, a number of whom I am proud to call my constituents, ensured at great personal risk, the safe evacuation of their offices and surrounding offices. They then continued to work with local and national public safety officers to coordinate and assist the search and rescue and later recovery efforts.

The men and women of the Customs Service deserve our utmost thanks and respect for their remarkable service.

But in addition to these proclamations, we need to provide real tangible support for our Customs officials. By that, I mean mandating the return of the Custom's New York Office back to Manhattan.

I have many constituents who work for the Customs Service, and belong to the National Treasury Employees Union 183. We all applaud Customs for quickly relocating these employees, my constituents, to alternative work sites at Kennedy Airport and Newark, NJ. But it is integral for the Nation, for the city and for Customs employees that a new permanent Customs Office is set up in Manhattan.

For the day-to-day officers of the Customs Service, our Nation's primary enforcement agency protecting our borders, this new duty station in New Jersey causes tremendous—and needless—burdens.

In addition, the U.S. Customs Service must have a Manhattan presence. As a life-long New Yorker I am very concerned about the possibility of companies using September 11 as an excuse to flee New York City and I have been working with the city and State to prevent this from happening. As an agency of the Federal Government, the Customs Service should set an example to private companies, and show them that New York is still the greatest city in the world and the capital of international business. By not having an office in Manhattan, the opposite is suggested.

The men and women of the Customs Service helped to alleviate the fears of our country on and right after September 11. It was fear that the terrorists were counting on to defeat us, and precisely what we must not allow to win. Those fears will be further mitigated by the return of businesses to New York City, and the Customs Service must be one office leading the way.

Madam Speaker, in conclusion I thank the efforts of the gentleman from Oklahoma in introducing this measure and allowing this House to pay tribute to these men and women who have done so much to help New Yorkers and the country. I thank you all, and I assure you that we will not forget what you have done.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 385.

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.

COMMUNICATION FROM CONSTITUENT SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE FOR HON. CHARLES F. BASS, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Madeline Saulnier, Constituent Service Representative for the Honorable CHARLES F. BASS, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 17, 2002.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a grand jury subpoena for testimony issued by the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that it is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House to comply with the subpoena.

Sincerely,

MADELINE SAULNIER,
Constituent Service Representative for
Congressman Charles F. Bass of New
Hampshire.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

□ 1800

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. OTTER) at 6 p.m.

PERIODIC REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS CENTERED IN COLOMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-202)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report that my Administration has prepared on the national

emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia that was declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995.

GEORGE W. BUSH,
THE WHITE HOUSE, April 23, 2002.

KEEPING CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SAFE ACT OF 2002

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3839) to reauthorize the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3839

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2002".

TITLE I—CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Subtitle A—Amendments to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROGRAM

SEC. 101. ADVISORY BOARD ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.

Section 102 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5102) is repealed.

SEC. 102. NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR INFORMATION RELATING TO CHILD ABUSE.

(a) FUNCTIONS.—Section 103(b)(1) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5104(b)(1)) is amended by striking "all programs, including private programs, that show promise of success" and inserting "all effective programs, including private programs, that show promise of success and the potential for broad-scale implementation and replication".

(b) COORDINATION WITH AVAILABLE RESOURCES.—Section 103(c)(1) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5104(c)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (G); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following:

"(F) collect and disseminate information that describes best practices being used throughout the Nation for making appropriate referrals related to, and addressing, the physical, developmental, and mental health needs of abused and neglected children; and"

SEC. 103. RESEARCH AND ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES.

(a) RESEARCH.—Section 104(a) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5105(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (4);

(2) by redesignating paragraph (1)(D) as paragraph (2) (and redesignating the corresponding items contained therein accordingly) and moving such paragraph two ems to the left;

(3) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the first sentence of the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting "including longitudinal research," after "interdisciplinary program of research";

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting at the end before the semicolon the following: "including the effects of abuse and neglect on a child's development and the identification of successful early intervention services or other services that are needed";