

**H.R. 2982 and H.R. 3380**

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**LEGISLATIVE HEARING**

BEFORE THE  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, RECREATION,  
AND PUBLIC LANDS

OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES  
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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**LEGISLATIVE HEARING ON 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; AND H.R. 3380, TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ISSUE RIGHT-OF-WAY PERMITS FOR NATURAL GAS PIPELINES WITHIN THE BOUNDARY OF GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK.**

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**Tuesday, March 19, 2002  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands  
Committee on Resources  
Washington, DC**

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The Subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 2 p.m., in room 1334, Longworth House Office Building, Hon. George Radanovich [Chairman of the Subcommittee] presiding.

**STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE GEORGE P. RADANOVICH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

Mr. RADANOVICH. Good afternoon and welcome to the hearing today. The Subcommittee will come to order. This afternoon, the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands will hear testimony on two bills, H.R. 2982 and H.R. 3380. The first bill, H.R. 2982, introduced by Congressman Jim Turner of Texas, would authorize the establishment of a memorial in the District of Columbia to the victims of terrorist attacks of the United States and to provide for the design and construction of such a memorial. It is my understanding that Congressman Turner envisions a living

memorial that would continuously recognize any American who lost their life, either at home or abroad, to a terrorist act.

Currently two units in the national park system memorialize Americans killed by acts of terror, the USS Arizona Memorial in Pearl Harbor, and the Oklahoma City National Memorial commemorating the 168 people killed when the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building was bombed in April 1995. Recently our Nation has marked the 6-month anniversary of the September 11 tragedy, a new day of infamy, and it is certainly fitting that we are here today to begin an important and certainly emotional discussion on whether Congress should establish a national memorial located here in the Nation's Capitol to honor all the innocent victims of terrorism—past, present and, unfortunately, the future.

Mr. RADANOVICH. More in contrast, is there a need and desire to establish multiple national memorials at locations across the country that have become victims of terrorism. For example, a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania recently introduced legislation to establish a national memorial in western Pennsylvania to honor the heroic actions of the passengers of Flight 93 who made the ultimate sacrifice and probably saved the lives of hundreds of Americans on Capitol Hill. In addition, efforts are underway by the city of New York to create a memorial at the site of the former World Trade Center. I look forward to hearing the thoughts from our witnesses on this issue.

Our other bill, H.R. 3380, introduced by Congressman William Jenkins of Tennessee, would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue rights-of-way permits for natural gas pipelines within the boundary of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, similar to that already issued to the Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkways.

It is my understanding that the National Park Service testified in support of similar legislation in the Senate. At this time, I would like to ask unanimous consent that Congressman Turner and Congressman Jenkins be permitted to sit on the dais following their statements. Without objection, so ordered.

And I also ask that the 5-minute rule be waived and want to make sure that anybody with a camera is known they are welcome to be up in here within the well taking pictures during the course of the hearing. So with that, I appreciate Jim Turner, and Mr. Jenkins, and all the other witnesses here to testify today, and I now turn my time over to Chairman Hansen for an opening statement.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Radanovich follows:]

**Statement of The Honorable George P. Radanovich, Chairman,  
Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands, on  
H.R. 2982 and H.R. 3380**

Good afternoon and welcome to the hearing today. The Subcommittee will come to order. This afternoon, the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands will hear testimony on two bills, H.R. 2982 and H.R. 3380.

The first bill, H.R. 2982, introduced by Congressman Jim Turner of Texas, would authorize the establishment of a memorial within the District of Columbia to the victims of terrorist attacks on the United States, and to provide for the design and construction of such a memorial. It is my understanding that Congressman Turner envisions a "living" memorial that would continuously recognize any American who lost their life—either home or abroad—to a terrorist act. Currently, two units in the Park System memorialize Americans killed by acts of terror—The USS Arizona Memorial in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and the Oklahoma City National Memorial com-



memorating the 168 people killed when the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building was bombed in April 1995.

Recently, our Nation marked the six month anniversary of the September 11 tragedy—a new day of infamy. It is certainly fitting that we are here today to begin an important and certainly emotional discussion on whether Congress should establish a national memorial located here in the Nation's Capitol to honor all the innocent victims of terrorism—past, present and, unfortunately, future victims. Or, in contrast, is there a need and desire to establish multiple national memorials at locations across the country that have become victims of terrorism. For example, a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania recently introduced legislation to establish a national memorial in western Pennsylvania to honor the heroic actions of the passengers of Flight 93 who made the ultimate sacrifice and probably saved the lives of hundreds of Americans on Capitol Hill. In addition, efforts are under way by the city of New York to create a memorial at the site of the former World Trade Center. I certainly look forward to hearing the thoughts of our witnesses on this issue.

Our other bill, H.R. 3380, introduced by Congressman William Jenkins of Tennessee, would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue right-of-way permits for natural gas pipelines within the boundary of Great Smoky Mountains National Park similar to that already issued to the Blue Ridge and the Natchez Trace Parkways. It is my understanding the National Park Service testified in support of similar legislation in the Senate.

At this time, I would like to ask unanimous consent that Congressman Turner and Congressman Jenkins be permitted to sit on the dais following their statements. Without objection, [PAUSE] so ordered.

Once again, I appreciate Congressman Turner and Congressman Jenkins and all the other witnesses being here to testify today and I now turn the time over to the ranking member, Mrs. Christensen for an opening statement.

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

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thanks for all you folks for being here today. This is a bill that my colleague from Texas, Mr. Turner, talked to me about it and we felt that this was really a good idea. The strength of these people is totally amazing in my mind. I see the four that are here today, the strength that they have, the will of the American people. One of the greatest tragedies that America has ever experienced.

I guess a lot of us felt we were leading up to it and I think Mr. Turner wisely decided that this would be a memorial to all of those who have suffered from terrorism. You know, back when I was a Korean War veteran, the theory was that is the enemy. Second World War, we knew who the enemy was. We always knew the enemy. How do you get your arms around this one. And this is one that is going to be with us for a long time and I think it is extremely fitting. We were having lunch with the four here today. Joe Finley of New York made an interesting statement, he said, this won't come to closure and really it shouldn't, because if you look at it, this doesn't end. This is something we will remember forever and will be part of our history forever and it should be.

Now we are privileged that these four folks would be here and I am amazed at the strength of everyone. I also look around America and I can't believe the strength of Americans at this time at how well they have handled this very big tragedy, how they have united together and how we have tried to drop partisan politics and say let us do what is right for this country.

First and foremost, we are not Republicans, we are not Democrats. We are Americans. That is how we have to look at this thing and this is one of those bills that we can do it. Now at the press conference, some folks said we are a little worried about it. Can it

be placed on the memorial? We are not going to get into the minutia. We think that can work out, and in my humble opinion, that will work out, and as long as I chair this Full Committee, we will push this bill and hopefully we can get the House of Lords to do something over there.

They are having a little trouble of moving at a rapid clip, but maybe there is some way in the world we can get those guys to do something, and I think we can. Mr. Turner is a very persuasive individual, and the rest of us will be there to help him. And because I have not followed my script here, Mr. Chairman, I would ask that my entire testimony be placed in the record, OK.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hansen follows:]

**Statement of The Honorable James V. Hansen, Chairman,  
Committee on Resources**

Thank you Mr. Radanovich. Today's hearing is very important for the American people. Each of us have been touched in some way by terrorist attacks against Americans, whether on foreign or domestic soil. We have the opportunity today to acknowledge the thousands of victims whose lives have been lost because of acts of terrorism in our nation's history, through a memorial in their honor. I appreciate my good friend, Mr. Turner from Texas, and his efforts to get the ball rolling on this important issue.

H.R. 2982, which I co-sponsored, would authorize the establishment of a memorial to the victims of terrorist attacks on the United States and would provide for its design and construction. It would establish a living memorial to recognize any American that has lost their life to a terrorist act.

A few days ago, we solemnly acknowledged the 6-month anniversary of the events of September 11th. We are privileged to have before the subcommittee today, survivors of this tragic ordeal. Included on the panel is Mrs. Elizabeth Howell, who works for our Committee. Liz lost her husband Brady in the Pentagon. This loss particularly brought this tragedy home for me. Also included is Mrs. Lisa Beamer, whose husband was a passenger on the hijacked flight that crashed in Pennsylvania; Joe Finley, a New York City fireman that lost most of his squad in the World Trade Center Collapse; and Lt. Colonel Ted Anderson who pulled several colleagues out of the Pentagon rubble. Thank you all for coming. I look forward to hearing your testimony. I also applaud and respect you for the strength and courage you have shown throughout these difficult times. Our hearts are with all of you, and go out to all the others who could not be here with us today.

This memorial would also commemorate those who lost their lives in other terrorist attacks against American citizens in events such as the 1983 bombing in Beirut, the 1988 bombing of Pan Am flight 103, and the attack of the U.S.S. Cole in Yemen.

We can never completely repair the damage that has been done by terrorists that hate liberty and freedom. What we can do is honor the memory of our beloved lost and never forget what has happened. Last year's events brought us together as a nation, and showed the rest of the world what America stands for. This memorial is the next step. Let's do the right thing. Thank you, Mr. Radanovich.

Mr. RADANOVICH. No objection.

Mr. HANSEN. I thank you.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you Mr. Chairman, I now recognize the Gentlelady from the Virgin Islands, Ms. Donna Christensen.

**STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE DONNA CHRISTENSEN, A  
DELEGATE IN CONGRESS FROM THE VIRGIN ISLANDS**

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I join you in welcoming our witnesses to the hearing today and thank them for their time and effort in helping us to gather information on the measures we have before us this afternoon in the Subcommittee, particularly H.R. 2982, a proposal to place a memorial on the

National Mall or other National Park Service land in a prominent place in Washington, commemorating the events of September 11.

Our goal must be to create a memorial that not only honors those whose lives were lost or changed by the terrorist attacks, but also to create a lasting memorial that will tell the full story for generations to come. And this is such an important memorial that I also hope that we will take every precaution to do this in the manner that was laid out by our colleague, Mr. Jim Turner, and avoid controversy so that we can move forward and have this memorial done. It is so important that we have this testimony to the lives, as I said, that were lost and changed on that day.

Mr. Chair, you and I had an opportunity to meet and get to know Lisa Beamer, Colonel Ted Anderson, Firefighter Joe Finley and our own Liz Howell over lunch, and I was deeply moved and encouraged as I have been by their strength and dedication as exhibited since September 11. And since that day, I have been to many memorials, including the one at the White House last week, and we have been privileged to host New York firefighters in my district, but I still have the sense that I wanted to do something more, something meaningful and lasting.

And today I want to thank my colleague, Jim Turner, our Chairman, Chairman Hansen, for giving me the opportunity to do that as Ranking Member—I am trying to take away your place here—as Ranking Member on the Subcommittee on Parks and Public Lands by holding this hearing and beginning the process of making this memorial a reality.

The four individuals who are here today on this bill at a time of great challenge, and at one of the darkest hours in this country, for their courage and grace kept us strong, united and focused. And for that, we and all Americans indeed, the whole world will be forever grateful. And so we look forward to the insights from our witnesses regarding H.R. 2982 as well as some of the other proposals that are going to be considered today.

Our second bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue right-of-way permits for an existing natural gas pipeline as well as future natural gas pipelines that would cross or parallel three road segments that lead to the main body of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Again, we must be careful in approving such activities and I would be very interested and look forward to learning from the Park Service what steps would be taken to ensure that these pipelines have no negative impact on park resources or visitor use.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I will have a little more than that in my testimony but I will submit that for the record.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you, Mrs. Christensen. And before I introduce Congressman Turner, are there any other opening statements wish to be made? Mr. Holt or Mr. Tancredo?

**STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE RUSH HOLT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY**

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chairman. I would like to commend our colleague, Mr. Turner, for sponsoring this legislation. There are many things that we have learned and still some things we have yet to learn

from the events of last September 11. But one of the things we have learned is the need to recognize the sacrifices that have been thrust upon so many families in America. And we are reminded that these are things that we should have done before. There were a number of things that were brought to our attention that day that are reminders of things we should have done before. This memorial will recognize those who—the families that were forced—had sacrifices thrust on them years ago, and even those families who I shudder to say will have such things thrust on them in years to come. I am not quite sure what you call a memorial to things that haven't happened yet, but this is what this memorial will be, and it is certainly appropriate that you are doing this and I look forward to the testimony.

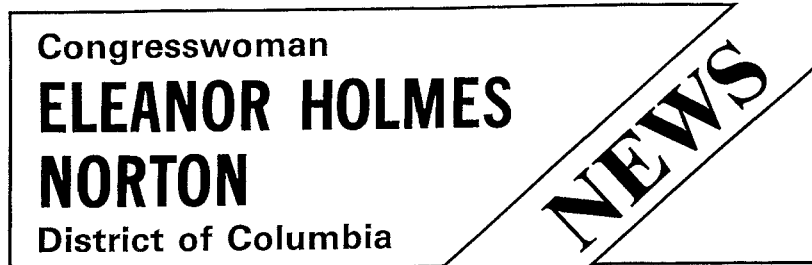
I am particularly pleased to recognize Lisa Beamer here, who lives not far from where I live, and who has bore her personal grief with such dignity and poise in a way that has been helpful to, I think, millions of people around the country.

So I am particularly pleased to see Lisa Beamer here today, but also Joe Finley and Liz Howell and Colonel Anderson. So I thank you Mr. Chairman for scheduling these hearings and I look forward to this memorial becoming a reality soon.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you, Mr. Holt.

Any other opening statements before we turn to our witnesses? Mr. Kildee?

[A press release submitted for the record by Delegate Norton follows:]



For Immediate Release  
March 19, 2002

Contact: Doxie A. McCoy  
(202) 225-8050, (202)225-8143-cell  
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Web Site: <http://www.house.gov/norton>

**NORTON SATISFIED THAT PROBLEMS IN PROPOSED VICTIMS OF TERRORISM MEMORIAL BILL WILL BE CURED**

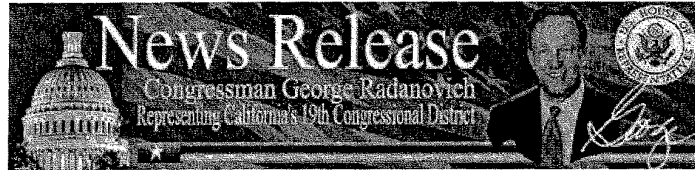
Washington, DC—Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-DC) said today that she has had a good conversation with Representative Jim Turner (D-TX) about her concerns regarding H.R. 2982, a bill to authorize the establishment of a memorial to the victims of terrorist attacks. Norton, who also supports an appropriate memorial, said, however, that the bill, as written, may inadvertently violate the Commemorative Works Act requirement of a twenty-five year waiting period for authorization of memorials in the capital and would override other rules regarding location of memorials. She said that Representative Turner has agreed to remedy the problems, including specific designation in a bill of location of a memorial on the Mall or an adjacent area without a recommendation by the National Capital Planning Commission and other commissions. The Bush administration has raised the same concerns.

Norton said: "I very much appreciate the way that my friend, Jim Turner, received my concerns and indicated that some of them had already been brought to his attention. I am certain that when the necessary hearings have been held, a bill that all can embrace will emerge. Representative Turner is responding to a continuing need in the country that we certainly feel here in the District, where we lost many residents, including three school children and their three teachers. The Turner bill assumes even greater importance because it is addressed not only to the victims of September 11, but also the many victims of terrorism who have not been memorialized, such as the victims of the bombings of the Khobar Towers, the U.S. Embassies in Tanzania and Kenya, and the USS Cole."

Norton said that she was pleased that Representative Turner said he wanted to benefit from her experience and work with her every step of the way.

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[A press release submitted for the record by Mr. Radanovich follows:]



For Immediate Release  
March 19, 2002

For Immediate Release  
(202) 225-4540

## **Chairman Radanovich Holds Hearing on 9/11 Monument**

Washington, DC – Rep. George Radanovich (R-CA), Chairman of the National Parks, Recreation, and Federal Lands Subcommittee, will hold a hearing today on the Victims of Terrorism Act. This bill would authorize a national memorial in Washington, DC to honor the victims of the September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks. The hearing will take place today at 2 p.m. in 1334 Longworth House Office Building.

“It is only fitting that we begin to consider the creation of a national monument for those who lost their lives on September 11<sup>th</sup>,” Radanovich said. “We have erected monuments for other domestic tragedies, such as the Oklahoma City bombing in 1995 and the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941. The thousands who perished at the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and in Pennsylvania aboard United Airlines flight 93 should likewise be honored and remembered for their bravery, and for their sacrifice.”

“I am honored to be joined today by Lisa Beamer, Liz Howell, and Joe Finley,” Radanovich continued. “These three individuals are an inspiration to all Americans, and I cannot think of any better witnesses to have at today’s hearing on a national monument for the victims of 9/11.”

The legislation would create a bi-partisan, seven-member Victims of Terrorism Memorial Commission. The commission, with the assistance of the National Capital Memorial Commission and the Secretary of the Interior, would determine the design and permanent location of the memorial and would raise the necessary funds from private sources for the design, construction and maintenance of the memorial. The Secretary of Interior would be directed to establish the memorial on federal lands managed by the National Park Service in Washington, DC.

*Radanovich represents the 19<sup>th</sup> District of California, which includes all or parts of Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, and Tulare Counties. He serves on the House Energy and Commerce and Resources Committees, is Chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands, and is Co-Chairman of the Congressional Wine Caucus.*

Congressman Jim Turner, thank you very much for introducing this bill and welcome before the Subcommittee. And after your testimony any questions you are certainly more than welcome to join us on the dais. And with that, you may begin. H.R. 2982

**STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE JIM TURNER, A  
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS**

Mr. TURNER. Thank you, Chairman Radanovich and Ranking Member Christensen, and members of the Committee, I appreciate your holding the hearing on this legislation that Chairman Hansen and I have joined together to sponsor to create this memorial to the victims of terrorism. I also want to thank the witnesses who have come today: Lisa Beamer, Liz Howell, Joe Finley, Lieutenant Colonel Ted Anderson, all of whom suffered great loss on September 11.

Each of them have a story to tell that we all find very compelling and certainly highlights the significance of the memorial that is the subject of this legislation. We know that the events of September 11 marked the first attack carried out on American soil by foreign adversaries since Pearl Harbor, and it was the first attack on the mainland of the United States since the War of 1812. More Americans lost their lives on that day than on any day in American history since the battle of Antietam in the Civil War.

Almost 3,000 died at the World Trade Center, including 343 firefighters and 60 police officers; 189 died in the attack on the Pentagon and 45 died on United Flight 93 that crashed in Pennsylvania. On that fateful day many more would have lost their lives were it not for the selfless acts of courage carried out by many brave Americans, like Todd Beamer, whose widow is with us today, and Lieutenant Colonel Ted Anderson, who pulled survivors from the burning rubble of the Pentagon.

Chairman Hansen and I believe, and I know you join me in the conviction, that America must never forget what happened on that day. America must forever remember those who died and those whose lives will never be the same. The loss, the suffering, the pain, the shattered dreams—all caused by evil terrorists on a clear September morning—left America a different place and ended an age of peace and personal security at home that we all long for.

On September 11, our President, the Congress and the American people responded with one voice to declare war on terrorism. This great tragedy defined a war that did not begin on that day, nor can its end be predicted. We know that the great wars of the past have been fought with massive armies and conventional weapons; objectives were often defined in terms of defeating armies and taking control of land mass. But in the latter part of our 20th century, we began to be exposed to a new form of warfare fueled by technological progress in which developed societies became more vulnerable to attack and weapons accessible to terrorists became more lethal and effective.

The rise of extremism rooted in religious fanaticism produced terrorists who willingly gave their lives for their cause and take the lives of innocent people without remorse. The great memorials that dot the landscape of our Nation's capital reflect the course of American history and are a constant reminder to all of us of our

mutual 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 Vietnam.

The war on terrorism, the first war of the 21st century, 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. Though they have lost their lives in places far and near over a span of time that includes past, present and perhaps the future, the victims of terrorism, both civilian and military, deserve solemn tribute, for they died at the hands of the enemy of America because they were Americans.

This memorial will honor those Americans whose lives have been lost to terrorism and will symbolize the great struggle in which we are now engaged. And some day 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, this memorial will stand for the age when America faced its greatest challenge, stood tall, persevered and protected peace, progress and civility for all mankind.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to present this legislation to the Committee, and I thank Chairman Hansen for his sponsorship of this legislation with me. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Turner follows:]

**Statement of The Honorable Jim Turner, a Representative in Congress  
from the State of Texas, on H.R. 2982**

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I would like to thank you for holding this hearing on H.R. 2982, legislation sponsored by Chairman Hansen and me along with 124 other cosponsors to create in our nation's capital a national memorial to all victims of terrorism against the United States.

I would also like to thank Lisa Beamer, Liz Howell, Joe Finley, and Lieutenant Colonel Ted Anderson, all of whom suffered great loss on September 11th, for being with us today. Each of them will share with you a compelling personal story that highlights the significance of this memorial.

The events of September 11th marked the first attack carried out on American soil by a foreign adversary since Pearl Harbor and the first attack on the mainland since the War of 1812. More Americans lost their lives on that day than on any day in American history since The Battle of Antietam in the Civil War.

Almost three thousand died at the World Trade Center, including 343 firefighters and 60 police officers. 189 died in the attack on the Pentagon. 45 died on United Flight 93 that crashed in Pennsylvania.

On that fateful day many more would have lost their lives were it not for the selfless acts of courage carried out by many brave Americans like Todd Beamer, whose widow is with us today, and Lt. Colonel Ted Anderson, who pulled survivors from the burning rubble of the Pentagon.

America must never forget what happened that day, and America must forever remember those who died and those whose lives will never be the same. The loss, the suffering, the pain, the shattered dreams—all caused by evil terrorists on a clear September morning—left America a different place and ended an age where peace and personal security at home was taken for granted.

On September 11th, our President, the Congress, and the American people responded with one voice to declare war on terrorism. This great tragedy defined a war that did not begin on that day nor can its end be predicted.

The great wars of the past have been fought with massive armies and with conventional weapons. Objectives were defined in terms of defeating armies and taking control of land masses. In the latter half of the 20th Century, we began to be exposed to a new form of warfare fueled by technological progress where developed societies became more vulnerable to attack and weapons accessible to terrorists became more lethal and effective. The rise of extremism rooted in religious fanaticism



produced terrorists who willingly give their lives for their cause and take the lives of innocent people without remorse.

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 war on terrorism—the first war of the 21st Century—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. Though they have lost their lives in places far and near over a span of time that includes the past, present and perhaps the future, the victims of terrorism, both civilian and military, deserve solemn tribute, for they died at the hands of the enemies of America because they were Americans.

This memorial will honor those Americans whose lives have been lost to terrorism and will symbolize the great struggle in which we are now engaged. And some day this memorial will mark the time in 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, stood tall, persevered and protected peace, progress and civility for all mankind.

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Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you very much, Mr. Turner and I appreciate it and, again, you are more than welcome to join us on the dais as we call our next panel.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Are there any questions by the way of Mr. Turner? Forgive me. I was a little out of order there. But I am sure we can ask him from up here. I do want to move to the next panel, since we have some panel members who are trying to catch flights. So I would like to welcome the next panel, first starting with Mr. Joe Finley, who is with the Fire Department of New York City, and who lost most of his squad in the World Trade Center collapse.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Joe, it was a pleasure to meet you a little bit earlier and would invite you to begin your testimony if you like.

**STATEMENT OF JOE FINLEY, FIRE DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK**

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, we must have a memorial dedicated to the victims of terrorism. They are important reasons, duty, honor, freedom. These things are at the core of every American. As a fire firefighter, I am bound by my oath of office to do my duty. It is a duty that I freely accept. I made a pledge that I swore to uphold. I have a duty to my fellow man, even at the risk of supreme sacrifice. I lost nine men from my fire house on September 11. They were among the 344 firefighters who gave their lives as heroes putting themselves in harm's way to save their fellow man. They were also victims of terrorism. Prior to that tragic day, the greatest loss of firefighters in any one time in the entire United States occurred in 1966 when 12 firefighters died in what became known as the 23rd street fire in Manhattan. My father, Lieutenant John Finley, was one of them. I was 10 years old. We have all made a pledge to each other as Americans. Stated in one sentence, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States and to the republic for which it stands, one Nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

That simple pledge is why the terrorists attacked us on September 11. They despise our republic. They want us to abandon our freedom of religion, give up our liberty. They want us divided and scattered. They hate our justice and the inalienable rights en-

dowed upon us by our Creator, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is our duty to educate the future generations of America so they can learn from our mistakes, so we will never let our guard down again. We must never forget. There is no closure. We must not forget our loved ones. We were attacked by fanatics who wanted to destroy all Americans. That doesn't matter what that cult of evil tried to steal from us on that terrible day. It is what we do with what is left that counts.

They tried to steal our freedom, the very thing that makes America great. We cannot let that happen. We need to honor our dear ones. It is our sacred duty. They were murdered simply because they were Americans. They died for our freedom. Our ideals were attacked on 9/11. This memorial is for us as well. There but for the grace of God go I. The victims must be remembered in a dignified way with a memorial that honors their sacrifice for our freedom. People have been asking me what can we do to help? We want to feel connected. I witnessed something incredible on September 11. I was never prouder to be an American.

All the politicians disappeared. And in their place stood statesmen. We proudly and defiantly displayed our American flags. They were everywhere. Our churches were filled. People volunteered in any way they could. In New York City and across the country, lines stretched onto the sidewalks with people waiting to give blood. Trucks were filled with supplies and driven toward New York City without being asked, without a final destination. They arrived and the volunteers asked where can we give this. Where will it do the most good. There have been volunteers at the site of the World Trade Center 24 hours a day, 7 days a week since September 11. They are there right now. We have been left with a great legacy, courage, faith, hope and love. There is a plaque for my father and each of the men our fire house lost in the line of duty since 1865. There are 15 of them. We are going to have to add nine more after September 11.

I know how important it is that we never forget our loved ones, our heroes. We need to keep the legacy alive. It was left to us by all those who died at the hands of terrorists. It is our responsibility to foster that legacy, to nurture it and make sure that it is never forgotten. Thank you.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you, Mr. Finley, for your testimony, and I know that you are under tight time constraints to catch a flight back to New York. With that, I would ask if there are any questions from any particular member of the Committee? And if not, I want to thank you and please take your thanks to the firefighters and policemen of New York City when you return. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Finley follows:]

**Statement of Joe Finley, Fire Department of New York**

We must have a memorial dedicated to all the victims of terrorism. There are important reasons: duty...honor...freedom. These things are at the very core of every American.

As a firefighter, I am bound by my oath of office to do my duty. I freely accepted that responsibility. I have made a pledge I swore to uphold. It is a duty I have to my fellowman, even at the risk of supreme sacrifice. We lost nine men from our firehouse September 11th. They were among the 343 firefighters who gave their lives as heroes, putting themselves in harms way to save their fellowman. They were also victims of terrorism.

Prior to that tragic day the greatest loss of firefighters at any one time in the entire United States was in 1966...when 12 firemen lost their lives in the 23rd Street Fire in Manhattan. My father, Lieutenant John Finley, was one of them. I was 10 years old.

We all have made a pledge to each other as Americans. It is stated in one sentence. I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible with liberty and justice for all. That simple pledge is why the terrorists attacked us on September 11th. They despise our republic, they want us to abandon our freedom of religion, give up our liberty, they want us divided and scattered, they hate our justice and the inalienable rights endowed upon us by our Creator, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It is our duty to educate the future generations of American so that they can learn from our mistakes, so that we never let down our guard down again. We must never forget. There is no closure; we must not forget our loved ones.

We were attacked by fanatics who want to destroy all Americans. It doesn't matter what that cult of evil stole from us that terrible day it's what we do with what is left that counts. They tried to steal our freedom, the very thing that makes America great. We can not let that happen. We need to honor our dear ones. It is our sacred duty. They were murdered simply because they were Americans. They died for our freedom. Our ideals were attacked on 9/11. This memorial is for us as well. There, but for the grace of God go I. The victims must be remembered in a dignified way with a memorial that honors their sacrifice for our freedom.

People have been asking me, what can we do to help. They want to feel connected. I witnessed something incredible after 9/11. I was never prouder to be an American. All the politicians disappeared and in their place stood statesmen, people proudly and defiantly displayed their American flags, they were everywhere. Our churches were filled. People volunteered in any way they could. In New York City and across the country lines stretched out on to the sidewalks with people waiting to give blood. Trucks were filled with supplies and driven toward New York City, without being asked, without a final destination, they arrived and the volunteers asked where can we give this where it will do the most good. There are volunteers at the site of the Twin Towers right now and they have been there 24 hours a day 7 days a week since the attack. We have been left with a great legacy of courage, faith, hope, and love.

There is a plaque for my father and each of the men our firehouse lost in the line of duty since 1865. There are 15 of them; we are going to have to add 9 more after September 11th. I know how important it is that we never forget our loved ones, our heroes. We need to keep the legacy alive. It was left to us by all those who died at the hands of terrorists. It is our responsibility to foster that legacy, and nurture it and make sure it is never forgotten.

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Mr. RADANOVICH. Next is Lisa Beamer who is the widow of Todd Beamer, passenger of Flight 93 that crashed in Pennsylvania, and of course was the passenger last heard saying "let's roll" before attacking the hijackers. Lisa, welcome to the Committee, and I had a chance to meet Lisa's gorgeous little 10-week-old daughter Morgan, who is just a delight and we are very happy to be here, and I have had it in the back of my mind to thank you as representing those on Flight 93 for possibly saving the lives of some of the people in this room. Thank you, and thank you for being here and you are very welcome. And you may begin your testimony.

**STATEMENT OF LISA BEAMER, WIDOW OF TODD BEAMER,  
PASSENGER OF FLIGHT 93**

Ms. BEAMER. Thank you. On September 11, 2001, our Nation suffered a great loss, a loss of life, a loss of property, a lot of security. My family also suffered a great loss, the loss of my husband and my children's father, Todd Beamer. He was traveling to California for an afternoon business meeting and was scheduled to come home on the red eye flight that very night. Instead, he became a victim of terrorism as his plane, United Airlines Flight 93,

was hijacked and crashed into a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania. Life for David, Andrew, Morgan and myself will never be the same.

Every day I experience the pain of realizing my children will only know their wonderful father through pictures and stories. I struggle with the responsibility of raising three small children to adulthood by myself. I cry over the loneliness I feel of losing the companionship Todd and I shared over a decade, and I mourn the loss of the hopes and dreams we had for our family. There are 3,000 stories like mine, families with a gaping hole left because of the terrorism of September 11. As we see pictures of Ground Zero, we need to remember that each family is dealing with their own Ground Zero, a vast emptiness where a strong presence once stood in our lives.

The cleanup and rebuilding of our lives is tremendously hard work, and even done well will not bring back our loved one. We resolve to persevere through our grief for the sake of ourselves, our children and our Nation, but there is not one of us who wouldn't give anything to return to September 10 and to change the course of history. Though we can't go back in time, we can affect the future. It is imperative that our government, our corporations and citizens do everything possible to ensure that in a year, or 2, or 10, there aren't another 3,000 families suffering as we are now.

There are many actions our Nation can and must take to reduce our vulnerability to future acts of terrorism. But all this is possible only if we learn from the tragedy of September 11. And in order to learn we must remember. We must remember the horrible events of the day. We must remember what led up to them. We must remember the names and stories of those we lost. And we must remember the suffering of those left behind.

But as much as we need to remember September 11 to protect ourselves from future evil, we also need it to remember to prepare ourselves for future good. We saw unparalleled good in the heroes of all races, genders and occupations who went to work that day but never returned home. They are our new role models, not because of their athletic ability or their financial success, but because of their courageous action motivated only by selfless love for a stranger.

I want my children to grow up in a safer America than we had on September 10. I also want them to become people who had made the same selfless choices as so many firefighters, policemen, rescue workers and ordinary citizens did on September 11. I want them to know that they too have the capacity to be people of such strong moral fiber and character that they would lay down their life for a friend.

It is for these reasons that I strongly support the building of a national memorial to the victims of terrorism in Washington, D.C. The presence of such a memorial is crucial to keeping the events of September 11 in our Nation's consciousness for years to come. We must do this in order to prevent another such tragedy and to inspire our citizens to heroism to whatever events they face in their lives.

As an eighth grade student at Copper Beech Middle School in Yorktown, New York, I took a trip with my class to Washington, D.C. as we completed our study of American history for the year.

I remember visiting the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Vietnam Memorial and witnessing at both venues a strange silence fell over myself and my classmates. We had read about the wars the United States was engaged in throughout the 20th century, but it was not until we were face to face with the reality of the individuals who had fought and made the ultimate sacrifice in these battles that we appreciated the cost of our safety and freedom of our Americans and developed any resolve to maintain it.

It is my hope and expectation that the memorial to victims of terrorism will motivate current and future generations to always be vigilant in protecting us from evil and always be practicing for great acts of heroism. If these lessons of September 11 are learned and remembered, the death of our loved ones will not be in vain. Thank you.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you very much, Mrs. Beamer.  
[The prepared statement of Lisa Beamer follows:]

**Statement of Lisa Beamer, Cranbury, New Jersey**

On September 11, 2001 our nation suffered a great loss—a loss of life, a loss of property, a loss of security. My family also suffered a great loss—the loss of my husband and my children’s father, Todd Beamer. He was traveling to California for an afternoon business meeting and was scheduled to come home on the redeye flight that very night. Instead, he became a victim of terrorism as his plane, United Airlines Flight 93, was hijacked and then crashed into a field in Shanksville, PA.

Life for David, Andrew, Morgan and me will never be the same. Every day I experience the pain of realizing my children will only know their wonderful father through pictures and stories. I struggle with the responsibility of raising three small children to adulthood by myself. I cry over the loneliness I feel at losing the companionship which Todd and I shared for a decade. I mourn the loss of the hopes and dreams we had for our family.

There are 3,000 stories like mine—families with a gaping hole left because of the terrorism of September 11th. As we see pictures of Ground Zero we need to remember that each family is dealing with their own Ground Zero. A vast emptiness where a strong presence once stood in their lives. The cleanup and rebuilding of our lives is tremendously hard work and even done well, will never return our loved ones to us. We resolve to persevere through our grief for the sake of ourselves, our children and our nation, but there is not one of us who wouldn’t give up anything to return to September 10th and change the course of history.

While we can’t go back in time, we can affect the future. It is imperative that our government, our corporations and our citizens do everything possible to ensure that in a year or two or ten there aren’t another 3,000 families suffering as we are. There are many actions our nation can and must take to reduce our vulnerability to future acts of terrorism.

All of this is possible only if we learn from the tragedy of September 11th. But to learn we must remember. We must remember the horrible events of the day, we must remember what led up to them, we must remember the names and stories of those we lost, we must remember the suffering of those left behind.

But as much as we need to remember September 11th to protect ourselves from future evil, we also need to remember it to prepare ourselves for future good. We saw unparalleled good in the heroes of all races, genders and occupations who went to work that day but never returned home. They are our new role models, not because of their athletic ability or financial success, but because of their courageous action motivated only by selfless love for a stranger.

I want my children to grow up in a safer, smarter America than we had on September 10th. I also want them to become people who would make the same selfless choices as so many firefighters, policemen, rescue workers and ordinary citizens did on September 11th. I want them to know that they too have the capacity to be people of such strong moral fiber and character that they would lay down their life for a friend.

It is for these reasons that I strongly support the building of a national Memorial to the Victims of Terrorism in Washington, DC. The presence of such a memorial is crucial to keeping the events of September 11th in our nation’s consciousness for

years to come. We must do this in order to prevent another such tragedy and to inspire our citizens to heroism in whatever events they face in life.

As an 8th grade student at Copper Beech Middle School in Yorktown, NY I took a trip with my class to Washington, DC as we completed our study of American history for the year. I remember visiting the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Vietnam Memorial and witnessing at both venues a strange silence come over my classmates and me. We had read about the wars the United States was engaged in throughout the 20th century but it was not until we were face to face with the reality of the individuals who had fought and made the ultimate sacrifice in these battles that we appreciated the cost of our safety and freedom as Americans and developed any resolve to maintain it.

It is my hope and expectation that the Memorial to Victims of Terrorism will motivate current and future generations to always be vigilant in protecting us from evil and always be practicing for great acts of heroism. If these lessons of September 11th are learned and remembered, the deaths of our loved ones will not be in vain.

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Mr. RADANOVICH. We are going to go on to the testimony of every other member and then open the panel up for questions please. Next up is Mrs. Liz Howell, who is a member of the Resources family here on the Hill, a receptionist for the Committee on Resources, and whose husband, Brady, was killed in the Pentagon attack. Liz, our hearts go out to you and please begin your testimony.

**STATEMENT OF LIZ HOWELL, RECEPTIONIST, COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES, HUSBAND KILLED IN PENTAGON ATTACK**

Ms. HOWELL. I am honored to have this opportunity to express my support for the establishment of the national memorial to the victims of terrorist attacks. My husband and very best friend, Brady Howell, was killed in the Pentagon on September 11. His death has changed my life forever. We had moved to Washington, D.C. a year earlier to fulfill Brady's childhood dream of working at the Pentagon. He had just finished graduate school and was thrilled to have won a prestigious Presidential management internship that allowed him to work with Naval Intelligence at the Pentagon.

When I met and married Brady 5 years ago, my lifelong dreams became intertwined with his dreams. Our future seemed bright and full of promise. On September 10, we stood on edge of realizing those dreams. On September 11, those dreams were shattered and my life has never been the same. My life was changed forever, and so have lives of thousands of other Americans who lost someone they loved in the four jetliners, in the World Trade Center or in the Pentagon. I think the American psyche also underwent a change.

As a Nation, we felt vulnerable in a way that we hadn't felt since the attack on Pearl Harbor more than 60 years ago, but we also felt united, determined and proud to be Americans with a passion we hadn't felt in a very long time. Words that had almost disappeared from our collective vocabulary emerged. "Heroes" is my favorite.

Before September 11, I rarely heard the word "heroes" in a casual conversation. After September 11, talk of heroes was everywhere. Thousands of heroes died that day. Many died trying to save the lives of others. Thousands of other heroes risked their lives or gave unstintingly of themselves to ease the suffering of oth-

ers. Todd Beamer was a hero. Brady Howell was a hero. Joe Finley and Ted Anderson are heroes. Patriotic songs were playing on the radio again. People wanted to join the military. We talked of finding the lessons in our grief and a renewed meaning in our lives.

Suddenly we wanted something deeper and something more substantial in our role models. And this spring we have celebrated life with a fresh intensity. The babies born to the 9/11 widows are a source of national delight and pride. I don't believe these changes are temporary. I think September 11 changed a generation of Americans. Our national generosity and compassion continues. As we fight this new war against terrorism, the suffering continues. I believe all that America lost that day, all that we gain and all of the ways we have changed as a country should be commemorated in a national memorial to the victims of terrorism.

Of course, this isn't just about September 11. Since 1979, more than 500 Americans have died in acts of terrorism including 168 people that were killed in the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, and 259 killed in the 1988 mid air bombing of Pan Am Flight 103. This memorial would be for them, too, just as it would be for Americans we may lose in future terrorist attacks as horrible as that possibility may be. One of the things I love about Washington, D.C. are the memorials. My favorite is the Vietnam Memorial.

I was born after the Vietnam War ended. I heard about and I have read about the war, of course, but that war didn't touch me emotionally until the first time I saw that long wall. All of those names, one after another, for the length of the dark wall drove home to me the cost of that war. For the first time, I sensed the breadth of our Nation's loss. I sensed the unrealized dreams, talent and untapped potential that died with those thousands of young men and women. I could imagine the tragic heartbreak of the people whose lives would never be the same, just as my life and Lisa Beamer's life will never be the same. I cried the first time I saw that wall and I cry every time I see it. I believe a national monument to terrorism would become a hallowed place where the people of this generation to remember and grieve. Perhaps even more importantly, it would teach future generations about the heroism, sacrifice and patriotism that surrounded the deaths of people who died for simply being Americans.

I want future generations to understand what America lost on September 11. I want them to understand how we rallied together and went forward and a more compassionate and united Nation. I want them to feel a little grief and a little pride over a tragedy that happened before they were born. This national memorial can do that, just like other memorials throughout this city—bring all of America's history alive for us. Thank you.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Liz Howell follows:]

**Statement of Liz Howell, Receptionist, Committee on Resources**

I am honored to have this opportunity to express my support for the establishment of a national memorial to the victims of terrorists' attacks.

My husband and best friend, Brady Howell, was killed in the Pentagon on September 11th. His death changed my life forever.

We had moved to Washington, D.C. a year earlier to fulfill Brady's childhood dream of working at the Pentagon. He had just finished graduate school and was thrilled to have won a prestigious Presidential Management Internship that allowed him to work with Naval Intelligence at the Pentagon.

On September 10th, we stood on edge of realizing so many dreams we had woven together during our five years of marriage. On September 11th, my life changed forever. So did the lives of thousands of Americans who lost someone they loved in those four jetliners, in the World Trade Center or in the Pentagon.

I think the American psyche also underwent a sea change. As a nation, we felt vulnerable in a way we hadn't felt since the attack on Pearl Harbor more than 50 years ago. But we also felt united, determined and proud to be Americans with a passion we hadn't felt in a very long time.

Words that had almost disappeared from our collective vocabulary emerged again. "Heroes" is my favorite. Before September 11th, I rarely heard the word "hero" in casual conversation.

After September 11th, talk of heroes was everywhere. Thousands of heroes died that day. Many died trying to save the lives of others. Thousands of other heroes risked their lives or gave unstintingly of themselves to ease the suffering of others. Todd Beamer was a hero. Brady Howell was a hero. Joe Finley and Ted Anderson are heroes.

Patriotic songs were playing on the radio again. People wanted to join the military. We talked of finding the lessons in our grief and a renewed meaning in our lives. Suddenly, we wanted something deeper and more substantial in our role models.

And this spring, we have celebrated life with a fresh intensity. The babies born to widows of 9-11 are a source of national delight and pride.

I don't believe these changes are temporary. I think Sept. 11th changed a generation of Americans. Our national generosity and compassion continues. As we fight this new war against terrorism, the suffering continues.

I believe all that America lost that day, all that we gain and the ways we have changed as a country should be commemorated in a national memorial to the victims of terrorism.

Of course, this isn't just about Sept. 11. Since 1979, more than 500 Americans have died in acts of terrorism, including the 168 people killed in the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City and the 259 killed in the 1988 mid-air bombing of Pan Am Flight 103.

This memorial would be for them, too. Just as it would be for the Americans we may lose in future acts of terrorism—as terrible as that possibility is.

One of the things I love most about Washington, D.C. are the memorials. My favorite is the Vietnam Memorial.

I was born after the Vietnam War ended. I've heard about and read about the war, of course. But that war didn't touch me emotionally until the first time I saw that long wall. All those names, one after another, for the length of that dark wall drove home to me the cost of that war. For the first time, I sensed the breadth of our nation's loss. I sensed the unrealized dreams, talent and potential that died with those thousands of young men and women. I could imagine the tragic heart-break of the people whose lives would never be the same, just as my life and Lisa Beamer's life will never be the same.

I cried the first time I saw that wall. I cry every time I see it.

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, sacrifice and patriotism that surrounded the deaths of people who died simply for being Americans.

I want future generations to understand what America lost on September 11. I want them to understand how we rallied and went forward, a more compassionate and united nation. I want them to feel a little grief and a little pride over a tragedy that happened before they were born. This national memorial can do that just like memorials throughout this city bring all of America's history alive for us.

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Mr. RADANOVICH. Our next witness is Lieutenant Colonel Ted Anderson who is with the U.S. Army, liaison office and who was present at the Pentagon at the time of the attacks and who pulled many survivors from the burning rubble there at the Pentagon. Lieutenant Colonel, welcome, and you are very welcome at this time to give your testimony.



**STATEMENT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL TED ANDERSON,  
U.S. ARMY LIAISON OFFICE**

Colonel ANDERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am honored to appear before the Committee today and testify with these distinguished Americans, three among many so closely tied to the events of 11 September. I am here today in uniform in my personal capacity. My views are my own and I do not represent the Department of the Army or the Department of Defense or the views of either agency. On 9/11, I was a soldier, very simply, was in a particular place at a particular time and given the privilege to do my duty along with many others. And what I contributed on the 11th of September is quite small compared to what our soldiers do every day around the world, are doing right now in Afghanistan, are doing now in guarding our Nation's airports, government buildings and civil facilities.

Let me begin by saying that I am a very fortunate man. I have spent over 19 years in the United States Army assigned primarily to paratroop units around the world. In those nearly 20 years of service, I have seen many things that have structured my world view and my personal view. But the events of 11 September here in Washington and in New York City and in Pennsylvania were for me, and I know for many others, life-changing events. And I know that it is an immeasurable understatement. Since the 11th of September, I have again and again reviewed my life, my time in the Army and I consider the things that I have done and those things that I have left undone.

So my testimony here today in favor of a monument to victims of terrorist attacks wherever and however it is built is something small that I can do to offer my support of what I believe is both right and necessary. In a very broad sense and unique way, our country and the world will remember 9/11 for a very, very long time. The obvious comparisons have been made to Pearl Harbor. It will be remembered for the thousands who were lost, for the multitudes more who have been directly touched by the horror of it all, their husbands, wives, mothers, fathers, sons, daughters, friends and colleagues. It will be remembered as well for the new bonds that have forged among the American people.

Our public servants, government officials, firefighters, police officers, fire responders in every category, our citizens, those from every walk of life and undoubtedly representing every cultural heritage that composes the very fabric of our Nation and the members of our military. Because of that day, we are bound in a very intimate way that I do not think we have experienced before at any time. On 11 September represents, in several regards, a moment of awakening across this great land, even before that fateful day, our Nation has lost Americans to terrorist acts that have been precursors to the monument.

The USS Cole comes to mind as well as the bombings of our embassies in Tanzania and Kenya and the first attempt to destroy the World Trade Center only 9 years before. But on September 11, our Nation was awakened to the stark reality of the subtle threat we have almost unwittingly faced and still face today. It has changed the way that we define our notions of defense of freedom. And as well, I know from my own experiences and from talking to many

others close to me that once the smoke cleared and the fires were finally put out, when the weight of the day descended upon us and many of us realized the incredible nature of what had occurred very literally before our eyes, I know that many commitments were made that day. These were commitments of individuals to stop taking for granted this magnificent thing we call life and even this more magnificent thing we call liberty.

There were commitments to start living differently, to make more concerted efforts, each to do what we can do to help one another or to simply be better people. And we cannot chance to lose this sense of national awakening, which is a note of celebration in the long song of sorrow. This war is different, I believe than any other questions of which this Nation has ever embarked.

Fighting against an elusive enemy and a dedicated effort to overcome the terrorism that threatens every one of us wherever it hides around the globe. And this war demands that every citizen, whether here at home or abroad make a long-term commitment to victory. Now our Nation and its allies are engaged on the global war on terrorism, what we imagine will be a protracted effort to make our Nation, our allies and our interests safe from those who attempt to dissuade us from our noble purpose, and that is peace and liberty.

And so our purpose here today is different than any other effort in my recollection to memorialize those who have been lost in defense of our Nation or in acts of war, because even while we are engaged in the conflict, we can choose now to memorialize those who have fallen as an example to the living who are committed to this war here and abroad. We can thereby acknowledge the sober reality of what we have undertaken that others may very well give their lives on behalf of this profound effort.

So this is about a memorial to those who have fallen already, and it is about a physical symbol of our unified commitment to persevere, to prevail and to preserve the sanctity of our endeavor and freedom and peace for our own people and for those who will choose to join us.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly support the construction of a national memorial to the victims of terrorism. How it is conceived and where it might be and when it takes form is less important than undertaking a firm commitment to keep the events of 11 September in the forefront of our Nation's consciousness to memorialize those who lost their lives on that day and to mark that day of turning of our national consciousness. Thank you, and I look forward to your questions.

[The prepared statement of Colonel Anderson follows:]

**Statement of Lieutenant Colonel Ted Anderson, United States Army**

I am Lieutenant Colonel Ted Anderson. I am honored to appear before the Committee today, and testify with these other distinguished Americans, three among many, so closely tied to the events of 11 September. I am here as a soldier in my personal capacity. My views are my own and I do not represent the Department of the Army or the Department of Defense or the views of either agency. On 11 September, I was a soldier who very simply was in a particular place at a particular time and given the privilege to do my duty, along with many others. And what I contributed on 11 September is quite small compared to what our soldiers do every day around the world—are doing now in Afghanistan, are doing now in guarding our nation's airports, government buildings, and civil facilities.

Let me begin by saying that I am a very fortunate man. I have spent over nineteen years in the United States Army, assigned primarily to paratroop units around the world. In those nearly twenty years of service, I have seen many things that have structured my world view and my personal view. But the events of 11 September—here in Washington, in New York City, and in Pennsylvania—were for me, and I know for many others, life changing events. And I know that is an immeasurable understatement. Since 11 September, I have again and again reviewed my life, my time in the Army—I consider the things that I have done and those things that I have left undone. So, my testimony here today in favor of a monument to victims of terrorist attacks, wherever and however it is built, is something small that I can do to offer my support of what I believe is both right and necessary.

In a very broad sense and unique way, our country and the world will remember 11 September for a very, very long time. The obvious comparisons have been made to Pearl Harbor. It will be remembered for the thousands who were lost, or those multitudes more who have been directly touched by the horror of it all—their husbands and wives, mothers and father, sons and daughter, and their friends and colleagues. But it will be remembered, as well, for the new bonds that have been forged among the American people: our public servants—government officials, firefighters, policemen, first responders in every category; our citizens—those from every walk of life and undoubtedly representing every cultural heritage that composes the very fabric of our nation; and the members of our military. Because of that day, we are bound in a very intimate way that I do not think we have experienced before.

And 11 September represents in several regards a moment of awakening across this great land. Even before 11 September, our nation lost Americans to terrorist acts that now seem precursors to the monumental tragedy of that day—the USS Cole comes to mind, as well as the bombings of our embassies in Tanzania and Kenya, and the first attempt to destroy the world trade center only nine years before. But on 11 September, our nation was awakened to the stark reality of the subtle threat we had almost unwittingly faced and still face today. It has changed the way that we define our notions of defense of freedom.

And as well I know from my own experiences and from talking to many others close to me, that once the smoke cleared and the fires were finally put out, when the weight of that day descended upon us, and many of us realized the incredible nature of what had occurred very literally before our eyes, I know that many commitments were made that day. These were commitments of individuals to stop taking for granted this magnificent thing we call life, and this even more magnificent thing called liberty; they were commitments to start living differently, to make more concerted efforts each to do what we can to help one another, to simply to be better people. And we cannot chance to lose this sense of national awakening—which is a note of celebration in a long song of sorrow.

This war is different, I believe, than any other quest on which our nation has ever embarked—fighting against an elusive enemy in a dedicated effort to overcome the terrorism that threatens us, wherever it hides, around the globe. And this war demands that every citizen—whether here at home or abroad—make a long-term commitment to victory. Now, our nation and its allies are engaged in the global war on terrorism, what we imagine will be a protracted effort to make our nation, our allies, and our interests safe from those who would attempt to dissuade us from our noble purpose—peace and liberty.

And so our purpose here today is different than any other effort in my recollection to memorialize those who have been lost in defense of our nation or in acts of war—different because even while we are engaged in the conflict, we can choose now to memorialize those who have fallen as an example to the living who are committed to this war here and abroad. We can thereby acknowledge the sober reality of what we have undertaken—that others may very well give their lives on the behalf of this profound effort.

So, this is about a memorial to those who have fallen already, and it is about a physical symbol of our unified commitment to persevere, to prevail, and to preserve the sanctity of our endeavor in freedom and peace for our own people, and for those who would choose to join us.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly support the construction of a national memorial to the victims of terrorism. How it is conceived, where it might be, and when it takes physical form is less important than undertaking a firm commitment to keep the events of 11 September in the forefront of our nation's consciousness, to memorialize those who lost their lives on that day, and to mark that day as turning of our national consciousness.

Thank you, and I look forward to your questions.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you very much. Our next one to testify is P. Daniel, or Dan Smith, who is the Special Assistant to the Director of the National Park Service, and also former staffer of this Subcommittee. Mr. Smith, welcome and please begin your testimony.

**STATEMENT OF DANIEL SMITH, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE  
DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to present the views of the Department of the Interior on H.R. 2982, which would authorize the establishment of a memorial in the District of Columbia within the areas referred to in the Commemorative Works Act as area I or area II to the victims of the terrorist attacks on the United States, and to provide for the design and construction of such a memorial. The Department is deeply saddened by the tragedy our Nation experienced on September 11. Our country was attacked with deliberate and massive cruelty, and since that fateful day, our lives have been changed forever.

Among the men and women we lost that day are those who began their day at a desk or an airport, who wore the uniform of the United States and died at their post, who defied their murderers and prevented the murder of others on the ground and who, as rescuers, ran to the sites to assist others. Like so many other families in America, we continue to mourn the loss of a member of our Interior family who was a victim of United Airlines Flight 93 which crashed in Shanksville, Pennsylvania, Richard Guadagno, a 17-year employee of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and manager of the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge in California was among the heroes, the passengers of Flight 93, who we now believed sacrificed their lives to save others.

The Department offers our deepest sympathy to all those who lost a friend or family member because of the attacks of September 11. We understand that the road to healing will be long, but we believe that through the strength and unity of this country, the American spirit lives on. Terrorism unfortunately is not new to this country. Anyone who was in Oklahoma City on April 19, 1995 when the Alfred P. Murrah was ruthlessly bombed, has felt terrorism hit too close to home. We lost 168 of our fellow Americans in that attack. As a personal note, Mr. Chairman, I traveled with the commissioner of the Public Buildings Service that day to Oklahoma City and experienced that day. For Americans abroad, the fear of becoming a victim of terrorism has been and continues to be a very real threat. It continues today as I appear before you. The Department understands the desire and motivation to pay tribute to these victims of the terrorist attacks through the establishment of a highly visible, accessible and appropriate memorial.

We share the feeling that is present throughout our country that we need to find ways to provide permanent reminders of the immense suffering and the sorrow caused by these tragic events. H.R. 2982 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a memorial to victims of terrorism on land administered by the National Park Service in the District of Columbia. It would establish a seven-member commission to raise funds determine a loca-

tion and select the design for the memorial to be completed within 1 year of enactment of this legislation. The bill also provides for the Secretary of the Interior and the National Capitol Memorial Commission to assist the Commission in its work.

The Department has learned a great deal from its role as the Nation's keeper of our natural and historic treasures. We have the great privilege of preserving important patriotic symbols such as Independence Hall and the Statue of Liberty. We also have the responsibility of preserving battlefields and memorials places where visitors often come to mourn and reflect on the more difficult times in American history.

Our experience working with these sites has taught us a few things that we would like to share with the Committee today. One of the precepts of the L'Enfant plan of the Nation's capital was the creation of public spaces for the commemoration of significant events and figures of the American experience. But in the case of enormous national tragedies, we have found that commemoration seems most appropriate at the site of the tragedy itself. No memorial designed for placement in Washington, D.C. could capture the emotion and awe of visitors to the USS Arizona Memorial lying where it sank in Pearl Harbor. The Oklahoma City National Memorial would not have nearly the power it has if it had been constructed anywhere else, but at the site of the Murrah Building.

The memorial landscapes of Gettysburg or Antietam National battlefields still haunt visitors who contemplate what occurred there nearly 150 years ago today. Indeed, people from all over the world continue to be drawn to these hallowed grounds to reflect on the historical events that took place, or perhaps to pay their respects to those who lost their lives there. Last year approximately 1.5 million people traveled to the USS Arizona Memorial, and approximately half a million people visited the Oklahoma City National Memorial.

The way people traditionally mourn victims of catastrophic events by visiting the site of the occurrence reflects an instinctive public choice of the appropriate location for a memorial. We have certainly seen that instinct in the way people continue to make pilgrimages to the World Trade Center in New York City. We believe that the most powerful and meaningful way to honor the victims of September 11 in the form of a permanent structure would be by constructing a memorial at the World Trade Center, at the Pentagon and in Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

And Mr. Chairman, those efforts are underway. Legislation authorizing a memorial at the Pentagon, which of course is on military property has already been signed into law by President Bush. In New York City, the Sphere, a sculpture that survived the collapse of the World Trade Center Twin Towers and a temporary memorial, the Tribute in Light, were unveiled last week to commemorate the 6-month anniversary of the September 11 tragedy.

We understand that the redevelopment authority and the State of New York are discussing plans to rebuild the Office Space and establish a permanent memorial at the site. And there is at least one proposal that has been introduced in Congress for a national memorial to be at Shanksville, Pennsylvania, to honor the heroic Americans of United Airlines Flight 93. The Department stands

ready to assist in these efforts in any way it can. The establishment of memorials in our Nation's capital is governed by the Commemorative Works Act of 1986, which was passed by Congress to address the lack of guidelines for the subject matter, siting and design of the memorials and the lack of a public process. Congress and the Department of Interior worked together to study the process, delineate responsibilities and define procedures.

The process established by that Act ensures memorials in the Capitol are erected on the most appropriate sites in the Federal city and are of the caliber and design that is worthy of their historically significant subjects. Although this bill before the Committee today seems to be a work in progress where we are trying to really define what elements to address, one concern that the Interior Department has about H.R. 2982 is that it exempts this memorial from section 3(c) of the Commemorative Works Act, which prohibits the authorization of a memorial in the District of Columbia on land administered by the Department of Interior or the General Services Administration to an event, individual or group before the 25th anniversary of the event or the death of the individual or the death of the last surviving member of the group.

This is a key provision based on the premise that succeeding generations provide a more objective viewpoint when evaluating the most appropriate way to honor historical events or individuals of historical significance. If the proposed memorial is intended to be focused on September 11, and I have heard comments here today that it seems to go way beyond that, the 25-year stipulation may be particularly relevant because the events of September 11 have led directly to the current military engagement in Afghanistan and other places in the world.

As in the case of Pearl Harbor where our involvement in World War II ensued the complete story of September 11 and the events that precipitated, has yet to unfold. Therefore a national memorial to September 11 authorized 25 years from now might have a much different but no less poignant design and message from a memorial designed today.

Mr. Chairman, we are also concerned that H.R. 2982 contains conflicting provisions that would need to be remedied before the legislation proceeds. On one hand the bill requires compliance with the Commemorative Works act except for section 3(c) as noted above, and thus requires approvals of location and design of the memorial by the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts.

This process also ensures opportunities for public participation. At the same time, H.R. 2982 gives the Victims of Terrorism Memorial Commission the authority to determine the location and design of the memorial. We would urge the Committee to make the legislation conform to the process established by the Commemorative Works Act, and some of the comments I heard today, Mr. Chairman, it seems that is the direction the bill is going in.

H.R. 2982 also does not provide a reasonable timetable for action on the proposed memorial. Within 1 year of enactment of the legislation, the Victims of the Terrorism Memorial Commission would need to determine a location and final design for the memorial as well as raise funds. The average amount of time for site selection

and design process for a major memorial, and especially for what this dynamic memorial would become in the capital is 4 to 6 years after authorizing legislation is enacted.

And finally, Mr. Chairman, under this bill, the Secretary of Interior is responsible for establishing the memorial and thus must complete all tasks not specifically designated to the Commission, including the construction of the memorial. The Department is very concerned with this provision as it departs from the current practice in which Congress authorizes a specific commission or private organization to establish a memorial rather than the Secretary.

Mr. SMITH. In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, we urge the Committee to give serious thought to the issues we have outlined above. The families of victims of the September 11 tragedy and all terrorist attacks deserve nothing less than our most thoughtful, careful and thorough deliberation of where and how to memorialize their loved ones.

As you consider how you may want to proceed, I assure you the Department of the Interior will work with you, Members of the Committee, the Congress, to find a way to work on this legislation to successful conclusion.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my statement. I am accompanied today by John Parsons of the National Park Service, if you have detailed questions about the Commemorative Works Act. And we stand ready to answer any questions that you may have.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Smith follows:]

**Statement of P. Daniel Smith, Special Assistant to the Director,  
National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, on H.R. 2982**

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to present the views of the Department of the Interior on H.R. 2982, which would authorize the establishment of a memorial in the District of Columbia within the areas referred to in the Commemorative Works Act as "Area I" or "Area II" to the victims of the terrorist attacks on the United States and to provide for the design and construction of such a memorial.

The Department is deeply saddened by the tragedy our nation experienced on September 11. Our country was attacked with deliberate and massive cruelty and since that fateful day, our lives have been changed forever. Among the men and women we lost that day are those who began their day at a desk or an airport, who wore the uniform of the United States and died at their post, who defied their murderers and prevented the murder of others on the ground, and who, as rescuers, ran to the sites to assist others.

Like so many families in America, we continue to mourn the loss of a member of our Interior family who was a victim of United Airlines Flight 93, which crashed in Shanksville, Pennsylvania. Richard Guadagno, a 17-year employee of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and manager of the Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge in California, was among the heroic passengers of Flight 93 who we now believe sacrificed their lives to save others. The Department offers our deepest sympathy to all those who lost a friend or family member because of the attacks on September 11. We understand that the road to healing will be long, but we believe that through the strength and unity of this country, the American spirit lives on.

Terrorism, unfortunately, is not new to this country. Anyone who was in Oklahoma City on April 19, 1995, when the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building was ruthlessly bombed, has felt terrorism hit too close to home. We lost 168 of our fellow Americans in that attack. For Americans abroad, the fear of becoming a victim of terrorism has been and continues to be a very real threat. On August 7, 1998, U.S. Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania were brutally attacked, killing a total of 368 people. On October 23, 1983, suicide truck-bombs attacked Marine barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, killing 242 Americans. And these have not been the only terrorist attacks that have been perpetrated against the United States and its citizens.

The Department understands the desire and motivation to pay tribute to these victims of the terrorist attacks through the establishment of a highly visible, acces-

sible, and appropriate memorial. We share the feeling that is present throughout our country that we need to find ways to provide permanent reminders of the immense suffering and the sorrow caused by these tragic events.

H.R. 2982 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a memorial to victims of terrorism on land administered by the National Park Service in the District of Columbia. It would establish a seven-member commission to raise funds, determine a location, and select a design for the memorial, to be completed within one year of enactment of this legislation. The bill also provides for the Secretary of the Interior and the National Capital Memorial Commission to assist the commission in its work.

The Department has learned a great deal from its role as the Nation's keeper of our natural and historic treasures. We have the great privilege of preserving important patriotic symbols, such as Independence Hall and the Statue of Liberty. We also have the responsibility of preserving battlefields and memorials, places where visitors often come to mourn and reflect on the more difficult times in American history. Our experience working with these sites has taught us a few things that we would like to share with the Committee today.

One of the precepts of the L'Enfant Plan for the Nation's Capital was the creation of public spaces for the commemoration of significant events and figures of the American experience. But, in the case of enormous national tragedies, we have found that commemoration seems most appropriate at the site of the tragedy itself. No memorial designed for placement in Washington, D.C. could capture the emotion and awe of visitors to the USS Arizona Memorial, lying where it was sunk in Pearl Harbor. The Oklahoma City National Memorial would not have nearly the power it has if it had been constructed anywhere else but at the site of the Murrah Building. The memorial landscapes of Gettysburg or Antietam National Battlefields still haunt visitors who contemplate what occurred there nearly 150 years ago. Indeed, people from all over the world continue to be drawn to these hallowed grounds to reflect on the historical events that took place at the sites or, perhaps, to pay their respects to those who lost their lives there. Last year, approximately 1.5 million people traveled to the USS Arizona Memorial and approximately half a million people visited the Oklahoma City National Memorial.

The way people traditionally mourn victims of catastrophic events by visiting the site of the occurrence reflects an instinctive public choice of the appropriate location for a memorial. We have certainly seen that instinct in the way people continue to make pilgrimages to the World Trade Center in New York City. We believe that the most powerful and meaningful way to honor the victims of September 11 in the form of a permanent structure would be by constructing a memorial at the World Trade Center, at the Pentagon and in Shanksville, Pennsylvania. And, efforts to do just that are under way. Legislation authorizing a memorial at the Pentagon which, of course, is on military property has already been signed into law by President Bush. In New York City, "the sphere," a sculpture that survived the collapse of the World Trade Center's twin towers, and a temporary memorial, the Tribute in Light, were unveiled last week to commemorate the six-month anniversary of the September 11th tragedy. We understand that the Redevelopment Authority and the State of New York are discussing plans to rebuild the office space and establish a permanent memorial at the site. At least one proposal to establish a memorial at Shanksville, Pennsylvania to honor the heroic Americans of United Airlines Flight 93 is being developed. The Department stands ready to assist in these efforts in any way it can.

We also have learned that a more meaningful memorial can be designed when the subject of a memorial is focused and defined, as is the subject of virtually every memorial located in the Nation's Capital. Although H.R. 2982 was introduced in the wake of the September 11 attacks, the only indication of the subject of the memorial is in the title, where it refers to "victims of terrorist attacks on the United States," and in the name of the panel, the "Victims of Terrorism Memorial Commission." The subject matter of this memorial could potentially include victims of every terrorist act throughout our nation's history, which would be a very difficult memorial to design.

The establishment of memorials in our Nation's Capital is governed by the Commemorative Works Act of 1986, which was passed by Congress to address the lack of guidelines for the subject matter, siting, and design of memorials, and the lack of a public process. Congress and the Department worked together to study the process, delineate responsibilities and define procedures. The process established by the Act ensures memorials in the Capital are erected on the most appropriate sites in the Federal City and are of a caliber in design that is worthy of their historically significant subjects.



One concern we have about H.R. 2982 is that it exempts this memorial from Section 3(c) of the Commemorative Works Act, which prohibits the authorization of a memorial in the District of Columbia on land administered by the Department of the Interior or the General Services Administration to an event, individual, or group before the 25th anniversary of the event or the death of the individual or the death of the last surviving member of the group. This is a key provision based on the premise that succeeding generations provide a more objective viewpoint when evaluating the most appropriate way to honor historical events or individuals of historical significance.

There have been several bills introduced in Congress for memorials in the Nation's Capital on land administered by the Department of the Interior or the General Services Administration that would have set aside this time period requirement. Notable among them were proposals for memorials to the victims of the Tiananmen Square massacre, the Gulf War, the Space Shuttle Challenger, and the Pan Am Flight 103 terrorist attack (the Lockerbie Memorial). Congress chose not to pass any of these proposals. Only the Lockerbie Memorial was authorized, and it was authorized to be located on military property so as to avoid violating this provision of the Commemorative Works Act. The Space Shuttle Challenger Memorial and Gulf War Memorial were constructed on military property without a specific authorization from Congress.

If the proposed memorial is intended to be focused on the September 11 attacks, the 25-year stipulation may be particularly relevant because the events of September 11 have led directly to the current military engagement in Afghanistan. As in the case of Pearl Harbor, where our involvement in World War II ensued, the complete story of September 11 and the events it precipitated has yet to unfold. Therefore, a national memorial to September 11, authorized 25 years from now, might have a much different but no less poignant design and message from a memorial designed today.

We are concerned that H.R. 2982 contains conflicting provisions that would need to be remedied before this legislation proceeds. On one hand, the bill requires compliance with the Commemorative Works Act, except for Section 3(c) as noted above, and thus, requires approvals of location and design of the memorial by the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts. This process also ensures opportunities for public participation. At the same time, H.R. 2982 gives the Victims of Terrorism Memorial Commission the authority to determine the location and design of the memorial. We would urge the Committee to make the legislation conform to the process established by the Commemorative Works Act.

H.R. 2982 also does not provide a reasonable timetable for action on the proposed memorial. Within one year of enactment of the legislation, the Victims of Terrorism Memorial Commission would need to determine a location and final design for the memorial as well as raise funds for these activities. The average amount of time for site selection and design process for a major memorial in the Capital is 4–6 years after authorizing legislation is enacted.

In addition, under this bill, the Secretary of the Interior is responsible for establishing the memorial and thus, must complete all tasks not specifically designated to the Commission, including the construction of the memorial. The Department is very concerned with this provision as it departs from the current practice in which Congress authorizes a specific commission or private organization to establish a memorial rather than the Secretary.

In conclusion, we urge the committee to give serious thought to the issues we have outlined above. The families of victims of the September 11 tragedy and all terrorist attacks deserve nothing less than our most thoughtful, careful, and thorough deliberation of where and how to memorialize their loved ones' horrific fate. As you consider how you may want to proceed, we will be ready to assist you in any way we can.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my statement. I would be pleased to answer any questions you or other members of the Subcommittee may have.

Mr. RADONOVICH. Thank you, Mr. Smith. It seems to me that as the testimony unfolds, I am quite sure that there will be memorials in Shanksville, at the Pentagon, and at the World Trade Center depicting the attacks or memorializing, I should say, the attacks of September 11th.

But as I understand this legislation, this is a memorial to not just the terrorist attacks of September 11th but also those terrorist

attacks that occurred over the history of the United States on Americans, and those that were victimized by terrorism.

So, you know, that information becomes evident as we are working through this thing. And I know, Mrs. Howell, you had alluded to the need for it here in D.C. But, Mrs. Beamer, if I could hear from you regarding your opinion of that. Of course, your husband died in Shanksville. And, again, I can foresee some memorialization of that area, you know. It will have to occur, I am sure.

What is the significance, if I may ask you and also the Lieutenant Colonel, of a memorial here in Washington?

Mrs. BEAMER. Well, I think I pointed it to a little bit in my comments, that this is where people come from all over the world and all over our country to find out who we are, and how we got to be who we are, and where we plan to go from here.

I have been to Shanksville a few times. It is not an area where many people will be able to go simply because of its locality. It is important, obviously, that there is something there for the future, especially for the families. But for the majority of our citizens and for the citizens of the world, the fact is they come to Washington D.C. to memorialize the events that have been an integral part of our history.

And the other thing is that it is important to memorialize people at the site of this event, but many of the acts of terrorism, it is not a possible thing. Pan Am 103, places where we have lost Americans on foreign soil due to terrorism, we can't erect a memorial to them there. This is an important way to pull all of those events together and really make it be a wake-up call to people to say, we had a whole crescendo of events that was leading to September 11th and we are going to memorialize them all in one place and really feel the full impact of what the terrorism does and what we need to prevent for the future. And I think that one central location in Washington, D.C. will do that better than any place else.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you very much. Lieutenant Colonel, same idea. If there is one in Washington, being near to the Pentagon, what are your thoughts on that?

Lieutenant Colonel ANDERSON. Sir, as I testified a moment ago, where it might be or how it is conceived is actually less important to me than in making sure that our commitment to a memorial stands in the forefront. I really don't have one opinion or another exactly where it should be, just that we stick to it and that we ensure that a monument of some sort is constructed for the national effort against the war on terrorism.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you very much. Mrs. Christensen.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Well, I guess I would really just—I would associate myself with your answer to that question, Lieutenant Colonel Anderson. I think it is really critical that we have a memorial, and although there are several very valid questions that have been raised that we are going to have to grapple with as we move toward establishing a memorial.

I understand what I have heard what the position is of the Department of Interior and we will work to see how we can get it done. But, in general, I do not like to—I don't want us to circumvent law to get it done. I think we all agree that a memorial, a fitting memorial, is needed. I agree with you. There ought to be

one in Washington, D.C., because everyone won't be going to the other location. But it is just something that we have to grapple with.

And I wanted to also just echo what our Chairman said earlier, that Todd and others, including co-pilot Leroy Homer, we really owe them a debt of gratitude, because that plane may have been headed here. And so the establishing of the memorial is also important to us and to all who are going to serve in Congress for years to come to remember the debt that we owe, not only to the people on that flight, but to all, you know, all of those who have died from terrorist acts.

And I wanted for the record to also thank all of you on behalf of some families in my district. The family of Master Sergeant Maudeline White who died at the Pentagon. Firefighter William L. Henry, a New York firefighter, and Lawrence Able, who worked on the 101st floor of one of the towers who died on September 11th.

The work that you are doing, your efforts will ensure that they—as well as all of the other people who died will not be forgotten. We are committed to making—to having a memorial here in Washington. I just want to do it the right way.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you very much, Mrs. Christensen. Mr. Tancredo, any questions?

Mr. TANCREDO. Just an observation, Mr. Chairman, especially for Mrs. Beamer and Mrs. Howell. I, on September 11th, I had a recollection of something else, another event that had happened that elicited almost the same reactions in me that I was feeling at that time. And I remembered April 20th, 1999, when a school in my district was attacked essentially by two terrorists, two young men, Columbine High School. And I remember observing, looking at the television and having the same sort of incomprehensible feeling about it, and this could not be happening. And then things played out in a way that I just wanted to tell you about here.

That is that as we worked through, as the community worked through the horrible nature of that event, of course, the question arose as to whether and what kind of a memorial would be placed at the school, and there was the same sort of decisions and little bit of not controversy but disagreement about the nature of it and where it would be and that sort of thing.

But I just want you to know this, that regardless of—I mean, regardless of how this turns out, this particular piece of legislation, where the memorial is placed and when, that the reality is that out of every horrendous event, even as horrible as April 20th and September 11th, events of those 2 days, some equally magnificent things happen.

And in my district, and with regard to that event, several incredible things occurred, not the least of which is that thousands, we are not sure, maybe hundreds of thousands of children have actually come to the Lord as a result of stories of people who had, like Cassie Brenaeu, one of the students there. I happen to think that that is a wonderful outcome.

Likewise, millions of people around the world, not just in the United States, but certainly millions of people have been equally as inspired by the actions and the events of that day, the actions of your spouses and of the—like the gentleman at the table earlier,

the fireman and so many others. And lives have inevitably changed in positive ways as a result of the horror of that day.

So regardless of what happens here, all I want to tell you is that there is a memorial. It is in the hearts of perhaps hundreds of millions of people who look at you and look at the people who died that day and are inspired to become better people themselves. So that is the memorial that will last and the legacy of which will be far beyond what we can build here.

But I just wanted you to know that this kind of argument that goes on, it is not the important part.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you, Mr. Tancredo. Mr. Holt, did you have any comments or questions?

Mr. HOLT. No questions, because the witnesses have addressed the points so eloquently. But I just wanted to make a comment. Mrs. Howell spoke about heroes. Todd Beamer's name has often been associated with the word hero. Americans have a long tradition of finding ordinary Americans who rise to the occasion at difficult times. And it seems to me that this memorial really is about heroes. America will always need heroes. We will never have a lesser need in the future than we have now. And I see this memorial as part of the education of future heroes and the education of everyone so that they can find those moments of heroism that is called for in their lives.

And, again, I thank Mr. Turner and Mr. Hansen for bringing this bill forward. And I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for these hearings.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you, Mr. Holt.

Mr. Turner.

Mr. TURNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to thank all of our witnesses for your testimony here today. It was truly moving to hear from each of you, and I think it renews our commitment to being sure that the events of September 11th and those who have lost their lives and whose lives have changed forever will not be forgotten.

I want to reassure our witness from the National Park Service, Mr. Smith, that we certainly are not speaking—I feel confident on behalf of Chairman Hansen as well—that we will certainly work with you on the details that you raised issues about. In fact, our staff, our able staff, has already noted most of those issues in the bill, and we certainly want to construct it in a way that it complies with the existing laws requiring review of design and review of site location. Those are certainly something we want to respect in this legislation, certainly had really no intent not to do so.

We also want to be sure—and we appreciate your suggestions from experience about timetables. We had already begun to note that we had put a little tight timeframe in that legislation in our interest in getting this memorial done, and that it perhaps will need more flexibility in terms of the time required to make the very careful decisions that should be made about what this memorial should be like, where it should be.

I think Ms. Beamer stated it very eloquently when the Chairman asked her why we needed this memorial in Washington, because it does speak in a larger sense about who we are as Americans, and obviously it is impossible to choose one spot to reflect and

memorialize the loss that has occurred to the American people from terrorist acts.

I guess that is true with a lot of our memorials, World War II memorial that is planned. Korean Memorial, Vietnam Wall aren't built at the site of those battles, but are built in our Nation's capital because they reflect a significant part of our history. So I am confident that we need to have a national memorial to memorialize all who have lost their lives to terrorism and to express the struggle in which we are engaged and which some day we will be able to look back upon as we see that memorial as evidence that the American people persevered, prevailed and defeated the forces of evil and stood up for freedom and democracy and the dignity of man. But we want to work with the Department to be sure that we construct this legislation in a way that will be appropriate. And I fully respect the fact that there are groups who, as was evidenced over the site selection of the World War II Memorial, who jealously guard the Mall, who desire to have it uncluttered, and to have the open space preserved. And we certainly are sensitive to those who hold that point of view.

But I think at the end of the day the people of this country would like to see this memorial in our Nation's capital at a suitable location. And we look forward to continuing to receive input from the Department as we put this bill in better shape for this Committee to act upon. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you, Mr. Turner. I want to extend my thanks to each and every member of the panel for being here and giving your testimony. And that concludes discussion on this bill. And again, God bless you and thank you very much. H.R. 3380

Mr. RADANOVICH. With that, I will call panel three, which will be the Honorable William Jenkins from District 1 of Tennessee, regarding H.R. 3380.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Our next bill is H.R. 3380. It is a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue rights-of-way permits for natural gas pipelines within the boundary of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. I want to welcome Congressman William Jenkins for being here. Please begin.

**STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE WILLIAM JENKINS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TENNESSEE**

Mr. JENKINS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you for holding this hearing. You have stated the purpose of H.R. 3380, and I would point out that such enabling statute has been passed for many of the other national parks. But, for some reason, and perhaps other witnesses can shed some light on it, this has never been done for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

This legislation resulted from a request by the Sevier County Natural Gas Utility District to lay approximately 325 feet of pipe across a roadway that goes into the national park to a private development. And there will be other facilities, we feel sure, within the park itself that will have need of these lines if the legislation is passed and if the Secretary can issue the permits.

All of these lines will be underground. In most cases, they will be under a roadway, and the natural beauty of this great park will

not in any way be disturbed. As the Members of this Committee know, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park is the most visited national park in the system.

Because of that, there is substantial growth around this park and especially on the north side of the park. The Senate has already passed this legislation, exactly as we present it to this Committee today. And you are going to hear from Mr. Daniel Smith, who is the special assistant to the Secretary of Interior in support of this legislation. You are also going to hear from Mr. Matt Ballard, who is the general manager of the Sevier County Natural Gas Utility District, who will explain in more detail the need for the legislation.

We will appreciate your favorable consideration, and I will certainly be glad to answer any question, and I am sure the other witnesses will, too.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Jenkins follows:]

**Statement of The Honorable William L. "Bill" Jenkins, a Representative in Congress from the State of Tennessee**

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for conducting this hearing on the legislation I introduced, H.R. 3380. This bill will authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue right of way permits for natural gas pipelines within the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Following my testimony you will hear from Matt Ballard, General Manager of the Sevier County Utility District, as well as P. Daniel Smith of the National Park Service explaining the need for this legislative action.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I want to take this opportunity to testify to the economic benefit these pipelines will bring to Sevier County, Tennessee. Sevier County serves as the gateway to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park which drew over 9 million visitors in 2001. It is the crown jewel of the National Park System. Because of the popularity of the Great Smoky Mountains, communities bordering the park have grown substantially and continue to do so. Along with this population growth comes the need for expanded utility service in the area. All parties agree that natural gas serves as a clean, efficient energy source and that construction and maintenance of this pipeline is consistent with good land stewardship policy.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, in closing I am hopeful this bill will move quickly through the legislative process. The Senate has passed companion legislation and awaits House action. I am grateful for the opportunity to appear here today on this important legislation for Sevier County, Tennessee.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you, Mr. Jenkins. Any questions?

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I don't have any questions right now, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you, Mr. Jenkins. You are more than welcome to join us on the dias as we open up panel two here.

Mr. JENKINS. Thank you.

Mr. RADANOVICH. I will now call forward panel two. Mr. Daniel Smith, of course, special assistant to the director of the National Park Service, and also, Mr. Matt Ballard, who is the general manager of Sevier County Utility District in Sevierville, Tennessee, regarding this bill.

Yes, welcome. And, Mr. Ballard, you may begin.

**STATEMENT OF MATT BALLARD, GENERAL MANAGER, SEVIER COUNTY UTILITY DISTRICT, SEVIERVILLE, TENNESSEE**

Mr. BALLARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And, again, thank you for having this hearing today on this legislation.

This bill came about due to the fact that the Great Smoky Mountains National Park does not have enabling legislation that would allow park or Department of Interior officials to approve natural gas pipelines within the boundary of the park. It is my understanding, in talking to park officials, that other parks in the national park system have such enabling legislation.

Sevier County Utility District presently has a distribution line constructed within the right of way of the road known as the Gatlinburg Spur, which is considered part of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. This is the primary access into the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. It is a narrow corridor on either side of this roadway.

A new 10-phase development came to us requesting natural gas. The park personnel reviewed this request for providing services to the development. This involved approximately 325 feet of pipeline being installed across the right of way.

Upon further review of the proposed project, however, it was determined that the park did not have this authorization. For this reason, this enabling legislation is being sought.

In addition to this specific need, there are other park facilities located within the park proper which may have need of natural gas pipelines in the future.

Specific request of this project is for the installation of a natural gasoline pipeline only. This does not involve any hazardous substance, chemicals or other environmentally harmful materials being introduced onto National Park property.

The 325-foot project would involve little, if any, disruption, and would be either underground or under an existing bridge. The entire pipeline would be in the road right of way or under the pavement surface on an existing four-lane divided highway.

Currently as it stands now, the pipeline runs south along this corridor. We would be expanding it laterally 325 feet to the northern corridor. Again, it is all under existing road right of way, and would not—we are going to try to bore this line, which will not have any cutting or disturbing any vegetation, inside the park.

Again, I want to thank you for allowing us to be here today on this legislation.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ballard follows:]

**Statement of Matt Ballard, General Manager,  
Sevier County Utility District, on H.R. 3380**

H.R. 3380 is a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue right-of-way permits for natural gas pipelines within the boundary of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

My name is Matt Ballard and I'm here on behalf of Sevier County Utility District to speak in favor of the adoption of this bill. I'm currently on the Board of Directors for both the American Public Gas Association and Tennessee Gas Association. Besides being a board member, I also serve on the Operations Committee of the American Public Gas Association and the Education Steering Committee of the Tennessee Gas Association. I am also on the Board of Directors for the East Tennessee Small Customers Association.

I have prepared a two-page document that is available to the members of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands, providing details of our position.

This bill came about due to the fact that the Great Smoky Mountains National Park does not have enabling legislation that would allow Park or Department of Interior officials to approve allowing natural gas pipelines within the boundary of the Park. It is my understanding in talking to Park officials that other parks in the

National Park system have such enabling legislation, however, Great Smoky Mountains National Park does not.

Sevier County Utility District presently has a distribution line constructed within the right-of-way of the road known as the Gatlinburg Spur which is considered part of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. This is the primary access into the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and is a narrow corridor on either side of this roadway. A new ten-phase development project is in the process of being completed just outside this corridor. This development would like to receive natural gas services from Sevier County Utility District. The Park personnel reviewed the request for providing service to this development. This involved an approximate 325-foot pipeline being installed across the right-of-way. Upon further review of the proposed project, however, it was determined that the Park did not have authorization. For this reason, this enabling legislation is being sought. In addition to this specific need, there are other Park facilities located within the Park proper which may have need of natural gas pipelines in the future.

The specific request in this project is for the installation of a natural gas pipeline only. This does not involve any hazardous substance, chemicals or other environmentally harmful materials being introduced onto National Park property. The 325-foot project would involve little, if any, disruption and would be either underground or under an existing bridge. The entire pipeline would be in the road right-of-way or under the pavement surface on the existing four-lane divided highway.

In addition to the approval of this project by National Park Service personnel, this project has been approved by the City of Gatlinburg administration, the "Gateway Community" to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. No other permits or approvals are necessary from any other regulatory body other than the National Park Service.

I have attached a map and drawing of the proposed construction.

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The map and drawing follow:]





Quadrangles Viewed on TerraServer

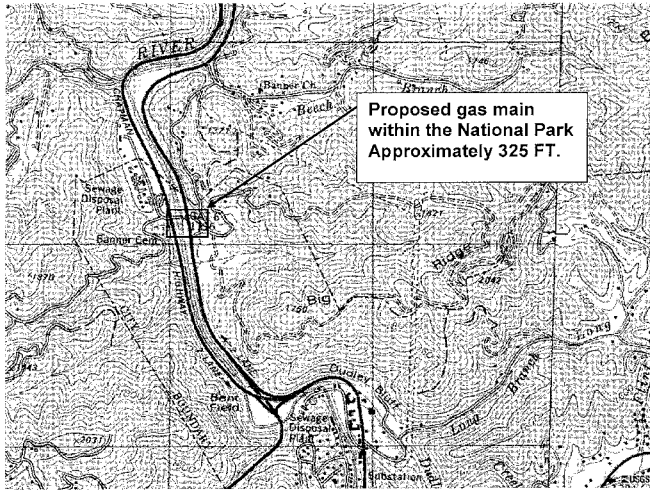


Image #	DRG Quadrangle Name	Publisher	Map Scale	Print Year
1	Mount Le Conte, TN US, NC US	TVA	1:24,000	1987
2	Gatlinburg, TN US	TVA	1:24,000	1983
3	Richardson Cove, TN US	TVA	1:24,000	1984
4	Pigeon Forge, TN US	TVA	1:24,000	1970

Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you, Mr. Ballard, for being here and testifying on this. Next, Mr. Smith, if you care to comment on this legislation.

**STATEMENT OF P. DANIEL SMITH, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO  
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

Mr. SMITH. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to present the Department of the Interior's views on H.R. 3380, which would provide legal authority to permit existing and future natural gas pipelines within a portion of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park near Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

Mr. Chairman, I will submit my full statement for the record. But I would like the Committee to know that the Department is in full support of H.R. 3380. The legislation is identical to S. 1097, as amended and passed by the Senate on October 17th, 2001.

It is an interesting issue that the Park Service does not have this authority, so we do need to get it from Congress in this case. Our understanding is that just as it has been laid out. It is an existing pipeline that—additional pipelines may be added immediately adjacent to it in the same corridor. And we have no objection to the bill. And with that, Mr. Chairman, I will conclude my remarks.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Smith follows:]

**Statement of P. Daniel Smith, Special Assistant to the Director,  
National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, on H.R. 3380**

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to present the Department of the Interior's views on H.R. 3380, which would provide legal authority to permit existing and future natural gas pipelines within a portion of Great Smoky Mountains National Park near Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

The Department supports H.R. 3380. This legislation is identical to S. 1097 as amended and passed by the Senate on October 17, 2001.

H.R. 3380 would provide authority for the continuing operation and maintenance of an existing gas main that runs through Great Smoky Mountains National Park that has been in place since the 1960's. And, it would allow the Secretary of the Interior to authorize construction of new gas lines, where otherwise appropriate, across several linear park lands managed by Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The areas where the new pipelines would be allowed are: the Foothills Parkway, which extends parallel to the north boundary of the park for 70 miles; the Foothills Parkway Spur, a four-mile-long park road (also U.S. 441) which connects the gateway communities of Pigeon Forge and Gatlinburg; and the Gatlinburg Bypass which links the Spur to the main body of the park. All three areas are linear lands that are managed as scenic transportation corridors. H.R. 3380 would not allow construction of natural gas lines across the main body of the park.

The need for this legislation came to the attention of the National Park Service last year, when Great Smoky Mountains National Park received a request from Sevier County Utility District in Tennessee for permission to install a new natural gas pipeline across the park-owned Gatlinburg-Pigeon Forge Spur right-of-way (U.S. 441) in order to provide gas service to a new development in the city of Gatlinburg. Under 16 U.S.C. 79, the Secretary of the Interior may permit rights-of-way through units of the National Park System for electrical, phone, water, sewer and some other utility services, but that general authority explicitly does not authorize installation of natural gas or petroleum product-bearing lines.

Between the 1990 Census and the 2000 Census the population of Sevier County, Tennessee, which includes Gatlinburg and Pigeon Forge, grew by 39 percent, making it the state's third fastest-growing county. Within the county some of the most rapid growth is occurring between the Foothills Parkway and the main body of the park in areas not currently served by natural gas, other than the single six-inch line along the Spur to Gatlinburg.

The single greatest natural resource problem in Great Smoky Mountains National Park is declining air quality. Its vistas are reduced by particulate emissions. Ozone

levels in the park's higher elevations reaches levels that pose a hazard to human health under Environmental Protection Agency standards. High elevation streams and soils are becoming increasingly acidified by airborne acid deposition which is threatening plants, wildlife and aquatic systems. A large proportion of this pollution is produced by coal-generated electrical power plants. Significant progress is being made to reduce emissions from power generation, and that progress could be aided by the use of natural gas. The authority provided by H.R. 3380 would enable greater usage of natural gas.

The need for an authorization for existing natural gas pipelines stems from the developments that led to current National Park Service management of the Foothills Parkway Spur. The Foothills Parkway Spur was built by the Federal government in the 1950's on land acquired by the State of Tennessee and donated to the Federal government. In 1963, an agreement was signed between the National Park Service and the State of Tennessee that called for the Spur to be transferred back to the State after the Federal government built the Gatlinburg Bypass on other lands donated by the State. Subsequent to the 1963 agreement, the National Park Service allowed construction of a six-inch natural gas main down the Spur which still provides the only gas service to Gatlinburg.

At that time, the National Park Service's only concern was to ensure that the line's installation was acceptable to the State of Tennessee as the land's future owner. Although the Gatlinburg Bypass was completed in 1968, the State has declined, for a variety of reasons, to accept the Spur back into State ownership, leaving the National Park Service with a pipeline it has no current authority to permit. This legislation will allow for the continued operation and maintenance of this line.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement. I would be pleased to answer any questions you or other members of the Subcommittee may have.

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Mr. RADANOVICH. Thank you, Mr. Smith. Any other questions from anybody? All right. Thank you very much for being here. Mr. Jenkins, any comments?

Mr. JENKINS. No, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RADANOVICH. All right. This ends this hearing. Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I apologize. From the prior bill, could I, for the National Capital Planning Commission put into the record their letter also with their concerns on H.R. 2982, because they will be a major partner as we work with the Committee and the Congress to work on that bill.

Mr. RADANOVICH. Certainly. Thank you for bringing it up. There being no objection, so ordered.

Mr. RADANOVICH. If that is all there is, that is the business of this Subcommittee. It is finished. Thank you very much.

[Whereupon, at 3:20 p.m., the Subcommittee was adjourned.]

[The letter from John V. Cogbill III, Chairman, National Capital Planning Commission, submitted for the record follows:]



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 President of the United States  
 John V. Cloghill, III, Chairman  
 Richard L. Friedman  
 Robert A. Gaines

Appointed by the Mayor of  
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 Dr. Patricia Elwood

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 The Honorable Anthony A. Williams

Chairman, Council of the  
 District of Columbia  
 The Honorable Linda W. Cropp

**Executive Director**  
 Patricia E. Gallagher AICP

March 19, 2002

The Honorable James V. Hansen  
 Chairman  
 Committee on Resources  
 United States House of Representatives  
 Washington, D.C. 20515

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 11<sup>th</sup>, 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.

The Honorable James V. Hansen  
Page Two

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

cc: Nick Rahall, Ranking Member, Committee on Resources  
George Radanovich, Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks,  
Recreations and Public Lands  
Donna Christian-Christensen, Ranking Member, Subcommittee on  
National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands