

(5) the Memorial—

(A) will further recognize the thousands who survived the terrorist attacks and all who demonstrated extraordinary compassion in the aftermath;

(B) will ensure, through educational programs, that the history of September 11, 2011, and the implications of that day, continue to be told, especially to the youth of the United States; and

(C) will be a resource to the more than 600 September 11 Memorials being established throughout the United States;

(6) the Memorial is scheduled to open on the 10th anniversary of the terrorist attacks, while the Museum is scheduled to open in 2012;

(7) it is projected that the Memorial will be one of the most visited venues in the United States, with millions of visitors each year, reflecting the enormous impact the terrorist attacks had on the United States and the world;

(8) throughout the history of the United States, Congress has stepped forward to authorize operating funds, in public and private partnership with private donors, for memorials and museums of national significance;

(9) the Memorial is a true public and private partnership, recognized as a public charity under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

(10) of the funds raised for the Memorial and Museum—

(A) nearly 60 percent have come from over 300,000 private donations; and

(B) 40 percent have come from public sources.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to promote the purposes of the Memorial, including—

(1) remembering and honoring the thousands of innocent men, women, and children murdered by terrorists in the horrific attacks of February 26, 1993, and September 11, 2001;

(2) respecting the site made sacred through tragic loss;

(3) recognizing—

(A) the endurance of the individuals who survived the terrorist attacks;

(B) the courage of the individuals who risked their lives to save others; and

(C) the compassion of the individuals who supported the people of the United States in our darkest hours;

(4) ensuring, through educational programs, that the history of September 11, 2001, and the implications of that day continue to be told, especially to the youth of the United States; and

(5) ensuring that the Memorial will be a resource to the more than 600 September 11 Memorials being established throughout the United States.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Board of Directors of the National September 11 Memorial and Museum at the World Trade Center Foundation, Inc.

(2) MEMORIAL.—The term “Memorial” means The National September 11 Memorial and Museum at the World Trade Center in New York City, New York.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. DONATION OF MEMORIAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may accept from the Board the donation of title to the Memorial, subject to—

(1) any terms and conditions that the Secretary and the Board may mutually agree to;

(2) the approval of the donation by the Governor of the State of New York, the Governor of the State of New Jersey, and the Mayor of the City of New York; and

(3) the requirement that title to the Memorial be in a form satisfactory to the Secretary.

(b) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance to the Board relating to the operation of the Memorial.

(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary may consult with, and seek technical assistance from, the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of Education, Secretary of Homeland Security, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and Administrator of General Services in providing assistance to the Board under paragraph (1).

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act not more than \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2013 and each fiscal year thereafter, subject to the requirement that any funds appropriated to carry out this Act shall be matched with funds from non-Federal sources.

APPROVING THE RENEWAL OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS CONTAINED IN THE BURMESE FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ACT OF 2003—Motion To Proceed

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now move to proceed to Calendar No. 154, H.J. Res. 66.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to a joint resolution (H.J. Res. 66) approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I have a cloture motion at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 154, H.J. Res. 66, a joint resolution approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003.

Harry Reid, Richard J. Durbin, Barbara Boxer, Mark R. Warner, Jeff Bingaman, Daniel K. Inouye, Ben Nelson, Patty Murray, Frank R. Lautenberg, Daniel K. Akaka, John F. Kerry, Ron Wyden, Bill Nelson, Jeff Merkley, Sheldon Whitehouse, Max Baucus, Charles E. Schumer.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote on the motion to invoke cloture occur at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, September 12, and the mandatory quorum call under rule XXII be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2011

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate

completes its business today, it adjourn until 2 p.m. on Monday, September 12; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, the Senate be in a period of morning business until 4:30 p.m. on Monday, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each; that at 4:30 p.m. on Monday, the Senate would resume consideration of a motion to proceed to the joint resolution regarding Burma sanctions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. There will be a rollcall vote at 5:30 p.m. on Monday on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to H.J. Res. 66. Additionally, there will be a 9/11 Remembrance Ceremony on Monday on the east front steps of the Capitol. Members will gather in the Rotunda about 10 to 6, so people should be on time for the vote because we will have to close it pretty quickly.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. REID. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent it adjourn under the previous order following the remarks of Senator WARNER.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Virginia is recognized.

HONORING MICHAEL B. SMITH

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wanted to be afforded this opportunity to address the Senate. I recognize I may be all that is standing in front of the Presiding Officer and the folks who do such a good job of maintaining order in the Senate and adjournment so I will try to make my remarks relatively brief—relatively.

I rise again today to honor another great Federal employee, Michael Smith. As the Director of the Strategic Source Program Office within the Department of Homeland Security, or DHS, Mr. Smith has saved U.S. taxpayers an estimated \$750 million over a 3-year period by merging the buying power of 22 different components within DHS.

Mr. Smith recognizes—which I also recognized as Governor and I know the Presiding Officer did when he was the Governor of the great State of West Virginia—that centralized procurement operations is a critical step to creating efficiencies and savings in government.

As Governor I fostered development of the State centralized procurement system, eVA, and mandated that all of the State's entities use that system for

purchases. For example, we were able to reduce what we paid for lightbulbs in Virginia from 38 cents to 23 cents each. That didn't close a \$6 billion shortfall by itself, but we buy a lot of lightbulbs in Virginia, and I know they do in West Virginia as well.

Mr. Smith has taken a similar approach at the Federal level, and his accomplishment was no small feat. After analyzing the purchasing data at DHS, he identified several critical security problems and services that could be consolidated for purposes of purchasing, such as ammunition, uniforms, and communications equipment.

He brought together the program and acquisition staff of 22 DHS components, including the Transportation Security Administration and Customs and Border Protection, to agree to work together. Mr. Smith's supervisors said that he listened to the different needs of the DHS components and was able to lead them to common solutions to meet all their individual requirements under a new contract.

According to Nick Nayak, the DHS chief procurement officer, "Mr. Smith led a new way of doing business where agencies provided a letter detailing their financial and policy commitment to initiative to obtain the business pricing for the government." Mr. Smith's collaborative approach has been so successful that the White House has asked him to introduce his methodology to other larger agencies.

I hope my colleagues will join me in honoring Mr. Smith for his excellent work. I am also proud to recognize him as a Virginian, a Marine Corps veteran, and someone who has dedicated the past 28 years to public service.

REMEMBERING 9/11

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, before I relinquish the floor, I do want to take a couple of minutes on two other items. No. 1, as the Presiding Officer this morning, I heard a number of Senators come forward and recognize, as others have over the last few days, that we are approaching the 10th anniversary of 9/11.

I am sure all of us here remember where we were that Tuesday morning. I personally recall I was in a campaign for Governor at that point. I had just gotten a haircut and a big debate was 3 days away when I first got the news. Suddenly the big debate didn't seem that terribly important. Within an hour I had been at my campaign headquarters, saw the plane crash into the Pentagon with smoke billowing out.

In the last 10 years I think this country has made remarkable strides in making sure Americans are safer than they were 10 years ago. We have seen a whole new series of collaborations between our intelligence service agencies. We have seen greater collaboration here at home amongst our law enforcement.

As we all come together on Sunday and reflect back on the last 10 years

and the horrors that were brought to this country, I hope we will all say a little prayer for those members of our military and those members of the intelligence community for the magnificent work they have done making our country much safer.

I think, as well, as we see reports even today of possible threats, we recognize we can never be 100 percent safe. I remember during my tenure as Governor, within the first year, we in Virginia and the District and Maryland were caught in almost 3 weeks of remarkable terror with what later became known as the sniper incidents. For a lot of that time we didn't know whether this was a possible terrorist incident or was it what it turned out to be, two deranged lone-wolf assassins wreaking havoc across most of the mid-Atlantic.

We need to bear in mind that while we and our government will do everything possible to keep us safe, we also have to rely upon individuals in collaboration with law enforcement as they spot incidents that seem unusual.

But even with that collaboration, there may be times that someone, whether home-grown or foreign, someone, a lone-wolf type assassin or terrorist, could slip through, and I think it is important that, 10 years after that enormous tragedy, we as a people be more resilient. We cannot allow a single act of terror to change the way we live, our freedoms, our civil liberties, because, candidly, there is no way any terrorist can inflict so much individual harm that it can do permanent damage to our country. But if they do spread fear or make us as a people change the way we interact, change the kind respect we have for each other, the respect we have for our freedoms, then they will be more successful than with any single incident of harm.

I know the Presiding Officer and many of the folks who work here and many of the young pages, as we go into this weekend of reflection—and I hope many of the folks who are listening today—will take a moment and not only reflect back on that 10th anniversary but also do an act of service. I think this is a great time for us as Americans to show service back to our communities.

I know I will be in the Pentagon Sunday morning, where we were hit in Virginia. The Pentagon is a national institution, but we in Virginia are proud it resides in the Commonwealth. I will be in the Pentagon Sunday morning to be with some who lost loved ones on that day. But I will also be doing acts of community service throughout this weekend as well, to make sure we show that great spirit of America.

INVESTING IN AMERICA

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I also wish to take one final moment, and I will be very brief. I want to echo something my colleague from Tennessee said. It is something the Presiding Offi-

cer has been very active with over the last few months. We all heard the President last night. Some of us may agree or disagree with all the actions the President laid out. I think there are things we can do as a government targeted to help spur economic growth and job creation that needs to be our top priority.

I do think we have to recognize there is not a single silver bullet, that the major tools the government uses during a period of economic turmoil we have actually already used. The central government can lower interest rates. The government can use federal stimulus. We have used both of those. There can be certain additional things we can do around the edges, but one of the most important things we can do to get this economy restarted is generate confidence, confidence amongst the American consumers and the American people that we in Washington are not going to mess things up any worse, confidence amongst our business community, particularly larger businesses that are sitting on \$2.5 trillion, and they are in a financially better position today than they were back in 2008 when we first experienced the beginnings of the financial crisis, to get that money off the sidelines and reinvest it in America.

One of the most important things we can do—and the President touched upon it last night, but there has been a group of bipartisan Senators that has been working on this for a long period of time—is to recognize that unless we get our long-term debt problems under control, then I don't think we will see the resurgence of confidence this economy and this country needs.

I look forward to working with the President and Members of both parties and targeting investments. I hope, as well, with the Presiding Officer, with my friend from Tennessee, with my friend, the Senator from Georgia, and others, that we can work with this so-called new supercommittee to urge them to be bold, and that if they will be bold and we put in place over a 10-year frame a long-term deficit reduction plan, I hope we reduce the deficit by at least \$4 trillion, encompassing what we have already done. That plan phased in over a decade will do as much to generate job creation in the short term as any other action. I look forward to that work ahead.

I look forward to reflecting back with all my fellow Americans upon both the sacrifice and tragedy, but also the amazing resilience of the American people in the last decade, and I compliment Mr. Smith and so many federal employees for the work they do.

FALLEN HEROES OF 9/11 ACT

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Banking Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 1239, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.