

some small comfort that their husband and father will not be forgotten, not by the people of Long Branch and not by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, if I could, I wanted to thank the majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), for helping me bring this bill to the floor this evening on unanimous consent.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there further objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 3488

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States Post Office located at 60 Third Avenue in Long Branch, New Jersey, shall be known and designated as the "Pat King Post Office Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Pat King Post Office Building".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LAYING ON THE TABLE HOUSE RESOLUTION 674, HOUSE RESOLUTION 675, HOUSE RESOLUTION 676

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following resolutions be laid on the table, H. Res. 674, H. Res. 675 and H. Res. 676.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL MOMENT OF REMEMBRANCE ACT

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 3181) to establish the White House Commission on the National Moment of Remembrance, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and under my reservation I would yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM) to explain the purpose of his motion.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very simple bill to do what it says literally on the face of it, establish a national moment of remembrance and that is all that it is, and I would encourage it to be adopted.

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the Congress has passed S. 3181, the National Moment of Remembrance Act, which calls for the creation of a White House Commission to honor men and women of the United States who have died while in service to their country while defending freedom and peace. In May 2000, both Houses of Congress passed a bi-partisan bill to establish a moment of Remembrance at 3 p.m. on each and every Memorial Day. The concurrent resolution to create a National Moment of Remembrance was introduced by Senator CHUCK HAGEL, Senator BOB KERRY, myself and Congressman JOHN MURTHA.

S. 3181 was authored by Senator HAGEL and was passed unanimously in the Senate, while I introduced a similar version in the House. The bill will establish a White House public and private sector commission to organize and coordinate national and local Memorial Day observances to honor the brave men and women who have made the ultimate sacrifice in service to their country.

The National Moment of Remembrance is a symbolic act of unity to bring together Americans of all walks of life to respect our democratic heritage and to dedicate ourselves to the values and principles for which our citizen-soldiers gave their lives. The National Moment of Remembrance and other commemorative events are needed to reclaim the true meaning of Memorial Day.

I commend our House leadership for bringing this Act to the floor. And I am grateful to Senator HAGEL and BOB KERREY for their leadership. I also thank Carmella LaSpada, Chairperson of the No Greater Love organization for initiating the National Moment of Remembrance and encouraging lawmakers to make this Act a reality. I also thank those who crafted the language of this Act: James Dean of the General Services Administration, Carmella LaSpada, Mike Coulter with Senator HAGEL and my Special Assistant, Al Santoli, who is a Vietnam Veteran.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there further objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 3181

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Moment of Remembrance Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) it is essential to remember and renew the legacy of Memorial Day, which was established in 1868 to pay tribute to individuals who have made the ultimate sacrifice in service to the United States and their families;

(2) greater strides must be made to demonstrate appreciation for those loyal people of the United States whose values, represented by their sacrifices, are critical to the future of the United States;

(3) the Federal Government has a responsibility to raise awareness of and respect for the national heritage, and to encourage citizens to dedicate themselves to the values and principles for which those heroes of the United States died;

(4) the relevance of Memorial Day must be made more apparent to present and future generations of people of the United States through local and national observances and ongoing activities;

(5) in House Concurrent Resolution 302, agreed to May 25, 2000, Congress called on the people of the United States, in a symbolic act of unity, to observe a National Moment of Remembrance to honor the men and women of the United States who died in the pursuit of freedom and peace;

(6) in Presidential Proclamation No. 7315 of May 26, 2000 (65 Fed. Reg. 34907), the President proclaimed Memorial Day, May 29, 2000, as a day of prayer for permanent peace, and designated 3:00 p.m. local time on that day as the time to join in prayer and to observe the National Moment of Remembrance; and

(7) a National Moment of Remembrance and other commemorative events are needed to reclaim Memorial Day as the sacred and noble event that that day is intended to be.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ALLIANCE.—The term "Alliance" means the Remembrance Alliance established by section 9(a).

(2) COMMISSION.—The term "Commission" means the White House Commission on the National Moment of Remembrance established by section 5(a).

(3) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND WHITE HOUSE LIAISON.—The term "Executive Director and White House Liaison" means the Executive Director and White House Liaison appointed under section 10(a)(1).

(4) MEMORIAL DAY.—The term "Memorial Day" means the legal public holiday designated as Memorial Day by section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code.

(5) TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.—The term "tribal government" means the governing body of an Indian tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b)).

SEC. 4. NATIONAL MOMENT OF REMEMBRANCE.

The minute beginning at 3:00 p.m. (local time) on Memorial Day each year is designated as the "National Moment of Remembrance".

SEC. 5. ESTABLISHMENT OF WHITE HOUSE COMMISSION ON THE NATIONAL MOMENT OF REMEMBRANCE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a commission to be known as the "White House Commission on the National Moment of Remembrance".

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—The Commission shall be composed of the following:

(A) 4 members appointed by the President, including at least 1 representative of tribal governments.

(B) The Secretary of Defense (or a designee).

(C) The Secretary of Veterans Affairs (or a designee).

(D) The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (or a designee).

(E) The Director of the Office of Personnel Management (or a designee).

(F) The Administrator of General Services (or a designee).

(G) The Secretary of Transportation (or a designee).

(H) The Secretary of Education (or a designee).

(I) The Secretary of the Interior (or a designee).

(J) The Executive Director of the President's Commission on White House Fellows (or a designee).

(K) The Secretary of the Army (or a designee).

(L) The Secretary of the Navy (or a designee).