

that will increase congressional oversight of U.S. sanction activities appropriately.

Mr. Speaker, I support the bill and urge my colleagues to support it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6751, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

9/11 HEROES MEDAL OF VALOR ACT OF 2017

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3834) to provide that members of public safety agencies who died of 9/11-related health conditions are eligible for the Presidential 9/11 Heroes Medal of Valor, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3834

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 “9/11 Heroes Medal of Valor Act of 2017”.

SEC. 2. MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SAFETY AGENCIES WHO SUBSEQUENTLY DIED OF 9/11-RELATED HEALTH CONDITIONS ELIGIBLE FOR PRESIDENTIAL 9/11 HEROES MEDAL OF VALOR.

An individual who was a public safety officer (as defined in section 5 of the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Act of 2001) who—

(1) participated in the response at any point during the period beginning on September 11, 2001, and ending on July 31, 2002, to the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center, the terrorist attack on the Pentagon, or the terrorist attack that resulted in the crash of the fourth airplane in Pennsylvania; and

(2) died as a result of such participation thereafter as a result of a WTC-related health condition (which term shall have the meaning given such term in section 3312 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm–22) with respect to a WTC responder), shall be eligible for the 9/11 Heroes Medal of Valor referred to in subsection (a) of section 124 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, in the same manner and to the same extent as any individual who is otherwise eligible under such section, except that no requirement under such section pertaining to the death of that individual shall apply.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON) and the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. KIHUEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 3834, the 9/11 Heroes Medal of Valor Act of 2017, introduced by our colleague from New York, Representative CROWLEY.

Mr. Speaker, the terrible sights and sounds and memories of September 11, 2001, are seared into America’s memory, but none more so than the stories of incredibly brave police and fire officers who rushed into the Twin Towers and the Pentagon, ignoring danger to themselves, to help others escape. 442 of those brave public safety officers died, and in recognition of their bravery and sacrifice, in 2005, Congress created the 9/11 Heroes Medal of Valor awarded in their memory to their families.

Since then, as we now know, many more of those who rushed to help others to safety from the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, or on the attack that resulted in the crash of the fourth airplane in Pennsylvania have died as a result of their heroism because of health conditions resulting from the attacks. Mr. Speaker, they were just as brave, and many suffered terribly. We can do no less than ensure that they are eligible to receive this medal as well.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that we make all first responders who have died as a result of their heroism eligible for the medal, whether they died on that terrible day or at some later date. I support this bill, salute those brave souls, thank Representative CROWLEY for introducing this legislation, and urge its immediate passage.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KIHUEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY), the sponsor of this important legislation.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding this time.

I want to thank Chairman HENSARLING and Ranking Member WATERS and all the members of the Financial Services Committee for working with me to pass this important legislation. It is something I began work on early in my tenure here in Congress, and it is important to me and to my fellow New Yorkers and, I think, our fellow Americans, as well, to see this legislation pass today.

Mr. Speaker, on September 11, 2001, our Nation was rocked by the most vicious terrorist attack in our Nation’s history. The devastation and the loss of life shook the American people to their core. It shook the entire world.

But that morning, we also witnessed the bright light of heroism. The world

saw and heard inspiring tales of rescue by public safety officers: our police officers, our firefighters, and our EMTs. They heard heartbreaking stories of many of those heroes, their injuries and their tragic deaths, people who risked their lives to save others.

There is something incredible about our public safety officers. Day in and day out, they put their lives on the line.

Growing up, most of us were taught to run out of burning buildings, but they do exactly the opposite. They are trained and they are devoted to responding to just that type of situation. They run into those buildings not to protect themselves or even the property, but primarily to save lives.

That is exactly what hundreds of first responders did on that fateful day in America. They ran in without pause. They climbed flights and flights of stairs, while an inferno raged above them. And as we remember all too well—the images are burned in our minds forever—those towers eventually fell, taking just about all who were living inside those towers with them.

This experience affected all of us, and it still affects us all today. It personally impacted thousands of people in New York and in the New York region, I would say the quad-State region and beyond. It affected people right here in our capital region and our Pentagon. It certainly affected the people in Pennsylvania and in Boston, and wherever those flights were heading that day.

It was a national attack against America. Every soul in America experienced that attack. And it impacted me, personally, as well, because my dear, good friend and first cousin, Battalion Chief John Moran, was one of those brave public safety officers inside the towers that morning. His last known words were as his truck pulled up to Tower 2. He said: “Let me off here. I’m going to try to make a difference.”

That is what all those who served that day tried to do: they tried to make a difference.

So, for me, as for thousands of Americans, the effort to honor these men and women is personal. After the attacks took place, I began working on legislation to do just that.

Earlier in 2001, just a few months before the attacks, Congress had created a Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor for those who went above and beyond the call of duty. But there wasn’t a way to give that award posthumously to the many who displayed extraordinary courage and who perished on September 11. But we needed to change that, and we did.

In 2004, Congress finally passed our legislation, the 9/11 Heroes Medal of Valor Act, which established a decoration, posthumously awarded by the President of the United States, to the public safety officers who died rescuing individuals at the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and elsewhere on 9/11.

The following year, I attended the ceremony at the White House with

many of the victims' families, where then-President George W. Bush bestowed this honor on 442 heroes and their families. They all deserved this important recognition.

But as the years went on, the Nation began to learn of the longer lasting effects of the attacks because, as we all know, the story of this tragedy did not end simply on September 11. For weeks and for months after the attacks, officers continued to work day and night, first on search and rescue missions, and then on the cleanup of the wreckage itself.

The toxic dust spewing into the air, when inhaled, proved to have enduring deadly effects, particularly for our first responders. For example, according to the Uniformed Firefighters Association, more than 170 firefighters have died as a result of 9/11-related injuries.

□ 1845

Eighteen officers died in 2017 alone. Hundreds of other public safety officers have met similar fates.

At the time that we passed the original 9/11 Heroes Medal of Valor bill, we did not yet know that more brave public safety officers would fall ill and pass away because of their dedicated service to their country. They, too, were heroes, and they deserve to be honored as such.

That is why I have worked to introduce this new 9/11 Heroes Medal of Valor Act. This bill will grant the medal to public safety officers who worked at the sites of the attacks and have since died from a 9/11-connected illness as defined in the Zadroga Act. It will also allow those who continue to succumb to 9/11-related illnesses to receive this award.

I am proud to say the legislation has the support of a wide array of public safety organizations, including the International Association of Fire Fighters, International Association of Fire Chiefs, the National Association of Police Organizations, the National Volunteer Fire Council, the National Sheriffs' Association, Major County Sheriffs of America, the FealGood Foundation, and, of course, the Sergeants Benevolent Association, the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association of the New York City Police Department, and that of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, as well.

Without the tireless advocacy efforts of these organizations, we would not be here today. So I am extremely grateful for the work that they have done and are committed to continue to do to make this bill law. I look forward to the day when we finally honor the hundreds of heroes who have died since 9/11 for the outstanding work they did and what they continue to do to help our Nation recover.

I want to thank, again, the chairman, Mr. HENSARLING, Ranking Member WATERS, all of my colleagues on the Financial Services Committee who cosponsored this bill from New York and around the country as well, and all

of those who have helped get this long-overdue bill passed here today.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to its passage by the Senate and being signed into law by the President. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to strongly support H.R. 3834, the 9/11 Heroes Medal of Valor Act of 2017. This bill reestablishes the original 9/11 Heroes Medal of Valor to be given to the families of those heroes—the firefighters, police officers, and EMTs—who have since died as a result of their exposure to toxic chemicals on that fateful day.

Though we have honored those who passed away on September 11 with the original 9/11 Heroes Medal of Valor, the casualty list has continued to rise since then as a result of the debris and chemicals that so many were exposed to. I am proud to support this piece of legislation which honors the men and women who have made such a tremendous sacrifice in serving our country.

I thank my colleague, Mr. CROWLEY, for his tireless work on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, in case the gentleman was going to yield back, I just want to thank my staff as well, both those who worked back in 2004 to help pass the original legislation, and my staff today.

In particular, I want to thank my chief of staff back home in Queens, AnneMarie Anzalone, whose husband at the time was a member of the New York City Police Department, and was a part of the cleanup on the restoration after the attack in Manhattan. It was because of her thoughtfulness in terms of moving me and pushing me to pass this legislation that this bill has come to the floor today. So I want to thank her in particular for her efforts.

I thank the gentleman again for yielding.

Mr. KIHUEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3834.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANWAR SADAT CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION ACT

Mr. TIPTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 754) to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Anwar Sadat in recogni-

tion of his heroic achievements and courageous contributions to peace in the Middle East.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 754

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 "Anwar Sadat Centennial Celebration Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Anwar Sadat was born on December 25, 1918, in Mit Abu al-Kum, al-Minufiyah, Egypt, as 1 of 13 children in a poor Egyptian family.

(2) In 1938, Sadat graduated from the Royal Military Academy in Cairo and was appointed to the Signal Corps.

(3) Sadat entered the Army as a second lieutenant and was posted to Sudan where he met Gamal Abdel Nasser and fellow junior officers who became the "Free Officers" who led the Egyptian revolution of 1952.

(4) Sadat held various high positions during Nasser's presidency, assuming the role of President of the National Assembly in 1960 and Vice President in 1964.

(5) President Nasser died of a heart attack on September 28, 1970, at which point Sadat became acting President. Sadat was subsequently elected as the third President of Egypt.

(6) On October 6, 1973, President Sadat, along with his Syrian counterparts, launched an offensive against Israel. A permanent cease-fire was reached on October 25, 1973.

(7) In 1974, after talks facilitated by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Egypt and Israel signed an agreement allowing Egypt to formally retrieve land in the Sinai. President Sadat later wrote in his memoirs that his meetings with Kissinger "marked the beginning of a relationship of mutual understanding with the United States culminating and crystallizing in what we came to describe as a 'peace process'. Together we started that process and the United States still supports our joint efforts to this day".

(8) Months of diplomacy between Egypt and Israel followed the signing of this initial agreement and a second disengagement agreement, the Sinai Interim Agreement, was signed in September of 1975.

(9) President Sadat addressed a joint session of Congress on November 5, 1975, during which he underscored the shared values between the United States and Egypt. In this speech, President Sadat addressed the path to peace, saying, "We are faced, together with other nations, with one of the greatest challenges of our time, namely the task of convincing this generation, and those to follow, that we can finally build a viable international system capable of meeting the demands of tomorrow and solving the problems of the coming age".

(10) On November 19, 1977, President Sadat became the first Arab leader to visit Israel, meeting with the Israeli Prime Minister, Menachem Begin. President Sadat spoke before the Israeli Knesset in Jerusalem about his views on how to achieve comprehensive peace in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

(11) Before commencing negotiations, President Sadat courageously announced to the Knesset, "I have come to you so that together we might build a durable peace based on justice, to avoid the shedding of 1 single drop of blood from an Arab or an Israeli. It is for this reason that I have proclaimed my readiness to go to the farthest corner of the world". President Sadat further poignantly stated that "any life lost in war is a human