WE THE PEOPLE: OUR CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

Materials

• Justice Timeline
• United States vs. Michael J. Fortier Indictment
• Intergovernmental Letter of Understanding

Background/Overview

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

The Preamble to the U.S. Constitution outlines the promise of a nation that protects the rights of all of its citizens. The amendments set forth in the Constitution apply to every American and guarantee their rights and freedoms as citizens of the United States. It is the responsibility of every American to help “insure domestic tranquility” by resolving any disagreements or issues with our government in non-violent ways and to speak out against those that may threaten our security. Unfortunately, too many times people choose to look the other way and do not do the right thing, and that lack of involvement can prove to have devastating consequences, as in the case of the Oklahoma City bombing.

The 1995 Oklahoma City bombing still remains the largest domestic terrorist attack on American soil, and sadly, could have been prevented by a single anonymous phone call. Fellow Americans Timothy McVeigh, Terry Nichols and Michael Fortier first met in 1988 at a U.S. Army basic training camp at Fort Benning, Georgia. Over the years, the three shared their frustrations with the government and its handling of events like Ruby Ridge and Waco and their heightened fear that their right to bear arms would be taken away. This disillusionment continued and was cultivated into a plan masterminded by Timothy McVeigh to blow up a federal building.

Around October 1994, McVeigh told Fortier, and his wife Lori, that he and Nichols were planning to take action against the federal government by blowing up a federal building in response to the 1993 Waco incident. McVeigh
asked Fortier if he wanted to join them, but Fortier declined to take such action unless his house was being attacked by the United Nations.

Although Fortier was not an active participate in planning and carrying out the bombing, he did knowingly transport and sell stolen guns to help fund the plan and Lori used her iron to laminate the fake ID used to rent the moving truck. At no point did the Fortiers contact the authorities to report this potential tragedy.

When Fortier was first questioned about the bombing by the FBI on April 21, 1995, he was not cooperative and said McVeigh was innocent. Growing concern led the Fortiers to strike a plea with the government. In exchange for their testimony, Michael was sentenced to 12 years, serving a little more than 10, and Lori was given immunity. After his release, Michael and his family went into the witness protection program.

Many were angered by the plea agreement, but Fortier’s testimony was critical in helping convict Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols. Fortier’s statements were corroborated with physical evidence which helped build a strong case against McVeigh and Nichols. One of the most significant pieces of information obtained from Fortier was the location of the getaway car. In December 1994, Fortier had accompanied McVeigh to Oklahoma City and McVeigh pointed out the Murrah Building as the target for his bombing plot. On that same visit, they talked about where to park the getaway car and it was decided the best place would be behind the YMCA building in an alleyway. The key to the moving truck used in the bombing was found in the same alleyway. Without Fortier’s testimony, a conviction might not have been possible.

The April 19, 1995, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building was not just an attack against the government, it was an attack on all Americans. The whole nation mourned the senseless loss of the 168 men, women, and children killed that day. People from all across the country began lending their support in any way they could to never let those who were killed be forgotten.

The crusade by Americans to be supportive and united led to the Intergovernmental Letter of Understanding, an agreement between the Murrah Federal Building Memorial Task Force, Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation, and representatives of the City of Oklahoma City, the State of Oklahoma, and the government of the United States, to work together to build a National Memorial honoring those who were killed, those who survived and those changed forever. The agreement, signed on October 28, 1996, outlined the responsibilities of each participant to the development and ongoing maintenance of the Memorial. Companies that were involved with the construction of the Memorial signed a Charter Construction Statement, adopted on November 17, 1998, pledging to treat the project, as well as each other, with respect.
**Objectives**

- The students will understand that as American citizens we are all entitled to certain rights under the Constitution.
- The students will realize that as Americans, each of us has a civic responsibility to become involved in matters that threaten the security of ourselves and others.
- The students will learn that both actions and inactions have consequences.

**Procedure**

- Share the United States vs. Michael J. Fortier Indictment and discuss the role Fortier and his wife played in the Oklahoma City bombing.
- Review the Justice Timeline and ask the students their thoughts on the differing sentences and if they feel justice was served for all involved.
- McVeigh, Nichols and Fortier all shared anti-government thoughts, yet as Americans they were guaranteed under the Sixth Amendment the right to a fair trial. Discuss the irony of the Constitution protecting those who oppose the American government and its values and ideals.
- Discuss the values and principles that Americans share and how they help shape the political culture and civic responsibilities of Americans.
- The Intergovernmental Letter of Understanding agreement included participants from the Memorial Task Force to all levels all government. Explore other agreements or joint efforts created between city, state and federal governments to commemorate an event.

**Suggested Activities**

- Create an online list of scenarios ranging from witnessing bullying and stealing to being informed about an upcoming crime. Have students answer whether or not they would look the other way or if they would become involved and speak up. Discuss the results. Are more people willing to get involved if the crime is serious?
- The Constitution was created to help maintain order, fairness, and safety for all Americans. Research countries that offer little or no protection to their people and then create either a video or blog describing how your life would be different if you lived in a country where you had no protections. How do the rights you are entitled to as an American compare with the rights in other countries? Do the findings make you proud to be an American? Why or why not? Share the finished product with your classmates.
JUSTICE TIMELINES

Timothy McVeigh – Federal Trial

August 10, 1995 ..........The United States Government files a Federal Indictment
  • Count 1 ..............Conspiracy to use a weapon of mass destruction
  • Count 2 ..............Use of a weapon of mass destruction
  • Count 3 ..............Destruction by explosive
  • Count 4-11 ..........First degree murder of 8 federal agents

October 20, 1995 ...........Government authorizes prosecutors to seek death penalty.
February 20, 1996 ..........Presiding Judge Richard Matsch moves case to Denver to give McVeigh a fair trial.
April 24, 1997 ............Opening statements begin in federal trial.
June 2, 1997 ..............Jury finds McVeigh guilty on all 11 counts.
June 13, 1997 ..............McVeigh is sentenced to death by lethal injection.
June 11, 2001 ..............McVeigh is executed at the federal prison in Terre Haute, Indiana.

Terry Nichols – Federal Trial

August 10, 1995 ..........The United States Government files a Federal Indictment
  • Count 1 ..............Conspiracy to use a weapon of mass destruction
  • Count 2 ..............Use of a weapon of mass destruction
  • Count 3 ..............Destruction by explosive
  • Count 4-11 ..........First degree murder of 8 federal agents

October 20, 1995 ...........Government authorizes prosecutors to seek death penalty.
February 20, 1996 ..........Presiding Judge Richard Matsch moves case to Denver to give Nichols’ a fair trial.
November 2, 1997 ..........Opening statements begin in the federal trial.
December 23, 1997 ...........Nichols is found guilty of conspiracy to use a weapon of mass destruction and eight counts of involuntary manslaughter in the deaths of the eight federal employees. He is found not guilty of destruction by explosive and use of a weapon of mass destruction.
January 7, 1998 ..............Jury is deadlocked after spending two days deliberating Nichols’ sentence. Judge Matsch dismisses the jury, which removes the possibility of the death penalty.
June 4, 1998 ..............Nichols is sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole. He will serve his sentence in a maximum security prison in Florence, Colorado.
Terry Nichols– State Trial

March 29, 1999 ............. Oklahoma County District Attorney Bob Macy charges Terry Nichols with 160 counts of first degree murder and one count each of conspiracy to commit murder and aiding in the placing of a bomb against a public building. He is also charged with one count of manslaughter over the death of an unborn child.

September 5, 2001 .......... Oklahoma County District Attorney Wes Lane continues the prosecution of Terry Nichols on state charges after Oklahoma County District Attorney Bob Macy retires.

March 22, 2004 ............. The state trial begins with Judge Steven Taylor presiding.

May 26, 2004 .............. Nichols is found guilty on all counts.

June 11, 2004 ............. The jury is deadlocked on sentencing, leaving Judge Taylor to decide the sentence and removes the possibility of the death penalty.

August 9, 2004 ............ Terry Nichols is sentenced to 161 consecutive life terms. He is not eligible for parole.

Nichols is incarcerated at ADX, the United States Penitentiary Administrative Maximum, commonly referred to as Supermax, in Florence, Colorado.

Michael Fortier– Plea Agreement

August 8, 1995 .......... Michael and Lori Fortier testify before a grand jury.

August 10, 1995 .......... The United States Government files a Federal Indictment

• Count 1 .................. Conspiracy to transport stolen firearms
• Count 2 .................. Transportation of stolen firearms
• Count 3 .................. False statement
• Count 4 .................. Misprision of felony

August 10, 1995 .......... Fortier pleads guilty on all four counts as part of a plea deal, which provided immunity for his wife, Lori. As part of the deal, both Michael and Lori are required to testify against McVeigh and Nichols in their federal trials.

May 27, 1998 ............... Fortier is sentenced to 12 years in prison and ordered to pay a fine of $200,000.

June 30, 1999 .............. Fortier wins appeal of his sentence.

October 8, 1999 .......... Fortier is resentenced to the same time in prison, 12 years. His fine is adjusted to $75,000.

January 20, 2006 .......... Fortier is released from federal prison after serving a little more than 10 years of his 12 year sentence. He will be on probation for three years.

Michael Fortier and his family are in the custody of the witness protection program.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

MICHAEL J. FORTIER,

Defendant.

CR 95-111R

No.

Violations: 18 USC § 371;
18 USC § 922(i);
18 USC § 922(j);
18 USC § 924(a)(2);
18 USC § 1001;
18 USC § 4

INDICTMENT

COUNT ONE
(Conspiracy to Transport Stolen Firearms)

The Grand Jury charges:

1. Beginning in or about October 1994 and continuing thereafter until in or about March 1995, in the Western District of Oklahoma and elsewhere,

MICHAEL J. FORTIER,

the defendant herein, did knowingly, intentionally, and willfully conspire, combine and agree with Timothy James McVeigh and Terry Lynn Nichols, unindicted co-conspirators herein, and others unknown to the Grand Jury to commit offenses against the United States, to wit:

a. To transport stolen firearms in interstate commerce, knowing and having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms were stolen; in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(i); and
b. To receive, possess, conceal, store, sell and dispose of stolen firearms which had been transported in interstate commerce, knowing and having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms were stolen; in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(j);

THE MANNER AND MEANS USED TO FURTHER THE OBJECTS OF THE CONSPIRACY

Among the manner and means used by the defendant to further the objects of the conspiracy were the following:

2. **FORTIER** obtained firearms which he knew and had reason to believe McVeigh and Nichols had caused to be stolen in a robbery.

3. **FORTIER** transported and caused to be transported in interstate commerce the stolen firearms.

4. **FORTIER** sold and caused to be sold the stolen firearms.

5. **FORTIER** delivered a portion of the proceeds from the sale of the stolen firearms to McVeigh for Nichols.

**OVERT ACTS**

To further the conspiracy and to achieve its objectives, the following acts, among others, were committed and caused to be committed in the Western District of Oklahoma, and elsewhere:

6. On November 5, 1994, McVeigh and Nichols caused firearms, ammunition, coins, United States currency and other property to be stolen in a robbery in Arkansas.

7. On or about November 7, 1994, Nichols rented a storage unit in Council Grove, Kansas to conceal the stolen property.

8. On or about December 16, 1994, **FORTIER** and McVeigh traveled through Oklahoma City en route to Kansas for the purpose of taking possession of some of the stolen firearms.
9. On or about December 17, 1994, FORTIER transported the stolen firearms through the Western District of Oklahoma to Arizona.

10. In early 1995 FORTIER sold the stolen firearms and provided a portion of the currency proceeds to McVeigh for Nichols.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371.

COUNT TWO
(Transportation of Stolen Firearms)

The Grand Jury further charges:

On or about December 17, 1994, in the Western District of Oklahoma and elsewhere,

MICHAIL J. FORTIER

the defendant herein, did knowingly, intentionally, and willfully transport firearms in interstate commerce from Kansas through the Western District of Oklahoma to Arizona, knowing and having reasonable cause to believe that the firearms were stolen.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 922(i) and 924(a)(2).

COUNT THREE
(False Statement)

The Grand Jury further charges:

1. At all times material to this investigation:

   a. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (hereafter "FBI") was a bureau within the Department of Justice, which was a department of the United States;

   b. The investigation of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, in the Western District
of Oklahoma on April 19, 1995, was a matter within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

2. Between April 21 and April 24, 1995, at Kingman, Arizona, and affecting the federal investigation within the Western District of Oklahoma,

MICHAEL J. FORTIER,

the defendant herein, did knowingly and willfully make a materially false statement in a matter within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice in that he falsely stated to agents of the FBI that he had no prior knowledge of the plans of Timothy James McVeigh and Terry Lynn Nichols to bomb the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001.

COUNT FOUR
(Misprision of Felony)

The Grand Jury further charges:

1. A felony cognizable by the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma was actually committed, in that persons conspired to use and did use a weapon of mass destruction on April 19, 1995, against persons within the United States and against property owned and used by the United States, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 2332a.

2. Prior to April 19, 1995, MICHAEL J. FORTIER had actual knowledge of the plans of Timothy James McVeigh and Terry Lynn Nichols to explode a truck bomb at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building but did not disclose that knowledge to law enforcement officials.
3. Between April 21 and May 17, 1995, at Kingman, Arizona and affecting the federal investigation of said felony within the Western District of Oklahoma,

MICHAEL J. FORTIER,

the defendant herein, having knowledge of the actual commission of the felony as described hereinabove in paragraph 1, did knowingly and willfully make a false material statement to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and further did knowingly and intentionally conceal physical evidence and thereby did affirmatively conceal said knowledge and evidence and did not as soon as possible make known the same to a judge or a person in civil authority under the United States;

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 4.

A TRUE BILL:

[Signature]
FOREPERSON OF THE GRAND JURY

PATRICK M. RYAN
United States Attorney
We come here to remember those who were killed, those who survived and those changed forever. May all who leave here know the impact of violence. May this memorial offer comfort, strength, peace, hope and serenity.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING
October 28, 1996
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 7, 1997

It has been almost two years since the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, but the memory of that terrible day is still fresh in the minds and hearts of all Americans.

We learned a lot about ourselves that day. We recognized that we are a family, that a cowardly terrorist attack on one American is an attack on us all. We were reminded that, despite our differences in outlook and background and politics, Americans still unite to help one another when tragedy strikes. And in the wake of that tragedy, we realized anew that the human spirit, blessed by hope and strengthened by determination, can rise above any adversity.

Now we have an opportunity to unite again around the citizens of Oklahoma City. I ask all Americans to join me in supporting the effort to establish a memorial on the site of the bombing. Together, let us transform that scarred square of earth into a fitting tribute to those who died, to those who survived, and to those whose lives have been changed forever by this devastating event. By honoring them, we can help to bring healing and create hope for a brighter, more secure future.

Bill Clinton
INTERGOVERNMENTAL LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING

PREMISE

This Letter of Understanding is intended to provide a framework that will enable the Murrah Federal Building Memorial Task Force (the “Task Force”), Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation (the “Foundation”), and representatives of the City of Oklahoma City (the “City”), the State of Oklahoma (the “State”) and the government of the United States (the “U.S. Government”) to work together efficiently and respectfully in developing a National Memorial (the “Memorial”) relating to the April 19, 1995, bombing in Oklahoma City, which will be appropriate, enduring and sensitive to those most directly affected by the bombing.

This document outlines the expectations and responsibilities each participant has related to development and ongoing maintenance of the Memorial. It reinforces the mutual commitment participants have to ensure that Memorial efforts are timely, non-political, productive and respectful of the needs of victims’ families and survivors.

BACKGROUND

Few events in the past quarter-century have rocked Americans’ perception of themselves and their institutions, and brought together the people of our nation more intensely than the April 19, 1995, bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in downtown Oklahoma City.

The resulting 168 murders immediately touched thousands of family members -- wives, husbands, children, brothers, sisters, parents -- whose lives will forever bear the scars of having had those precious to them taken away so brutally. Suffering with such families are hundreds of survivors who struggle not only with the suffering around them, but with their own physical and emotional injuries and with shaping a life beyond April 19. Such losses and struggles are personal and, since they resulted from so public an attack, they also are shared with a community, a nation and the world.

Just as reverberations from the blast shook people as far away as 50 miles, the effects of the crime reach across Oklahoma and throughout the nation. By its very nature as an attack on the American government and our public servants, the bombing was a violent assault on each American citizen. When friends, colleagues, neighbors and fellow citizens are brutalized, each of us is diminished.

Mindful of the far-reaching impact of the assault in the heart of Oklahoma City and the nation, and aware of the historic nature of the event, Oklahoma City Mayor Ron Norick appointed
the 350-member volunteer Task Force charged with developing an appropriate Memorial. The Task Force, in turn, organized the Foundation to acquire funding for development of the Memorial.

Parties to this Letter of Understanding recognize that prior to Sept. 1, 1996, all Memorial planning activities occurred by operation of the Task Force, but, effective Sept. 1, 1996, the Task Force will be transformed into the Foundation, and all future Memorial planning activities will be conducted by the Foundation.

MUTUAL COMMITMENTS
Throughout the planning, design and construction of the Memorial, we, the undersigned participants, agree on behalf of ourselves and our organizations to:

1. Remain faithful to the ideal that the development of the Memorial shall be respectful, non-political and timely.

2. Recognize, respect and support the autonomy of the Task Force and the Foundation as non-profit, non-political organizations dedicated to creating and overseeing a Memorial development process that is sensitive, inclusive, collaborative, thorough and productive.

3. Recognize and respect the special role the local community has as the site of the 1995 bombing and as the home of the Memorial. While the crime has national and international implications, victims' families, survivors and residents of Central Oklahoma bore the brunt of the impact and rightly shall play a leadership role in planning and establishing a lasting Memorial.

4. Recognize that among the range of opinions, ideas and priorities expressed in the information gathering phase of the Memorial development process, those expressed by victims' families and survivors shall be given the greatest weight and highest degree of respect.

5. Recognize and abide by the Task Force Mission Statement adopted by the Advisory Committee of the Task Force on March 26, 1996.

6. Recognize as being final the design selection made pursuant to the design selection methodology adopted by the Task Force and an International Design Competition administered by the Task Force.

7. Recognize, respect and facilitate a Memorial development time line to be outlined by the Task Force.
8. Recognize the importance of working together to accommodate the Memorial design selected pursuant to the International Design Competition. For instance, should the selected design call for using a portion of the Murrah Building site, its plaza and/or acquiring a parcel of land near the site of the former Murrah Building, all participants agree to cooperate in making such efforts possible.

9. Recognize the importance of administering and maintaining the Memorial and surrounding sites with dignity and honor befitting the memories of those killed or injured in the blast. Signatories of this Letter of Understanding agree to cooperate with one another to ensure that such ongoing administration and maintenance of the Memorial is consistent, efficient and respectful.

10. Recognize that governmental and private financial assistance may be required to support the planning, design, construction and operation of the Memorial.

11. Recognize the work of the Task Force and Foundation as a unified effort to establish one Memorial commemorating the April 19, 1995, bombing and commit not to develop or take part in developing competing Memorial proposals without prior written consent of the Foundation.

12. Pursue Congressional Authorization for the completed Memorial Complex to be designated a National Monument to be operated and maintained by the National Park Service.

SPECIFIC COMMITMENTS
The following specific commitments are made:

1. The Task Force & Foundation agree to:

   A. pursue the funding of both the planning and construction of the Memorial;

   B. select the design of the Memorial through an International Design Competition pursuant to a design selection methodology adopted by the Task Force;

   C. notify the General Services Administration (the “GSA”) and the City when (1) the Foundation has selected the final Memorial design and (2) the Foundation is prepared to commence construction of the Memorial, so that GSA may deliver to whomever is ultimately going to maintain the property the deed to the land on which the Murrah Federal Building was located;

   D. enter into a separate agreement with GSA providing for the use of the Murrah Federal Building Block Plaza as a part of the Memorial complex; and

   E. oversee construction of the Memorial.
2. The City agrees to:

A. acquire the South half of the Journal-Record Building block for incorporation into the Memorial site and, if required by the Task Force, to raze the remains of the Oklahoma Water Resources Board building and Athenian building;

B. erect and maintain permanent-style fencing to the south half of the Journal-Record Building block, pending commencement of construction of the Memorial by adding fencing beginning at the northeast corner of the Athenian building fence going east to the sidewalk at Robinson Street, then south along the Robinson Street sidewalk to 5th Street. Such fencing shall contain two gates, one at each end of the closed portion of 5th Street, and shall allow, where safe, pedestrian access to the closed portion of 5th Street. Such fencing also shall be of the same style erected by the GSA surrounding the Murrah Building block;

C. honor the adopted Mission Statement of the Task Force as a community consensus guidance document, including the permanent closure of 5th Street by the City of Oklahoma City Council by a unanimous vote on October 22, 1996;

D. enclose with permanent-style fencing, while the International Design Competition is taking place, that portion of 5th Street between the Journal-Record Building block and the Murrah Federal Building block until the City determines whether that portion of the street is to be permanently closed;

E. pursue the adoption of the North Downtown Design Workshop and Urban Land Institute recommendations regarding protective zoning for the area surrounding the Memorial site;

F. receive from the Foundation notification that (1) the Foundation has selected the final Memorial design and (2) the Foundation is prepared to commence construction of the Memorial, and then, based upon GSA receiving similar notification from the Foundation, grant to the Foundation an agreement allowing the Foundation to construct the Memorial on the site; and

G. convey to the National Park Service the site of the Memorial and its associated improvements upon completion of the Memorial and final Congressional Authorization of the site as a National Monument to be operated and maintained by the National Park Service.

3. The State agrees to:

A. participate in a coordinated effort to facilitate, support and assist work of the Task Force and Foundation;
B. recognize Task Force and Foundation efforts to procure private funding for planning and construction of the Memorial, while standing ready to identify and possibly allocate State resources, if available, to assist in development of the Memorial;

C. endorse and assist efforts of the Task Force, Foundation and other signatories to procure designation of the Memorial as a National Monument and to secure U.S. Government funding to support the ongoing operation and maintenance of the Memorial;

D. provide the necessary professional archival assistance of the Oklahoma Historical Society, as requested by the Task Force, to collect, catalog and preserve artifacts related to the April 19, 1995, bombing for possible inclusion in the Memorial Information/Learning Center and Museum to be developed by the Foundation; and

E. make available to the Foundation all April 19, 1995, bombing artifacts received by any office or agency of the State of Oklahoma.

4. The GSA agrees to:

A. maintain protective fencing around the Murrah Federal Building block in good condition and maintain the landscaping and other improvements, including the vault and underground parking garage, on such block until such time as the former office building footprint of the Murrah Federal Building block is transferred by GSA to the City for construction of the Memorial and to reroute any easements as may be required prior to such transfer;

B. upon receiving from the Foundation notification that (1) the Foundation has selected the final Memorial design and (2) the Foundation is prepared to commence construction of the Memorial, GSA shall deliver to whomever is ultimately going to maintain the property the deed to the land on which the footprint of the Murrah Federal Building was located;

C. enter into a separate agreement with the Foundation providing for the use of the Murrah Federal Building Block Plaza as a part of the Memorial complex. Further, the Murrah Federal Building Memorial Block Plaza, parking garage and vault will remain the property of the U.S. Government; and

D. provide warehousing facilities for storing artifacts regarding the bombing pending completion of the Memorial, and provide, as existing facilities permit, warehouse and office space with climates suitable for needs of the International Design Competition not to exceed current facility conditions.
5. U.S. Government representatives who are signatories to this Agreement agree to:

A. exercise their best efforts to cause the National Park Service to participate as a technical advisor to the Foundation, lending consultation and experience to help the foundation develop a Memorial appropriate for National Monument status and care.

6. All signatories to this Letter of Understanding acknowledge that:

A. this letter is not intended to create, nor does it create, any right or benefit, substantial or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against any body or agency represented as a signatory to the agreement or such body’s or agency’s instrumentalities, officers or employees, or any other person.

In witness whereof, the parties have executed this Letter of Understanding

on this 28th day of October, 1996.

Murrah Federal Building Memorial Task Force

Signature: [Signature] Printed Name: Karen L. Luke

Title: Vice-Chair Date: October 28, 1996
Oklahoma City Memorial Foundation

Signature: [Signature]

Title: Chairman of the Board

Printed Name: Robert M. Johnson

Date: October 28, 1996
The City of Oklahoma City

Signature: [Signature]
Printed Name: Ronald J. Norick

Title: Mayor
Date: October 28, 1996
The City of Oklahoma City - Council

Signature: [Signature]
Title: Councilmember, Ward One
Printed Name: Frosty Peak
Date: October 28, 1996

Signature: [Signature]
Title: Councilmember, Ward Two
Printed Name: Mark Schwartz
Date: October 28, 1996

Signature: [Signature]
Title: Councilmember, Ward Three
Printed Name: Jack W. Cornett
Date: October 28, 1996

Signature: [Signature]
Title: Councilmember, Ward Four
Printed Name: Frances Lowrey
Date: October 28, 1996

Signature: [Signature]
Title: Councilmember, Ward Five
Printed Name: Jerry W. Foshee
Date: October 28, 1996

Signature: [Signature]
Title: Councilmember, Ward Six
Printed Name: Ann Simank
Date: October 28, 1996

Signature: [Signature]
Title: Councilmember, Ward Seven
Printed Name: Willa D. Johnson
Date: October 28, 1996

Signature: [Signature]
Title: Councilmember, Ward Eight
Printed Name: Guy H. Liebmann
Date: October 28, 1996
Association of Central Oklahoma Governments

Signature: [Signature]
Printed Name: Zash D. Taylor

Title: Executive Director
Date: October 28, 1996
Commissioner, Oklahoma County

Signature: Stuart Earnest Sr.

Printed Name: Stuart E. Earnest, Sr.

Title: Commissioner, District Three

Date: October 28, 1996
Governor, The State of Oklahoma

Signature: [Signature]

Title: Governor

Printed Name: Frank Keating

Date: October 28, 1996
Lieutenant Governor, The State of Oklahoma

Signature: Mary Fallin
Printed Name: Mary Fallin
Title: Lieutenant Governor
Date: October 28, 1996
President Pro Tempore of the Oklahoma Senate

Signature: ___________________________ Printed Name: ___________________________

Title: President Pro Tempore Designee Date: October 28, 1996

- 14 -
Speaker of the Oklahoma House of Representatives

Signature: [Signature]
Printed Name: Debbie Blackburn

Title: Speaker of the House Designee
Date: October 28, 1996
United States Senator from The State of Oklahoma

Signature: Don Nickles

Printed Name: Don Nickles

Title: Senator

Date: October 28, 1996
United States Senator from The State of Oklahoma

Signature: [Signature] Printed Name: James Inhofe

Title: Senator Date: October 28, 1996
United States Representative from The State of Oklahoma

First District

Signature: [Signature]  
Printed Name: Steve Largent

Title: U.S. Representative, First District  
Date: October 28, 1996
United States Representative from The State of Oklahoma

Second District

Signature: [Signature]

Printed Name: Tom Coburn

Title: U.S. Representative, Second District

Date: October 28, 1996
United States Representative from The State of Oklahoma

Third District

Signature: Bill K. Brewster  Printed Name: Bill Brewster

Title: U.S. Representative, Third District  Date: October 28, 1996
United States Representative from The State of Oklahoma

Fourth District

Signature: [Signature] Printed Name: J. C. Watts

Title: U.S. Representative, Fourth District Date: October 28, 1996
United States Representative from The State of Oklahoma

Fifth District

Signature: _______________  Printed Name: ____________________

Title: U.S. Representative, Fifth District  Date: October 28, 1996
United States Representative from The State of Oklahoma

Sixth District

Signature: ___________________________ Printed Name: Frank Lucas

Title: U.S. Representative Sixth District Date: October 28, 1996
U.S. Government – General Services Administration

Signature: [Signature] Printed Name: Leighton Waters

Title: Acting Regional Administrator Date: October 28, 1996

Signature: [Signature]
Printed Name: Buddy Young

Title: Regional Director
Date: October 28, 1996