

victory. The completion of this 23-day, 2,125-mile cycling race is a significant accomplishment. Yet, even more significant are the odds that Mr. Armstrong overcame in order to compete in this, his ninth, Tour de France. After competing in the race from 1993 to 1996, Lance Armstrong was informed that he had testicular cancer that had spread to his abdomen, lungs, and brain.

This information was undoubtedly devastating to Lance Armstrong. However, this man was not about to give up on his life and dreams. He chose, instead, to fight cancer with all of his strength. He decided that the disease would not win. It took a long and difficult struggle, chemotherapy, and surgery, but Lance Armstrong remained strong and never gave up hope.

Mr. Armstrong is now in recovery, but he continues to fight cancer. After succeeding against enormous odds, he is now helping others as they face their own battles with cancer. In 1997 he founded the Lance Armstrong Foundation, or the LAF. This organization provides support, information, and services to cancer patients and survivors. Through the LAF, Lance Armstrong has supported thousands of cancer patients and survivors by actively advocating for their needs. His books *It's Not About the Bike: My Journey Back to Life* and *Every Second Counts* offer inspiration to those devastated by this terrible disease. By sharing his story, Mr. Armstrong has given comfort and hope to untold numbers of people battling cancer and their families.

Lance Armstrong's battles have only just begun. He continues to fight cancer through the Lance Armstrong Foundation and to hold his position as one of the greatest cyclists of all time. He has truly earned the pride of his coach, Chris Carmichael, his main sponsor, the United States Postal Service, and all of his loyal fans.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I congratulate Mr. Armstrong on his many tremendous accomplishments, especially his fifth consecutive Tour de France victory, and wish him all the happiness that life has to offer. I also want to commend Ms. Sarah Kinneer, a summer intern of mine, for her work on this Resolution. She worked hard and did an outstanding job.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. 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 Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 350.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

J. STEPHEN HORN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2309) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2300 Redondo Avenue in Signal Hill, California, as the "J. Stephen Horn Post Office Building," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2309

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2300 Redondo Avenue in Long Beach, California, shall be known and designated as the "Stephen Horn Post Office Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2309.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1445

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2309, as amended, introduced by my distinguished colleague from the State of California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD), designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2300 Redondo Avenue in Long Beach, California, as the "Stephen Horn Post Office Building."

Mr. Speaker, this legislation would rename this southern California post office after one of our most distinguished former Members, Congressman Steve Horn. Congressman Horn retired this past January at the conclusion of the 107th Congress. He was one of the most intelligent, respected and admired Members of the House of Representatives, and we are all proud to have had an opportunity to serve with him and to recognize his service today.

Congressman Horn spent his entire professional life around or within the Federal Government. Along the way, he particularly studied and mastered the procedural details of succeeding as a legislator on Capitol Hill. He has viewed the legislative process from every possible perspective: as a con-

gressional aid, an executive branch staff member, an academic, a writer and, ultimately, as an elected official.

Following his extensive education that includes a master's degree from Harvard and a Ph.D. from Stanford University, Steve Horn began his career in public service in 1959 as an aide to then-Labor Secretary James Mitchell in the Eisenhower administration. Within 2 years, Steve came to Capitol Hill for the first time as a legislative assistant to former California Senator Tom Kuchel. I first met him when I was a young page over in the Senate back in the 1963-64 time frame, and I will never forget his replacement, when he left the Senator's office, who was a young man named Leon Panetta who also went on to serve and was distinguished in this body.

After stints as a senior fellow with the Brookings Institute and a dean of American University, Mr. Horn returned to California as president of California State University at Long Beach. From his studies and experience, he has written important books on congressional ethics, parliamentary procedure, and the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Professor Steve Horn left academia to make a run for the Republican nomination to the House of Representatives in 1988. Although he came up short in that race, he ran another campaign 4 years later in a different district in 1992 and won the Republican nomination. During the general election season, he based his campaign headquarters out of his son's apartment and mailed out nearly 50,000 15-minute videotapes to voters about himself. As a result of his efforts, Steve Horn was elected to the House of Representatives from the 38th District of California in November of 1992.

Mr. Speaker, once he was elected to Congress, Congressman Horn quickly became known as one of the most diligent Members of the House. He tirelessly chaired the Committee on Government Reform's Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations until his retirement, and I was very fortunate to have served on that subcommittee during his tenure. He held countless hearings that aimed to improve the accountability and effectiveness of the Federal Government. Specifically, he was a leader in encouraging Federal agencies to prepare their technology systems for the Y2K bug and worked on various government debt collection bills that aimed to allow the government to obtain outstanding debts.

Today, Congressman Horn lives in semi-retirement with his wife Nini in California. He continues his public service to this day, working in a consultative role with the National Academy of Public Administration.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 2309, as amended, that honors Congressman

Steve Horn for his 5 terms in the House and his service to the people of California and the entire Nation. He was a rarity, a very bipartisan Member of this body, looking not at interest groups, not at partisanship, but for what he felt would be the best result. I think this institution would be better served with more Members like Steve Horn. This is an appropriate acknowledgment of the service that he gave his country here in the Congress.

I thank my colleague, the gentlewoman from California, for introducing this important measure.

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

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR).

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time, and I thank the gentleman from Virginia for bringing this legislation to the House floor to so appropriately honor Steve Horn.

I thank the gentlewoman from California for allowing me to precede her in my remarks. I join in the Chairman's eloquence on Steve Horn, whom I came to know personally on our committee, whom I have the greatest personal as well as professional respect for.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT).

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our former colleague Steve Horn. I also want to thank my friend and colleague the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for her spirit of bipartisanship in introducing this legislation to honor a man who worked well with Members on both sides of the aisle.

I first met Mr. Horn longer ago than I would like to admit, back in my days at Stanford University. I was an undergraduate. He was a teacher's aide, commonly called a TA, in one of my government classes while he pursued his Ph.D. Even back then, he had established a reputation for being hardworking and thorough.

When I first came to Washington, I was privileged to serve with Mr. Horn on the Committee on Government Reform. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations, he was always searching for ways to make government run more smoothly and more efficiently. This was not always the most glamorous or most exciting work, but Mr. Horn gladly took it on.

Nowhere was this more evident than his work on the Y2K bug. It was Steve Horn who initiated a system of grading Federal agencies on Y2K readiness and publicizing the results using report cards. These report cards let agencies know where their weaknesses were and allowed them to focus their efforts on

efficiently improving their operating systems for the switchover to the year 2000. The same report card system was recently used to evaluate Federal agencies on their bioterrorism readiness.

It is only fitting that we name this post office after Steve Horn. Another one of his many legislative achievements was securing a separate ZIP code for the neighborhood surrounding the post office.

I am very proud today to support this legislation to make this the J. Stephen Horn Post Office. I congratulate Mr. Horn on all his hard work and I wish him and his wife, Nini, all the best in their much-deserved retirement. I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation to honor a truly deserving man.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

I am pleased to join our colleagues in honoring our former colleague, Steve Horn. It is sometimes said that someone is a gentleman and a scholar. Steve Horn is genuinely both. He contributed mightily to the House and worked with people of both parties, and I am pleased that he is being recognized today.

□ 1500

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER).

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of and with gratitude to my colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for her resolution honoring our colleague, now our retired colleague, Steve Horn, a colleague and a friend and a much-admired person here in Washington, D.C.

He is not a bicycle rider and he is not an Olympic athlete here, but I guess it is fitting for us to have the U.S. Post Office, which has sponsored one of our athletes, and today we are talking about the naming of a post office after Steve Horn. I cannot think of a better candidate than Steve Horn to name a post office after, especially on Signal Hill, California.

Steve Horn, of course, started out as an academic and ended up working for a United States Senator from California, Senator Kuchel, and later on became president of Long Beach State College. Let me note that I graduated from Long Beach State College and was part of the committee, elected by the students of Long Beach State College, to be part of the selection committee to find out who would be the president, and that selection committee ended up choosing Steve Horn to be the President of Long Beach State College, which later became Long Beach State University.

Steve Horn did a terrific job as president of that university. He was an incredible leader in the academic community. He was tough, but he was an

intellectual and he was always very thoughtful. When he came here to Congress it was an interesting transition between the President of Long Beach State and coming to Congress. Steve and I actually ran against each other on my very first run for Congress. Steve was in the primary. It was a crowded primary of eight people, and I always thought of Steve as the one opponent I had in that primary who I dearly respected. He was such a thoughtful person.

I always thought of it as the Jeffersonians versus the Hamiltonians. As our country started out we had these two different groups vying intellectually, and Steve was definitely a Hamiltonian and I thought of myself as a Jeffersonian. Now he would think of that as a great compliment, even though in the end, the Jeffersonians won in the beginning of our country's history. They won the battles with the Hamiltonians in terms of the electoral process. But as any very thoughtful historian will tell you, it was the Hamiltonians that ended up having a dominant influence on the structure of our government.

Steve, of course, was someone who wanted to have an influence. He was someone who wanted to get tangible things done rather than talk about philosophy. He carried a book with him at all times, taking notes so he could have the details down on the things that he wanted to remember and to follow through on. He was a pragmatist of the highest order and someone who actually gives honor to that title of pragmatist because he wanted to make government work. He wanted it to work for the people, but, yes, work in its most efficient way.

He was on the Committee on Government Reform and he served on it after he was elected in 1992. He came here and ran again in 1992 and won and was here for 10 years as Representative of the 38th District. During that time period we faced the challenge that our computer system may go haywire, and Steve headed the subcommittee on technology and spent a great deal of time working with, of course, the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and others to make sure that our country did not suffer horrible repercussions of being unprepared for the turn of the century that was going to make our computers all malfunction. With Steve's leadership, we were able to avert a great crisis at that time that probably saved our country billions upon billions of dollars and all sorts of disruption.

This was a man who was making things better by making government work. He was also on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on which he worked so diligently to make sure that our transportation needs, especially in southern California, were met.

So let me say again that even though Steve and I had been at odds, we had

run against each other and at times we had our disagreements, he was a person whose methodology in his own life demanded a certain degree of respect even for those who disagreed with him. And then when we did agree, it was such a pleasure to have someone as efficient as Steve on your side, who was focused on detail and getting the job done.

I think together in the Republican majority we were able to accomplish a great deal with Steve Horn and myself on the same team. And that is what the Republican majority, we hope, has been all about. We are missing Steve now and we wish him well. This post office that we are naming after him he fought long and hard to get a ZIP Code for in Signal Hill, so I think it is very, very fitting that we offer him this tribute by putting his name on that post office.

So I thank once again the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD). This is a very nice bipartisan tribute to a man who really appreciated bipartisanship.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the very patient gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD).

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. BELL) and the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) for their input on this important bill. I would also like to recognize my colleague and friend who represents Long Beach with me, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER), and my dear friend who served with me as co-chair of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT). All of us have come to honor Steve Horn.

Before I do that, let me congratulate also and be a part of the voices to congratulate Lance Armstrong who represents the best of America and has won his second championship in the Tour de France. We are all very honored that he is an American who represents us very well.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to offer the Stephen Horn Post Office Building Designation Act, H.R. 2309, today. The post office is located at 2300 Redondo Avenue in the city of Long Beach, in my district, in honor of our distinguished former colleague Steve Horn.

Before being elected to Congress, Steve Horn served in the world of academics. From 1970 to 1988, he served as the President of Cal State University Long Beach, and remained as a trustee and professor of political science at the university from 1988 to 1992. His distinguished academic career reads as follows: A Bachelor of Arts degree from Stanford University and an M.P.A. degree from Harvard University in Cambridge, and a Ph.D. from Stanford University as well.

From 1960 to 1966, Steve Horn first began to mix his academic prowess

with his politically inclusive sensibilities, serving as a legislative assistant to former California Senator Thomas H. Kuchel. From 1966 to 1969 he continued his academic pursuits as a senior fellow at the prestigious Brookings Institute in Washington, D.C.

From 1992 until his retirement in 2002, Steve Horn was a colleague and friend to many of us in Congress, and he remains a friend to us. His pursuit of good public policy and fairness consistently crossed party lines. As a colleague on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, it was my pleasure to serve with Steve Horn for 7 years, during which time we grappled with many challenges together, especially the 1998 transportation reauthorization bill, TEA-21.

I believe that I can speak safely for the members of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure in saying that his voice and perspective will be missed on our committee. The naming of this post office is a combination of Steve Horn's contribution as Congressman, former president of the Cal State University Long Beach, and as an honorable private citizen.

Specifically, the naming of this post office highlights Steve Horn's efforts to secure a separate ZIP Code for the city of Signal Hill. For years, Signal Hill city manager Ken Farfsing said the city and its 9,000 residents had had problems with higher insurance rates, misreported sales taxes affecting the city's revenue, and misapplied utility taxes by long-distance companies. Thanks to Steve Horn's tireless efforts, the city of Signal Hill finally received a separate ZIP Code in early 2002.

The length that Steve Horn went to secure a separate ZIP Code for Signal Hill is indicative of the passion and persistence he brought to his job as a Member of Congress. It is a great story. Some in Signal Hill might call it a great epic. It is worth repeating.

When Steve Horn came to Congress as Signal Hill's Representative in 1993, he made securing a ZIP Code for the city one of his top priorities. He met with city and Postal Service officials to try to address concerns raised by postal officials. In 1994, the Signal Hill City Council requested that the Long Beach postmaster place the Signal Hill Post Office on the 5-year capital improvement plan and that he complete the ZIP Code survey.

Early the next year, the Long Beach postmaster rejected Signal Hill's request, stating none of the existing facilities have the ability to house additional routes for Signal Hill. The city filed an appeal with regional headquarters, which was sent to the Postal Service Washington headquarters. A few months later, Postmaster General Runyon upheld the denial.

Postmaster General Runyon wrote Congressman Horn in June of 1995 stating, "ZIP Code analysis for 20 years for code 90804, 90806, and 90807 indicates that no additional ZIP Codes are required before 2014. The growth rate re-

mains stable and the resultant density and mail volume will not require new ZIP Codes in the foreseeable future." However, Congressman Steve Horn met with the postmaster, who would not change his position.

This continued into 1996, as Postmaster General Runyon wrote letters to both Congressman Horn and Senator BARBARA BOXER denying their request on behalf of the city of Signal Hill. In 1997, the Signal Hill City Council authorized a postal survey and retained the Economics Department of California State University Long Beach to review the Postal Service model. The completed survey found that 85.1 percent of residents supported a single ZIP Code. The survey was then sent to the postmaster and Congressman Horn wrote him as well, but again to no avail.

Frustrated with the lack of responsiveness on the part of the Postal Service, Steve Horn in 1998 introduced H.R. 4429, legislation requiring ZIP Codes for communities with 5,000 or more in population. In 2000, he introduced another bill, H.R. 3739, requiring single ZIP Codes for small cities split by multiple ZIP Codes. In that same year, he amended the Postal Service appropriation bill to require that the Postal Service report back by August 1 on the Signal Hill ZIP Code.

Finally, the Postal Service began to demonstrate some awareness of the problems created by the city of Signal Hill in being split into three ZIP Codes. It began a study of the situation, and in August of 2000 began researching for a vacant property for the West Carrier Annex in the city. The next month, Congressman Horn, along with Signal Hill's mayor, Mike Noll, and City Manager Ken Farfsing met with Long Beach Postmaster Jenkins and District Supervisor Shapiro to discuss the status of the annex.

□ 1515

In October, the Postal Service selected a site for the annex. Unfortunately, in March 2001, postal officials placed a hold on all capital projects. Six months later they indicated that all Postal Service projects would be indefinitely delayed due to the anthrax attacks that took place that fall.

At this point Congressman Horn met with the new Postmaster General to discuss the idea of using the existing postal facility in Signal Hill for the Signal Hill ZIP Code. In November 2001, the Postal Service mailed out a survey to residents completed the next January. Finally, in January 2002, with the completed survey showing two-thirds of the residents wanted a unified Signal Hill ZIP Code, the city got the good news it would receive the recognition desired for so long, its own ZIP Code.

This was vintage Congressman Steve Horn, passionate and persistent in making sure that this city, which deserved its ZIP Code, got it. Steve Horn's refusal to take no for an answer, his commitment to his constituents,

and his persuasiveness in pressing the argument with postal officials had enabled the city of Signal Hill to prevail.

I can think of no other appropriate recognition for Steve Horn than to name that post office after him. He is a rarity, Mr. Speaker, a bipartisan public servant. That is why I ask that this legislation receive prompt consideration and passage. I thank all of the gentlemen and gentlewomen who spoke on behalf of the Steve Horn Post Office designation.

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

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) in the consideration of H.R. 2309 which, as amended, names a postal facility in Long Beach, California, after former Representative Stephen Horn.

H.R. 2309, which was introduced by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) on June 3, 2003, enjoys the support and cosponsorship of the entire California delegation. In addition, on July 24, 2003, the Committee on Government Reform unanimously passed and ordered the bill reported to the House floor for consideration.

Former Representative Horn, a Republican, represented the 38th Congressional District for 10 years, from 1992 to 2002. As a longtime public servant and political scientist, Mr. Horn worked at the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, the Brookings Institute, and in academia as a dean at American University here in Washington, and later as President of Cal State in Long Beach, California.

As a member of the Committee on Government Reform, Stephen Horn served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations. He is credited with focusing on the Federal Government's ability to respond to the Y2K crisis that we heard so much about a few short years ago in grading Federal agencies for computer security.

Mr. Horn retired after serving his community and the public for more than 50 years. Mr. Speaker, I urge swift adoption of this measure.

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

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for introducing this important legislation. Steve Horn was not an athlete, he was not a recordholder, but he was in every sense a champion, a champion of good government and government efficiency and a champion for the American people.

I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 2309, as amended.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this important legislation.

When Chairman Horn retired last year, Congress lost one of the greatest advocates for meaningful government oversight, indeed one of the greatest advocates for the American People who ever walked our hallowed halls.

His work on the Government Reform Committee includes his eight years of service as the Chair of the Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee.

I had the pleasure of serving with Chairman Horn on this subcommittee since 1993, my first year in Congress. As a Congressman, Steve Horn championed the public's Right to Know. As the Chairman, he cosponsored a bill (H.R. 3802) that expanded the Freedom of Information Act to include electronic information. He was outspoken against the abuse of secrecy by executive agencies and the willingness of many Congressional Committees to ignore their duties and allow such secrecy. He forces the CIA and the Department of Defense to release documents so that Congress could effectively perform oversight. I was particularly proud to work with him on the Debt Collection Bill that I sponsored.

Congressman Steve Horn believed in good government. He understood that there is a public right to know and as the people's representatives we must never forget this fundamental right.

To capture some of his good karma, my staff and I moved into Mr. Horn's Rayburn office in December!

I miss working with Steve Horn, and I hope he is enjoying life after Congress.

Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2309, the Stephen Horn Post Office Building Designation Act.

This bill honors a former distinguished Member of Congress, Steve Horn.

For years, Mr. Horn fought to have the City of Signal Hill get its own Zip Code. In honor of his accomplishment it is appropriate that we designate the Signal Hill Post Office after Mr. Horn.

This is just one of many examples that illustrate Steve Horn's commitment and willingness to fight for his constituents.

With the same vigor, it is an honor for me to be representing some of his constituents.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill to honor Steve Horn's commitment to public service.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 2309 and the designation of the United States Postal Service in Signal Hill, California as the "J. Stephen Horn Post Office Building."

I had the distinct pleasure of serving with Congressman Steve Horn throughout his ten years in the U.S. House of Representatives. From my personal experience, I can attest that Steve is an honest, genuine, and upstanding man. He stood up for his principles and represented his constituents with decency and humanity. His background as a university professor was evident in his thoughtful, reasoned approach to issues great and small. From 1997 to 2002, we served together as co-chairs of the Congressional Arts Caucus, where Steve did yeoman's work for arts programs across the nation. Steve never hesitated to reach across partisan, geographic, or other lines to build the alliances that would allow him to achieve our mutual goals.

I urge all my colleagues to support this resolution, which salutes our friend and colleague

Steve Horn—a man of courage, integrity, and dedication.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2309, the Stephen Horn Post Office Building Designation Act. Our good friend and respected former colleague, Steve Horn, Retired from this body after 10 years of distinguished service to his community.

One of the cities Steve represented throughout his tenure in Congress is the City of Signal Hill, California. What many people may not know about Signal Hill is that it is a small city geographically surrounded by the larger city of Long Beach, California. Unfortunately, they did not have their own postal designation which separated them from the rest of the region. This resulted in problems with higher insurance rates, misreported sales taxes which affected the city's revenues, and misapplied utility taxes by long distance companies. Steve took it upon himself to work with the U.S. Postal Service and the City of Signal Hill to give this community their own postal zip code.

This small legislative accomplishment, critically important to one of the many cities he represented, was indicative of Steve's career in Congress. He never turned his back on his district's needs, great or small. He brought those needs to Washington, and without partisan politicking, effectively solved problems for his constituents.

We all still look with awe at Steve's distinguished and vast public service career. He served in the Eisenhower Administration under Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, and then worked for California Senator Thomas Kuchel on historic legislation including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. In addition, Steve dedicated 18 years to the California State University, Long Beach, where he was recognized as one of the most effective college presidents in the country.

With all the honors Steve and Nini Horn have received over the years, I know that they would never lobby to have his name placed on a public building. But this is a fitting tribute to a man of character, whose devotion to the City of Signal Hill and their cause gave them a stronger identity and a little more community pride.

And by the way, that Zip Code is 90755.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in honoring our friend, former colleague, and my former neighbor, Stephen Horn, by naming the United States post office in Signal Hill after him.

Steve served in Congress with great distinction for 10 years. My friendship with him began in the 103rd Congress, the first Congress for both of us. Steve represented the 38th Congressional District, which included most of Long Beach and Lakewood, all of Signal Hill, Bellflower, Paramount, Downey, and a small portion of San Pedro, while I represented the neighboring 36th District.

Steve, of course, was a student of Congress. As a political scientist, Steve has written books on parliamentary procedures, the Senate Appropriations Committee and campaign finance. He worked at the Brookings Institution, was a dean at American University, and then from 1970 to 1988, was president of Cal State University at Long Beach.

Early in his career, he was appointed Administrative Assistant to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, followed in late 1960 with a move to Capitol Hill where he served as the

Legislative Assistant to U.S. Senator Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), one of the four leaders of the Senate. And, he was in Everett Dirksen's office helping draft the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

With his election to the 103rd Congress, Steve had an opportunity to put his love of politics and governing into practice. I am particularly proud that we worked together to lead a successful bi-partisan coalition that saved the McDonnell Douglas/Boeing C-17 program. Congress approved the multi-year purchase of this cargo aircraft, which employed 9,000 workers in our respective districts and, as demonstrated in the recent conflicts in Iraq, Afghanistan and the Balkans, has proven to be one of the most versatile cargo aircraft in the military's inventory.

When his party took control of the House in 1994, Steve became chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations—a position which he used to improve government services, overhaul federal agencies' debt collection practices, and help prepare agencies to meet the Y2K problem.

Steve was also a leader of Southern California's effort to secure funding for the Alameda Corridor, a below-grade rail line linking the busy Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles with the rest of the nation. He was also known for his advocacy of higher education and as a passionate supporter of the arts and I recall Steve's strong defense of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities as co-chair of the bipartisan Congressional Arts Caucus.

Always the keen observer, Steve was known for the ubiquitous notebooks in which he detailed his daily activities, insights and observations while in Congress. Undoubtedly, these volumes help refresh the recollections which he now uses to teach others at Cal State Long Beach about politics, governance, and responsibility in a democratic society.

Mr. Speaker, never one to falter in his congressional duties or to toe the party line, Steve Horn served in Congress with courage and independence. I am proud to have served with him and to cosponsor and urge passage of this measure honoring him with the designation of J. Stephen Horn post office in Signal Hill, California.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be a cosponsor of H.R. 2309, Congresswoman MILLENDER-MCDONALD's legislation to name the post office at 2300 Redondo in Long Beach, CA, after our distinguished former colleague, Steve Horn.

Like Congresswoman MILLENDER-MCDONALD, I am honored to now represent two cities, Bellflower and Downey, which Steve Horn represented with such distinction during his decade in Congress. Steve and I were elected in the same year, 1992, and I had the pleasure to work with him on behalf of a number of initiatives important to our communities and others in Los Angeles County and throughout Southern California.

Steve Horn was an accomplished legislator who achieved much in his time in Congress. Not only did he author a number of bills that have made a considerable difference in improving the way our government operates, but he also provided strong oversight as chair of the Government Reform Committee's Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management & Intergovernmental Relations.

It was Steve Horn who first raised the public's consciousness regarding the looming Y2K problem. Through his work on his subcommittee, he played an essential role in encouraging federal agencies to take the necessary steps to upgrade their computer systems and forestall potential problems as we made the transition to the new century. His early efforts were the precursor of the new Homeland Security Department's focus on the potential cyber security threat.

The legislative legacy Steve Horn left behind following his retirement from Congress is substantial. Through his subcommittee, he initiated a number of other efforts to make the federal government run more effectively and efficiently, and to make it more responsive to the American public. He helped bring together the Los Angeles-area Congressional delegation to build the support needed to fund the Alameda Corridor and make it a reality. Today, the Corridor provides a direct rail connection from the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles to the main inland east-west transportation links.

Steve and I worked together on numerous issues during our service in Congress together. Today I am proud to continue work on two of those critical projects in the City of Downey, the largest municipality completely in my district and one that I inherited from Steve. First is the Columbia Memorial Space Science Learning Center that will serve as one important piece of the multi-million dollar redevelopment project scheduled for the Downey site of the former space shuttle manufacturing plant, Rockwell International. I am working closely with Downey representatives in support of the redevelopment project, and I have introduced legislation that will name that space science learning center in honor of the Columbia Space Shuttle and its crew who perished in the shuttle's February 2003 crash.

Secondly, whether it was ensuring safe and reliable water to the Los Angeles area or cleaning up the storm water that runs into the Los Angeles River, Steve was always involved in the numerous bipartisan efforts regarding Los Angeles water. Along these lines, I am continuing the effort Steve and I began last year to mitigate trash that storm waters carry into the Los Angeles River.

Despite Steve's impressive legislative work, it is his strong, personal commitment to the people of the 38th District of California during his 10 years in Congress and his many years of dedicated community involvement service that makes this legislation on the floor today so appropriate. As Congressman, he was deeply committed to serving the needs of all his constituents. I regularly hear from his former constituents of the services he offered and the strong support he provided for all the communities of his district. Steve Horn was also actively serving his community long before he came to Congress. During his tenure as a professor and then President at Cal State-Long Beach, Steve and his wife Nini were deeply involved in a wide range of civic and cultural activities that enriched and improved their community.

And, as I know Congresswoman MILLENDER-MCDONALD has noted in her statement, he refused to give in to bureaucratic resistance when the City of Signal Hill asked for its own zip code, rather than sharing three different zip codes with portions of the City of Long Beach, which adjoins it. The Redondo post of-

fice serve as the distribution center for the Signal Hill routes, so it is particularly appropriate that it is the one designated with Steve Horn's name.

I commend the Government Reform Committee and the House leadership for their expeditious consideration of H.R. 2309. And I thank Steve Horn for his friendship and for all he did—and continues to do—for his community. My best wishes go to Steve, Nini and their family.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to J. Stephen Horn, a former Member of Congress who faithfully served this institution for ten years. Today the House of Representatives is honoring his contributions to his community, his state and his country by naming a post office located in Signal Hill, California after him.

Steve had led an exceptionally distinguished life beginning with his graduation from Stanford University in 1953. He then went directly to graduate school and earned his M.P.A. from Harvard University in 1955 and yet that was not quite enough for him. He went back to Stanford and received his Ph.D. in 1958. During this same period of time, from 1954 to 1962, he was a member of the United States Army, honorably serving his country for eight years.

Steve began his career in politics as an assistant to the Secretary of Labor in 1959. In 1960, he served as a legislative assistant to Senator Thomas H. Kuchel for six years. He then went to work for the Brookings Institute as a senior fellow until 1969.

His career then took a turn away from politics and towards education as he became an administrator for American University and then became President of California State University, Long Beach in 1970. In 1993, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives and served for ten years.

Steve's career in Congress is marked by his tenure on the Government Reform committee and his dedication to the operational security of governmental agencies. He also focused on the constant improvement of information technology.

Steve Horn has also been a member of numerous organizations including the United States Commission on Civil Rights; the advisory board for the National Institute of Corrections; the California Republican League; and the California Educational Facility Authority.

Some would say that Steve was destined to make his mark in public affairs from an early age. In 1948, as a high school senior, Steve interned at both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions that were both held in Philadelphia. In 2000, Steve went full circle by attending the GOP Convention in Philadelphia as a Congressman and member of the California delegation.

Today's dedication is a culmination of gratitude for the work of Stephen Horn. His tireless passion for public service and volunteerism is part of what makes the history of this institution the place that it is today; a place of honor, debate, sacrifice, duty and justice. Stephen Horn embodies these qualities and I congratulate him as we dedicate this post office in his name.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHROCK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from

Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2309, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

AMENDING THE SECURITIES LAWS TO PERMIT CHURCH PENSION PLANS TO BE INVESTED IN COLLECTIVE TRUSTS

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1533) to amend the securities laws to permit church pension plans to be invested in collective trusts, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1533

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

SECTION 1. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS FOR CHURCH PLAN PARTICIPATION IN COLLECTIVE FUNDS.

(a) AMENDMENT TO THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940.—Section 3(c)(11) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-3(c)(11)) is amended by striking "such trusts or government plans, or both" and inserting "one or more of such trusts, government plans, or church plans, companies or accounts that are excluded from the definition of an investment company under paragraph (14) of this subsection".

(b) AMENDMENTS TO THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933.—Section 3(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77c(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking "or" at the end of clause (B); and

(2) by inserting before "other than any plan described in clause (A)" the following: "or (D) a church plan, company, or account that is excluded from the definition of an investment company under section 3(c)(14) of the Investment Company Act of 1940."

(c) AMENDMENTS TO THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.—

(1) Section 3(a)(12)(C) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(12)(C)) is amended—

(A) by striking "or" at the end of clause (ii); and

(B) by inserting before "other than any plan described in clause (i)" the following: "or (iv) a church plan, company, or account that is excluded from the definition of an investment company under section 3(c)(14) of the Investment Company Act of 1940."

(2) Section 12(g)(2)(H) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78l(g)(2)(H)) is amended—

(A) by striking "or" at the end of clause (i); and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end of the following: " or (iii) a church plan, company, or account that is excluded from the definition of an investment company under section 3(c)(14) of the Investment Company Act of 1940".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from

Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 1533.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK), the ranking member of the Committee on Financial Services for managing the bill and his support. I would also like to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FORD), for his support and cosponsorship of this bill. I understand he would have been here but his plane has been diverted.

H.R. 1533, the Church Pension Fairness Act, will give the clergy and laypeople who work for churches the same investment opportunities that other workers have in America. Right now our securities laws prohibit church pension plans from participating in what we call collective trusts. As a result, church pension plans cannot pool their assets and reap the benefits of collective buying power. H.R. 1533 will correct this inequity.

One thing most working Americans understand is the importance of saving money to ensure financial security after they retire. Just as important, they understand that investing in an employer-sponsored pension plan is a great way to help achieve this goal.

America's clergy are no less interested in their retirement. In fact, for thousands of dedicated men and women of our clergy, pension plans are just as important, if not more so, as they are to members of the laity. Yet for far too long, Congress has failed to update church pension laws, making it more difficult for clergy and other church employees to maximize their retirement savings.

One arcane yet important provision of our security law allows corporate and other secular pension plans to band together into what are called collective trusts. These trusts allow pension plans to pool their assets for investment purposes in various stock and nonstock options.

They represent a way for pension plans to diversify their investments and to share the risks and transaction costs with other pension plans. Collective trusts are not the problem. The problem is that current law prohibits thousands of church pension plans across the country from participating in collective trusts. As a result, church pension plans cannot pool their assets and reap the benefits of collective buying power. H.R. 1533 will change this.

Mr. Speaker, I should add that collective trusts will continue to have sole management and control over the assets that are invested as required by the SEC. Nothing in this legislation is intended to alter the traditional SEC interpretation that the financial institution is responsible for exercising hands-on control over the collective trust. H.R. 1533 allows church plan assets to be included in collective trust funds that also include assets of private employee and governmental plans. But this measure does not in any way affect Tax Code provisions governing the treatment of pension plans, including the requirement that a church plan must be maintained by a church or eligible church-affiliated organization.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill. Our clergy deserve no less than the millions of other working men and women of America.

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

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FORD) who, as the gentlewoman mentioned, is literally held up. His plane is probably trying to land, and he deserves a great deal of credit for this initiative.

This a perfectly common sense piece of legislation. It corrects what must have been an oversight in the legislation. There was never any reason to restrict churches. We are taking an action that expresses our confidence in the management of these institutions. It allows them to make rational choices about how best to maximize their funds.

I think this is particularly important because as we know, the clergy, that is one of the professions in this country that is, in my judgment, that is undercompensated. People who choose to go into the clergy are generally selfless people who care a great deal about others, as well as about their theology. They work very hard. They work on days that the rest of us, by definition, think of as days of rest, and they are not sufficiently compensated. We often hear of people who gave their lives not just to the clergy but to support roles, to the secretaries, to the support people, to the youth workers, and the notion that in their retirement years they would not be fully protected and given the maximum amount is a very troubling one.

This small step today is a very important one because it does as much as we can do within this context to take some steps towards enhancing the retirement security of some very decent hardworking people who, as I said, were somewhat undercompensated. I appreciate the initiative. I was pleased that our committee unanimously reported this out.

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