

When he was elected to Congress in 1992, it was a huge upset. This was a district that had been drawn to elect a Democrat, and STEVE won it and held it every time, the only Republican most years to be elected in that area because he transcended politics.

He was a very detail-oriented Member. He took copious notes on every hearing, what Members were saying. I hope some day he will publish that and share that with the world. He was active not just in the Y2K legislation that the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER) and I worked on, he also wanted to put the "M" back in OMB, management, and he was a stickler for bringing management back into government. He felt that we spent too much time on budgetary items and not enough time managing that budget. I think this evening on some of the unanimous consent legislation going through, some of that will bear the imprint of Mr. HORN, as did a lot of legislation that passed through this body from his work on the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight when he was a very active subcommittee chairman for years.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman yield briefly for one comment?

Mr. DELAY. I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER).

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that my friend is absolutely right reminding us of the fact that STEVE HORN took copious notes in a wide range of meetings, and I want to say that sometimes even when I was having conversations with my friend Mr. HORN he was taking notes, and I would like very much to go on record saying that I hope he never publishes those particular notes that he has taken in a number of conversations we had.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would agree with the gentleman. But anyway STEVE is going to be missed. He is leaving on his own volition. We always like to say there are three ways to leave public office and two of them are not very pleasant. STEVE has opted for the third role, but I hope he will remain active in government and somewhere find a place for him perhaps in the administration because he has a lot to give and a great education and great experience.

#### SENSE OF HOUSE THAT NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SHOULD FORM COMMITTEE FOR ESTABLISHING GUIDELINES FOR NATIONAL DESIGN COMPETITION

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Resources be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 591) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the National Park Service should form a committee for the purpose of establishing guidelines to launch a national design competition, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

#### H. RES. 591

Whereas President Thomas Jefferson received the approval of Congress on 6 February 28, 1803, to fund an expedition into the West with orders to explore the Missouri River and such tributaries as might lead to the Pacific Ocean on the most direct and practicable water route for purposes of commerce, in addition to which, the expedition was to gather scientific and geographical information, and to encourage peace among any Indian Nations encountered;

Whereas Meriwether Lewis, Captain of the First Regiment of Infantry, and former Secretary to President Jefferson, was appointed to lead the expedition, and he selected, with the approval of the President, William Clark to serve equally as a Captain in a leadership role;

Whereas the Expedition returned to St. Louis, Missouri, on September 23, 1806, after a 28-month journey covering 8,000 miles during which it traversed 11 future States: Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon; and

Whereas the expedition was one of the most remarkable and productive scientific and military exploratory expeditions in all American history: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives directs the National Park Service to form a committee for the purpose of establishing guidelines to launch a national design competition for the following project: In as much as Congress desires to memorialize the Lewis and Clark Expedition and because the City of St. Louis was the departing and returning points of the Expedition as depicted by its Gateway to the West Arch, therefore the City of St. Louis should display a proper recognition of these great men in the form of a heroic sculpture portraying the Expedition to be built in the Luther Ely Smith Park in downtown St. Louis, which lies between the Arch and the Old Courthouse, all now governed by the National Park Service.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS COMMEMORATIVE WORK IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Resources be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 117) approving the location of the commemorative work in the District of Columbia honoring former President John Adams, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

#### H.J. RES. 117

Whereas section 8908 of title 40, United States Code, provides that the location of a

commemorative work in the area described as Area I shall be deemed disapproved unless approved by law not later than 150 days after notification to Congress that the commemorative work should be located in Area I;

Whereas Public Law 107-62 (115 Stat. 411) authorized the Adams Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia to honor former President John Adams and his legacy; and

Whereas the Secretary of the Interior has notified Congress of her determination that a memorial to former President John Adams should be located in Area I: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*,

#### SECTION 1. APPROVAL OF COMMEMORATIVE WORK.

(a) APPROVAL.—Congress approves the location for the commemorative work to honor former President John Adams and his legacy, as authorized by Public Law 107-62 (115 Stat. 411), within Area I as described in section 8908 of title 40, United States Code, subject to the limitation in subsection (b).

(b) LIMITATION.—The commemorative work approved in subsection (a) shall not be located within the Reserve.

(c) DEFINITION OF RESERVE.—In this section the term "Reserve" means the area of The National Mall extending from the United States Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial, and from the White House to the Jefferson Memorial, as depicted on the map entitled "Commemorative Areas Washington, DC and Environs," numbered 869/86501A and dated May 1, 2002.

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

#### BAINBRIDGE ISLAND JAPANESE-AMERICAN MEMORIAL STUDY ACT OF 2002

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 3747) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the site commonly known as Eagledale Ferry Dock at Taylor Avenue in the State of Washington for potential inclusion in the National Park System.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

#### H.R. 3747

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Bainbridge Island Japanese-American Memorial Study Act of 2002".

(b) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) During World War II on February 19, 1942, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, setting in motion the forced exile of more than 110,000 Japanese Americans.

(2) In Washington State, 12,892 men, women and children of Japanese ancestry experienced three years of incarceration, an incarceration violating the most basic freedoms of American citizens.