

RICHARD C. LEE UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

JULY 14, 1998.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SHUSTER, from the Committee on Transportation and
Infrastructure, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2787]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 2787) to designate the United States courthouse located in New Haven, Connecticut, as the “Richard C. Lee United States Courthouse”, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

The United States courthouse located at 141 Church Street in New Haven, Connecticut, shall be known and designated as the “Richard C. Lee United States Courthouse”.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Richard C. Lee United States Courthouse”.

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 141 Church Street in New Haven, Connecticut, as the “Richard C. Lee United States Courthouse”.

BACKGROUND

Richard C. Lee was born in the Newhallville section of New Haven, Connecticut, on March 12, 1916. He attended Hillhouse High School in New Haven and graduated in 1935. In 1936, Mayor Lee became a reporter for the New Haven Journal-Courier. His main assignment was to cover City Hall.

In 1939, Richard Lee decided he would rather be in City Hall instead of covering it for the newspaper and was elected to the city’s Board of Aldermen. After he was sworn in to the unpaid municipal

post, he became the Associate Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1942, Lee was drafted into the United States Army, but received a medical discharge in 1943. After returning to New Haven, Lee assumed his Alderman responsibilities and accepted a position with the Yale News Digest. The following year he was made director of the Yale News Bureau.

In the late 1940's, Alderman Lee decided to try for higher office. He made two unsuccessful bids for mayor of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1949 and 1951, before his triumph in November of 1953. However, once elected, Lee went on to serve as mayor for eight consecutive terms, winning re-election by margins as high as 20,000 votes.

In 1962, Mayor Lee was selected President of the United States Conference of Mayors. However, his most notable contribution as mayor was his foresight in initiating and implementing urban redevelopment and renewal programs in the city. Many experts in the urban planning field identify New Haven, Connecticut, as the model United States city under Richard C. Lee's leadership.

The naming of this United States Courthouse in honor of Mayor Lee is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant.

HEARINGS

The Committee did not hold hearings on H.R. 2787.

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

On June 25, 1998, the Committee met in open session and ordered reported H.R. 2787, as amended, to designate the United States courthouse located at 141 Church Street, New Haven, Connecticut, as the "Richard C. Lee United States Courthouse," unanimously by voice vote, a quorum being present.

ROLLCALL VOTES

Clause 2(1)(2)(B) of rule XI requires each committee report to include the total number of votes cast for and against on each roll call vote on a motion to report and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, and the names of those members voting for and against. There were no recorded votes taken in connection with ordering H.R. 2787 reported. A motion by Mr. Kim to order H.R. 2787 reported to the House, as amended, was agreed to by voice vote, a quorum being present.

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS

Pursuant to clause 2(1)(3)(A) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, oversight findings and recommendations have been made by the Committee as reflected in this report.

COST OF THE LEGISLATION

Clause 7 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives does not apply where a cost estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 has been timely submitted prior to the filing of the report and is included in the report. Such a cost estimate is included in this report.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XI

1. With respect to the requirement of clause 2(1)(3)(B) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee references the report of the Congressional Budget Office included below.

2. With respect to the requirement of clause 2(1)(3)(D) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee has received no report of oversight findings and recommendations from the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight on the subject of H.R. 2787, as amended.

3. With respect to the requirement of clause 2(1)(3)(C) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and Section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee has received the following cost estimate for H.R. 2787, as amended, from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 25, 1998.

Hon. BUD SHUSTER,
*Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed the following bills, which were ordered reported by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on June 25, 1998. CBO estimates that their enactment would have no significant impact on the federal budget and would not affect direct spending or receipts; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply. The bills contain no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments. The bills reviewed are:

H.R. 2379, a bill to designate the federal building and United States courthouse located at 251 North Main Street in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, as the "Hiram H. Ward Federal Building and United States Courthouse;"

H.R. 2787, a bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 141 Church Street in New Haven, Connecticut, as the "Richard C. Lee United States Courthouse;"

H.R. 3223, a bill to designate the federal building located at 300 East 8th Street in Austin, Texas, as the "J.J. 'Jake' Pickle Federal Building;"

H.R. 3696, a bill to designate the federal courthouse located at 316 North 26th Street in Billings, Montana, as the "James F. Battin United States Courthouse;"

H.R. 3982, a bill to designate the federal building located at 310 New Bern Avenue in Raleigh, North Carolina, as the "Terry Sanford Federal Building;" and

S. 1800 an act to designate the federal building and United States courthouse located at 85 Marconi Boulevard in Columbus, Ohio, as the "Joseph P. Kinneary United States Courthouse."

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is John R. Righter. This estimate was approved by Robert A. Sunshine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL, *Director.*

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause (2)(1)(4) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, committee reports on a bill or joint resolution of a public character shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the measure. The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure finds that Congress has the authority to enact this measure pursuant to its powers granted under article I, section 8 of the Constitution.

FEDERAL MANDATES STATEMENT

The Committee adopts as its own the estimate of federal mandates prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 423 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

No advisory committees within the meaning of section 5(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act were created by this legislation.

APPLICABILITY TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee finds that the legislation does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

H.R. 2787, as amended, makes no changes in existing law.