

TERRY SANFORD FEDERAL BUILDING

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. 3982]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 3982) to designate the Federal building located at 310 New Bern Avenue in Raleigh, North Carolina, as the “Terry Sanford Federal Building”, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 310 New Bern Avenue in Raleigh, North Carolina, shall be known and designated as the “Terry Sanford Federal Building”.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Terry Sanford Federal Building”.

BACKGROUND

Terry Sanford was born in Laurinburg, North Carolina, in 1917. He attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for his undergraduate studies as well as his law degree, graduating in 1946. Senator Sanford also served in World War II, initially as a special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and then later as a volunteer recruit in the United States Army. He began his service in the Army as a private. However, he later served as a paratrooper in five European campaigns, including Normandy, and was discharged as a First Lieutenant.

In addition to founding three law firms, two in Raleigh and one in Fayetteville, Senator Sanford held a number of public offices. He was a member and Secretary-Treasurer of the North Carolina State Ports Authority from 1950 until 1953. In 1953, Senator Sanford was elected to the North Carolina State Senate and served until 1955. Later, after founding one of three law firms, Senator Sanford was elected Governor of North Carolina, in 1961. Following his term as governor, he returned to private practice until 1986, when he made a successful bid to represent North Carolina in the United States Senate, serving until 1993.

Senator Sanford was also dedicated to academia. He was the President of Duke University from 1969 to 1984, and continued as President Emeritus from 1995 until 1998. Senator Sanford also was the recipient of numerous honorary degrees, and served on the boards of universities, colleges and educational associations, as well as on the boards of a number of corporations in the technology industry.

This is a fitting tribute to a man whose life exemplified the essence of public service.

HEARINGS

The Committee did not hold hearings on H.R. 3982.

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

On June 25, 1998, the Committee met in open session and ordered reported H.R. 3982, as amended, to designate the Federal Building located at 310 New Bern Avenue, Raleigh, North Carolina, as the "Terry Sanford Federal Building," 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 rollcall 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. 3982 reported, as amended. A motion by Mr. Kim to order H.R. 3982 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. 3982, 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. 3982, 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 building 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. 3982, as amended, makes no changes in existing law.