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107TH CONGRESS
2d Session
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
REPORT
107–438

PAUL SIMON CHICAGO JOB CORPS CENTER

MAY 7, 2002.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, from the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 378]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (S. 378) to redesignate the Federal building located at 3348 South Kedzie Avenue, in Chicago, Illinois, as the "Paul Simon Chicago Job Corps Center", having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass

PURPOSE OF LEGISLATION

S. 378, designates the Federal building located at 3348 South Kedzie Avenue, in Chicago, Illinois as the "Paul Simon Chicago Job Corps Center".

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Senator Paul Simon was born in Eugene, Oregon on November 29, 1928 and attended public schools. He went on to attend the University of Oregon Dana College in Blair, Nebraska. At the age of 19 Senator Simon became the nation's youngest editor-publisher by saving the Troy Tribune in Troy, Illinois. He expanded his newspaper business to a chain of 14 weeklies in central and southern Illinois. Senator Simon used the newspaper to expose a syndicate gambling operation in Madison County, and in 1951 at the age of 22, he was called to testify before the United States Crime Investigating Committee. In 1966 he sold his newspaper business to devote full time to writing and public service.

From 1951 until 1953, Senator Simon served in the United States Army. He was assigned to the Counter Intelligence Corps as a special agent along the Iron Curtain in Europe. Upon his return from Europe, at the age of 25, Senator Simon was elected to the

Illinois House of Representatives. He was re-elected three times before being elected to the State Senate in 1962 for a four year-term. Voters returned him to the State Senate in 1966. Half way through his second State Senate term he was elected Lieutenant Governor and served until 1973. He was the first Lieutenant Governor to be elected to that post with the Governor of another party.

Senator Simon was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1974 and served for ten years before being elected to the United States Senate in 1984. While in Congress, Senator Simon was a leading advocate for education, disability policy and foreign affairs. He was the chief sponsor of the Missing Children Act, which established the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Senator Simon also played a vital role with enacting job training education programs including the National Literacy Act, the School-to-Work Opportunities Act, the Job Training Partnership Act and the direct college loan program. He was also the chief sponsor of the Balanced Budget amendment of 1986 and initiated legislation to designate the first five federally chartered high-speed rail corridors.

Senator Simon holds 39 honorary degrees and has written 15 books. This bill is a fitting honor to a dedicated public servant.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY AND COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

No hearings were held in conjunction with ordering reported S. 378.

On November 7, 2001, the Full Committee met in open session and ordered reported S. 378 to designate the Federal building located at 3348 South Kedzie Avenue in Chicago, Illinois as the "Paul Simon Chicago Job Corps Center," approved September 20, 2001, by the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management, by voice vote with a quorum present. There were no recorded votes taken during Committee consideration of S. 378.

ROLLCALL VOTES

Clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, requires each committee report to include the total number of votes cast for and against on each record 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 S. 378 reported. A motion by Mr. LaTourette to order S. 378 favorably reported to the House was agreed to by voice vote, a quorum being present.

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS

With respect to the requirements of clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee's oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in this report.

COST OF LEGISLATION

Clause 3(c)(2) 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 XIII

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

2. With respect to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee advises that the bill contains no measure that authorizes funding, so no statement of general performance and objectives for which any measure authorizes funding is required.

3. With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII 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 S. 378 from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, November 9, 2001.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
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 November 7, 2001. 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. 3093, a bill to designate the federal building and United States courthouse located at 501 Bell Street in Alton, Illinois, as the "William L. Beatty Federal Building and United States Courthouse";
- 2972, a bill to designate the federal building and United States courthouse located at 550 West Fort Street in Boise, Idaho, as the "James A. McClure Federal Building and United States Courthouse";
- H.R. 2776, a bill to designate buildings 315, 318 and 319 located at the Federal Aviation Administration's William J. Hughes Technical Center in Atlantic City, New Jersey, as the "Frank R. Lautenberg Aviation Security Complex";
- H.R. 2841, a bill to designate the building located at 1 Federal Plaza in New York, New York, as the "James L. Watson United States Court of International Trade Building"; and
- S. 378, an act to redesignate the federal building located at 3348 South Kedzie Avenue, in Chicago, Illinois, as the "Paul Simon Chicago Job Corps Center."

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Matthew Pickford.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(for Dan L. Crippen, Director).

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause (3)(d)(1) of rule XIII 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. (Public Law 104–4).

PREEMPTION CLARIFICATION

Section 423 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1994 requires the report of any Committee on a bill or joint resolution to include a statement on the extent to which the bill or joint resolution is intended to preempt state, local or tribal law. The Committee states that S. 378 does not preempt any state, local or tribal law

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. (Public Law 104–1).

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

S. 378 makes no changes to existing law.

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