

DESIGNATION OF TED WEISS FEDERAL BUILDING

MARCH 10, 2003.—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 H.R. 145]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 145) to designate the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, as the “Ted Weiss Federal Building”, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The purpose of this legislation is to designate the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, as the “Ted Weiss Federal Building.”

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Ted Weiss was born in Gava, Hungary, on September 17, 1927. At the age of 11, to escape persecution by the Nazi regime, Ted Weiss and his family took passage on one of the last passenger ships to leave Hamburg, Germany in 1938. The Weiss family settled in the United States, and in 1946, Ted Weiss graduated from Hoffman High School in South Amboy, New Jersey. Upon his graduation, Ted Weiss joined the United States Army. After one year in the Army, Ted Weiss enrolled at Syracuse University, where he earned a Bachelor’s Degree in 1951 and a Law Degree in 1952.

Ted Weiss became a naturalized United States Citizen and was admitted to the practice of law in 1953. From 1955 to 1959, Ted Weiss served as an Assistant District Attorney for New York City. From 1959 to 1976, he was in private practice in New York City. At the same time, he served on the New York City Council from 1962 to 1977. In 1976, Congressman Weiss was elected to the U.S.

House of Representatives to serve in the 95th and for each of the seven succeeding Congresses.

While in Congress he received numerous awards and recognition for his legislative efforts, including the Consumer Federation of America's Public Service Award and the NAACP's National Legislative Award. He was a member of the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; Foreign Affairs; and Government Operations Committees, as well as the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families and Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Congressman Weiss passed away on September 4, 1992.

SUMMARY OF THE LEGISLATION

Section 1. Designation

Section One designates the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, as the "Ted Weiss Federal Building".

Sec. 2. References

This section clarifies that any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, be deemed a reference to the "Ted Weiss Federal Building".

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY AND COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

No hearings were held in conjunction with ordering reported H.R. 145.

On February 26, 2003, the Full Committee met in open session and ordered reported H.R. 145, a bill designating the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York as the "Ted Weiss Federal Building." The bill was discharged from the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management and a motion by Mr. LaTourette to order H.R. 145 favorably reported to the House was agreed to by the Full Committee unanimously, by voice vote with a quorum present. There were no recorded votes taken during Committee consideration of H.R. 145.

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 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. 145 favorably reported.

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 pre-

pared 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 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 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 H.R. 145 from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, March 7, 2003.

Hon. DON YOUNG,
*Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed H.R. 145, a bill to designate the federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, as the “Ted Weiss Federal Building,” as ordered reported by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on February 26, 2003.

CBO estimates that enactment of this bill would have no significant impact on the federal budget, and would not affect direct spending or revenues. The bill contains 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.

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

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN,
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 H.R. 145 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 are 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 THE BILL, AS REPORTED

H.R. 145 makes no changes in existing law.

