

ABRAHAM LINCOLN FEDERAL BUILDING

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JULY 29, 1998.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 3482]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 3482) to designate the Federal building located at 11000 Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles, California, as the “Abraham Lincoln Federal Building”, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

BACKGROUND

Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president of the United States, and recognized as one of the greatest leaders of the country for his guidance through the most devastating period in the history of the United States, the Civil War.

He was born on February 12, 1809, in a log cabin in Hardin County, Kentucky, and later moved to Indiana and then to Illinois. Primarily self-educated, Lincoln tried various occupations and served briefly in the Black Hawk War in 1832. In 1834, after an unsuccessful bid in 1832, Lincoln was elected, as a member of the Whig Party, to the Illinois legislature for the first of four successive terms. In 1836, Lincoln became a lawyer and moved to Springfield, Illinois, where he built a successful practice. In 1847, Lincoln was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives for one term, after which he returned to Springfield to practice law.

As the number of states and territories in the Union grew, the debate over the issue of slavery heightened. Such political developments prompted Lincoln to renew his interest in politics, and he vied for the U.S. Senate, unsuccessfully, in 1856. In 1858, after joining the newly formed Republican Party two years earlier, he

successfully ran for the Senate, defeating Senator Stephen A. Douglas and memorializing the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates.

In May of 1860, Lincoln won the Republican nomination for the presidential election, and later went on to win the election. By the time of his inauguration in March 1861, seven states had seceded from the Union. On April 12, 1861, the firing on Fort Sumter in South Carolina began the Civil War. As commander in chief, Lincoln was noted for vigorous measures, and his dedication to the principle of maintaining the Union at all costs. Hindered by his early choices for command of the Union forces, Lincoln eventually found a general in whom he gave overall command in 1864. The Civil War was brought to an end on April 9, 1865, with the surrender by Robert E. Lee. Five days later, Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, a Southern sympathizer who began to conspire to first abduct Lincoln and later kill him, at the time of Lincoln's election.

Among Lincoln's many achievements, in addition to the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery, was the manner in which he touched the nation through the eloquence of his Gettysburg Address on November 19, 1863.

Abraham Lincoln's contribution to this nation is unparalleled, and the dedication of this building in his honor is but a small measure of appreciation on the part of the Country.

#### HEARINGS

The Committee did not hold hearings on H.R. 3482.

#### COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

On July 23, 1998, the Committee met in open session and ordered reported H.R. 3482, to designate the federal building located at 11000 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, as the "Abraham Lincoln 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. 3482 reported. A motion by Mr. Kim to order H.R. 3482 reported to the House, without amendment, 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. 3482.

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. 3482 from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
*Washington, DC, July 24, 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 July 23, 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. 3482, a bill to designate the federal building located at 11000 Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles, California, as the "Abraham Lincoln Federal Building;"

H.R. 3598, a bill to designate the federal building located at 700 East San Antonio Street in El Paso, Texas, as the "Richard C. White Federal Building;" and

S. 2032, an act to designate the federal building located at 709 West 9th Street in Juneau, Alaska, as the "Hurff A. Saunders Federal Building."

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact in 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. 3482 makes no changes in existing law.