

DESIGNATION OF ORVILLE AND WILBUR WRIGHT FEDERAL BUILDINGS

OCTOBER 15, 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. 3118]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 3118) to designate the Orville Wright Federal Building and the Wilbur Wright Federal Building in Washington, District of Columbia, 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 building located at 800 Independence Avenue, Southwest as the “Orville Wright Federal Building” and the building located at 600 Independence Avenue, Southwest as the “Wilbur Wright Federal Building.”

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Orville and Wilbur Wright were born the third and fourth sons, respectively, of Bishop Milton Wright and Susan Catharine Wright. Wilbur was born in 1867 in Millville, Indiana, while Orville was born in 1871 in Dayton, Ohio, where the two men were raised. The Wright brothers each were skilled mechanics. Though best known for their innovation with aircraft, the two brothers began their lives building and selling bicycles.

From 1900 to 1903, the two brothers repeatedly attempted to construct a heavier-than-air craft. In 1901, the Wright Brothers built their first Wright Flyer. Nothing more than a glider and flown more like a big kite, this initial step was critical in deter-

mining the aerodynamics of flight. In 1903, after repeated attempts, Orville and Wilbur Wright were the first men to pilot a powered, controlled, and sustained fixed wing aircraft.

In February 1908, the Wright Brothers signed a contract with the United States Army to sell their invention. Four years later, 1912, Wilbur Wright died of typhoid fever. By 1915, Orville had sold his remaining patents, retired from aviation, passing away in January of 1948.

The two buildings are currently undesignated and in use by the Federal Aviation Administration.

SUMMARY OF THE LEGISLATION

Section 1. Orville Wright Federal Building

This section designates the Federal building located at 800 Independence Avenue, Southwest, in Washington, D.C. as the “Orville Wright Federal Building.” This section also clarifies that any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building located at 800 Independence Avenue, Southwest, in Washington, D.C., be deemed a reference to the “Orville Wright Federal Building.”

Section 2. Wilbur Wright Federal Building

This section designates the Federal building located at 600 Independence Avenue, Southwest, in Washington, D.C. as the “Wilbur Wright Federal Building.” This section also clarifies that any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building located at 600 Independence Avenue, Southwest, in Washington, D.C., be deemed a reference to the “Wilbur Wright Federal Building.”

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY AND COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

Mr. Hayes of North Carolina introduced H.R. 3118 on September 17, 2003. On September 24, 2003, the Subcommittee met in open session and considered H.R. 3118. On a motion by Ms. Norton, H.R. 3118 was ordered favorably reported to the Full Committee, by voice vote, with a quorum present.

On October 1, 2003, the Full Committee considered H.R. 3118. A motion by Mr. LaTourette, to order H.R. 3118 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. 3118.

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 roll call votes taken during consideration of H.R. 3118.

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 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 goals and objectives 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. 3118 from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 3, 2003.

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 legislation, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on October 1, 2003:

- H.R. 1702, a bill to designate the federal building which is to be constructed at 799 First Avenue in New York, New York, as the "Ronald H. Brown United States Mission to the United Nations Building"; and
- H.R. 3118, a bill to designate the Orville Wright Federal Building and the Wilbur Wright Federal Building in Washington, District of Columbia.

CBO estimates that their enactment would have no significant impact on the federal budget and would not affect direct spending or revenues. These 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.

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

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH M. ROBINSON
(For 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 1974 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. 3118 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 BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

H.R. 3118 makes no changes in existing law.

