

J. JAMES EXON FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
BUILDING

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SEPTEMBER 24, 2008.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 3009]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3009) to designate the Federal Bureau of Investigation building under construction in Omaha, Nebraska, as the “J. James Exon Federal Bureau of Investigation Building”, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

S. 3009 designates the Federal Bureau of Investigation building under construction in Omaha, Nebraska, as the “J. James Exon Federal Bureau of Investigation Building”.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

S. 3009 designates the Federal Bureau of Investigation building under construction in Omaha, Nebraska, as the “J. James Exon Federal Bureau of Investigation Building”.

J. James Exon was born on August 9, 1921, in Geddes, South Dakota. After graduating from the University of Omaha, he joined the United States Army Signal Corps, serving two years overseas in New Guinea, the Philippines, and Japan. He was honorably discharged as a Master Sergeant in December of 1945, and served in the Army Reserve until 1949. In 1954, Exon founded Exon’s Incorporated, which became one of Nebraska’s best-known office equipment companies.

J. James Exon’s political career began as a member of the Nebraska Democratic State Central Committee. He was also a mem-

ber of the Democratic National Committee and went on to Chair the Nebraska Democratic Party from 1968 to 1970. He then served two terms as Governor of Nebraska prior to being elected to the U.S. Senate in 1978. He served three terms in the United States Senate before retiring in 1996. Following his retirement from the Senate, Senator Exon served on the Deutch Commission, which was created by Congress to study the threat of weapons of mass destruction.

Outside of public life, Senator Exon was an active member of the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church in Lincoln, Nebraska. On June 10, 2005, Senator Exon passed away. He is survived by his wife, three children, and eight grandchildren.

#### SUMMARY OF THE LEGISLATION

##### *Section 1. J. James Exon Federal Bureau of Investigation Building*

Section 1(a) designates the Federal Bureau of Investigation building under construction in Omaha, Nebraska as the “J. James Exon Federal Bureau of Investigation Building”.

Section 1(b) ensures that any reference in a law, map, regulation, document paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) be a reference to the J. James Exon Federal Bureau of Investigation Building.

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY AND COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

On May 12, 2008, Senator Benjamin E. Nelson introduced S. 3009.

On June 4, 2008, the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate reported S. 3009 favorably to the Senate. On June 24, 2008, the Senate passed S. 3009 by unanimous consent.

On July 31, 2008, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure met in open session to consider S. 3009. The Committee ordered the bill reported favorably to the House by voice vote with a quorum present.

#### RECORD 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 consideration of S. 3009 or ordering the bill reported. A motion to order S. 3009 reported favorably to the House was agreed to by voice vote with a quorum 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 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee references the report of the Congressional Budget Office included in the report.

2. With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the performance goals and objective of this legislation are to designate the Federal Bureau of Investigation building under construction in Omaha, Nebraska, as the "J. James Exon Federal Bureau of Investigation Building".

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 enclosed cost estimate for S. 3009 from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
*Washington, DC, August 1, 2008.*

Hon. JAMES L. OBERSTAR,  
*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 July 31, 2008:

- H.R. 4131, a bill to designate a portion of California State Route 91 located in Los Angeles County, California, as the "Juanita Millender-McDonald Highway";
- S. 2403, an act to designate the United States courthouse, located in the 700 block of East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia, as the "Spottswood W. Robinson III and Robert R. Merhige, Jr. United States Courthouse";
- S. 3009, an act to designate the Federal Bureau of Investigation building under construction in Omaha, Nebraska, as the "J. James Exon Federal Bureau of Investigation Building"; and
- S. 2837, an act to designate the United States courthouse located at 225 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, New York, as the "Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse."

CBO estimates that enactment of those pieces of legislation would have no significant impact on the federal budget and would not affect direct spending or revenues. Those bills contain no inter-governmental 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,

PETER H. FONTAINE  
(For Peter R. Orszag, Director.)

## COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XXI

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, S. 3009 does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

## 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 S. 3009 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

S. 3009 makes no changes in existing law.