

THURGOOD MARSHALL UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

JULY 26, 2001.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 988]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 988) to designate the United States courthouse located at 40 Centre Street in New York, New York, as the “Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse”, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

Thurgood Marshall was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 2, 1908. His father, William C. Marshall, was a club steward and his mother Norma A. Marshall, was a primary school teacher. In 1930, he graduated cum laude from Lincoln University in Chester, Pennsylvania. Three years later, he graduated at the top of his class from the Howard University School of Law.

Upon graduation from law school, Justice Marshall embarked on a legal career with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). In 1940, he became the head of the newly formed NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, a post that he held for twenty years. It was during this tenure as Chief Counsel that Justice Marshall organized efforts to end segregation in voting, housing, public accommodations, and education. These efforts led to a series of cases grouped under the title of *Brown v. Board of Education*, in which Marshall argued and the Supreme Court declared segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy appointed Marshall to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. Four years after he received appointment to the court of appeals, President Lyndon B. Johnson chose Justice Marshall to be the nation’s first black solicitor general. Two years later, on June 13, 1967, President Johnson chose Marshall to be a Justice of the Supreme Court where he served with distinction until his retirement in 1991. He died in 1993.

It is fitting to name a courthouse in honor of this American who believed in equal justice for all Americans, and devoted his life to obtaining the values which we all hold dear.

HEARINGS AND LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

No hearings were held in conjunction with ordering reported H.R. 988.

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

The Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management approved H.R. 988 on July 17, 2001 by voice vote with a quorum present. On July 18, 2001, the Full Committee met in open session and ordered reported H.R. 988 to designate the United States courthouse located at 40 Centre Street in New York, New York as the “Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse”. A motion by Mr. LaTourette to order H.R. 988 favorably reported to the House was agreed 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 H.R. 988 from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, July 24, 2001.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 988, a bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 40 Centre Street in New York, New York, as the "Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse." CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 988 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 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 Mark Grabowicz.

Sincerely,

STEVEN M. LIEBERMAN
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

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.)

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.)