

SANTIAGO E. CAMPOS UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

OCTOBER 1, 2002.—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. 5083]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 5083) to designate the United States courthouse at South Federal Place in Santa Fe, New Mexico, as the “Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse,” 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 at South Federal Place in Santa Fe, New Mexico as the “Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse.”

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Born December 25, 1926, in Santa Rosa, New Mexico, Judge Campos served in the United States Navy as a Seaman 1st Class from 1944 to 1946. After leaving the Navy, Judge Campos attended the Central College in Fayette, Missouri and received his law degree from the University of New Mexico in 1953, graduating first in his class. From 1954 until 1957, he worked as an Assistant Attorney General and subsequently as First Assistant Attorney General for the State of New Mexico. After 14 years in private practice, Judge Campos was elected District Judge for the 1st Judicial District of New Mexico in 1971, and served in that capacity until 1978. In 1978 Judge Campos was appointed to the Federal Bench by President Jimmy Carter and began serving July 20, 1978. He held the title of Chief U.S. District Judge from February 5, 1987 to December 31, 1989, and took Senior Status December 26, 1992. Judge

Campos died on January 20, 2002 after suffering a long bout with cancer.

Judge Campos was very active in his courtroom, often exercising his right to question witnesses in the middle of cross-examinations. Many agree that he became more involved in a case than other judges, but still let a lawyer try his own case. One of his most memorable cases ordered the Gannett Company to return The New Mexican, Santa Fe's daily newspaper, to its former owner, Robert McKinney due to a breach of contract.

New Mexico State Senators Pete Campos, Manny Aragon, Stuart Ingle and Richard Romero introduced and passed Senate Joint Memorial 66 earlier this year, which encouraged the New Mexico Congressional Delegation to rename the federal courthouse. The legislation has also received the unanimous endorsement of the Judges of the Tenth Circuit Court in New Mexico and the district judges of the District of New Mexico.

During his career, Judge Campos was named an honorary member of the Order of the Coif. He also received the Distinguished Achievement Award of the State Bar of New Mexico in 1993, and in the same year the University of New Mexico honored him with a Distinguished Achievement Award. Judge Campos was the first Hispanic to serve as a Federal Judge in the District Court of New Mexico as well as being the first Hispanic to serve as its Chief Judge.

SUMMARY OF THE LEGISLATION

Section 1. Designation

This section designates the United States Courthouse located at South Federal Place in Santa Fe, New Mexico as the "Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse."

Section 2. References

This section clarifies that any reference to the Courthouse located at South Federal Place in Santa Fe, New Mexico in any law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record be deemed a reference to the "Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse."

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY AND COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

No hearings were held in conjunction with ordering reported H.R. 5083.

On September 25, 2002, the Full Committee met in open session and ordered reported H.R. 5083, a bill designating the United States courthouse located at South Federal Place in Santa Fe, New Mexico as the "Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse." 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. 5083 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. 5083.

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 rollcall votes taken in ordering H.R. 5083 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 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 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. 5083 from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 27, 2002.

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 September 25, 2002:

- H.R. 5083, a bill to designate the United States courthouse at South Federal Place in Santa Fe, New Mexico, as the "Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse"; and
- H.R. 5335, a bill to designate the federal building and United States courthouse located at 200 West 2nd Street in Dayton, Ohio, as the "Tony Hall Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

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.

These bills contain no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would impose 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,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, 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. 5083 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. 5083 makes no changes in existing law.