

THURGOOD MARSHALL UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

NOVEMBER 28, 1995.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 653]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 653) to designate the United States courthouse under construction in White Plains, 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, having been denied, by virtue of his race, access to the Maryland law school he originally wished to attend.

As a graduate of college and professional school during the Great Depression, Thurgood Marshall was a member of the black elite, a term defined by W.E.B. Dubois as the “talented tenth.” However, he was constrained by a social structure which tended to frustrate the aspirations of black people. At the time Justice Marshall graduated from law school, fewer than one percent of all attorneys in the country were of African decent.

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 convinced the Supreme Court to declare segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

In 1961, Marshall was appointed to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals by President John F. Kennedy. Four years after he received appointment to the appeals court, 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 become the first black 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.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XI

Will respect to the requirements of clause 2(l)(3) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

(1) The Committee held hearings on this legislation on June 15, 1995.

(2) The requirements of section 308(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 are not applicable to this legislation since it does not provide new budget authority or new or increased tax expenditures.

(3) The Committee has received no report from the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of oversight findings and recommendations arrived at under clause 4(C)(2) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(4) With respect to clause 2(l)(3)(C) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, a cost estimate by the Congressional Budget Office was received by the Committee. The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, November 20, 1995.

Hon. BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed H.R. 653, a bill to designate the United States courthouse under construction in White Plains, New York, as the "Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse." The bill was ordered reported by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on November 16, 1995.

We estimate that enacting this bill would result in no significant cost to the federal government and in no cost to state or local governments. The bill would not affect direct spending or receipts. Therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply.

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

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM
(For June E. O'Neill, *Director*).

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Under (2)(l)(4) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure estimates that the enactment of H.R. 653 will have no significant inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy.

COST OF LEGISLATION

Clause 7(a) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires a statement of the estimated cost to the United States which will be incurred in carrying out H.R. 653, as reported, in fiscal year 1996, and each of the following 5 years. The implementation of this legislation is not expected to result in any increased costs to the United States.

COMMITTEE ACTION AND VOTE

In compliance with clause (2)(l)(2) (A) and (B) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, at a meeting of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on November 16, 1995, a quorum being present, H.R. 653 was unanimously approved by voice vote and ordered reported.

○