

THOMAS D. LAMBROS FEDERAL BUILDING AND 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. 869]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 869) to designate the Federal building and U.S. Courthouse located at 125 Market Street in Youngstown, Ohio, as the “Thomas D. Lambros Federal Building and United States Courthouse”, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 125 Market Street in Youngstown, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the “Thomas D. Lambros Federal Building and United States Courthouse”.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Thomas D. Lambros Federal Building and United States Courthouse”.

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 125 Market Street in Youngstown, Ohio, as the “Thomas D. Lambros Federal Building and United States Courthouse”.

Thomas D. Lambros was born on February 4, 1930 in Ashtabula, Ohio. He graduated from Ashtabula High School in 1948. Upon graduation from high school, he attended Fairmont State College in Fairmont, West Virginia, from 1948 to 1949, and received his

law degree from Cleveland Marshall Law School in 1952. From 1954 to 1956 he served in the U.S. Army. In 1960, Mr. Lambros was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Ohio's Ashtabula County. In 1966, he was reelected to a second term without opposition.

In 1967, in light of Judge Lambros' excellent record as a fair and dedicated jurist, President Lyndon B. Johnson nominated him to the federal bench in the U.S. District Court in the Northern District of Ohio. As a District Court Judge, Judge Lambros was responsible for many important reforms such as the voluntary public defender program to provide indigent criminal defendants with free counsel. His ground breaking work in this area preceded the landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision, *Gideon v. Wainwright*, which guaranteed free counsel to indigent criminal defendants. In 1990, Judge Lambros became Chief Judge in the Northern District of Ohio.

He officially retired from that post in February of 1995. Judge Lambros currently resides in Ashtabula, Ohio.

Judge Lambros received numerous honors and awards throughout his career, including the Cross of Paideia presented by Archbishop Iakovos of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America, and an honorary doctorate of law from Capital University Law and Graduate Center.

It was Judge Lambros' commitment and vision that was the driving force behind the construction of the Federal building and U.S. courthouse in Youngstown. He recognized that the people who live in the Youngstown area deserve to have adequate and direct access to the United States court system. Prior to the opening of the U.S. courthouse building in Youngstown in December of 1993, citizens had to travel at least 65 miles to Cleveland, Ohio if they had business in the Federal court system. Judge Lambros recognized the hardship this imposed on many people, especially senior citizens and the indigent. Judge Lambros' commitment to equal justice and equal access for all played an important role in building the Youngstown courthouse and it is a fitting honor to name the building after him.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XI

With 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 1994 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 Congress-

sional 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. 869, a bill to designate the federal building and United States courthouse located at 125 Market Street in Youngstown, Ohio, as the "Thomas D. Lambros Federal Building and 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 enactment of H.R. 869 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. 869, as reported, in fiscal year 1996, and each of the following 5 years. 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. 869 was unanimously approved by a voice vote and ordered reported.