

HOWARD T. MARKEY NATIONAL COURTS BUILDING

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JULY 28, 1997.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 824]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 824) to redesignate the Federal building located at 717 Madison Place, NW., in the District of Columbia, as the “Howard T. Markey National Courts Building”, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.—

Howard T. Markey presided on the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit from the court’s creation in 1982, until he stepped down as Chief Judge. He also served as judge and chief judge of the late Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

Judge Markey has been a leader in the Federal Judiciary from the time of his initial appointment in 1972. He was a brilliant patent lawyer prior to ascending the bench, and served as Dean of the John Marshall School of Law in Chicago, Illinois, after stepping down from the bench.

Wholly apart from his monumental contributions to American jurisprudence through his arguments at the bar and his opinions from the bench, Judge Markey had a profound and ameliorative impact upon our legal system by leading the movement which culminated in the creation of the Federal Circuit. Judge Markey had the insight to recognize, and the intellectual power to make the case, that the nation would be better served if appeals in the domains of intellectual property law, Federal claims, and Federal civil service matters were taken to a single national tribunal rather than disparate geographic courts.

As the Federal Circuit’s first and most influential chief judge, Judge Markey raised the court’s stature to the world’s most re-

spected and precedent setting court on matters of intellectual property, international trade, governmental obligations to citizens, and public sector personnel law. –

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XI

With respect to the requirements of clause 2(1)(3) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

(1) The Subcommittee held a markup of this legislation on July 23, 1997.

(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 not received a 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(1)(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, July 25, 1997.*

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed the following bills, which were ordered reported by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on July 23, 1997. This cost estimate supersedes the estimate CBO prepared on July 24, 1997, and reflects a subsequent technical amendment provided by the Committee changing the bill title of H.R. 1479.

Enacting these bills would have no significant impact on the federal budget. The bills would not affect direct spending or receipts; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply. The bills contain no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments. The bills reviewed are:

H.R. 29, a bill to designate the federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, as the “Ronald H. Brown Federal Building;”

H.R. 81, a bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 401 South Michigan Street in South Bend, Indiana, as the “Robert K. Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse;”

H.R. 548, a bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City, New York, as the “Ted Weiss United States Courthouse;”

H.R. 595, a bill to designate the federal building and United States courthouse located at 475 Mulberry Street in Macon, Georgia, as the “William Augustus Bootle Federal Building and United States Courthouse;”

H.R. 613, a bill to designate the federal building located at 61 Forsyth Street, SW, in Atlanta, Georgia, as the "Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center;"

H.R. 643, a bill to designate the United States courthouse to be constructed at the corner of Superior and Huron Roads in Cleveland, Ohio, as the "Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse;"

H.R. 824, a bill to redesignate the federal building located at 717 Madison Place, NW, in the District of Columbia, as the "Howard T. Markey National Courts Building;"

H.R. 892, a bill to designate the federal building located at 236 Sharkey Street in Clarksdale, Mississippi, as the "Aaron Henry Federal Building and United States Courthouse;"

H.R. 962, a bill to redesignate a federal building in Suitland, Maryland, as the "W. Edwards Deming Federal Building;"

H.R. 994, a bill to designate the United States border station located in Pharr, Texas, as the "Kika de la Garza United States Border Station;"

H.R. 1479, a bill to designate the federal building and United States courthouse located at 300 Northeast First Avenue in Miami, Florida, as the "David W. Dyer Federal Building and United States Courthouse;"

H.R. 1484, a bill to redesignate the United States courthouse located at 100 Franklin Street in Dublin, Georgia, as the "J. Roy Rowland United States Courthouse;"

H.R. 1502, a bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 301 West Main Street in Benton, Illinois, as the "James L. Foreman United States Courthouse;" and

H.R. 1851, a bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 200 South Washington Street in Alexandria, Virginia, as the "Martin V. B. Bostetter, Jr. United States Courthouse."

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).

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause (2)(1)(4) of rule XI 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.

#### 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. 824, as reported, in fiscal year 1997, and each of the following five years. Implemen-

tation 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)(1)(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 July 23, 1997, a quorum being present, H.R. 824 was unanimously approved by a voice vote and ordered reported.

