

WILLIAM J. NEALON FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED  
STATES COURTHOUSE

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JUNE 6, 1996.—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. 3364]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 3364) to designate a United States courthouse in Scranton, Pennsylvania, as the “William J. Nealon 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 235 North Washington Avenue in Scranton, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the “William J. Nealon 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 “William J. Nealon Federal Building and United States Courthouse”.

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 235 North Washington Avenue in Scranton, Pennsylvania, as the “William J. Nealon Federal Building and United States Courthouse”.

William J. Nealon was born in 1928, in Scranton, Pennsylvania. He attended the Scranton public schools, graduated from Villanova University with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Economics, and received his law degree from the Catholic University of America.

After serving in the United States Marine Corps during World War II, he was admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar in 1951.

Judge Nealon was first appointed to the bench as Judge of the Lackawanna County Court of Common Pleas in January of 1960, receiving the nomination of both political parties for a full ten-year term in 1961. In 1962, President Kennedy appointed Judge Nealon as the United States District Judge for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, making him at that time the youngest Federal judge in the country. He has been a member of the Federal bench for 33 years—the longest tenure ever for a judge in the Middle District, and currently serves as a Senior Judge.

In 1979, he received the Distinguished Judicial Service Award from the Pennsylvania Trial Lawyers Association and he has been honored as an outstanding trial judge by the Pennsylvania Defense Institute. Judge Nealon was honored in 1983 by the American Trial Lawyers Association as the “Most Outstanding Federal Judge in the United States.”

Judge Nealon has been active in efforts to improve the administration of justice. He served as the representative of the Third Circuit to the Committee on the Administration of the Criminal Law of the Judicial Conference of the United States. He is a former member of the Third Circuit Judicial Council and was elected to serve as a member of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Judge Nealon served as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Mercy Hospital in Scranton, Chair of the Board of the Scranton Catholic Youth Center, and Chair of the Board of Trustees of the University of Scranton.

Judge Nealon is a man of integrity, fairness, good citizenship and possesses an unyielding commitment to his profession, community and family.

#### 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 Committee held a hearing on this legislation on May 23, 1996.

(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(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, June 6, 1996.

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. 3364, a bill to designate the federal building and United States courthouse located at 235 North Washington Avenue in Scranton, Pennsylvania, as the "William J. Nealon Federal Building and United States Courthouse," as ordered reported by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on June 6, 1996. We estimate that enacting H.R. 3364 would result in no significant cost to the federal government. The bill would not affect direct spending or receipts; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply.

In addition, H.R. 3364 contains no intergovernmental or private sector mandates as defined by Public Law 104-4 and would have no impact on the budgets of 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 John R. Righter.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL, *Director*.

INFLATIONARY IMPACT STATEMENT

Under 2(1)(4) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure estimates that enactment of H.R. 3364 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. 3364, as reported, in fiscal year 1997, and each of the following five 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(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 June 6, 1996, a quorum being present, H.R. 3364 was unanimously approved by a voice vote and ordered reported.