

THEODORE ROOSEVELT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

OCTOBER 2, 2000.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 5267]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 5267) to designate the United States courthouse located at 100 Federal Plaza in Central Islip, New York, as the “Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse”, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City in 1858. He was privately tutored and studied at Harvard University, where he was elected Phi Beta Kappa and graduated in 1880. After graduating he studied law at Columbia Law School for one year. In 1882, at the age of 23 he became a member of the New York State Assembly. He served in the Assembly until 1884, when President Benjamin Harrison appointed him a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. In 1895 he resigned from the Commission and became president of the New York Board of Police Commissioners. In 1897 he resigned from the New York Board of Police Commissioners when President William McKinley appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He resigned that post and joined the war against Spain. During the Spanish-American War he organized the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry known as Roosevelt’s Rough Riders. In 1899 he was elected Governor of New York. He served for one year before being elected Vice President of the United States on the Republican ticket headed by President McKinley. In September 1901, President McKinley was shot, and died 3 days later in Buffalo, New York. On September 14, 1901 President Roosevelt took the oath of office and became President at the age of 42.

During Roosevelt’s first term as President he acquired land for the Panama Canal. The Panamanian government leased the land

to the United States and construction of the canal began. President Roosevelt was re-elected in 1904. He championed reform legislation such as the Pure Food and Drug Act, the Meat Inspection Act and the Hepburn Act which empowered the government to set railroad rates. During Roosevelt's presidency the government initiated 30 major irrigation projects, added 125 million acres to the national forest reserves, and doubled the number of national parks.

After making unsuccessful bids for the presidency in 1912 and 1916 on the Progressive Party ticket, President Roosevelt settled in Oyster Bay on Long Island, New York and engaged in literary pursuits. He passed away in 1919.

This designation is a fitting tribute to the 26th President of the United States.

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

On September 27, 2000, the Committee met in open session and ordered reported H.R. 5267, designating the United States courthouse located at 100 Federal Plaza in Central Islip, New York as the "Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse," approved September 27, 2000, by the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, Hazardous Materials and Pipeline Transportation, by voice vote with a quorum present. There were no recorded votes taken during Committee consideration of H.R. 5267.

RECORD 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 record 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 recorded votes taken in connection with ordering H.R. 5267, reported. A motion by Mr. Franks to order H.R. 5267, favorably reported to the House was agreed to by voice vote, a quorum being present.

COST OF THE LEGISLATION

Clause 3(d)(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 section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee references the report of the Congressional Budget Office 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 has received no report of oversight findings and recommendations from the Committee on Government Reform on the subject of H.R. 5267.

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. 5267, from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 28, 2000.

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 September 27, 2000:

H.R. 5267, a bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 100 Federal Plaza in Central Islip, New York, as the "Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse"; and

H.R. 5284, a bill to designate the United States customhouse located at 101 East Main Street in Norfolk, Virginia, as the "Owen B. Pickett United States Customhouse."

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. The bills contain no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would impose no 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 John R. Righter.

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.