

DESIGNATION OF THE BIRCH BAYH FEDERAL BUILDING  
AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

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JUNE 2, 2003.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, from the Committee on Transportation and  
Infrastructure, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 1082]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 1082) to designate the federal building and United States courthouse located at 46 East Ohio Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the “Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse”, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

The purpose of this legislation is to designate the federal building and United States courthouse located at 46 East Ohio Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the “Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse.”

BACKGROUND AND THE NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Senator Birch Evans Bayh, Jr. was born in Terre Haute, Indiana on January 22, 1928. Upon his graduation from the public schools of Terre Haute, Senator Bayh volunteered for and served in the United States Army from 1946–1948. Upon his return, he attended and graduated from Purdue University School of Agriculture at Lafayette, Indiana in 1951. He also attended Indiana State University at Terre Haute from 1952–1953.

In 1954, he was elected to the State House of Representatives, serving as Minority Leader in 1957 and 1961 and as Speaker in 1959. During his tenure in the Indiana House of Representatives, Senator Bayh also attended and graduated from Indiana University School of Law and was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1961.

In 1962, Senator Bayh was elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate, and won re-election twice, serving from January 3, 1963 to January 3, 1981. During his tenure he served as the Chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, as well as the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on the Constitution, where he authored the 25th Amendment which sets forth the order of Presidential succession, and the 26th Amendment which lowers the voting age from 21 years to 18 years of age.

Senator Bayh was a strong supporter of two pieces of landmark legislation—the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act. He was a tireless champion of equal rights for women, children, and minorities. He authored Title IX to the Higher Education Act, which ensures equal opportunities for women students and faculty.

Senator Bayh left the Senate in 1981 and returned to private practice in Indiana and Washington, D.C.

#### SUMMARY OF THE LEGISLATION

##### *Section 1. Designation*

Section one designates the federal building located at 46 East Ohio Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the “Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse.”

##### *Section 2. References*

This section clarifies that any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the federal building and United States courthouse located at 46 East Ohio Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, be deemed a reference to the “Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse.”

#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY AND COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

No hearings were held in conjunction with ordering reported H.R. 1082.

On May 21, 2003, the Full Committee met in open session and ordered reported H.R. 1082, a bill designating the federal building located at 46 East Ohio Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the “Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse.” The bill was discharged from the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management and a motion by Mr. LaTourette to order H.R. 1082 favorably reported to the House was agreed to by the Full Committee unanimously, by voice vote, with a quorum present. There were no recorded votes taken during Committee consideration of H.R. 1082.

#### ROLLCALL 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 rollcall 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. 1082 favorably reported.

## COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS

With respect to the requirements of clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee's oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in this report.

## COST OF LEGISLATION

Clause 3(c)(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 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee references the report of the Congressional Budget Office included 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 advises that the bill contains no measure that authorizes funding, so no statement of general performance and objectives for which any measure authorizes funding is required.

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. 1082 from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
*Washington, DC, May 22, 2003.*

Hon. DON YOUNG,  
*Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed the following legislation, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on May 21, 2003:

- S. 703, an act to designate the regional headquarters building for the National Park Service under construction in Omaha, Nebraska, as the "Carl T. Curtis National Park Service Midwest Regional Headquarters Building"; and

- H.R. 1082, a bill to designate the federal building and United States courthouse located at 46 East Ohio Street in Indianapolis, Indiana, as the "Birch Bayh Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

CBO estimates that their enactment would have no significant impact on the federal budget and would not affect direct spending or revenues. These pieces of legislation 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 Matthew Pickford.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN,  
*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.

FEDERAL MANDATES STATEMENT

The Committee adopts as its own the estimate of federal mandates prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 423 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act. (Public Law 104–4).

PREEMPTION CLARIFICATION

Section 423 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1994 requires the report of any committee on a bill or joint resolution to include a statement on the extent to which the bill or joint resolution is intended to preempt state, local, or tribal law. The Committee states that H.R. 1082 does not preempt any state, local, or tribal law.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

No advisory committees within the meaning of section 5(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act are created by this legislation.

APPLICABILITY TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee finds that the legislation does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act. (Public Law 104–1).

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

H.R. 1082 makes no changes in existing law.