Committee Reports

103d Congress

House Rept. 103-456

103 H. Rpt. 456

DESIGNATION OF BYRON WHITE UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

**DATE:**  March 24, 1994. Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

**SPONSOR:** Mr. Mineta, from the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, submitted the following

REPORT

CONFERENCE REPORT

(To accompany H.R. 3693)

**TEXT:**

The Committee on Public Works and Transportation, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 3693) to designate the United States courthouse under construction in Denver, CO, as the "Byron White United States Courthouse", having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

Byron White was born on June 8, 1917, in Ft. Collins, Colorado. He graduated valedictorian from high school in Wellington, Colorado. In 1938, he received a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Colorado, where he served as student body president and was selected as a member of the All-American Football Team.

White was a skilled athlete, playing professional football for the Pittsburgh Steelers in 1938 and the Detroit Lions in 1940 and 1941. In 1939, White studied in Oxford, England as a Rhodes Scholar, but as World War II erupted, White and all other Americans were sent back to the U.S. He then attended Yale Law School from 1939 until 1941, receiving an LL.B in 1946.

From 1942 until 1946, White served in the U.S. Navy as a naval intelligence officer in the Pacific distinguishing himself as the author of the report on the sinking of the PT-109. After the war, White completed his law degree from Yale Law School. He graduated with honors, was admitted to the bar in 1947 and clerked for Chief Justice Fred Vinson.

In 1947, White began private practice in Denver, Colorado, as a partner with the firm of Lewis, Grant and Davis. In 1961, White was appointed by President John F. Kennedy to serve as Deputy Attorney General under Attorney General Robert Kennedy. In this capacity, White worked on civil rights issues and was responsible for sending 600 Federal marshals to Alabama to protect freedom riders seeking to integrate interstate bus travel.

One year later, President Kennedy nominated Byron White to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. During his tenure on the Supreme Court, Justice White ruled on issues such as Miranda, affirmative action, school desecration, sexual privacy and reappointment. He will be remembered on the Court as one of its most skillful justices in the area of oral argument.

It is fitting and appropriate to honor Justice Byron Whites many contributions to his country by designating the United States Courthouse under construction in Denver, Colorado as the "Byron White United States Courthouse".

compliance with rule xi

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

(1) The legislation discussed in this report reflects the testimony obtained by the Committee during a hearing on February 24, 1994.

(2) The requirements of section 308(a) 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 Operations 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, the following report has been received from the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. Congress,

Congressional Budget Office

Washington, DC, March 23, 1994.

Hon. Norman Y. Mineta,

Chairman, Committee on Public Works and Transportation, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed H.R. 3693, a bill to designate the United States courthouse under construction in Denver, Colorado, as the "Byron White United States Courthouse," as ordered reported by the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation on March 23, 1994.

We estimate that enactment of the 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 Mickey Buhl.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Rieschauer, Director.

inflationary impact statement

Under (2)(l)(4) of rule Xi of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Public Works and Transportation estimates that enactment of H.R. 3693 would have no significant inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy.

cost of the 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 would be incurred in carrying out H.R. 3963 as reported, in fiscal year 1995, and each of the following 5 years. The carrying out of this legislation is not expected to result in any increased costs to the United States.

committee action and vote

This Committee in compliance with rule XI(2)(l)(2)(A) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, reports favorably the bill, H.R. 3693. The Committee ordered the bill reported by voice vote on March 23, 1994.