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110TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT 110–18

SANTIAGO E. CAMPOS UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

FEBRUARY 16, 2007.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 544]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructrure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 544) to designate the United States courthouse at South Federal Place in Santa Fe, New Mexico, as the "Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse", having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE LEGISLATION

H.R. 544, Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse, designates the courthouse located at South Federal Place, Santa Fe, New Mexico, as the Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Santiago E. Campos (1926–2002) was born December 25, 1926, in Santa Rosa, New Mexico. He served in the United States Navy as a Seaman 1st Class from 1944 to 1946. After leaving the Navy, Judge Campos attended the Central College in Fayette, Missouri, and received his law degree from the University of New Mexico in 1953, graduating first in his class. From 1954 until 1957, he worked as an Assistant Attorney General and subsequently as First Assistant Attorney General for the State of New Mexico. In 1971, after 14 years in private practice, Judge Campos was elected District Judge for the 1st Judicial District of New Mexico, and served in that capacity until 1978. In 1978, President Carter appointed Judge Campos to the federal bench. Judge Campos was the first Hispanic to serve as a Federal Judge in the District Court of New Mexico, as well as being the first Hispanic to serve as its Chief Judge. He held the title of Chief U.S. District Judge from

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February 5, 1987, to December 31, 1989, and became a Senior Judge on December 26, 1992. Judge Campos died on January 20, 2002, after suffering a long bout with cancer.

Judge Campos was very active in his courtroom, often exercising his right to question witnesses in the middle of cross-examinations. New Mexico State Senators Pete Campos, Manny Aragon, Stuart Ingle, and Richard Romero introduced and passed Senate Joint Memorial 66 in 2002, which encouraged the New Mexico Congressional Delegation to rename the U.S. courthouse in his honor. The legislation has also received the unanimous endorsement of the Judges of the Tenth Circuit Court in New Mexico and the district judges of the District of New Mexico.

During his career, Judge Campos was named an honorary member of the Order of the Coif. He also received the Distinguished Achievement Award of the State Bar of New Mexico in 1993, and, in the same year, the University of New Mexico honored him with a Distinguished Achievement Award.

In honor of his trailblazing legal career in New Mexico and his outstanding contributions to the legal profession, it is both fitting and proper to designate the courthouse located at South Federal Place in Santa Fe, New Mexico, as the "Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse".

SUMMARY OF THE LEGISLATION

Section 1. Designation

Section 1 designates the courthouse located at South Federal Place, Santa Fe, New Mexico, as the Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse.

Section 2. References

Section 1 states any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse located at South Federal Plaza, Santa Fe, New Mexico, as the Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY AND COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

In the 107th Congress, Representative Udall (NM) introduced H.R. 5083 on July 9, 2002 and it was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. In the 108th Congress, H.R. 2274 was introduced on May 22, 2003, and was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. In the 109th Congress, H.R. 984 was introduced on February 17, 2005, and was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. No further action was taken on the bills in the 107th, 108th, or 109th Congresses.

On January 17, 2007, Representative Udall (NM) introduced H.R. 544 and it was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

On February 6, 2007, the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management met in open session and favorably recommended H.R. 544 to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure by voice vote.

On February 7, 2007, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure met in open session and ordered H.R. 544 reported favorably to the House by voice vote.

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. 544 reported. A motion to order H.R. 544 reported favorably to the House was agreed to by voice vote with a quorum present.

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS

With respect to the requirements of clause 3(c)(I) 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 in the report.

2. With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the performance goals and objective of this legislation are to designate the courthouse in Santa Fe, New Mexico, as the Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse.

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 enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 544 from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, February 8, 2007.

Hon. JAMES L. OBERSTAR, Chairman,
Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed the following bills as ordered reported by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on February 7, 2007: H.R. 584, a bill to designate the Federal building located at 400 Maryland Avenue Southwest in the District of Columbia, as the "Lyndon Baines Johnson Department of Education Building"; H.R.

544, a bill to designate the United States courthouse at South Federal Place in Santa Fe, New Mexico, as the "Santiago E. Campos United States Courthouse"; H.R. 478, a bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 101 Barr Street in Lexington, Kentucky, as the "Scott Reed Federal Building and United States Courthouse"; H.R. 430, a bill to designate the United States bankruptcy courthouse located at 271 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, New York, as the "Conrad B. Duberstein United States Bankruptcy Courthouse"; H.R. 429, a bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 225 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, New York, as the "Hugh L. Carey United States Courthouse"; H.R. 399, a bill to designate the United States courthouse to be constructed in Jackson, Mississippi, as the "R. Jess Brown United States Courthouse"; and H.R. 342, a bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 555 Independence Street in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, as the "Rush Hudson Limbaugh, Sr., United States Courthouse."

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

Sincerely,

PETER R. ORSZAG,
Director.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XXI

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, H.R. 544 does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

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 1974 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. 544 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. 544 makes no changes in existing law.

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