

GARZA-VELA UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

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APRIL 27, 1999.—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. 686]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 686) to designate a United States courthouse in Brownsville, Texas, as the “Garza-Vela United States Courthouse”, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

Reynaldo Garza and Filemon Vela are two distinguished judges who sit on the Federal bench in Brownsville, Texas.

Judge Garza was born in Brownsville, Texas and attended local public schools. After graduating from Brownsville Junior College, he went on to earn the combined degree of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws from the University of Texas. After graduating from the University of Texas Judge Garza went into private practice, until he entered the Air Force during World War II. Upon his return from the war, Judge Garza returned to private practice until 1961, when President Kennedy appointed him to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas. In 1974, he became the Chief Judge for the Southern District in Texas, until he was appointed by President Carter to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. In April of 1997, Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist appointed him Chief Judge of the Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals of the United States.

Judge Vela was born in Harlingen, Texas and attended Harlingen local public schools. He went on to attend Texas Southmost College, the University of Texas, and St. Mary’s School of Law in San Antonio, Texas where he graduated with his Juris Doctor in 1962. Previous to being appointed to the Federal bench, Judge Vela was in the United States Army. He also was the Commissioner for

the City of Brownsville, and a Judge on the 107th Judicial District, Cameron-Willacy County Texas.

Judge Vela was a member of the Judicial Conference Committee on the Administration of the Magistrate Judges System until 1991, a member of the Judges Advisory Committee to the United States Sentencing Commission, and active in a number of local and state associations associated with civic and community activities.

This is a fitting way to honor two Judges who have dedicated their lives to serving their community and their country.

#### HEARINGS AND LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

No hearings were held on H.R. 686.

#### COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

On April 22, 1999, the Full Committee met in open session and ordered reported H.R. 686, to designate the United States courthouse located in Brownsville, Texas as the "Garza-Vela United States Courthouse," approved April 21, 1999 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. 686.

#### 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. 686 favorably reported. A motion by Mr. Franks to order H.R. 686 favorably reported to the House was agreed to by voice vote, a quorum being present.

#### 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(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 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 has received no report of oversight findings and recommendations from the Committee on Government Reform on the subject of H.R. 686.

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. 686 from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
*Washington, DC, April 26, 1999.*

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 April 22, 1999. 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. The bills reviewed are:

H.R. 118, a bill to designate the federal building located at 300 East 8th Street in Austin, Texas, as the "J.J. 'Jake' Pickle Federal Building;"

H.R. 560, a bill to designate the federal building and United States courthouse located at the intersection of Comercio and San Justo Streets in San Juan, Puerto Rico, as the "José V. Toledo Federal Building and United States Courthouse;"

H.R. 686, a bill to designate a United States courthouse in Brownsville, Texas, as the "Garza-Vela United States Courthouse;"

H.R. 1121, a bill to designate the federal building and United States courthouse located at 18 Greenville Street in Newnan, Georgia, as the "Lewis R. Morgan Federal Building and United States Courthouse;"

S. 437, an act to designate the United States courthouse under construction at 333 Las Vegas Boulevard South in Las Vegas, Nevada, as the "Lloyd D. George United States Courthouse;" and

S. 460, an act to designate the United States courthouse located at 401 South Michigan Street in South Bend, Indiana, as the "Robert K. Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse."

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.

## 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.)

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

No advisory committees within the meaning of section 5(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act were 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.)

