

gional development act of 1965.—Section 304 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 (40 U.S.C. App. 304).

SEC. 7. PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO RAILROADS.

Section 3003(a)(1) of the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note) does not apply to any report required to be submitted under any of the following provisions of law:

(1) NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD ACTIVITIES.—Section 1117 of title 49, United States Code.

(2) NTSB LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET ESTIMATES.—Section 1113(c) of title 49, United States Code.

(3) NTSB RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESPONSES.—Section 1135(d) of title 49, United States Code.

(4) SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 704 of title 49, United States Code.

(5) SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 703(f) and (g) of title 49, United States Code.

(6) NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 4 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U.S.C. 154).

(7) RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 7(b)(6) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 (45 U.S.C. 231f(b)(6)).

(8) RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACCOUNT.—Section 22(a)(1) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 (45 U.S.C. 231u(a)(1)).

(9) ACTUARIAL STATUS OF RAILROAD RETIREMENT SYSTEM.—Section 502 of the Railroad Retirement Solvency Act of 1983 (45 U.S.C. 321f-1).

(10) AMTRAK REPORTS AND AUDITS.—Section 24315 of title 49, United States Code.

SEC. 8. PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Section 3003(a)(1) of the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note) does not apply to any report required to be submitted under any of the following provisions of law:

(1) CONSERVATION IN FEDERAL FACILITIES.—Section 403(a)(2) of the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 8373(a)(2)).

(2) ACTIVITIES OF ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD.—Section 7(b) of Public Law 90-480 (42 U.S.C. 4157(b)), commonly known as the "Architectural Barriers Act of 1968".

SEC. 9. PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO AVIATION.

Section 3003(a)(1) of the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note) does not apply to any report required to be submitted under any of the following provisions of law:

(1) TRANSPORTATION SECURITY.—Section 44938(a) of title 49, United States Code.

(2) SCREENING OF FOREIGN AIR CARRIER AND AIRPORT SECURITY.—Section 44938(b) of title 49, United States Code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4052 would restore certain reporting requirements for agencies under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure that would otherwise be

eliminated as part of the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995.

Section 3003 of that Act eliminated thousands of reports that had been required by the Congress and were referenced in a communication from the Clerk of the House dated January 5, 1993. The 1995 Act had provided for a sunset date of December 21, 1999. Section 236 of the Omnibus Appropriations Act for year 2000 extended this deadline until May 15 of 2000.

While the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act will reduce unnecessary paperwork and reduce agency expenditure, it would also inadvertently delete the requirement for certain reports that the committee believes are necessary in executing its oversight responsibilities.

H.R. 4052 corrects this by providing that the 1995 Act does not apply to specified reports. This will affect a small percentage of the total number of reporting requirements eliminated by the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act. The number of reports restored by this bill is a paltry 61.

The bill does not address prospectuses or 11-b reports submitted to the Committee by the General Services Administration under the Public Buildings Act of 1959, since these reports do not fall under the definition of reports to be eliminated. The Committee received correspondence from the GSA stating that these reports will continue to be submitted.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill, I urge its adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as was mentioned by my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio, H.R. 4052 is a bill to restore transportation reports that were to automatically sunset on May 15 pursuant to the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995, as amended.

The Reports Sunset Act eliminated all annual or periodic reports listed in the 1993 report of the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Some of those reports, such as the President's annual budget, are tremendously important and should not be eliminated.

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, on a bipartisan basis, reviewed the reports that fall within our committee's jurisdiction and determined which bills are necessary to maintain. This bill ensures that those important reports will not sunset.

These include a series of reports on such important items as water; air pollution; the safety, condition, and performance of our Nation's roads, highways, transit systems, bridges, and airports.

I strongly support the passage of H.R. 4052, and want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), the ranking member, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), and the

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for developing and passing this bipartisan legislation.

I note in passing that this, as reflected by our colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR), that there is in fact a better way of doing this, to take the sunset provisions and have them triggered by a proactive set of positive events, so that we are not in a position of unilaterally sunsetting provisions that really should not be, but instead, having sort of performance indicators of why we want things to disappear, and that they would do so automatically when it is appropriate.

I look forward to pursuing this concept with our committee and staff to see if there is not a way to avoid going through this process in the future.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4052. This bill restores reports that "sunset" on May 15, 2000, pursuant to the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995, as amended. The Reports Sunset Act eliminated all annual or periodic reports listed in the 1993 Report of the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Some of these reports, such as the President's annual budget, are tremendously important and should not be eliminated.

The Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, on a bipartisan basis, has reviewed the reports that fall within our Committee's jurisdiction and determined which reports are necessary to maintain. This bill ensures that those important reports will not sunset.

I thank Chairman SHUSTER and all of our Subcommittee Chairmen and Ranking Members for working together to develop this bill. I urge all Members to support H.R. 4052.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4052.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANK J. BATTISTI AND NATHANIEL R. JONES FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1359) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse to be constructed at 10 East Commerce Street in Youngstown, Ohio, as the "Frank J. Battisti and Nathaniel R. Jones Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1359

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building and United States courthouse to be constructed at 10 East Commerce Street in Youngstown, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the "Frank J. Battisti and Nathaniel R. Jones Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Frank J. Battisti and Nathaniel R. Jones Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1359 designates the Federal building and United States courthouse now under construction in Youngstown, Ohio, as the Frank J. Battisti and Nathaniel R. Jones Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Our colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT), who I mentioned earlier, is a proud member of our committee and introduced this measure. As with so many of the bills he had an introduced, it was a good idea.

Judge Battisti and Judge Jones were both Ohio natives who had a positive impact on their communities. Judge Battisti was admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1950. Before being elected judge of the Common Pleas Court in Mahoning County, he served as an Assistant Attorney General for Ohio.

In 1961, he was appointed to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio. In 1969, he became the chief judge for the Northern District, and shortly after his retirement, Judge Battisti passed away.

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Nathaniel Jones served in World War II in the United States Army Air Corps. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1957 while he was the executive director of the Fair Employment Practices Commission of the City of Youngstown. Judge Jones was later appointed assistant U.S. attorney for the Northern District of Ohio. He later served as assistant general counsel to the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders and was the general counsel for the NAACP for 10 years.

In 1979, Judge Jones was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals for the 6th Circuit and took senior status in 1995. This is a fitting honor for two of Youngstown's most distinguished natives. I support this measure and urge our colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to rise in support of H.R. 1359 and I appreciate our colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT), for bringing it forward. The bill designating the new courthouse and Federal building under construction as the Frank J. Battisti and Nathaniel R. Jones Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse is an appropriate recognition for these two native sons of Youngstown, Ohio, who have contributed diligence and excellence to the judicial system and dedicated their lives to preserving the notion of equal justice under law.

Judge Battisti was born and brought up in Youngstown, attended Ohio University in 1950, receiving his JD from Harvard Law School. He was an assistant Attorney General, law instructor at Youngstown State University and director of law in Youngstown. He was elected judge of Common Pleas Court in Mahoning County, Ohio. In 1991, he was appointed to the U.S. District Court of the Northern District of Ohio by President Kennedy; and in 1969, he became chief judge.

Judge Nathaniel Jones was also born and brought up in Youngstown, is a World War II veteran. His civic and public appointments include being director of the Fair Employment Practices Commission, and, as was referenced, Executive Director of the Mayor's Human Rights Commission. He was appointed by Attorney General Robert Kennedy as assistant U.S. attorney for the Northern District of Ohio in Cleveland.

In 1969, Roy Wilkins, then executive director of the NAACP, asked Judge Jones to serve as the NAACP general counsel. He accepted that offer and served for a decade from 1969 to 1979, when he was appointed by President Carter to the U.S. Court of Appeals in the 6th Circuit.

Both gentlemen have been active in numerous community and civic affairs. They were personal friends and professional colleagues, and it is entirely fitting and proper that we support this bill in both of their names.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT), the sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) and our ranking member, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. WISE). I want to thank the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), and our ranking member of the full committee, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR). I want to give a special thanks to Rick Barnett and Susan Brita of the staffs, who do one of the finest jobs on one of the finest subcommittees of the House.

This is a great day for the Mahoning Valley and for the City of Youngstown. Both the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) have given

many of the credits; and I will not go into those credits except to say this, one of the legacies of Judge Battisti is he is being credited with one of the first desegregations of a major city in the United States of America, that being Cleveland, Ohio. And the other significant aspect of this, as brought out by Judge Jones, his work with the NAACP and his work through several landmark cases with the Supreme Court to strike down segregation.

One thing I did not know when I submitted this bill, that this will be the first building, Federal building in the history of the United States, to be named after both a black and white jurist, two native sons of Youngstown, who have given of themselves and their lives to make America a better place to live and to bring all of the diverse ethnic people of our country together; not an easy task.

I am so very proud of Judge Battisti, who is deceased, having been appointed by President Kennedy; Nathaniel R. Jones, still alive and still very productive, having been appointed by President Carter.

This is a day of tribute to the people of Youngstown, to all of the Mahoning Valley, to all of the State of Ohio, and, Mr. Speaker, to all of America for their profound contributions in making America a better and safer place to live.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES).

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to have an opportunity to speak in support of this legislation. I am particularly proud because I personally have had an opportunity to get to know Judge Frank Battisti, as well as Judge Nathaniel R. Jones. I will not try and repeat either of the backgrounds of either of these great jurists. Coming from Cleveland, clearly both of them had a significant impact on my legal career and my time in political life.

I am particularly proud today to speak up on behalf of Judge Nathaniel R. Jones because my new chief of staff, Stephanie Jones, is the daughter of Judge Nathaniel R. Jones; and she is staffing with me today on the floor. So it gives me great pleasure to have a chance to come to the floor in support of this piece of legislation.

I want to congratulate my colleagues in moving to pass such a piece of legislation. I stand wholeheartedly in support.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to commend our colleague, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES) for having the foresight to hire a chief of staff named Stephanie Jones. If there is anyone named STEVE LATOURETTE, I guess I could go shopping for that as well. Mr.

Speaker, I would urge passage of the bill.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1359, a bill to designate the Federal building and courthouse under construction in Youngstown, Ohio, as the Frank J. Battisti and Nathaniel R. Jones Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

This bill recognizes the careers, contributions, and friendship of two very distinguished worthy public servants.

Judge Battisti was a Youngstown native, born on October 4, 1922. He attended local schools and received his undergraduate degree from Ohio University in 1947, and his law degree from Harvard in 1950. From 1950 to 1953, he served as the Assistant Attorney General of Ohio. In 1961, President Kennedy appointed him to the position of Judge of the U.S. District Court of Northern Ohio, and in 1969 he became the Chief Judge.

While serving as a Federal judge, he played a courageous and central role in ending school segregation in Ohio.

In 1976, Judge Battisti was named "Outstanding Trial Judge" by the Association of Trial Lawyers of America.

Nathaniel R. Jones is also a native of Youngstown, born in 1926. He attended local public schools, and is a veteran of World War II, serving in the U.S. Army Air Corps. He received his law degree from Youngstown State University. Jones' career is highlighted by extensive devotion to human rights, and service to the civil rights movement.

Attorney General Robert Kennedy appointed him as Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio in Cleveland. In 1967, he was appointed by President Johnson to serve as Assistant Counsel to the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, also known as the Kerner Commission. In 1969, Roy Wilkins asked Jones to serve as the NAACP's general counsel. Judge Jones held that position for over a decade.

In 1979, President Carter appointed him to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.

In addition to his outstanding legal career, Judge Jones is very active in numerous civic and professional organizations, including the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the Judicial Committee on Codes of Conduct.

It is fitting and proper to honor the lives, careers, and lasting contributions of these two gentlemen with this designation.

I urge all Members to support H.R. 1359.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1359.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

C.B. KING UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the

Senate bill (S. 1567) to designate the United States courthouse located at 223 Broad Street in Albany, Georgia, as the "C. B. King United States Courthouse," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1567

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 223 Broad Avenue in Albany, Georgia, shall be known and designated as the "C.B. King United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "C.B. King United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1567, as amended, designates the United States Courthouse nearing completion in Albany, Georgia, as the C. B. King United States Courthouse. Chevene Bowers King was born in Albany, Georgia, in 1923. He ably served his country in the United States Navy.

Mr. King attended Fisk University in Nashville and earned his law degree from Case Western University. C. B. King was a cooperating attorney with the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund. King handled cases involving school discrimination, voting and political rights, the right to serve on juries free of discrimination and employment discrimination. King's legal actions led to the passage of the Jury Selection and Service Act of 1968.

King used the legal process to achieve significant civil rights accomplishments. This is a fitting honor for a distinguished civil rights leader. I support this measure and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is, I think, appropriate for us to designate the United States Courthouse in Albany, Georgia, after one of Albany's great sons, C. B. King. As was referenced by my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), in terms of his history there is one other little item. He did attend Tuskegee for a year before he joined the Navy and went on to Fisk.

He is most remembered for his legal activism in the South. In Southwest Georgia, he became a leading civil rights attorney working closely with other lawyers from Macon, Atlanta, and Savannah. He believed in using the courts as an agent for change. He par-

ticipated in numerous landmark civil rights cases, including cases to ensure the basic rights of American citizens to sit on juries free from racial discrimination. He was a firm believer in the provisions of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 that provided equal job opportunities for African Americans.

King was a superior legal scholar and an excellent orator. He joined scholarship with these oratorical skills to produce a powerful presence in courtrooms. It is most fitting that we honor C. B. King with this designation. I support the bill and commend our colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) for his diligence in pursuing this legislation.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 1567, a bill to designate the courthouse in Albany, Georgia, as the "C.B. King United States Courthouse."

Chevene Bowers King was a native of Albany, Georgia, the third child in a middle-class African-American family. He attended local schools and attended Tuskegee for a year before he decided to join the Navy. After his three years in the service, he enrolled at Fisk University. After graduating from college, he attended Case Western Reserve University, School of Law in Cleveland, Ohio.

Over the course of his career, C.B. King led the legal fight in the courts for civil rights in Albany, Georgia. Using his intimate knowledge of the court system, King was able to advance the cause of civil rights by defending his colleagues who participated in marches and sit-ins. He worked closely with the NAACP, and was the cooperating attorney with the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. King played a key role in cases involving important civil rights issues such as school desegregation, voting rights, political rights, and employment discrimination.

King was also a pioneer in his community to advance employment opportunities for African Americans—encouraging people to move from low-skilled, low-paying jobs to high-paying, professional occupations that required advanced degrees. In particular, King firmly believed that courts were an agent for change and he strongly encouraged young African Americans to turn to the law for a career.

King was a devoted family man, husband, and father. His public career is marked with great success and his private life was enriched with family, children and friends.

It is fitting and proper to honor the significant contributions of C.B. King by designating the U.S. courthouse in Albany, Georgia, in his honor. The Gentleman from Georgia, Mr. BISHOP, has introduced a companion bill to the Senate bill that we consider today and I thank him for all of his efforts on behalf of this legislation.

I urge Members to support S. 1567.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1567, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof)