

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

There is established a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (in this resolution referred to as the "joint committee"), consisting of 3 Senators and 3 Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. The joint committee is authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States.

SEC. 2. SUPPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

The joint committee—

(1) is authorized to utilize appropriate equipment and the services of appropriate personnel of departments and agencies of the Federal Government, under arrangements between the joint committee and the heads of the departments and agencies, in connection with the inaugural proceedings and ceremonies; and

(2) may accept gifts and donations of goods and services to carry out its responsibilities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD on this concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 67, which establishes the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies during the 110th Congress to begin work on preparations for the Presidential inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol on January 20, 2009.

The joint committee we are creating today expires on January 3, 2009, but will be renewed at the start of the 111th Congress to conclude its work. Congress routinely passes this concurrent resolution every 4 years. The Speaker, majority leader, and minority leader customarily represent the House on the joint committee.

I urge passage of the motion.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. Con. Res. 67, which will establish the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

As everyone in this Nation knows, we are in the midst of an election year. It is a particularly exciting election year because it is the first time since 1952 that we do not have a presumptive heir apparent, and we have had considerable activity and considerable citizen interest. We are now at the point where the

public is in the process of deciding between Senator McCain, Senator Clinton, or Senator Obama; and we will continue to have considerable interest in November. In fact, I can almost guarantee that the public will be tired of the election process come next November.

But then we enter a new phase, a new phase of great excitement, and that is the inauguration of a new President of the United States of America. The inauguration of the President of the United States is not only an event that fills our own citizens with pride, but one that also demonstrates the power of democracy to the world.

As Chief Justice Roberts swears in our 44th President, the inaugural ceremony will once again prove that in a free society, no matter the size of its army or how mighty its leaders, a peaceful transfer of power is possible, a peaceful transfer engendered by the choice of the people.

Since 1901, all inaugural ceremonies at the U.S. Capitol have been organized by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies. This committee was formed to ensure that the activities surrounding President William McKinley's second inauguration were carried out smoothly on the Capitol Grounds, and it has been re-formed every 4 years since.

The current reconstitution of the JCCIC with each Presidential cycle is integral to the success of one of the most powerful and humbling symbols of our Nation's commitment to freedom from tyranny. It is a marvelous occasion, and I am struck by it particularly this week as another great nation, Russia, is going through the presidential election process, almost without campaigns, because the winners have been pre-selected. I am proud to be part of a Nation that does not do that, but that encourages all citizens to consider the candidates and elect a citizen and a President of their choice.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the formation of this important joint committee.

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

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 67.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING USE OF ROTUNDA BY JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and

concur in the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 68) authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The text of the Senate concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 68

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL BY THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

The rotunda of the United States Capitol is authorized to be used on January 20, 2009, by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies conducted for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD on this concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 68 authorizes advanced planning for the use of the Capitol rotunda on January 20, 2009, for the proceedings and ceremonies conducted for the inauguration of the President and Vice President of the United States. Congress traditionally passes this measure in the year prior to the event in order to begin security planning and rehearsal for the inaugural, since the rotunda is routinely used for ceremonial purposes during the inauguration and could host the event, itself, depending on the weather at that time.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 68 does not formally authorize use of the rotunda for the inaugural events, themselves, since it will expire on January 3, 2009, like all concurrent resolutions which are not made part of permanent law, and must be renewed in the 111th Congress. However, action today will initiate the period of pre-event planning necessary to bring one of our democracy's most memorable and historic ceremonies to fruition smoothly and safely.

I urge passage of the Senate concurrent resolution.

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

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

I rise in support of S. Con. Res. 68, which will authorize use of the rotunda

for the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies. Since the swearing in of Thomas Jefferson in March 1801, each inaugural address delivered by the President has been made in our Nation's Capitol. As we prepare for the next President of the United States to arrive in Washington to take the oath of office, the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies is charged with ensuring the success of inaugural activities, including securing those facilities necessary to honor this important occasion.

As a symbol of democracy throughout the world, the United States Capitol is a fitting place to acknowledge the peaceful transition of power that will take place on January 20, 2009, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the authorization of use of the rotunda by the committee and by the future President and Vice President of the United States.

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

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as my colleague has aptly stated, the eyes of the world are on us as we focus on our election in this year of 2008. We know that this planning and preparation for the inaugural ceremonies will move smoothly and very well for all of the world to view.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 68.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

S. 2272, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 3936, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 4454, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

JOHN "MARTY" THIELS SOUTHPARK STATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2272, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2272.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 400, nays 0, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 85]

YEAS—400

Abercrombie	Cummings	Holt
Ackerman	Davis (AL)	Hooley
Akin	Davis (CA)	Hoyer
Alexander	Davis (IL)	Hulshof
Allen	Davis (KY)	Inglis (SC)
Altmire	Davis, David	Inslee
Andrews	Davis, Lincoln	Israel
Arcuri	Davis, Tom	Issa
Baca	Deal (GA)	Jackson (IL)
Bachmann	DeFazio	Jefferson
Bachus	DeGette	Johnson (GA)
Baird	Delahunt	Johnson (IL)
Baldwin	DeLauro	Johnson, E. B.
Barrett (SC)	Dent	Johnson, Sam
Barrow	Diaz-Balart, L.	Jones (NC)
Bartlett (MD)	Diaz-Balart, M.	Jones (OH)
Barton (TX)	Dicks	Jordan
Bean	Dingell	Kagen
Becerra	Donnelly	Kanjorski
Berkley	Doolittle	Kaptur
Berman	Doyle	Kennedy
Berry	Drake	Kildee
Biggert	Dreier	Kilpatrick
Bilbray	Duncan	Kind
Bilirakis	Edwards	King (IA)
Bishop (GA)	Ehlers	King (NY)
Bishop (NY)	Ellison	Kingston
Bishop (UT)	Ellsworth	Kirk
Blackburn	Emanuel	Klein (FL)
Blumenauer	Emerson	Kline (MN)
Blunt	Engel	Knollenberg
Boehner	English (PA)	Kucinich
Bonner	Eshoo	Kuhl (NY)
Bono Mack	Etheridge	Lamborn
Boozman	Fallin	Lampson
Boren	Farr	Larsen (WA)
Boswell	Fattah	Larson (CT)
Boucher	Feeney	Latham
Boustany	Ferguson	LaTourette
Boyd (FL)	Filner	Latta
Boyd (KS)	Flake	Lee
Brady (PA)	Forbes	Levin
Brady (TX)	Portenberry	Lewis (CA)
Braley (IA)	Fossella	Lewis (GA)
Broun (GA)	Fox	Linder
Brown (SC)	Frank (MA)	Lipinski
Buchanan	Franks (AZ)	LoBiondo
Burton (IN)	Frelinghuysen	Loeb
Butterfield	Garrett (NJ)	Lowey
Buyer	Gerlach	Lucas
Calvert	Giffords	Lungren, Daniel
Camp (MI)	Gilchrest	E.
Campbell (CA)	Gillibrand	Lynch
Cannon	Gohmert	Mack
Cantor	Gonzalez	Mahoney (FL)
Capito	Goode	Marchant
Capps	Goodlatte	Markey
Capuano	Gordon	Marshall
Cardoza	Granger	Matheson
Carnahan	Graves	Matsui
Carney	Green, Al	McCarthy (CA)
Carter	Green, Gene	McCarthy (NY)
Castle	Grijalva	McCaul (TX)
Castor	Gutierrez	McCotter
Chabot	Hall (NY)	McCrery
Chandler	Hall (TX)	McDermott
Clarke	Hare	McHenry
Clay	Harman	McHugh
Cleaver	Hastings (FL)	McIntyre
Clyburn	Hastings (WA)	McKeon
Coble	Hayes	McMorris
Cohen	Heller	Rodgers
Cole (OK)	Hensarling	McNerney
Conyers	Herger	McNulty
Cooper	Herseth Sandlin	Meek (FL)
Costa	Higgins	Meeks (NY)
Costello	Hill	Melancon
Courtney	Hinojosa	Mica
Cramer	Hirono	Michaud
Crenshaw	Hobson	Miller (FL)
Crowley	Hodes	Miller (MI)
Cuellar	Hoekstra	Miller (NC)
Culberson	Holden	Miller, George

Mitchell	Rodriguez	Stearns
Mollohan	Rogers (AL)	Stupak
Moore (KS)	Rogers (KY)	Sullivan
Moore (WI)	Rogers (MI)	Sutton
Moran (KS)	Rohrabacher	Tancredo
Moran (VA)	Ros-Lehtinen	Tanner
Murphy (CT)	Roskam	Tauscher
Murphy, Patrick	Ross	Taylor
Murphy, Tim	Rothman	Terry
Murtha	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (CA)
Musgrave	Royce	Thompson (MS)
Myrick	Ruppersberger	Thornberry
Nadler	Ryan (OH)	Tiahrt
Napolitano	Ryan (WI)	Tiberi
Neal (MA)	Salazar	Tierney
Neugebauer	Sali	Towns
Nunes	Sánchez, Linda	Tsongas
Oberstar	T.	Turner
Obey	Sanchez, Loretta	Udall (NM)
Olver	Sarbanes	Upton
Ortiz	Saxton	Van Hollen
Pallone	Schakowsky	Velázquez
Pascarella	Schiff	Visclosky
Pastor	Schmidt	Walberg
Paul	Schwartz	Walden (OR)
Payne	Scott (GA)	Walsh (NY)
Pearce	Scott (VA)	Walz (MN)
Pence	Sensenbrenner	Wamp
Perlmutter	Serrano	Wasserman
Peterson (MN)	Sessions	Schultz
Petri	Sestak	Waters
Pickering	Shadegg	Watson
Pitts	Shays	Watt
Platts	Shea-Porter	Waxman
Poe	Sherman	Weiner
Pomeroy	Shimkus	Welch (VT)
Porter	Shuler	Weldon (FL)
Price (GA)	Shuster	Weller
Price (NC)	Simpson	Westmoreland
Pryce (OH)	Sires	Wexler
Putnam	Skelton	Whitfield (KY)
Radanovich	Slaughter	Wilson (NM)
Rahall	Smith (NE)	Wilson (OH)
Ramstad	Smith (NJ)	Wilson (SC)
Rangel	Smith (TX)	Wittman (VA)
Regula	Smith (WA)	Wolf
Rehberg	Snyder	Wu
Reichert	Solis	Wynn
Renzi	Souder	Yarmuth
Reyes	Space	Young (AK)
Reynolds	Spratt	Young (FL)
Richardson	Stark	

NOT VOTING—28

Aderholt	Gingrey	Lofgren, Zoe
Brown, Corrine	Hinchey	Maloney (NY)
Brown-Waite,	Honda	Manzullo
Ginny	Hunter	McCollum (MN)
Burgess	Jackson-Lee	McGovern
Conaway	(TX)	Miller, Gary
Cubin	Keller	Peterson (PA)
Doggett	LaHood	Rush
Everett	Langevin	Udall (CO)
Gallely	Lewis (KY)	Woolsey

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So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SGT. JASON HARKINS POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3936, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3936.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 400, nays 0, not voting 28, as follows: