

SECTION 1. JAMES M. FITZGERALD UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States courthouse located at 222 West 7th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska, shall be known and designated as the “James M. Fitzgerald United States Courthouse”.

(b) 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 subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “James M. Fitzgerald United States Courthouse”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1710.

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

There was no objection.

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

Senate bill 1710 would designate the United States courthouse located at 222 West Seventh Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska, as the James M. Fitzgerald United States Courthouse.

Just last week, the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management, which I chair, marked up the House companion bill introduced by Congressman DON YOUNG of Alaska, and I want to thank him for his leadership on this issue.

Judge James M. Fitzgerald had 47 years of experience as a judge, both in the State of Alaska and on the Federal bench. He was one of the first judges appointed to the Superior Court in Alaska when Alaska became a State in 1959 and was later appointed to the Alaska Supreme Court in 1972.

In 1974, President Ford appointed Judge Fitzgerald to the U.S. District Court for the District of Alaska, where he remained until his retirement in 2006. I think it is more than fitting that a Federal courthouse in Anchorage bear his name. I support passage of this legislation and urge my colleagues to do the same.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1710 and am pleased to speak in support of the bill that names the United States courthouse located at 222 West Seventh Avenue in Anchorage, Alaska, as the James M. Fitzgerald United States Courthouse.

Judge James Martin Fitzgerald is considered one of the founding fathers of law in the State of Alaska. He dedicated his life to public service and was well respected throughout the Alaskan

legal community. Judge Fitzgerald was a World War II veteran, serving in both the U.S. Army and the U.S. Marines. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and an Air Medal for his military service and was honorably discharged in December 1946.

After his military service, Judge Fitzgerald earned his LL.B. and B.A. simultaneously from Willamette University and graduated in 1951. Soon after graduation, Judge Fitzgerald was appointed as an Assistant U.S. Attorney in Ketchikan, Alaska, and Anchorage, Alaska, earning a reputation as a prosecutor willing to take on corruption in law enforcement. In 1959, he was appointed by the governor of Alaska as the legal counsel for the State, and shortly thereafter was appointed as the State's first commissioner of public safety. Judge Fitzgerald was later appointed as a Superior Court judge in 1959 and in 1972 to the Alaska Supreme Court.

In 1975, President Gerald Ford appointed Judge Fitzgerald as the first district judge for the District of Alaska. Nine years later, Judge Fitzgerald was appointed chief judge for the District of Alaska, where he served until he assumed senior status in 1989. Judge Fitzgerald continued to serve as a judge in Alaska and on the Ninth Circuit until his death on April 3, 2011. In total, Judge Fitzgerald spent 53 years on the bench. Because Judge Fitzgerald took on his first judicial appointment the same year as Alaska achieved statehood, he had a unique role in shaping all Alaskan jurisprudence.

Because of Judge Fitzgerald's service as a member of the U.S. military and his contribution to the Alaskan and the U.S. legal community, it is appropriate to designate the United States courthouse located in Anchorage, Alaska, as the James M. Fitzgerald United States Courthouse. I commend my colleague from Alaska who sponsored this bill for his recognition of the judge, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

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

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG).

(Mr. YOUNG of Alaska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I do thank the gentleman for yielding.

S. 1710, this legislation, as has been mentioned by both speakers, will name the Federal courthouse in Anchorage after the late Judge James Martin Fitzgerald. James Fitzgerald served Alaska from 1959 to 2006 on the first Alaska Superior Court bench, on the Alaska Supreme Court, and on the U.S. District Court for the District of Alaska.

Judge Fitzgerald was an honorable man and represents the best of Alaska in its earliest years as a State. As was mentioned, from his service to his country in the South Pacific during

World War II to the time he served on the State of Alaska's highest court, Judge Fitzgerald always put his country and State first. From 1959 until his retirement in 2006, he served with distinction as a State and Federal judge unanimously praised for his brilliance, his modest nature, and his sense of justice.

In addition to serving as a judge, Judge Fitzgerald was a decorated World War II Marine veteran, a prosecutor, Alaska's first commissioner of public safety, and the initiator of what would become the Alaska State Troopers and the Alaska Village Public Safety Officer Program.

I am proud to have helped championed this legislation to designate the United States courthouse in Anchorage as the James M. Fitzgerald United States Courthouse. He was a great man, and this will ensure his life and accomplishments are properly memorialized in my State. Again, I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Mr. DENHAM. 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 California (Mr. DENHAM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1710.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 29 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DENHAM) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2842, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION SMALL CONDUIT HYDROPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL JOBS ACT OF 2011

Mr. BISHOP of Utah, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 112-408) on the resolution (H. Res. 570) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2842) to authorize all Bureau of Reclamation conduit facilities for hydropower development under Federal Reclamation law, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ROY SCHALLERN ROOD POST
OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3637) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 401 Old Dixie Highway in Jupiter, Florida, as the “Roy Schallern Rood Post Office Building,” 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 Texas (Mr. FARENTHOLD) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 362, nays 2, not voting 69, as follows:

[Roll No. 95]

YEAS—362

Ackerman	Clyburn	Griffith (VA)
Adams	Coble	Grimm
Aderholt	Coffman (CO)	Guinta
Akin	Cohen	Guthrie
Alexander	Cole	Hahn
Altmire	Conaway	Hall
Amash	Connolly (VA)	Hanabusa
Amodei	Conyers	Hanna
Andrews	Cooper	Harper
Austria	Costa	Harris
Baca	Costello	Hartzler
Bachmann	Courtney	Hastings (FL)
Bachus	Crawford	Hastings (WA)
Baldwin	Crenshaw	Hayworth
Barletta	Critz	Heck
Barrow	Crowley	Heinrich
Bartlett	Cuellar	Hensarling
Barton (TX)	Culberson	Herger
Bass (CA)	Cummings	Herrera Beutler
Bass (NH)	Davis (CA)	Higgins
Becerra	Davis (KY)	Himes
Benishkek	DeFazio	Hinchee
Berg	DeGette	Hochul
Berkley	DeLauro	Holden
Berman	Denham	Holt
Biggert	Dent	Honda
Bilbray	DesJarlais	Hoyer
Billirakis	Diaz-Balart	Huelskamp
Bishop (GA)	Dingell	Huizenga (MI)
Bishop (UT)	Dold	Hultgren
Black	Dreier	Hunter
Blackburn	Duffy	Hurt
Blumenauer	Duncan (SC)	Israel
Bonamici	Duncan (TN)	Issa
Bono Mack	Edwards	Jackson (IL)
Boren	Ellison	Jackson Lee
Boswell	Ellmers	(TX)
Boustany	Emerson	Jenkins
Brady (PA)	Eshoo	Johnson (OH)
Brady (TX)	Farenthold	Johnson, E. B.
Braley (IA)	Farr	Johnson, Sam
Brooks	Fattah	Jones
Brown (GA)	Filner	Keating
Buchanan	Fincher	Kelly
Bucshon	Fitzpatrick	Kildee
Buerkle	Flake	Kind
Burgess	Fleming	King (IA)
Butterfield	Flores	King (NY)
Calvert	Fortenberry	Kingston
Camp	Fox	Kinzinger (IL)
Canseco	Frank (MA)	Kissell
Cantor	Frelinghuysen	Kline
Capito	Galleghy	Lamborn
Capps	Garamendi	Lance
Capuano	Gardner	Landry
Carnahan	Garrett	Langevin
Carney	Gerlach	Lankford
Carson (IN)	Gibbs	Larsen (WA)
Carter	Gibson	Larson (CT)
Cassidy	Gingrey (GA)	Latham
Castor (FL)	Gonzalez	LaTourette
Chabot	Goodlatte	Latta
Chaffetz	Gowdy	Lee (CA)
Chandler	Granger	Levin
Chu	Graves (GA)	Lewis (CA)
Cicilline	Graves (MO)	Lipinski
Clarke (MI)	Green, Al	LoBiondo
Clay	Green, Gene	Loeb
Cleaver	Griffin (AR)	Lofgren, Zoe

Long	Pelosi	Scott, David
Lucas	Pence	Sensenbrenner
Luetkemeyer	Peters	Serrano
Lujan	Peterson	Sessions
Lummis	Petri	Sewell
Lungren, Daniel	Pitts	Shimkus
E.	Platts	Shuler
Mack	Poe (TX)	Sires
Maloney	Polis	Slaughter
Marchant	Pompeo	Smith (NE)
Marino	Posey	Smith (NJ)
Markey	Price (GA)	Smith (TX)
Matheson	Price (NC)	Smith (WA)
Matsui	Quayle	Southerland
McCarthy (CA)	Quigley	Stark
McCarthy (NY)	Reed	Stearns
McCaul	Rehberg	Stivers
McClintock	Reichert	Stutzman
McCollum	Renacci	Sullivan
McDermott	Ribble	Sutton
McGovern	Richardson	Terry
McHenry	Rivera	Thompson (CA)
McIntyre	Roby	Thompson (MS)
McKeon	Roe (TN)	Thompson (PA)
McKinley	Rogers (AL)	Thornberry
McMorris	Rogers (KY)	Tiberi
Rodgers	Rogers (MI)	Tierney
McNerney	Rohrabacher	Tipton
Meehan	Rokita	Tonko
Meeks	Rooney	Turner (NY)
Mica	Ros-Lehtinen	Upton
Michaud	Roskam	Van Hollen
Coble	Ross (FL)	Walberg
Miller (MI)	Rothman (NJ)	Walden
Miller (NC)	Roybal-Allard	Walsh (IL)
Miller, Gary	Runyan	Walz (MN)
Mulvaney	Rush	Wasserman
Murphy (PA)	Ryan (OH)	Schultz
Myrick	Ryan (WI)	Watt
Napolitano	Sanchez, Linda	Webster
Neal	T.	Welch
Neugebauer	Sarbanes	West
Noem	Scalise	Whitfield
Nugent	Schakowsky	Wilson (FL)
Nunes	Schiff	Wilson (SC)
Nunnelee	Schilling	Wolf
Olson	Schmidt	Womack
Oliver	Schock	Woodall
Owens	Schrader	Yarmuth
Palazzo	Schwartz	Yoder
Pallone	Schweikert	Young (AK)
Pascarella	Scott (SC)	Young (IN)
Pastor (AZ)	Scott (VA)	
Paulsen	Scott, Austin	
Pearce		

NAYS—2

Cravaack

Rigell
NOT VOTING—69

Bishop (NY)	Hirono	Rahall
Bonner	Inslee	Rangel
Brown (FL)	Johnson (GA)	Reyes
Burton (IN)	Johnson (IL)	Richmond
Campbell	Jordan	Ross (AR)
Cardoza	Kaptur	Royce
Clarke (NY)	Kucinich	Ruppersberger
Davis (IL)	Labrador	Sanchez, Loretta
Deutsch	Lewis (GA)	Sherman
Dicks	Lowe	Shuster
Doggett	Lynch	Simpson
Donnelly (IN)	Manzullo	Speier
Doyle	McCotter	Towns
Engel	Miller (FL)	Tsongas
Fleischmann	Miller, George	Turner (OH)
Forbes	Moore	Velázquez
Franks (AZ)	Moran	Visclosky
Fudge	Murphy (CT)	Waters
Gohmert	Nadler	Waxman
Gosar	Paul	Westmoreland
Grijalva	Payne	Wittman
Gutierrez	Perlmutter	Woolsey
Hinojosa	Pingree (ME)	Young (FL)

□ 1857

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, due to a family emergency, I missed the following rollcall vote: No. 95 on March 5, 2012.

If present, I would have voted: rollcall vote No. 95—H.R. 3637—To designate the “Roy Schallern Rood Post Office Building” in Jupiter, Florida, “yea.”

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained in my district and missed the vote on Monday, March 5, 2012. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 95, H.R. 3637, the “Roy Schallern Rood Post Office Building.”

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, March 5, 2012, I had a previously scheduled meeting with constituents in Champaign, Illinois. As a result, I am unable to attend votes this evening. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye,” on H.R. 3637, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 401 Old Dixie Highway in Jupiter, Florida, as the “Roy Schallern Rood Post Office Building.”

ESTABLISHING JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 35) to establish the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice President-elect of the United States on January 21, 2013, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 35

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

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, to be 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 Vice President-elect of the United States on January 21, 2013.

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 those 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 concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.