

D. Roosevelt. Justice Jackson served for 13 terms on the U.S. Supreme Court and in 1945, at the request of President Harry S. Truman, Justice Jackson took a leave of absence from the Supreme Court to serve as the United States Chief Prosecutor in the "Nuremberg Trials" where Nazi war criminals were tried.

He was admired for his work in addressing how these trials were organized, the standards of evidence, and the rights of all defendants, setting the stage for the development of modern international law.

Justice Jackson will be remembered for his outstanding work in the legal system and for his strong commitment to public service. Therefore, it is appropriate that the new United States courthouse in Buffalo, New York, be named in his honor.

I support this bill and encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 3556.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to my good friend, Congressman HIGGINS from New York.

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, the new Federal courthouse in Buffalo opened last November. It opened to great fanfare, and rightly so, because it is a beautiful building that enhances our community and will provide needed space for the crucial work that is done there.

But the opening of the courthouse was also significant to western New York because it did not come easily.

In the 1990s, Federal Judges William Skretny and Richard Arcara began to make the case that the Michael Dillon Courthouse in Buffalo was no longer suitable for the growing caseload of the Western District of New York. The United States Judicial Conference agreed, and they ranked a new courthouse in Buffalo near the top of the list of new facilities it annually sends to Congress. Yet Judges Skretny and Arcara watched along with the rest of our community as Congress repeatedly passed over Buffalo for other facilities around the country. But the judges kept fighting, and so did Buffalo.

We finally passed the funding through Congress in 2007, and we now have a magnificent 10-story structure right on historic Niagara Square that we can be proud of.

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Mr. Speaker, the bill before us today would name this new courthouse for Supreme Court Justice, chief U.S. prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials, Solicitor General and U.S. Attorney General Robert H. Jackson. He is a uniquely western New York story and a uniquely American story.

Robert Jackson was raised near Jamestown, New York, and spent the first 42 years of his life in western New York. For a time, he lived on Johnson Park, now in the shadow of the new courthouse, and practiced law in the historic Ellicott Square Building. He would often walk to work from his home, passing the site where the new courthouse now sits. He was a prominent attorney in Buffalo when he was called to Washington by President Franklin Roosevelt.

As U.S. Solicitor General, he argued more than 30 cases before the United States Supreme Court, on which he would later sit. Louis Brandeis, the constitutional scholar and a former member of the U.S. Supreme Court, said at the time that Jackson was so good as Solicitor General, he "should be Solicitor General for life."

And as U.S. Attorney General, Jackson focused on national security issues as the United States headed toward involvement in World War II.

Robert Jackson served the United States Supreme Court for 13 terms and took part in the landmark decision prohibiting segregation, *Brown v. Board of Education*. He is celebrated as among the most accomplished writers in the Court's history. In fact, constitutional scholar Laurence Tribe called him "the most piercingly eloquent writer ever to serve on the United States Supreme Court."

At the request of President Truman, Jackson took a leave of absence from the Court to serve as the chief prosecutor of Nazi war criminals at the International Military Tribunal, commonly known as the Nuremberg trials. He designed and was the driving force behind this first international trial, bringing Nazi criminals to justice while establishing an important foundation of international law.

In his oral arguments at Nuremberg, he spoke not only to the assembled tribunal, he spoke to the world of the American ideals of justice and freedom, and of freedom being the essence of man. He said America's history and promise is to help other nations define freedom in their own terms. Jackson's oral arguments at Nuremberg are considered among the greatest speeches of the 20th century.

Shortly after the Nuremberg trials concluded, Justice Jackson was invited to speak at the University of Buffalo's centennial celebration at Kleinhans Music Hall on October 4, 1946. With over 2,000 people in attendance, Jackson's speech was delivered with power and eloquence. In it, he said that "education is humanity's hope," connecting his work at Nuremberg to the work of the university, and he received an honorary degree of doctor of laws from the University of Buffalo.

The leadership of the western district of New York has endorsed naming their building in honor of Justice Jackson. Judge Skretny called him the most distinguished jurist and most acclaimed legal mind to come out of western New York. Jackson is the only member of the United States Supreme Court from western New York, making this honor especially significant.

I want to thank Chairman MICA and Ranking Member RAHALL for bringing this bill to the floor today; and I would like to thank the western New York congressional delegation—KATHY HOCHUL, LOUISE SLAUGHTER, and TOM REED—and the entire New York delegation, including our two Senators, for their bipartisan and unanimous support of this bill.

This is a proud day for western New York, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I also urge support for H.R. 3556, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3556.

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.

ROBERT BOOCHEVER UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4347) to designate the United States courthouse located at 709 West 9th Street in Juneau, Alaska, as the "Robert Booechever United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4347

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 709 West 9th Street in Juneau, Alaska, shall be known and designated as the "Robert Booechever 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 "Robert Booechever United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4347.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4347 would designate the United States Courthouse in Juneau, Alaska, as the Robert Booechever United States Courthouse.

Judge Booechever served our country as a captain in the U.S. Army during World War II and then moved to Alaska in 1940, where he worked in the U.S. Attorney's Office and in private practice. In 1972, he was appointed to the Alaska

Supreme Court and served 3 years as the chief justice. In 1980, he was the first Alaskan appointed as a judge to the Federal Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and served as a Federal judge for more than 30 years until his death in 2011.

Judge Boochever's commitment to the law and service made him a well-respected jurist, and so I am pleased to be the sponsor of this legislation. I support the passage of this legislation and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4347 designates the United States courthouse located at 709 West Ninth Street in Juneau, Alaska, as the Robert Boochever United States Courthouse.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Boochever will always be remembered for his outstanding legal expertise and his extraordinary role in the Juneau community, making it appropriate for the new United States courthouse in Juneau, Alaska, to be designated as the Robert Boochever United States Courthouse.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation and encourage my colleagues to support the legislation and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4347.

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.

AUTHORIZING STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO CONSTRUCT LEVEES ON CERTAIN PROPERTIES

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2039) to allow a State or local government to construct levees on certain properties otherwise designated as open space lands.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2039

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

SECTION 1. LEVEES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and

(2) the term “covered hazard mitigation land” means land—

(A) acquired and deed restricted under section 404(b) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c(b)) before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) that is located—

(i) in North Dakota; and

(ii) in a community that—

(I) is participating in the National Flood Insurance Program on the date on which a State, local, or tribal government submits an application requesting to construct a permanent flood risk reduction levee under subsection (b); and

(II) certifies to the Administrator and the Chief of Engineers that the community will continue to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.

(b) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding clause (i) or (ii) of section 404(b)(2)(B) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c(b)(2)(B)), the Administrator shall approve the construction of a permanent flood risk reduction levee by a State, local, or tribal government on covered hazard mitigation land if the Administrator and the Chief of Engineers determine, through a process established by the Administrator and Chief of Engineers and funded entirely by the State, local, or tribal government seeking to construct the proposed levee, that—

(1) construction of the proposed permanent flood risk reduction levee would more effectively mitigate against flooding risk than an open floodplain or other flood risk reduction measures;

(2) the proposed permanent flood risk reduction levee complies with Federal, State, and local requirements, including mitigation of adverse impacts and implementation of floodplain management requirements, which shall include an evaluation of whether the construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed levee would continue to meet best available industry standards and practices, would be the most cost-effective measure to protect against the assessed flood risk and minimize future costs to the federal government;

(3) the State, local, or tribal government seeking to construct the proposed levee has provided an adequate maintenance plan that documents the procedures the State, local, or tribal government will use to ensure that the stability, height, and overall integrity of the proposed levee and the structure and systems of the proposed levee are maintained, including—

(A) specifying the maintenance activities to be performed;

(B) specifying the frequency with which maintenance activities will be performed;

(C) specifying the person responsible for performing each maintenance activity (by name or title);

(D) detailing the plan for financing the maintenance of the levee; and

(E) documenting the ability of the State, local, or tribal government to finance the maintenance of the levee.

(c) MAINTENANCE CERTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A State, local, or tribal government that constructs a permanent flood risk reduction levee under subsection (b) shall submit to the Administrator and the Chief of Engineers an annual certification indicating whether the State, local, or tribal government is in compliance with the maintenance plan provided under subsection (b)(3).

(2) REVIEW.—The Chief of Engineers shall review a certification submitted under paragraph (1) and determine whether the State, local, or tribal government has complied with the maintenance plan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CARNAHAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 2039.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. BERG) be permitted to control the balance of my time.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, Senate bill S. 2039 is a bipartisan bill sponsored by Senators from North Dakota CONRAD and HOEVEN, which passed the Senate by unanimous consent in January of this year. This bill will provide a great deal of help to the citizens of our State.

The text of S. 2039 allows for a process of building permanent levees on Federal land in North Dakota, with the approval of FEMA and the Army Corps of Engineers. I want to highlight the unique situation we have in North Dakota, and this legislation intends to address just that.

First of all, Fargo, North Dakota. It has faced repeated flooding along the Red River, which runs through the heart of the city. The city has constructed a permanent levee that runs along as much of the river as possible. However, over the years, some properties have been bought out along the riverbank with Federal funds.

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As a result, we have a patchwork of properties that exist along this levee system with gaps in the system. Recurring flooding along the Red River requires temporary levees to go up nearly every year only to be taken down, and what happens, repeatedly, over and over, is a taxpayer waste of money.

Minot, North Dakota, will have the same problem. As my colleagues know, Minot faced enormous flooding last spring. Thousands of homes were lost, and the community sustained hundreds of millions of dollars in damages. The city of Minot now plans to rebuild a major new flood protection system, including rebuilding the levees that were in place. This is in the middle of the city along the Souris River. This means that Minot will face the same frustration and expense of constructing and removing temporary levees year after year, just as it is in Fargo.

The solution is to simply permit levee construction on federally purchased property in these areas of North Dakota, with the approval of FEMA and the Corps. It's important to note that in both Fargo and Minot, a levee will be in place regardless of this legislation.