

Mr. Speaker, the Protect Our Kids Act of 2012 will help us prevent child fatalities from abuse and neglect. The commission created by this bill will show us how we can improve on our current efforts, and it will help provide us with the information we need to move forward on this issue.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill today.

I want to thank not only Chairman CAMP, but Ranking Member DOGGETT for his leadership and his passion on this issue.

I urge support and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6655.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

JAMES M. CARTER AND JUDITH N. KEEP UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6166) to designate the United States courthouse located at 333 West Broadway Street in San Diego, California, as the "James M. Carter and Judith N. Keep United States Courthouse," and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6166

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 333 West Broadway Street in San Diego, California, shall be known and designated as the "James M. Carter and Judith N. Keep 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 "James M. Carter and Judith N. Keep United States Courthouse".

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer my bill, H.R. 6166, for consideration to designate the new courthouse at 333 West Broadway Street in San Diego as the James M. Carter and Judith N. Keep United States Courthouse.

First, I would like to thank Chairman MICA, Ranking Member RAHALL, Subcommittee

Chairman DENHAM and Subcommittee Ranking Member NORTON, the Democratic and Republican staff of the Committee, and my colleagues from California who came together to move this legislation honoring two highly deserving judges and human beings.

By way of background, when this iconic new courthouse construction project in downtown San Diego was nearing completion and the time had come to consider a name for the new building, my office sought input from the San Diego legal community to determine a consensus choice.

After considering hundreds of submissions, it became clear that, among many worthy options, San Diegans preferred to honor two former, prominent San Diegan judges—Judge James Carter or Judge Judy Keep.

After reviewing their achievements, I decided that the right thing to do would be to honor both of these individuals—as they were both true trailblazers in the San Diego community.

And reflecting San Diego's widespread support for honoring Judge Carter and Judge Keep my legislation was endorsed by the San Diego City Council, the San Diego County Bar Association, and San Diego's Mayor at the time, Jerry Sanders.

Judge Carter was the moving force behind the creation of the Southern California District. In response to the tremendous population growth in San Diego after World War II, Judge Carter successfully convinced the Judicial Conference of the United States to create the Southern District—allowing the people of San Diego and its neighboring communities access to the federal court system.

In 1966, after its creation, Judge Carter became the first Chief Judge of the District Court, serving in that position until his appointment to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Keep was instrumental in opening up the San Diego legal field to women.

Judge Keep graduated from San Diego Law School as its valedictorian—at a time when fewer than 5% of lawyers were women!

She then worked as a Staff Attorney at Defenders, Inc. where she was the first female staff attorney representing indigent criminal defendants in federal court.

In 1980, Judge Keep was nominated to become the first female judge for the District Court of the Southern District of California, and later she became the District Court's first female Chief Judge.

Displaying true dedication to public service, both Judge Carter and Judge Keep worked tirelessly off the bench to better the San Diego community.

Judge Carter founded the Federal Defenders of San Diego and was instrumental in the creation of the University of San Diego Law School.

Former law clerks of Judge Carter remember him as a giant of his time, a man who was revered by the San Diego legal community, and whose service was an example for all those who followed in his footsteps.

Judge Carter even touched the life of one of our colleagues, Senator MIKE CRAPO. Like many law clerks who passed through the judge's chambers, he was in awe of Judge Carter's service and work. And in Senator CRAPO's words, there is "no more appropriate way to honor his legacy than to name this federal courthouse for Judge Carter."

Judge Keep was a Chair of both the Task Force on Judicial Wellness and the Con-

ference of Chief District Judges for the 9th Circuit, and she worked with the San Diego Community Foundation and the Armed Forces YMCA.

And, both judges served as role models and mentors to countless young attorneys and judges in San Diego.

A Superior Court judge, who appeared before Judge Keep as a young prosecutor wrote to me:

Judy's presence and words of wisdom shaped my own career and trajectory. Even after her death, her light continues to shine. I keep her picture in my court chambers to remind me everyday of what is important in life and about how to arrive at the best decisions possible.

Judge Carter and Judge Keep served the public with distinction and truly reflected the San Diego legal community's shared values of excellence and integrity.

The new San Diego Courthouse will be a fitting testament to their careers and inspire others in the community to continue to follow their path.

Thank you again for your consideration of this legislation honoring these two trailblazing San Diego public servants.

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, September 16, 2010.

Representative SUSAN DAVIS,
Longworth HOB,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DAVIS: I recently became aware of your efforts to solicit input on the naming of the new federal courthouse in San Diego, to be opened in 2013. I expect you have been receiving many worthy suggestions from your constituents, and I would like to join those who have suggested to you that the courthouse be named for former federal judge James M. Carter.

Following graduation from Harvard Law School in 1977, I served for a year as law clerk to Judge Carter on the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. I learned a great deal through this experience and came to admire Judge Carter as an outstanding federal judge.

Judge Carter was responsible for the legislation that first created the Southern District of California, and he would go on to become the District's founding Chief Judge. Upon his passing in 1979, the local newspaper editorials hailed him as "The Dean of the San Diego Judiciary".

Given the time that has passed since his service, I recognize many of his contemporaries are no longer with us, and the memory of his accomplishments may have faded. As one who did have the honor of working with this fine man, I can think of no more appropriate way to honor his legacy than to name this federal courthouse for Judge Carter.

Thanks for your consideration.

Sincerely,

MIKE CRAPO,

U.S. Senator.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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 materials on H.R. 6166.

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

There was no objection.

PAUL BROWN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6633) to designate the United States courthouse located at 101 East Pecan Street in Sherman, Texas, as the "Paul Brown United States Courthouse," and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6633

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 101 East Pecan Street in Sherman, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Paul Brown 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 "Paul Brown United States Courthouse".

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 6633, a bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 101 East Pecan Street in Sherman, Texas, as the "Paul Brown United States Courthouse". Judge Brown was an outstanding Federal judge who passed away on November 26 after 21 years of distinguished service. Judge Paul Brown was my good friend, a respected judge, and beloved member of the Sherman, Texas community.

Judge Brown represented the finest qualities of jurisprudence. Hanging on his wall in the Sherman Federal Courthouse were Socrates' four qualities for a good judge—to hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly, and to decide impartially.

Judge Brown embodied all of these qualities, and he dispensed justice accordingly. He was highly regarded, well-respected, and was a role model for many.

Paul Brown was the youngest of a family of six raised on a farm near Pottsboro, TX. He graduated from Denison High School and although underage, he was able to get his parents' consent to join the U.S. Navy when World War II broke out. He served on a minesweeper in both the Atlantic and Pacific Theaters and as a part of the occupation forces in Japan. He was discharged as an Electrician's Mate 2nd Class in June 1946.

He returned to his studies and received a law degree in 1950 from the University of Texas before being recalled to active duty in the Korean war. He saw combat aboard a minesweeper which was sunk by mines, and he received an honorable discharge in December 1951.

Judge Brown worked as an assistant U.S. Attorney in Texarkana under U.S. Attorney William Steger—who would become his men-

tor, good friend, and eventually fellow colleague on the bench. He served as Assistant U.S. Attorney from 1953 to 1959, and then followed in Judge Steger's footsteps as U.S. District Attorney from 1959 to 1961.

While in Texarkana, Judge and married Frances Morehead, and the two returned home to Sherman, where he practiced law for a number of years. In 1985 Senator Phil Graham recommended him to President Ronald Reagan for a new judge's position created for the Eastern District of Texas, and he was confirmed that year. He held court in Beaumont, Paris, Sherman, and Texarkana, and as the caseload in Sherman grew, he eventually presided over the Sherman courthouse exclusively.

Premiere cases over the years included intellectual property, patent cases, and criminal cases precipitated by the bank and savings and loan failures of the 1980s and 1990s. In recent years he noted the increase in drug cases and expressed his regret that, in spite of all the efforts that have been made to prosecute drug dealers, the Nation is not making much progress in curtailing the use of drugs. No matter what type of cases came before him, Judge Brown always enjoyed the work and ran an efficient and orderly courtroom. His personal work ethic and judicial integrity were remarkable, and his reputation for punctuality is legendary.

As we near adjournment of the 112th Congress, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the life of a great American, outstanding public servant, and respected jurist. This bill has the support of the Federal judges in the Eastern District, and I ask for your support of H.R. 6633, to designate the United States courthouse in Sherman, Texas, the "Paul Brown United States Courthouse".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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 H.R. 6633.

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

There was no objection.

JAMES F. BATTIN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3311) to designate the United States courthouse located at 2601 2nd Avenue North, Billings, Montana, as the "James F. Battin United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3311

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

SECTION 1. JAMES F. BATTIN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The United States courthouse located at 2601 2nd Avenue North, Billings, Montana, shall be known and des-

ignated as the "James F. Battin United States Courthouse".

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The "James F. Battin United States Courthouse" located at 315 North 26th Street, Billings, Montana, shall no longer be known and designated as the "James F. Battin 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)(1) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "James F. Battin United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM) and the gentleman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO) 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 materials on S. 3311.

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.

S. 3311 would designate the United States courthouse located at 2601 2nd Avenue North, Billings, Montana, as the James F. Battin United States Courthouse.

Judge Battin received his law degree from George Washington University Law School in 1951. Prior to attending law school during World War II, Judge Battin served in the United States Navy.

Early in his career, Judge Battin practiced law in Washington, D.C., and in Billings, Montana. Later, he served in a number of public service positions, including deputy county attorney for Yellowstone County, Montana, and city attorney in Billings.

In 1958, Judge Battin served as a State representative in Montana, and in 1961 Judge Battin was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives and served as a U.S. Representative from Montana until 1969. In 1969, Judge Battin was appointed by President Nixon to be a judge on the U.S. District Court for the District of Montana. During that time, he served as chief judge from '78 to '90, when he assumed senior status.

Judge Battin's commitment to public service is clear. I believe his dedication to serving this Nation makes it fitting to name this courthouse after him.

I support passage of this legislation and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3311. It's a bill to designate the courthouse in Billings, Montana, as the