

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

James F. Battin United States Court-house.

As my colleague has so aptly stated, in 1969, President Nixon appointed James Battin to the Federal bench in Billings, Montana, where he continued his 40 years of public service to the citizens of that State. In 1978, Judge Battin was appointed chief judge and served in that position for 12 years. He remained active in judicial affairs until his death in September of 1996.

Prior to his judicial appointment, Judge Battin served, as was mentioned, in the House of Representatives, representing eastern Montana from 1960 to 1969, when he resigned to receive his judicial appointment. While in this Congress, Judge Battin served on the Judiciary Committee, the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the Ways and Means Committee.

Judge Battin was also a World War II Navy veteran, a member of the Montana State Legislature, and also Billings city attorney and general counsel for the Billings planning board.

It is fitting to honor the contributions Judge Battin, a great hero to Montana, has made to public service with the designation of the U.S. courthouse in Billings, Montana, as the James F. Battin United States Court-house.

I urge support of S. 3311 and urge my colleagues to also support the bill.

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

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. 3311.

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.

□ 1540

#### MT. ANDREA LAWRENCE DESIGNATION ACT OF 2011

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 925) to designate Mt. Andrea Lawrence.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 925

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Mt. Andrea Lawrence Designation Act of 2011”.

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that Andrea Mead Lawrence—

(1) was born in Rutland County, Vermont, on April 19, 1932, where she developed a life-long love of winter sports and appreciation for the environment;

(2) competed in the 1948 Winter Olympics in St. Moritz, Switzerland, and the 1956 Win-

ter Olympics in Cortina d’Ampezzo, Italy, and was the torch lighter at the 1960 Winter Olympics in Squaw Valley, California;

(3) won 2 Gold Medals in the Olympic special and giant slalom races at the 1952 Winter Olympics in Oslo, Norway, and remains the only United States double-gold medalist in alpine skiing;

(4) was inducted into the U.S. National Ski Hall of Fame in 1958 at the age of 25;

(5) moved in 1968 to Mammoth Lakes in the spectacularly beautiful Eastern Sierra of California, a place that she fought to protect for the rest of her life;

(6) founded the Friends of Mammoth to maintain the beauty and serenity of Mammoth Lakes and the Eastern Sierra;

(7) served for 16 years on the Mono County Board of Supervisors, where she worked tirelessly to protect and restore Mono Lake, Bodie State Historic Park, and other important natural and cultural landscapes of the Eastern Sierra;

(8) worked, as a member of the Great Basin Air Pollution Control District, to reduce air pollution that had been caused by the dewatering of Owens Lake;

(9) founded the Andrea Lawrence Institute for Mountains and Rivers in 2003 to work for environmental protection and economic vitality in the region she loved so much;

(10) testified in 2008 before the Mono County Board of Supervisors in favor of the Eastern Sierra and Northern San Gabriel Wild Heritage Act, a bill that was enacted the day before she died;

(11) passed away on March 31, 2009, at 76 years of age, leaving 5 children, Cortlandt, Matthew, Deirdre, Leslie, and Quentin, and 4 grandchildren; and

(12) leaves a rich legacy that will continue to benefit present and future generations.

#### SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF MT. ANDREA LAWRENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Peak 12,240 (which is located 0.6 miles northeast of Donahue Peak on the northern border of the Ansel Adams Wilderness and Yosemite National Park (UTM coordinates Zone 11, 304428 E, 4183631 N)) shall be known and designated as “Mt. Andrea Lawrence”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, record, or other paper of the United States to the peak described in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to “Mt. Andrea Lawrence”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

S. 925 will designate an unnamed mountain near Yosemite National Park in California as Mt. Andrea Lawrence in honor of the late Olympic skier and local community leader in that area.

Similar legislation passed the House by voice vote in the last Congress, leg-

islation which was not taken up in the other body. I, once again, urge my colleagues to support this simple bill. Its companion measure in the House, I might add, is authored by our colleague from California (Mr. McKEON).

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

The bill designates an unnamed mountain peak at the northern border of the Ansel Adams Wilderness and Yosemite National Park in California as Mt. Andrea Lawrence.

Andrea Lawrence, a former Olympic skier and inductee into the U.S. National Ski Hall of Fame, was a community leader in northern California who worked to protect these special places and communities in the eastern Sierras.

We applaud Senator BOXER and Congressman McKEON for this legislation, and we support its passage.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I speak in favor of S. 925, to name a peak in the Eastern Sierra in honor of Andrea Mead Lawrence. This legislation is a companion bill to my House version, H.R. 1818. I would like to thank Senator BOXER for working with me to ensure the legacy of a great woman who called the Eastern Sierra home. Let me also express my appreciation to the leaders of the Committee on Natural Resources, Chairman HASTINGS and Ranking Member MARKEY who worked to help bring this legislation to the floor today, as well as Majority Leader CANTOR for allowing this bill to move.

Andrea Mead Lawrence was a remarkable woman. I was honored to know and work with her for the protection of the Eastern Sierra, a cause she championed for much of her life. Born in Rutland County, Vermont on April 19, 1932, she developed a life-long love of winter sports and appreciation for the environment. A skilled skier, she competed in the 1948 Winter Olympics in St. Moritz, Switzerland as well as the 1956 Winter Olympics in Cortina d’Ampezzo, Italy. She also served as the torch lighter at the 1960 Winter Olympics in Squaw Valley, California. In the 1952 Winter Olympics in Oslo, Norway, she won two Gold Medals in the Olympic special and giant slalom races. For her significant accomplishments, she was inducted into the U.S. National Ski Hall of Fame in 1958, at the age of 25.

These remarkable achievements at a young age, however, were just the beginning of a life of service to her community and environmental preservation. In 1968, Andrea moved to Mammoth Lakes in the spectacularly beautiful Eastern Sierra of California. It was in this special region she spent the rest of her life working to protect the area’s natural treasures.

Never one to rest on her accomplishments, she founded the Friends of Mammoth to maintain the beauty and serenity of Mammoth Lakes and the Eastern Sierra. She served for 16 years on the Mono County Board of Supervisors, where she worked tirelessly to protect and restore Mono Lake, Bodie State Historic Park, and other important natural and cultural landscapes of the Eastern Sierra. As a member of the Great Basin Air Pollution Control