

## GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWN

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the Republican government shutdown is over, and the threat of the default has been averted for now; but no one is relieved.

The crisis should never have happened. The shutdown really hurt our economy. Standard & Poor's estimated that it cost the country \$24 billion, and there is something even worse: each threat of shutdown and default slows economic growth by sowing uncertainty, dampens consumer confidence, and cuts jobs and income.

The Wall Street Journal today ran an article this morning titled, "A Confidence Shutdown." Reporter Gerald Seib wrote:

Washington's misadventures have extracted a historically high toll on America's confidence.

"A historically high toll," he wrote.

How high? At no other time did consumer confidence plummet as far as it did in the Republican shutdown except for prior to the 2003 war in Iraq and the 1990 Persian Gulf war.

The American people don't want a government that is shut down; they want a government that is on their side.

## COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, October 17, 2013.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,  
*The Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 17, 2013 at 11:48 a.m.:

That the Senate disagree to House amendment, S. Con. Res. 8.

That the Senate agree to conference requested by the House;

That the Senate appointed conferees.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bill was signed by the Speaker on Wednesday, October 16, 2013:

H.R. 2775, making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes.

## COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 113-68)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the President of the United States:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, DC, October 17, 2013.  
The Hon. JOHN BOEHNER,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to section 1002(b) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014, I hereby certify that absent a suspension of the limit under section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, the Secretary of the Treasury would be unable to issue debt to meet existing commitments.

Sincerely,

BARACK OBAMA.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The communication is referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the passing of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the whole number of the House is 431.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1700

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WENSTRUP) at 5 p.m.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

## PAUL BROWN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 185) to designate the United States courthouse located at 101 East Pecan Street in Sherman, Texas, as the "Paul Brown United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 185

*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".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BARLETTA) and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARLETTA. 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. 185.

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

There was no objection.

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

H.R. 185 would designate the United States courthouse located at 101 East Pecan Street in Sherman, Texas, as the Paul Brown United States Courthouse.

During World War II, Judge Paul Brown enlisted in the United States Navy. In 1950, he graduated from the University of Texas School of Law and started a law practice in Sherman, Texas. In 1953, he served as an assistant United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas and later as the United States attorney. In 1985, he was appointed by President Ronald Reagan to serve as district judge for the Eastern District of Texas. He served as a district judge and then as a senior district judge until his death in 2012.

I want to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) for his leadership on this legislation.

I think it is fitting to honor the service of Judge Brown to this Nation by naming this courthouse after him. I support passage of this legislation.

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

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 185, which designates the United States courthouse in Sherman, Texas, as the Paul Brown United States Courthouse.

Judge Brown was a highly respected member not only of the Federal judicial community but also in the Sherman, Texas, community. After serving in the U.S. Navy in World War II, he returned to Texas to continue his education and received his law degree from the University of Texas Law School in

1950. In 1953, Mr. Speaker, he was appointed as an assistant United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas.

In 1959, President Eisenhower appointed Judge Brown as the United States attorney in the Eastern District, where he served until 1961. He returned to private practice in Sherman from 1961 to 1985 and enjoyed a reputation as an outstanding civil litigation lawyer. President Reagan later nominated him to become a Federal judge in the Eastern District of Texas in 1985.

Judge Brown presided over cases that involved bank and savings and loan failures of the 1980s and early 1990s, as well as many intellectual property and patent cases. Judge Brown was also a prominent member of the community, serving as a board member of Medical Plaza Hospital, president of the Sherman School Board, and president of the Optimist Club of Sherman.

Judge Brown assumed senior status in April 2001 and later died in 2006 after 21 years of distinguished service on the Federal bench. This designation is a fitting tribute to his career as a veteran and respected jurist.

I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting H.R. 185.

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

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL).

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I too rise in support of H.R. 185, as has been stated, a bill designating 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, 2012, after 21 years of very distinguished service. Judge 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.

Judge Brown was the youngest of a family of six raised on a farm in Pottsboro, Texas. He graduated from Denison High School and, although underage, he was able to get his parents' consent to join the United States 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 mine-

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

Premier 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 ethics and judicial integrity were remarkable, and his reputation for punctuality is legendary.

Mr. Speaker, 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. 185, to designate the United States courthouse in Sherman, Texas, the Paul Brown United States Courthouse.

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

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today in support of H.R. 185 in this 113th United States Congress, being brought before us by the gentleman from Texas, Mr. HALL, which will honor an esteemed gentleman from Sherman, Texas, the Honorable Paul Brown.

Judge Paul Brown was a great Texan and a Great American, having served his country with valor in the U.S. Navy in both World War II and in Korea.

Judge Brown was a civic leader, having served Texas and the United States as Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas. He was nominated by President Eisenhower to serve as U.S. Attorney in Tyler, Texas, and he served his state well on his appointment by President Reagan as Eastern District Judge, where he finished his career after twenty one years of service as a Senior Judge.

His devotion to his community and his faith guided him, as he remained engaged with local, state, and legal initiatives throughout his life.

Judge Brown's life and record of distinguished service to our country and to Texas serves as a textbook example of what it means to have been a member of The Greatest Generation. His long and distinguished service in the courtroom serves as a template for all officers of the court, and his commitment to his family and his community provides a brilliant illustration for all Texans and Americans about what it means to serve one's fellow man.

This courthouse we are naming today will remind us of Judge Brown's loyalty to his country, his community, and to The Great State of Texas, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BARLETTA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 185.

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. BARLETTA. 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 motion will be postponed.

#### PROTECTING STUDENTS FROM SEXUAL AND VIOLENT PREDATORS ACT

Mr. ROKITA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2083) to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to require criminal background checks for school employees, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2083

*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 "Protecting Students from Sexual and Violent Predators Act".

#### SEC. 2. BACKGROUND CHECKS.

(a) BACKGROUND CHECKS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, each State educational agency that receives funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.) shall have in effect policies and procedures that—

(1) require that a criminal background check be conducted for each school employee that includes—

(A) a search of the State criminal registry or repository of the State in which the school employee resides;

(B) a search of State-based child abuse and neglect registries and databases of the State in which the school employee resides;

(C) a Federal Bureau of Investigation fingerprint check using the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System; and

(D) a search of the National Sex Offender Registry established under section 19 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16919);

(2) prohibit the employment of a school employee as a school employee if such employee—