

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

OBSERVING EDUCATION AND SHARING DAY U.S.A. 2018

HON. TOM McCLINTOCK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 21, 2018

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, on March 27th, the United States will celebrate "Education and Sharing Day U.S.A." to recognize the importance of excellence in education.

Established in 1978 by a joint Congressional resolution, Education Day U.S.A. focuses on the very foundation of meaningful education: instructing our youth in the ways of morality and ethics, and teaching them an appreciation for divine inviolable values. These educational principles are vital to the success of our nation as they prepare our students for the responsibilities and opportunities of the future.

Education and Sharing Day U.S.A. is celebrated on the birthday of the Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, who dedicated his life to the betterment of mankind. The Rebbe was a tireless advocate for youth around the world, emphasizing the importance of education and good character, and instilling hope for a brighter future into countless people in America and across the globe.

The Rebbe taught that education should not be limited to the acquisition of knowledge and preparation for a career; but should incorporate the building of character, with emphasis on moral and ethical values that have been the bedrock of society from the dawn of civilization, when they were known as the Seven Noahide Laws.

Education and Sharing Day U.S.A. is a recognition of the importance of well-rounded education, and the contributions of the Rebbe. I am proud to observe Education and Sharing Day U.S.A. 2018.

HONORING DR. THOMAS CORNWELL

HON. PETER J. ROSKAM

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 21, 2018

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. Thomas Cornwell, Founder of

HomeCare Physicians in Wheaton, Illinois and President of the American Academy of Home Care Medicine. For over 20 years, Dr. Cornwell has been a champion of homecare medicine by bringing primary care to seniors in the comfort of their own homes.

Since founding his homecare practice, HomeCare Physicians, in 1997, Dr. Cornwell has personally made over 32,000 house calls to more than 4,000 patients. His services ensure that his patients have convenient access to the care they need and save taxpayer dollars at the same time.

Due to the leadership of Dr. Cornwell and others like him the number of house-call visits by physicians is increasing. In 1996, the New England Journal of Medicine reported that physicians provided 984,000 house calls to Medicare beneficiaries annually. By 2005, the number more than doubled to 2 million house calls annually.

Roughly 20 years after Dr. Cornwell made his first house call, he received \$15 million in private funding to, as he puts it, "spread this model of care." Cornwell is tasked with using the bulk of that money to teach others how to do what he does so well. He notes that educational programs about house call medicine are sprouting up at institutions such as Johns Hopkins School of Medicine in Baltimore and the University of Illinois College of Medicine in Chicago.

Mr. Speaker, and distinguished colleagues, please join me in recognizing and thanking Dr. Thomas Cornwell for his selfless service to the residents of DuPage County, Illinois and his contributions to seniors across the country.

AIR CARGO SECURITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2018

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL T. McCAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 19, 2018

Mr. McCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following cost estimate for H.R. 4176, the Air Cargo Security Improvement Act of 2018, prepared by the Congressional Budget Office, which was not made available to the Committee at the time of filing of the legislative report.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, March 20, 2018.

Hon. MICHAEL McCAUL,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 4176, the Air Cargo Security Improvement Act of 2018.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Megan Carroll.

Sincerely,

KEITH HALL, Director.

Enclosure.

H.R. 4176—AIR CARGO SECURITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2018

As passed by the House of Representatives on March 19, 2018

SUMMARY

H.R. 4176 would require the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to establish an Air Cargo Division to carry out activities related to ensuring that cargo transported aboard passenger aircraft does not pose a threat to aviation security. The act also would require TSA to study the feasibility of expanding the use of certain types of explosive-detection systems to screen air cargo and initiate a two-year pilot program to test such systems. H.R. 4176 also would require TSA and the Government Accountability Office to meet other administrative and reporting requirements related to air cargo security.

Using information from TSA, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 4176 would cost \$7 million over the 2019–2022 period; such spending would be subject to appropriation.

Enacting H.R. 4176 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 4176 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2028.

H.R. 4176 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA).

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary effect of H.R. 4176 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 400 (transportation).

By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—						
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018–2022	

INCREASES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Estimated Authorization Level	0	1	3	3	0	7
Estimated Outlays	0	1	3	3	0	7

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

CBO assumes H.R. 4176 will be enacted near the start of fiscal year 2019 and that the necessary funds will be appropriated each year.

CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 4176 would cost \$7 million over the next five years—primarily for TSA to initiate a two-year pilot program to test new and emerging

technologies to screen air cargo. Using information from TSA about the cost of similar efforts, CBO estimates that the pilot program would begin late in 2019 and cost \$6.5 million over a three-year period. Meeting other administrative and reporting requirements under the act would cost about

\$500,000, bringing total costs to \$7 million over the 2019–2022 period.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS

None.

INCREASE IN LONG-TERM DIRECT SPENDING AND DEFICITS

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 4176 would not increase net spending or on-budget

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.