

SUMMARY OF REVENUE ESTIMATE ON H.R. 1 FROM JOINT COM- MITTEE ON TAXATION

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 2019

Ms. LOFGREN. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following summary of revenue estimate from the Joint Committee on Taxation.

SUMMARY OF REVENUE ESTIMATE FROM JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

(3/4/2019—Very Preliminary)

Estimate of proposed 2.75% special assessment on criminal penalties and civil penalties, generally limit nontax penalties to organizational defendants. All estimates below are in millions of dollars, by fiscal year. Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

NON-TAX CIVIL PENALTIES AND CRIMINAL PENALTIES

(By fiscal year—in millions of dollars)

Year	Amount
Transfers to Freedom from Influence Fund, authorized to be spent:	
2020	107
2021	117
2022	118
2023	120
2024	122
2025	124
2026	125
2027	127
2028	129
2029	131
2019–2024	584
2019–2029	1,220
Net Revenue Change:	
2020	54
2021	62
2022	62
2023	63
2024	64
2025	65
2026	66
2027	66
2028	67
2029	68
2019–2024	308
2019–2029	644
Reductions in transfers to other funds authorized to be spent:	
2020	–30
2021	–30
2022	–30
2023	–30
2024	–30
2025	–30
2026	–30
2027	–30
2028	–30
2029	–30
2019–2024	–150
2019–2029	–301
Memo: increase (+) or decrease (–) in the deficit if all Fund balances spent immediately:	
2020	23
2021	25
2022	25
2023	26
2024	27
2025	28
2026	29
2027	30
2028	31
2029	32
2019–2024	126
2019–2029	276

CIVIL TAX PENALTIES—EXEMPTING INDIVIDUAL TAX- PAYERS WHOSE TAXABLE INCOME DOES NOT EXCEED THE DOLLAR AMOUNT AT WHICH THE TOP TAX BRACKET BEGINS

(By fiscal year—in millions of dollars)

Year	Amount
Transfers to Freedom from Influence Fund, authorized to be spent:	
2020	37
2021	51
2022	60
2023	68
2024	74

CIVIL TAX PENALTIES—EXEMPTING INDIVIDUAL TAX- PAYERS WHOSE TAXABLE INCOME DOES NOT EXCEED THE DOLLAR AMOUNT AT WHICH THE TOP TAX BRACKET BEGINS—Continued

(By fiscal year—in millions of dollars)

Year	Amount
2025	80
2026	84
2027	88
2028	91
2029	95
2019–2024	290
2019–2029	728
Net revenue change:	
2020	55
2021	76
2022	90
2023	101
2024	111
2025	119
2026	126
2027	131
2028	136
2029	141
2019–2024	443
2019–2029	1,085
Memo: increase (+) or decrease (–) in the deficit if all Fund balances spent immediately:	
2020	–18
2021	–25
2022	–30
2023	–33
2024	–37
2025	–39
2026	–41
2027	–43
2028	–45
2029	–46
2019–2024	–143
2019–2029	–358

TOTALS

(By fiscal year—in millions of dollars)

Year	Amount
Transfers to Freedom from Influence Fund, authorized to be spent:	
2020	144
2021	168
2022	178
2023	188
2024	196
2025	204
2026	209
2027	215
2028	220
2029	226
2019–2024	874
2019–2029	1,948
Net revenue change:	
2020	109
2021	138
2022	153
2023	165
2024	176
2025	185
2026	192
2027	198
2028	204
2029	210
2019–2024	741
2019–2029	1,729
Memo: increase (+) or decrease (–) in the deficit if all Fund balances spent immediately:	
2020	5
2021	0
2022	–5
2023	–7
2024	–10
2025	–11
2026	–12
2027	–13
2028	–14
2029	–14
2019–2024	–17
2019–2029	–83

HONORING LAURA SKAER

HON. CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 2019

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of Laura Skaer, Executive Director of the American Exploration & Mining Association. Laura is retiring this month, after serving as Executive Director of the AEMA for the last 22 years.

Laura's work on behalf of the AEMA has led this organization to become the largest membership-based mining industry trade association in the United States. Laura's career began as a lawyer in Missouri, but eventually took her through various positions in the natural resources industry. Laura has played a vital role in advocating for our natural resources industry, and is well known for her effective work in coordinating the efforts of the public and private sectors.

Laura has also been widely acknowledged for her efforts on behalf of the AEMA. Among her many awards and accolades, Laura has been named President of the Independent Petroleum Association Mountain States, Regional Vice President of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, and a member of Colorado's Minerals, Energy and Geology Policy Advisory Board. Additionally, in 2004, Laura received the U.S. Bureau of Land Management's Sustainable Development Award and has also received special recognition from the U.S. Forest Service, Division of Minerals & Geology Management.

I appreciate Laura's work on behalf of the AEMA and the positive example she provides to the people of Eastern Washington. I wish her the best in this next chapter of her life.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ENSURING FULL PARTICIPATION IN THE CENSUS ACT OF 2019

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 2019

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I introduce the Ensuring Full Participation in the Census Act of 2019, which would prohibit the U.S. Census Bureau from including questions on the decennial census about citizenship, nationality or immigration status.

This bill is essential because the Department of Justice has written to the Bureau that it "reinstate on the 2020 Census questionnaire a question regarding citizenship." From 1970 to 2000, this question was sent to only approximately 16 percent of the population during any decennial census through the so-called "long-form." However, the long-form system was dropped from the census and replaced with the current American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is sent to approximately 3 million people annually on a rotational basis, instead of just with the decennial census, and allows the Bureau to get the necessary information on citizenship, without asking every respondent during the decennial census. Asking questions about citizenship status to every American through the decennial census has not been done in almost 70 years because it would discourage people, largely in minority communities, which are already undercounted in the census, from participating in the census. The ACS was created to make the decennial census simpler for American citizens to complete, thus encouraging a higher and more accurate participant rate, and to preserve privacy. Adding a question back into the decennial census about citizenship would defeat this purpose of the ACS. The representative sampling provided by the