Call No. 655. YEA on Roll Call No. 656, and YEA on Roll Call.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Speaker, I was absent on December 9, 2019, due to a family matter. Had I been present, I would have voted YES on Roll Call H.R. 655, H.R. 4761—the DHS Opioid Detection Resilience Act, and YES on Roll Call No. 656, H.R. 4739—the Synthetic Opioid Exposure Prevention and Training Act.

COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING

HON. LIZ CHENEY
OF WYOMING
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, December 10, 2019
Ms. CHENEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate and celebrate the 150th anniversary of women securing the right to vote in Wyoming. Today marks the 150th anniversary of Wyoming becoming the first in the nation to grant women the right to vote and hold elected office. Nicknamed the Equality State, Wyoming prides itself on being the first state to elect a female governor. Wyoming was the first state to appoint a woman to public office when Esther Hobart Morris—whose statue can be found here in the Capitol's Statuary Hall Collection—was appointed Justice of the Peace in Sweetwater County. Wyoming was invited to join the Union on the condition that women's suffrage was revoked, but in true Wyoming fashion our legislature refused, waiting until 1890 to become the 44th state. I am incredibly proud to call Wyoming home, and continue the tradition of women holding elected office in our state.

Again, Madam Speaker, I want to celebrate the 150th anniversary of Women’s Suffrage in Wyoming, and honor those Wyoming women who paved the way for women across the nation.

INTRODUCTION OF SENIOR GUARDIANSHIP SOCIAL SECURITY PROTECTION ACT

HON. CHARLIE CRIST
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, December 10, 2019
Mr. CRIST. Madam Speaker, state courts usually appoint a guardian for an individual that a judge has determined lacks the capacity to make important decisions regarding their life or property. When state courts appoint guardians, older adults often forfeit some or all of their decision-making powers, including the right to sign contracts, vote, marry or divorce, buy or sell real estate, decide where to live, or make basic decisions about their healthcare.

In recent years, state-based guardianship programs, such as the one in Florida, have been exposed as lacking the necessary controls to prevent seniors from being exploited and defrauded by bad actors preying on these seniors. News reports have detailed shocking cases of people being fleeced in my district, and across the country.

I am committed to putting a stop to this abuse. One step we can take at the federal level today to help combat an aspect of this problem is addressed through this legislation.

Under current law, when a guardian has a ward removed from their care by a court for cause, that information is not necessarily transmitted to the Social Security Administration. In some cases, guardians removed for cause may still be allowed to represent the ward’s interests with the Social Security Administration, and therefore be receiving and administering their federal benefits in perpetuity.

Today, I, along with my distinguished colleagues, the gentlemen from Florida (Mr. SOTO and Mr. BILIRAKIS), are introducing the “Senior Guardianship Social Security Protection Act.” Under this bipartisan bill, state courts would be required to notify the Social Security Administration (SSA) when a guardian has their adult ward removed for cause. SSA would then remove the former guardian as the ward’s representative payee, closing a point of vulnerability for the ward. By directing open lines of communication between state courts and SSA, we can help better protect our seniors from predatory actors.

TAX COMPLEXITY ANALYSIS ON H.R. 3

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, December 10, 2019
Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD the following Tax Complexity Analysis statement on the report to H.R. 3 filed by the House Committee on Ways and Means:

Section 6022(b) of Pub. L. No. 105-266, the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (the “RRA”), requires the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation (in consultation with the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Department) to provide a tax complexity analysis. The complexity analysis is required for all legislation reported by the Senate Committee on Finance, the House Committee on Ways and Means, or any committee of conference if the legislation includes a provision that directly or indirectly amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and has widespread applicability to individuals or small businesses.

Pursuant to clause 3(3)(b) of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation