

treasures of the Midwest, El Museo Latino, on the occasion of its 25th year of operation in Omaha, Nebraska.

El Museo Latino opened its doors in the historic Livestock Exchange Building on May 5, 1993, as the first Latino art and history museum and cultural center in the Midwest. Today, it is one of only 17 Latino museums in the United States.

Since opening, El Museo Latino has been a nonprofit organization with a mission to collect, exhibit, and interpret Latino arts of the Americas. It is committed to strengthening the artistic and creative culture of the greater Omaha area. It accomplishes this by providing direct support to local artists, increasing the visibility of Latino art forms, and fostering an appreciation of art for the benefit of a diverse audience.

El Museo Latino creates and presents exhibitions year-round that feature local, national, and international Latino arts. The exhibits range from pre-Columbian to contemporary arts through both temporary and permanent displays.

Central to El Museo Latino's programming are the educational programs that are created for each of the exhibitions, including bilingual guided visits, lectures, presentations, films, workshops, demonstrations, and classes. The educational programs are designed for children, teens, and adults and focus on the visual and performing arts. The art classes offered throughout the year include traditional art forms and those featured in the museum's active exhibits.

El Museo Latino also highlights special traditional celebrations and community events throughout the year, including Cinco de Mayo, Family Days, Dia del Nino, Hispanic Heritage Month, and many other holiday celebrations. Other special community events include the presentation of films throughout the year as well as summer outdoor free screenings of Latino films.

As the founder and executive director of El Museo Latino, Magdalena Garcia is passionate about the arts. Prior to creating El Museo Latino, she volunteered at a number of museums, including the Joslyn Art Museum, the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston, and the Erie Canal Museum in Syracuse, New York.

After completing her master's of arts degree at Syracuse University, Magdalena returned to Omaha and shared her dream to create a museum for Latino culture in Omaha with the support of community leaders, including activist-educator Jim Ramirez.

Through years of hard work, perseverance, and passion, her dream became a reality. The museum officially opened on May 5, 1993, with the help of many community leaders and volunteers.

Ms. Garcia has received numerous honors and recognitions for her hard work and achievements. Most notably, in 2015, the Mexican Government hon-

ored her lifetime of achievement in the arts with the Ohtli Award.

Over the past 25 years, El Museo Latino has presented more than 150 exhibitions. Without this special treasure, much of the local Hispanic culture and history would be lost.

Thanks to the proven leadership of Ms. Garcia and her board and the many contributions to the community over the past 25 years, we look forward to many more years of Hispanic heritage and Latino culture on display at El Museo Latino.

BREAST CANCER AWARENESS

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my mom and my sister during this Breast Cancer Awareness Month, which will be in October. While my mother survived this terrible disease, my sister lost her battle at the young age of 39.

I also want to recognize the millions of people every year who are affected by cancer.

Breast cancer, along with ovarian, prostate, pancreatic, endometrial, colon, gastric, and melanoma cancers are all hereditary cancers that can be passed down from parents to children through their genes. Thankfully, there is testing that can make a significant and positive impact in identifying hereditary cancers before they emerge.

Last month, I took a genetic test to determine if I have the genetic mutations that could develop into any of these hereditary cancers. While genetic mutations are thought to play a role in 5 to 10 percent of all cancers, the chance of inheriting the cancer-causing mutation is 50 percent if one of the parents has it.

Because my mom and sister had breast cancer, I decided to be tested to see if I have that mutation; because it is not only women who are victims of breast cancer, but men as well. While only 1 in 1,000 men will get breast cancer, it is still not something to ignore.

The genetic markers I was tested for are called BRCA 1 and 2, and the chances of developing cancer if you have one of these genetic mutations skyrocket by as much as 87 percent.

The test was simple. The staff drew my blood and collected information about cancer, my family history, including my grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins on both sides of the family, my mom and dad. That family history also included the types of cancer, treatment given, and the age of diagnosis, or as close as known.

There are many organizations out there that offer information about genetic testing and cancer, including the American Cancer Society, and in my home district the Kamie K. Preston Hereditary Cancer Foundation. In fact, the founder of this organization, Brandi Preston, joined me during this test to offer support and guidance. The foundation not only provides emotional support but financial support for those whose testing may not be covered.

In going public with my test, I hope to encourage others who have a history

of cancers in their family to go get tested. Knowledge and early detection are two of the many tools in the fight against cancer.

THE SCARLETT'S SUNSHINE ON SUDDEN UNEXPECTED DEATH ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to encourage my colleagues to join me on a bipartisan basis as cosponsors of the Scarlett's Sunshine on Sudden Unexpected Death Act. This bill is intended to help us to better understand why infants die between birth and age 4 so that we can take preventive action that is effective.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the unfortunate experience of walking into the home of parents who are grieving, and that grief doesn't just begin when their infant dies but goes on for a lifetime, wondering: Was it my fault? Could I have done something? Am I a bad parent?

They never get the answers.

Do you realize, Mr. Speaker, that currently we have absolutely no national guidelines for death scene investigations to follow when responding to an infant death? This means that different States and different municipalities all over the country collect inconsistent and, often, incomplete data on these unexplained sudden deaths.

If we can't even collect good and consistent data, how can we expect to reverse this trend or even to prevent it?

I am ashamed to say, Mr. Speaker, that the infant mortality rate in the United States is 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births. This is really unacceptable. When you disaggregate these numbers for Native American babies and Black and White babies, we find that Black babies die at a rate three times the national average.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, that really means that over 23,000 infants have died of sudden infant death syndrome. In 2015, about 3,700 infants died suddenly and unexpectedly.

Think about that: 23,000 deaths and parents who spend a lifetime in grief wondering why.

This is a public health crisis when you consider that, in developed countries, we are number 19 for preventing these kinds of deaths.

My bill not only provides resources to invest in the CDC and the Health Resources and Services Administration to train first responders to improve death scene investigations, to do child death reviews, and to promote safe sleep practices, but it also provides educational opportunities for parents as well.

Mr. Speaker, these deaths are preventable, and we need to do everything in our power to give parents the knowledge and tools they need to achieve healthy outcomes and educate them on safe methods for handling their children.

I encourage my colleagues to imagine how many babies' lives we can save by simply investing in the right programs to prevent their deaths. Please join me in cosponsoring this bill and supporting its swift enactment into law.

DAYCARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of working families across the country who are trying to make ends meet.

As a mother, a grandmother, and someone who has employed moms and dads, I know that raising a family is a great joy, but it can also be a great source of anxiety. Children are a blessing, but raising a family introduces serious challenges and costs.

In Missouri, the average annual cost of center-based infant care is estimated to be \$8,632. That is \$719 a month. Infant care in Missouri costs \$634 more per year than in-state tuition at a 4-year public college, and it is unaffordable for so very many families.

According to a study published by the Economic Policy Institute, a daycare center for two children—an infant and, say, a 4-year-old—costs \$17,940. That is 102 percent more than the average rent in Missouri. A typical family in Missouri has to spend a shocking 30 percent of their income on daycare for their two children.

In fact, it is estimated that the cost of childcare for two children exceeds annual median rent payments in every State. Paying for childcare is just plain hard for every working family I have spoken with in the State of Missouri.

In the 1970s, Congress heard America's families loud and clear and created the dependent care flexible spending accounts. These accounts allow parents to contribute pretax dollars to pay for qualified out-of-pocket dependent care expenses.

They are not only for children. These accounts can also be used to pay for adult dependents who use adult daycare, eldercare or similar services.

It is a great program, but it has not kept up with the needs of today's families. Despite rising childcare costs, Congress has not raised the FSA contribution cap since 1986. That is why, this week, I am introducing the Child and Dependent Care Modernization Act.

This bill will modernize the maximum amount a family can contribute to dependent care flexible spending accounts to track with the real costs of dependent care today. It will also index the maximum contribution limit so that the value of an FSA will increase in the future as dependent care costs increase.

Another challenge that many families enrolled in an FSA experience is the "use-it-or-lose-it" rule. If parents don't use the full balance in their FSA

before the year ends, they forfeit their unused money, limiting the ability of parents to save for ongoing costs of care. My bill will allow unused funds to roll over into the next plan year and return a little more freedom and flexibility to America's families.

This bill is part of my legislative work to make the lives of Missouri's families just a little easier. I look forward to introducing this legislation and working with my colleagues to make it law.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 45 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

Dr. Brad Jurkovich, First Bossier, Bossier City, Louisiana, offered the following prayer:

Dear God, we come before You today fully aware that we face tremendous challenges and tremendous opportunities as a nation. Your word says in Proverbs 2:6, "For the Lord gives wisdom; from his mouth come knowledge and understanding."

As we prepare to debate, discuss, and discern the right solutions and strategies for this great Nation, we ask You, God, to give us Your wisdom, Your knowledge, and Your understanding.

I pray for every leader here today that they know the power and presence of God is real and that there are millions of Americans praying for them to be men and women of courage, character, and conviction.

I pray the decisions that come from this place be those that honor You, Lord, and bless the people of this land. Help us, O God, to be a nation that stands strong for freedom for our generation and the generations to come.

In Jesus' name I pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ROUZER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. ROUZER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

WELCOMING DR. BRAD JURKOVICH

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to introduce my pastor and friend, Dr. Brad Jurkovich, as our guest chaplain. He has led us in prayer this morning, and we are so grateful to have him.

Pastor Brad is the senior pastor of the First Baptist Church of Bossier City, Louisiana. First Bossier is a multigenerational church dedicated to reaching families throughout north Louisiana, America, and the world. Our motto is: Every person, every family, experiencing Christ in every way.

Pastor Brad received his bachelor of arts in biblical studies and his master of divinity from Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary in Wake Forest, North Carolina. He received his doctor of ministry degree from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth, Texas. He and his lovely wife, Stephanie, have four awesome children: Cassidy, Carter, Caroline, and Catherine.

Pastor Brad is a gifted speaker and a leader with a true servant's heart who loves Jesus and seeks to share the message of salvation with everyone he meets. He is a man committed to reaching this generation with the hope of Christ.

It is an honor to have him here today to ask God's blessings over us, our work, and our Nation at this historic time.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to help me in welcoming my friend and pastor, Dr. Brad Jurkovich.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALBERG). The Chair will entertain up