

After trauma or a life-threatening event, it is common to have reactions such as upsetting memories, increased jumpiness, or trouble sleeping.

PTSD was not always properly understood by the medical professional and society, but today there are great organizations and resources that can help both individuals and professionals discover ways to identify and manage PTSD symptoms and explore effective treatments.

PTSD is especially prevalent for those who have served in the military, affecting nearly 30 percent of Vietnam veterans and up to 20 percent of veterans who served during the global war on terror. A nonservicemember may be exposed to a single traumatic event that can also cause PTSD.

Madam Speaker, as a former rehabilitation therapist, I have seen the incredible strides that people with injuries can make with access to appropriate rehabilitation. I applaud all the organizations that raise awareness about this important issue during the month of June. There is help and support for those who have PTSD.

HONORING EDWIN R. JONES, JR.

(Mr. VAN DREW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, recently, the Collings Lakes Fire Department held a parade celebrating 55 years of service and dedicated a new fire truck in honor of the late deputy chief, Edwin R. Jones, Jr.

Ed took on many roles throughout his life, most of them involving him giving of himself and of his time without expecting anything but to see someone smile.

Ed began his career as a volunteer firefighter, and when he moved to Collings Lakes in Atlantic County, he joined the fire department to serve as an engineer. Throughout his 40-year career with the fire department, Ed served in many roles, including treasurer, vice president, fire commissioner, and he was serving as the deputy chief when he passed away in 2017.

Ed is remembered. He is remembered by his family, his coworkers, and his friends for being a selfless, caring presence in our community, and his loss is felt by many.

Ed was a true American hero.

PROTECTING AMERICANS WITH PREEXISTING CONDITIONS

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

Mr. SPANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my disappointment in the missed opportunity this House had this week to protect individuals with preexisting conditions.

Since the Democrats took the majority in January, they have stoked fear

with the American public that the administration will remove these protections; however, maintaining the current coverage requirements for those with preexisting conditions is an issue that Republicans and Democrats in this body agree on. That is why I co-sponsored Congressman RODNEY DAVIS' amendment to H.R. 2740 that would have prohibited any funds at the Department of Health and Human Services from being used to weaken the existing safeguards.

However, every single Democrat on the Rules Committee voted to prevent this amendment from even being debated by the full House. Instead, they would rather continue to politicize the issue and stoke fear that these critical protections are in imminent danger of being taken away.

I urge this body to stop sowing discord on issues we agree on and to work towards bipartisan solutions that benefit the people we serve.

RECOGNIZING WAYNE METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

(Ms. TLAIB asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, it is a great honor to recognize Wayne Metropolitan Community Action Agency's After-School 21st Century Learning Centers program participants. The young people who have participated in this program have shown initiative and growth.

Wayne Metropolitan Community Action Agency has been a resource for the people of Wayne County. Their wrap-around programming demonstrates an understanding that investing in our children is investing in a better future and better quality of life for all the residents in the 13th Congressional District. The young people who have participated in this program have shown determination to achieve their highest potential.

It is an honor to recognize our young people in this program and, hopefully, be able to show that they can be an investment for the future, and I acknowledge their outstanding accomplishment.

HONORING KENNETH DWYER

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth Dwyer for nearly 20 years of exceptional service to our country.

Lieutenant Colonel Dwyer started his career in the military as a Special Forces officer, where he was deployed to Afghanistan on three separate operations.

In 2006, during his third deployment, he was critically injured by a grenade,

losing both his left hand and his left eye. This incident only fueled his desire to fight for his Nation.

Through his ongoing perseverance, he rose through the ranks to become commander of Hunter Army Airfield in the First Congressional District of Georgia. With Lieutenant Colonel Dwyer as head of Hunter Army Airfield, the installation won the Army Community of Excellence Award for 2019, which recognizes bases for troop morale, soldier readiness, innovation, community involvement, and more.

Lieutenant Colonel Dwyer passed the baton to Lieutenant Colonel Escobar to command Hunter Army Airfield on June 13.

Thank you, Lieutenant Colonel Dwyer for all of your hard work at Hunter and for making this an installation that everyone in the First Congressional District of Georgia can be proud of.

JUSTICE FOR JOSUE FLORES

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, for a very long time, the entire community, including his neighborhood, the Near Northside, mourned the loss of a wonderful little boy by the name of Josue Flores.

We mourn with his family members and his neighborhood. What a loving neighborhood.

We stood by the tree in the area in which he was murdered, stabbed many times. There were investigations and arrests, and then there were no arrests, and the community still mourned.

I want to applaud the Near Northside for continuing to remember Josue Flores, as well the Safe Work Coalition, ensuring that no child would ever walk home to be victimized in that neighborhood again.

Many law enforcement officers and civil rights groups and others work together, civic neighborhood groups—the Near Northside Super Neighborhood—but now there is finally an arrest. We hope that justice is rendered for that family and justice is rendered for this whole act that we hope never happens again.

We mourn him. We want it to be fair and just. But we want Josue Flores to rest in peace and want this proceeding to move forward so that this family can have peace and this neighborhood can be assured that their children can be safe again.

I will work with them continuously, as we did, to ensure that law enforcement is there for them and the community is there for them.

HONORING STEVEN F. HILLIAS

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Madam Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise

today to recognize the life and memory of a law enforcement professional who served the people of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, for over two decades. Steven F. Hillias, chief of police to the Perkasio Borough Police Department, passed away on Sunday at the age of 49.

Born in Allentown, Chief Hillias was a graduate of Allentown Central Catholic High School and went on to receive a degree in management from Penn State. Chief Hillias later attended the FBI National Academy and received a master's degree in criminal justice from DeSales University.

Chief Hillias joined the Perkasio Borough Police Department in 1997 and was elevated to chief of police in 2014. Well-respected in the law enforcement community, Chief Hillias was a member of the Police Chiefs Association of Bucks County and the Fraternal Order of Police.

Chief Hillias was known as an approachable, community-oriented chief who cared deeply about the Perkasio community. He worked tirelessly and with empathy to combat the opioid epidemic and advocated for young offenders in diversionary programs. He was a man admired for his fairness and his compassion.

Madam Speaker, I send my deepest condolences to Chief Hillias' wife, Tracy, and his children, Michael and Lauren. We thank them for sharing him with our community.

May Chief Hillias enjoy his eternal reward for a life he spent serving others.

CONGRATULATING PROSPER HIGH SCHOOL MEN'S LACROSSE TEAM

(Mr. TAYLOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, today I rise to congratulate the Prosper High School men's lacrosse team for bringing home their first State championship title by defeating the Smithson Valley Rangers 11-5.

The team proved their ability to stay composed while overcoming obstacles under pressure. Winning is not just about talent, skill, or the type of cleats you wear. Winning is about character, on and off the field, alongside hard work and dedication to one's team. The Prosper Eagles showed their commitment to these values from the very beginning.

I know I speak on behalf of the entire community when I say the city of Prosper is beaming with pride.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Prosper High School men's lacrosse team on their successful season.

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CELEBRATING JUNETEENTH

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I rise to join my friends and colleagues in celebrating Juneteenth.

Madam Speaker, 154 years ago, on June 19, 1865, Texas became the final State in the U.S. to officially abolish slavery. This was a pivotal day in American history, one that represents both the checkered past of our Nation as well as the rising above it.

September 1862, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, and it took effect on January 1, 1863, throughout all the formerly Confederate States.

Madam Speaker, 2 years later, Texas was the last stop on the road to the abolition of slavery in America on June 19, known as Juneteenth.

On a day like Juneteenth, we encourage everyone to come together and celebrate this occasion and recognize not what makes us different from one other, but what we all have in common, all that we share: the love of freedom and individual rights that we are one people.

There is still more to be done, but a lot of progress has been made the last 150 years, and we will continue to make that together as a society.

SEVEN FACTORS IMPEDING IMPEACHMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise. It is a preeminent privilege to stand here and address this august body—to address those who are within the sound of my voice would probably be more appropriate—and those who are onlookers by way of various means of telecommunications. It is an honor and a privilege to do so, and I am grateful to the leadership of this House for extending and allowing the privilege. I believe that it is one of the great honors of being a Congressman, to be able to stand and address the Nation, if you will.

So tonight, as a Member of this body, it is my honor to speak on a topic very near and dear to my heart and the hearts of a good many Americans. I would like to talk about some of the current factors that are impeding impeachment.

I have mnemonic notes that I will refer to from time to time so as to address seven different topics that are factors currently impeding impeachment.

The first that I shall address is the belief by many that not enough bipartisanship exists as it relates to impeachment, not enough persons from both sides of the aisle, and, more specifically, not enough persons who are representative of the Republican Party.

There is this belief that impeachment must be an effort that is bipar-

tisan, and it must be to some significant amount of bipartisanship. That amount has not been announced, so it is hard to say what the significant amount of bipartisanship is that is being sought.

But I think that at this point, so as to address the question of bipartisanship, which I believe in, would hope for—I think that bipartisanship is a wonderful thing. But to address it, I believe we will have to go to Federalist 65.

For those who are interested, the Federalist Papers consists of some 85 articles that were published between 1787 and 1788, published by the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, John Jay. He was also assisted by the first Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton. And, of course, the third part of this group of persons was Madison, the fourth President of the United States.

These persons, the three of them, the trio, were to, if you will, present reasons to the country why the Constitution should be ratified; and in presenting reasons for ratification, they published Federalist 65.

Federalist 65 explains what impeachment is all about. It does a little bit more than just explains what it is about. It explains what one might expect, what we might expect if impeachment is sought.

And I must say, at this point, that these three Framers of the Constitution were prophetic, absolutely persons who could see into the future, one might think, because they prognosticated what we are having to concern ourselves with currently in terms of what will happen among the people and in society should we move toward impeachment.

Prophetic—they had their flaws; they were not perfect; but on this issue, they seemed to have been prophetic, because they prognosticated that at a time such as this, there would be division, that you would have parties separating in their own corners, if you will, that the people among us in society, that they would have very hard opinions; that people would sometimes base their opinions upon the circumstances, and others, just based upon the knowledge that they might have of the person who is being impeached.

They prognosticated that this would not be a time of great unity, that it is more likely to be a time of division. And they knew, however, that the Constitution could survive this.

The Constitution survived the impeachment of Andrew Johnson in 1868. It was rancorous; there was a lot of divisiveness; but the Constitution survived. The Constitution is capable of surviving it, and the people, more importantly, are capable of surviving. And society is capable of surviving, which means the country can survive impeachment.

But it is there for a reason. It is there because there is a belief that, from time to time, you may have one