

student loans in exchange for a two-year commitment at an NHSC-approved site, within two years of completing their residency. Accepted participants may serve as primary care medical, dental, or mental/behavioral health clinicians.

NHSCLRP provides critical relief to physicians who have completed pediatrics or psychiatry residency training programs; however, pediatric subspecialists, such as child and adolescent psychiatrists, are effectively barred from participating due to the extra training these physicians are required to take after completing their residency. This extra training, which often results in increased student debt, typically consists of a fellowship that takes place in the two-year window of eligibility for NHSCLRP. The creation of NHSCLRP preceded the expansion of many pediatric subspecialties, not taking into account the extra years of training required for these physicians.

The Ensuring Children's Access to Specialty Care Act would correct this loophole and allow pediatric subspecialists practicing in underserved areas to benefit from the NHSCLRP. By so doing, this bill would increase access to specialty care for children and improve mental health parity for children.

Providers across the spectrum of care support this bipartisan legislation including: the American Association of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Arthritis Foundation, Children's Hospital Association, March of Dimes, and the National Alliance on Mental Illness. I look forward to working with these and other stakeholders as well as Senator BLUNT and our colleagues to pass the Ensuring Children's Access to Specialty Care Act in order to help ensure children have greater access to the health care they need.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S. 1693. A bill to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program; considered and passed.

S. 1693

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Flood Insurance Program Extension Act of 2019".

#### SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM.

(a) FINANCING.—Section 1309(a) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4016(a)) is amended by striking "May 31, 2019" and inserting "June 14, 2019".

(b) PROGRAM EXPIRATION.—Section 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4026) is amended by striking "May 31, 2019" and inserting "June 14, 2019".

(c) RETROACTIVE EFFECTIVE DATE.—If this Act is enacted after May 31, 2019, the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall take effect as if enacted on May 31, 2019.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 219—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK, THE FIRST WOMAN OF COLOR TO SERVE IN CONGRESS

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. KAINES) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 219

Whereas Patsy Takemoto Mink was born in Paia, Hawaii, to Japanese-American parents, Suematsu and Mitama Tateyama Takemoto;

Whereas Patsy Takemoto Mink overcame gender discrimination to become the first Japanese-American woman to practice law in Hawaii;

Whereas Patsy Takemoto Mink devoted her life to public service;

Whereas Patsy Takemoto Mink served in—  
(1) the Hawaii territorial House from 1956 to 1958;

(2) the Hawaii territorial Senate from 1958 to 1959;

(3) the Hawaii State Senate from 1962 to 1964; and

(4) the Honolulu City Council from 1983 to 1987;

Whereas Representative Mink became the first Asian-American woman and the first woman of color to be elected to Congress in 1964;

Whereas Representative Mink served 12 terms as a Member of Congress;

Whereas Representative Mink fought throughout her life for fundamental rights and equity for women, children, Asian Americans, and other minority and disenfranchised groups;

Whereas Representative Mink—

(1) introduced the first childcare bill; and  
(2) co-authored and championed the landmark title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) to promote equal access and equal treatment for women and girls in educational settings;

Whereas Representative Mink maintained a national focus on issues affecting Asian Pacific Americans, notably educating people of the United States about the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II;

Whereas Representative Mink was a committed advocate for many progressive causes, including—

(1) ending gender and racial discrimination;  
(2) promoting social and economic justice;  
(3) improving access to high-quality education and affordable child care;  
(4) protecting civil liberties; and  
(5) ensuring government accountability;

Whereas Representative Mink was the first Democratic woman to deliver a State of the Union response in 1970;

Whereas Representative Mink was a co-founder and chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus;

Whereas Representative Mink served as the Secretary of the House Democratic Caucus;

Whereas Representative Mink served as the co-chair of the Democratic Women's Caucus;

Whereas, in 1977, President Jimmy Carter nominated Patsy Takemoto Mink to serve as Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs;

Whereas, in 2003, Patsy Takemoto Mink was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame;

Whereas, on November 24, 2014, Patsy Takemoto Mink was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor of the United States;

Whereas November 3, 2019, marks the 55th anniversary of the election of Representative Mink to the House of Representatives; and

Whereas Patsy Takemoto Mink was a trailblazer who not only pioneered the way for women and minorities, but also embodied the true definition of leadership as a "national legislator"; Now, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges the 55th anniversary of the election to the House of Representatives of Patsy Takemoto Mink, the first woman of color in Congress;

(2) pays tribute to the service and dedicated work of Representative Mink—

(A) to improve the lives of women and minorities;

(B) to advance justice and equality; and

(C) to promote the rights of all individuals in the United States, particularly in education, the workforce, and democratic processes; and

(3) recognizes the extraordinary work and legacy of Representative Mink, which has inspired and empowered many to devote their lives to public service.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I rise today, during Asian Pacific American Heritage month, in remembrance of Representative Patsy Takemoto Mink. Representative Mink was elected 55 years ago to represent Hawaii's second congressional district. In 2006, I had the privilege of filling the seat that my friend, Representative Mink, honorably held for 24 years.

Patsy Mink was a trailblazer, whose career embodied a series of firsts. She was the first woman of color, and first Asian American woman elected to Congress in 1964. She became the first Asian American woman to practice law in Hawaii and the first Asian American woman elected to the Hawaii territorial legislature. No matter how many times she was excluded from traditionally male spheres, Representative Mink persevered and took risks. She overcame gender and racial discrimination and pursued a career during which she fought the injustice that she had endured. She devoted nearly 50 years of her life to be a champion for those who had no one to stand up and speak for them.

Representative Mink maintained a national focus on issues facing the Asian Pacific American community. Twenty-five years ago, she helped found the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus. She also worked with members of Hawaii's congressional delegation to educate Americans about the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

Representative Mink fought throughout her life for the principles of equity, fairness, and integrity. She was a leader on women's rights, social and economic justice, health care, child care,

and education. She introduced the first childcare bill in the House. Patsy's name is forever linked with the passage of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which she coauthored and fought for relentlessly. This act is now named the Patsy T. Mink and Louise M. Slaughter Gender Equity in Education Act. Title IX provides women and girls equal access to higher education and protection from sexual harassment, and prohibits gender discrimination in all educational activities, notably in athletics. Representative Mink often said, "It is easy enough to vote right and be consistently with the majority. But it is more often more important to be ahead of the majority." I know our country can remain forward-thinking by ensuring that young women and minorities are given equal opportunity.

Representative Mink was one of only eleven women to serve in the House of Representatives in 1964, and she became one of the longest-serving women in Congress. She shattered the glass ceiling during a time when women were not seen as leaders, especially not in Congress. Representative Mink continues to be an inspiration to many, and her legacy lives on in schools, universities, and here, in Congress. Last year, a record number of women ran for public office and were elected. With 102 women elected to serve in the House of Representatives and 25 women in the Senate, the 116th Congress is the most diverse yet. Patsy would have been delighted.

In 2007, upon my election to the U.S. House, I was proud to cast my first vote in support of NANCY PELOSI for speaker and did so in memory of Patsy Mink. Earlier, Speaker PELOSI told me that Representative Mink was the first person to tell her that "one day, you're going to be speaker." Patsy would have loved to have been there to see her words come true for her friend, NANCY.

The last time I saw Patsy was when both of us were in the Kailua 4th of July parade in 2002. She asked me to have lunch with her. I have a picture of us from that day and it is a poignant reminder of my friend Patsy and her attitude of never giving up and persevering because our work is not done. She is a continuing inspiration to me. I yield the floor.

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**SENATE RESOLUTION 220—DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF JUNE 2019 AS "NATIONAL POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS AWARENESS MONTH" AND JUNE 27, 2019, AS "NATIONAL POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS AWARENESS DAY"**

Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. COONS, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BENNET, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. TESTER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mrs.

SHAHEEN, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. REED, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

**S. RES. 220**

Whereas the brave men and women of the Armed Forces, who proudly serve the United States, risk their lives to protect the freedom of the people of the United States and deserve the investment of every possible resource to ensure their lasting physical, mental, and emotional well-being;

Whereas more than 2,770,000 members of the Armed Forces have deployed overseas since the events of September 11, 2001, and have served in places such as Afghanistan and Iraq;

Whereas the current generation of men and women in the Armed Forces has sustained a high rate of operational deployments, with many members of the Armed Forces serving overseas multiple times, placing those members at high risk of experiencing combat stress;

Whereas, when left untreated, exposure to traumatic combat stress can lead to post-traumatic stress, sometimes referred to as post-traumatic stress disorder (in this preamble referred to as "PTSD") or post-traumatic stress injury;

Whereas men and women of the Armed Forces and veterans who served before September 11, 2001, remain at risk for post-traumatic stress;

Whereas the Secretary of Veterans Affairs reports that approximately—

(1) 11 to 20 percent of veterans who served in Operation Iraqi Freedom or Operation Enduring Freedom have PTSD in a given year;

(2) 12 percent of veterans who served in the Persian Gulf War have PTSD in a given year; and

(3) 30 percent of veterans who served in the Vietnam era have had PTSD in their lifetimes;

Whereas many combat stress injuries remain unreported, undiagnosed, and untreated due to a lack of awareness about post-traumatic stress and the persistent stigma associated with mental health conditions;

Whereas exposure to trauma during service in the Armed Forces can lead to post-traumatic stress;

Whereas post-traumatic stress significantly increases the risk of anxiety, depression, suicide, homelessness, and drug- and alcohol-related disorders and deaths, especially if left untreated;

Whereas public perceptions of post-traumatic stress or other mental health disorders create unique challenges for veterans seeking employment;

Whereas the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and veterans service organizations, as well as the larger medical community, both private and public, have made significant advances in the identification, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of post-traumatic stress and the symptoms of post-traumatic stress, but many challenges remain;

Whereas increased understanding of post-traumatic stress can help eliminate the stigma attached to this mental health issue;

Whereas additional efforts are needed to find further ways to eliminate the stigma associated with post-traumatic stress, including—

(1) an examination of how post-traumatic stress is discussed in the United States; and

(2) a recognition that post-traumatic stress is a common injury that is treatable;

Whereas post-traumatic stress can result from any number of stressors other than combat, including rape, sexual assault, battery, torture, confinement, child abuse, car accidents, train wrecks, plane crashes, bombings, or natural disasters, and affects approximately 8,000,000 adults in the United States annually;

Whereas the diagnosis now known as PTSD was first defined by the American Psychiatric Association in 1980 to commonly and more accurately understand and treat veterans who had endured severe traumatic combat stress;

Whereas the word "disorder" perpetuates the stigma associated with combat stress; and

Whereas the designation of a National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Month and a National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Day will raise public awareness about issues related to post-traumatic stress, reduce the associated stigma, and help ensure that those individuals suffering from the invisible wounds of war receive proper treatment: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 2019 as "National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Month" and June 27, 2019, as "National Post-Traumatic Stress Awareness Day";

(2) supports the efforts of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense, as well as the entire medical community, to educate members of the Armed Forces, veterans, the families of members of the Armed Forces and veterans, and the public about the causes, symptoms, and treatment of post-traumatic stress;

(3) supports efforts by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense to foster cultural change around the issue of post-traumatic stress, understanding that personal interactions can save lives and advance treatment;

(4) welcomes the efforts of the National Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder of the Department of Veterans Affairs and local Vet Centers (as defined in section 1712A(h) of title 38, United States Code) to provide assistance to veterans who are suffering from the effects of post-traumatic stress;

(5) encourages officers of the Armed Forces to support appropriate treatment of men and women of the Armed Forces who suffer from post-traumatic stress;

(6) recognizes the impact of post-traumatic stress on the spouses and families of members of the Armed Forces and veterans; and

(7) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense.

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**SENATE RESOLUTION 221—RECOGNIZING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TIANANMEN SQUARE MASSACRE AND CONDEMNING THE INTENSIFYING REPRESSION AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE USE OF SURVEILLANCE BY CHINESE AUTHORITIES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. TOOMEY, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations: