

I am proud to support this initiative as a member of the congressional bipartisan Opioid Task Force, as a member of the Mental Health Caucus, and also as a proud member of the Law Enforcement Caucus, because as a sheriff, I have seen firsthand and know the success a bill like this can accomplish.

This bill is going to save lives, it is going to save money, and it is going to reduce crime. With a renewed focus on those people in greatest need, we can work together to ensure that pattern of recidivism can become a problem in the past rather than one that will be shouldered by future generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this bill, which, again, Mr. Speaker, is going to save lives, save dollars, and reduce recidivism.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, in closing, once again, I would like to urge my colleagues to support S. 3312, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, the Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Act of 2020 represents a significant step toward ensuring that incarcerated people receive appropriate mental health and substance abuse care while in a correctional facility and that those services are available upon their reentry into the community.

I am encouraged by the bipartisan and bicameral support for this bill. I, again, thank Representative TRONE, as well as Senators CORNYN and BLUMENTHAL and my colleague from the Judiciary Committee, Representative RESCHENTHALER.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill today, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Judiciary, Committee, I rise in strong support of S. 3312, the "Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Act," bipartisan legislation that ensures people experiencing a mental health crisis receive appropriate care while in a correctional facility.

Specifically, the Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Act would authorize \$10 million in grants to communities to create collaborative programs involving justice agencies and community-based behavioral health providers, including Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHCs).

Mr. Speaker, this legislation addresses the challenges faced by many person during their period of incarceration and as they seek to reenter the community.

This includes access to proper medication and additional training for law enforcement officers so they can address the needs of our most vulnerable individuals.

The bill also calls for a warm handoff between law enforcement and community mental health clinics upon re-entry into the community to ensure the best possible start.

It would also create a national technical assistance center to serve communities around the country.

Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Act grants would support community-level crisis response programs, including collaboratively designed crisis response services and technical support programs that promote medication adherence and continuity of care.

This grant funding will also support targeted training programs related to medication adherence and continuity of care; including the purchase and use of long-acting antipsychotic medications to support adherence.

Importantly, the infusion of funding will strengthen local agency and provider capacity to reduce suicides during incarceration.

Finally, the legislation establishes a national technical assistance center to support justice and mental health agencies, community behavioral health providers, CCBHCs, and other stakeholders in developing training and treatment approaches for justice-involved persons with mental illness, as well as payment strategies that promote best-practices with respect to care for this vulnerable group of persons.

This legislation is strongly supported by and has earned the endorsement of The National Council, which is another reason why I strongly support this bipartisan, common-sense criminal justice reform and urge all Members to join me in voting to pass S. 3312, the Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3312.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO CORRECT THE ENROLLMENT OF S. 3312

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 52) to correct the enrollment of S. 3312, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 52

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the enrollment of S. 3312, an Act to establish a crisis stabilization and community reentry grant program, and for other purposes, the Secretary of the Senate shall—

(1) in section 3051(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2 of the Act, strike “, for use by State and local correctional facilities,” and insert “, Indian Tribes, units of local government, and community-based nonprofit organizations”;

(2) in section 3051(b)(1)(B) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2 of the Act, strike “offenders” and insert “individuals”;

(3) in the section heading for section 3052 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2 of the Act, strike “STATE”;

(4) in section 3052(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2 of the Act, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), strike “, or such agency as the chief executive may designate,” and insert “, Indian Tribe, unit of local government, or community-based nonprofit organization”;

(5) in section 3052(a)(3) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2 of the Act, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), after “State” insert “, Tribal, or local”;

(6) in section 3052(b)(1) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2 of the Act—

(A) after “State” insert “, Indian Tribe, unit of local government, or community-based nonprofit organization”;

(B) after “facility” insert “and adopt policies that focus on programming, strategies, and educational components for reducing recidivism and probation violations”;

(7) in the section heading for section 3053 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2 of the Act, strike “STATE”;

(8) in section 3054 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2 of the Act, after “State” insert “, Indian Tribe, unit of local government, or community-based nonprofit organization”.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MS. BASS

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike all that follows after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That in the enrollment of S. 3312, an Act to establish a crisis stabilization and community reentry grant program, and for other purposes, the Secretary of the Senate shall—

(1) in section 3051(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2 of the Act, strike “, for use by State and local correctional facilities,” and insert “, Indian Tribes, units of local government, and community-based nonprofit organizations”;

(2) in section 3051(b)(1)(B) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2 of the Act, strike “offenders” and insert “individuals”;

(3) in the section heading for section 3052 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2 of the Act, strike “STATE”;

(4) in section 3052(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2 of the Act, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), strike “, or such agency as the chief executive may designate,” and insert “, Indian Tribe, unit of local government, or community-based nonprofit organization”;

(5) in section 3052(a)(3) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2 of the Act, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), after “State” insert “, Tribal, or local”;

(6) in section 3052(b)(1) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2 of the Act—

(A) after “State” insert “, Indian Tribe, unit of local government, or community-based nonprofit organization”;

(B) after “facility” insert “and adopt policies that focus on programming, strategies, and educational components for reducing recidivism and probation violations”;

(7) in the section heading for section 3053 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and

Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2 of the Act, strike “STATE”;

(8) in section 3054 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2 of the Act, after “State” insert “, Indian Tribe, unit of local government, or community-based nonprofit organization”; and

(9) amend section 3055 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as added by section 2 of the Act, to read as follows:

“SEC. 3055. AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDING.

“Subject to the availability of appropriations, for purposes of carrying out this part, the Attorney General is authorized to award not more than \$10,000,000 of funds appropriated to the Department of Justice for these purposes for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025.”.

Ms. BASS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MISSING PERSONS AND UNIDENTIFIED REMAINS ACT OF 2019

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2174) to expand the grants authorized under Jennifer’s Law and Kristen’s Act to include processing of unidentified remains, resolving missing persons cases, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2174

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 “Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. USE OF GRANT FUNDS.

(a) JENNIFER’S LAW.—Jennifer’s Law (34 U.S.C. 40501 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by striking section 202 (34 U.S.C. 40501) and inserting the following:

“SEC. 202. PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(1) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Attorney General may award grants to eligible entities described in paragraph (2) to enable the eligible entities to improve the transportation, processing, identification, and reporting of missing persons and unidentified remains, including migrants.

“(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—Eligible entities described in this paragraph are the following:

“(A) States and units of local government.

“(B) Accredited, publicly funded, Combined DNA Index System (commonly known as ‘CODIS’) forensic laboratories, which demonstrate the grant funds will be used for DNA typing and uploading biological family DNA reference samples, including samples from foreign nationals, into CODIS, subject to the protocols for inclusion of such forensic DNA profiles into CODIS, and the privacy protections required under section 203(c).

“(C) Medical examiners offices.

“(D) Accredited, publicly funded toxicology laboratories.

“(E) Accredited, publicly funded crime laboratories.

“(F) Publicly funded university forensic anthropology laboratories.

“(G) Nonprofit organizations that have working collaborative agreements with State and county forensic offices, including medical examiners, coroners, and justices of the peace, for entry of data into CODIS or the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (commonly known as ‘NamUs’), or both.”;

(2) in section 203 (34 U.S.C. 40502)—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “a State” and inserting “an entity described in section 202”;

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “State” and inserting “applicant”;

(ii) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) report to the National Crime Information Center and, when possible, to law enforcement authorities throughout the applicant’s jurisdiction regarding every deceased unidentified person, regardless of age, found in the applicant’s jurisdiction;”;

(iii) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the end;

(iv) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(v) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) collect and report information to the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) regarding missing persons and unidentified remains.”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) PRIVACY PROTECTIONS FOR BIOLOGICAL FAMILY REFERENCE SAMPLES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Any suspected biological family DNA reference samples received from citizens of the United States or foreign nationals and uploaded into the Combined DNA Index System (commonly referred to as ‘CODIS’) by an accredited, publicly funded CODIS forensic laboratory awarded a grant under this section may be used only for identifying missing persons and unidentified remains.

“(2) LIMITATION ON USE.—Any biological family DNA reference samples from citizens of the United States or foreign nationals entered into CODIS for purposes of identifying missing persons and unidentified remains may not be disclosed to a Federal or State law enforcement agency for law enforcement purposes.”; and

(3) by striking section 204 (34 U.S.C. 40503) and inserting the following:

“SEC. 205. USE OF FUNDS.

“An applicant receiving a grant award under this title may use such funds to—

“(1) pay for the costs incurred during or after fiscal year 2017 for the transportation, processing, identification, and reporting of missing persons and unidentified remains, including migrants;

“(2) establish and expand programs developed to improve the reporting of unidentified persons in accordance with the assurances provided in the application submitted pursuant to section 203(b);

“(3) hire and maintain additional DNA case analysts and technicians, fingerprint examiners, forensic odontologists, and forensic anthropologists, needed to support such identification programs; and

“(4) procure and maintain state of the art multi-modal, multi-purpose forensic and DNA-typing and analytical equipment.”.

(b) KRISTEN’S ACT.—Section 102 of Kristen’s Act (34 U.S.C. 40504 note) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 102. AUTHORIZATION OF FUNDING.

“To the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts, the Attorney General is authorized to use funds appropriated for the operationalization, maintenance, and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) for the purpose of carrying out this Act”.

SEC. 3. RESCUE BEACONS.

Section 411(o) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 211(o)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) RESCUE BEACONS.—Beginning in fiscal year 2019, in carrying out subsection (c)(8), the Commissioner shall purchase, deploy, and maintain not more than 170 self-powering, 9–1–1 cellular relay rescue beacons along the southern border of the United States at locations determined appropriate by the Commissioner to mitigate migrant deaths.”.

SEC. 4. REPORTING ON NATIONAL MISSING AND UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS SYSTEM (NAMUS) PROGRAM.

Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this act, and every year thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit a report to the appropriate committees of Congress regarding—

(1) the number of unidentified person cases processed;

(2) CODIS associations and identifications;

(3) the number of anthropology cases processed;

(4) the number of suspected border crossing cases and associations made;

(5) the number of trials supported with expert testimony;

(6) the number of students trained and professions of those students; and

(7) the turnaround time and backlog.

SEC. 5. OTHER REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) UNIDENTIFIED REMAINS.—

(1) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit a report to the appropriate committees of Congress regarding all unidentified remains discovered, during the reporting period, on or near the border between the United States and Mexico, including—

(A) for each deceased person—

(i) the cause and manner of death, if known;

(ii) the sex, age (at time of death), and country of origin (if such information is determinable); and

(iii) the location of each unidentified remain;

(B) the total number of deceased people whose unidentified remains were discovered by U.S. Customs and Border Protection during the reporting period;

(C) to the extent such information is available to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the total number of deceased people whose unidentified remains were discovered by Federal, State, local or Tribal law enforcement officers, military personnel, or medical examiners offices;

(D) the efforts of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to engage with nongovernmental organizations, institutions of higher education, medical examiners and coroners, and law enforcement agencies—

(i) to identify and map the locations at which migrant deaths occur; and

(ii) to count the number of deaths that occur at such locations; and

(E) a detailed description of U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s Missing Migrant Program, including how the program helps mitigate migrant deaths while maintaining border security.