

Organizations like the Upper Peninsula Down Syndrome Association in northern Michigan help to raise awareness of this condition. Through hosting events like the Buddy Walk, these organizations help to educate the general public and raise funds for programs that benefit those living with Down syndrome.

In my own life, my family and I are blessed to have my youngest grandson, Archie, in our lives. We want Archie to have the ability and the freedom to be the best Archie that he can be.

While we have made tremendous strides in helping those with Down syndrome, it is my hope that we continue to improve the quality of life and the opportunity for kids like Archie.

MEDIA SILENT ON LACK OF GLOBAL WARMING

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the media were quick to cover a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration study last year where scientists altered global surface temperature data to try and refute the two-decade halt in global warming. The LA Times, The New York Times, and USA Today all headlined NOAA's announcement that there was not a halt in global warming.

However, a new peer-reviewed study, published in the journal Nature, confirms the halt in global warming. According to one of the study's lead authors, it "essentially refutes" NOAA's study. But the many well-respected scientists and their findings were ignored by much of the national media, including those that had previously reported there never was a halt in global warming.

Americans deserve all the facts that surround climate change, not just those that fit the view the liberal national media wants to promote.

RED TIE CHALLENGE FOR BLEEDING DISORDERS AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to take the National Hemophilia Foundation's Bleeding Disorders Awareness Month Red Tie Challenge, in recognition of more than 3 million Americans who suffer with debilitating bleeding disorders like hemophilia or Von Willebrand disease, which prevent blood from clotting naturally.

It is currently estimated that more than 400,000 people worldwide suffer from hemophilia alone, and 75 percent of them either lack adequate treatment or have no access to treatment.

Also, Von Willebrand disease occurs genetically and is believed to be the

most common bleeding disorder. It is estimated to affect 1 percent of the United States population.

If these problems are not treated effectively, these problems can result in extended bleeding after injuries, surgery, or trauma, and can be fatal for those suffering with them.

This March is the first Bleeding Disorders Awareness Month, which further underscores the need for legislation like the 21st Century Cures package, which will spur greater medical research and innovation when it becomes law.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my fellow colleagues to also take the Red Tie Challenge so these millions of Americans suffering with bleeding disorders will be helped.

□ 1415

REMEMBERING ELIZABETH GARRETT, CORNELL UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT

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

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of a great lady from our district, Elizabeth Garrett, Cornell University President.

Ms. Garrett lost her battle with cancer on March 6, 2016, at the age of 52.

We were all deeply saddened, Mr. Speaker, to learn of her passing, and our hearts go out to her loved ones, including her husband, her two stepdaughters, her parents, and her sister.

Mr. Speaker, following a distinguished career where she served as legislative director and tax counsel for Senator David L. Boren of Oklahoma and served as a clerk for United States Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, she rose through the ranks of academia to become Cornell University's first female president.

We are very proud of President Garrett. She was a remarkable leader who led our community in the right direction.

Mr. Speaker, I join with all of those in the 23rd Congressional District to extend our condolences and our thoughts and prayers to her family and to our entire community.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 17, 2016.

Hon. PAUL D. RYAN,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on March 17, 2016 at 5:16 p.m.:

That the Senate passed with an amendment H.R. 4721.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 18, 2016.

Hon. PAUL D. RYAN,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on March 18, 2016 at 10:26 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 483.
That the Senate passed S. 2143.
That the Senate passed S. 2512.
That the Senate agreed without amendment H. Con. Res. 111.
That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 34.
With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

KAREN L. HAAS.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 4 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1600

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. COLLINS of Georgia) at 4 o'clock p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

NATIONAL POW/MIA REMEMBRANCE ACT OF 2015

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1670) to direct the Architect of the Capitol to place in the United States Capitol a chair honoring American Prisoners of War/Missing in Action.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1670

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 POW/MIA Remembrance Act of 2015”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) In recent years, commemorative chairs honoring American Prisoners of War/Missing in Action have been placed in prominent locations across the United States.

(2) The United States Capitol is an appropriate location to place a commemorative chair honoring American Prisoners of War/Missing in Action.

SEC. 3. PLACEMENT OF A CHAIR IN UNITED STATES CAPITOL HONORING AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR/MISSING IN ACTION.

(a) **OBTAINING CHAIR.**—The Architect of the Capitol shall enter into an agreement to obtain a chair featuring the logo of the National League of POW/MIA Families under such terms and conditions as the Architect considers appropriate and consistent with applicable law.

(b) **PLACEMENT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Architect shall place the chair obtained under subsection (a) in a suitable permanent location in the United States Capitol.

SEC. 4. FUNDING.

(a) **DONATIONS.**—The Architect of the Capitol may—

(1) enter into an agreement with any organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of that Code to solicit private donations to carry out the purposes of this Act; and

(2) accept donations of funds, property, and services to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(b) **COSTS.**—All costs incurred in carrying out the purposes of this Act shall be paid for with private donations received under subsection (a).

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. **MILLER**) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. **LYNCH**) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. **MILLER** of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1670.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. **MILLER** of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the measure before the House today directs the Architect of the Capitol to obtain a chair featuring the logo of the National League of POW/MIA Families and to prominently place it on display in the U.S. Capitol.

As Members of Congress, certainly we each represent diverse congressional districts, but one of the things that ties us together are the many brave men and women we represent who stood on the battle lines in defense of our Nation’s freedom, our liberty, and our way of life.

This legislation introduced by our colleague, Representative **STEPHEN LYNCH** of Massachusetts, honors Amer-

ican prisoners of war and Americans missing in action. The chair will serve as a permanent reminder of the enormous sacrifice made by those who served our country and were taken as POWs or listed as MIA.

The importance of remembering and honoring their great sacrifice can never be overstated. Our Nation has a responsibility to them and to their families who have shared in their sacrifice, and we must never forget.

Our heroes deserve to be honored, especially in the U.S. Capitol, which is itself a symbol of our American beliefs and the liberties and freedoms that they sacrificed to defend.

This chair will honor veterans like **SAM JOHNSON**, one of our colleagues here in the House. Sam is one of the most stalwart protectors of those who have served and who himself endured nearly 7 years as a POW, including 42 months in solitary confinement, in the infamous Hanoi Hilton.

Forty-three years ago **SAM JOHNSON** returned to the United States to be reunited with his loved ones, and we are so honored to have the privilege to serve with him today here in this House.

In addition to **SAM JOHNSON**, Mr. Speaker, when I think about the meaning behind this memorial, I think about an individual who lives in my district. His first name is Donald, but we all call him Digger, Digger O’Dell.

Digger enlisted in 1952 into the Air Force. He was shot down in October of 1967, and he, like Sam, was a prisoner in the Hanoi Hilton, in Digger’s case, for 5½ years.

Thankfully, Digger made it home, as Sam did, after all of those years in a North Vietnamese camp. He is now in his eighties and serves as a member of our local air base community council and chairs a fundraising event for the Special Olympics. Digger is a remarkable man. He is one of many who selflessly served our Nation facing enormous adversity.

I might even mention my husband, who was a fighter pilot and is a proud member of Vietnam Veterans of America and is now a proud member of Chapter 154 of the VVA in Macomb County, which is actually one the largest chapters in our entire Nation.

Again, Mr. Speaker, these heroes who so bravely served our Nation deserve to be honored, especially in the U.S. Capitol, and certainly this chair with the MIA/POW logo on it will forever demonstrate that we will never forget.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. **LYNCH**. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Michigan for her kind words in support of this bill.

And I want to thank Mr. **BRADY**, the ranking member on the House Administration Committee, for his support as well.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 1670, the National POW/MIA

Remembrance Act. Before I begin, I want to thank House Administration for their great support and staff support as well.

Mr. Speaker, this bill actually comes from the recognition we all share that, in our country, oftentimes the families of POWs and MIAs suffer alone.

And it is through the efforts of groups like Rolling Thunder and other veterans’ groups who have brought to the forefront the fact that we should carry more immediately the memory of the sacrifice of those families.

In my own life, I came to know a man named James Fitzgerald, who was a member of Operating Engineers Local 4 in Boston. I worked on a job with him. I remember at noontime, when everyone would go off to lunch, he would go off into his pickup truck and eat his sandwich by himself.

Day after day in his lap he would have a tri-corner flag that this country gave him in remembrance of his son, who went down as a result of enemy fire in Vietnam in the early 1960s.

It was not until the late 1980s, early 1990s, that his son was actually recovered, returned to his family, and buried in Massachusetts. For many, many years, the Fitzgerald family carried that burden by themselves. They carried it alone.

I had a chance to travel with JPAC, the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command, to Vietnam, to Korea, and to the South Pacific, the Philippines.

We have 83,000—83,000—men and women from this country that died in the Second World War, in Korea, and in Vietnam who are still there.

About 1,000 remain in Vietnam. About 5,000 remain in North Korea up around the Chosin Reservoir. And then the great majority of those MIA are buried at sea as a result of the great naval battles in World War II. They are buried in place, and their resting places are our sacred ground.

We have an opportunity here to place within the Capitol a remembrance, a shrine, in effect, to their sacrifice in remembrance of their service to this country. H.R. 1670 would honor them by authorizing a placement of a POW/MIA Chair of Honor on the grounds of the United States Capitol.

That chair will forever stand unoccupied as a solemn reminder of the over 83,000 brave Americans from as far back as World War II who are still waiting to be brought home.

Chairs of honor carrying the POW/MIA insignia have already been placed in public spaces in cities and towns around the country. It is only fitting that the Capitol, the seat of the U.S. Congress, should do so as well.

Mr. Speaker, when our fellow Americans go to war, we make them a promise never to leave them behind. That vow is sacred. When we pass this chair every day, we will be reminded of our commitment to our POW/MIAs and their families that we have not forgotten them, we will never forget them, and we will not rest until they all come home.

I want to take a moment to thank Joe D'Entremont, who first approached me about undertaking this initiative a couple of years ago. He is a past president of Rolling Thunder of Massachusetts Chapter 1 and is now a Rolling Thunder, Incorporated, National member.

I want to thank all the members from all the chapters of Rolling Thunder from across the country who have kept this idea alive.

Joe D'Entremont is a passionate advocate on behalf of our veterans and our POWs and MIAs. Joe has worked with my office from the very beginning on this effort.

I also want to thank Gus Dante, also with Rolling Thunder National, who has worked steadfastly at Joe's side to see this through.

Finally, I want to thank the members of Rolling Thunder Massachusetts Chapter 1 and all of the Rolling Thunder chapters around the Nation. Their efforts were integral to bringing us here today.

After today, H.R. 1670 will move to the Senate for its consideration. I want to recognize and thank my Massachusetts colleague, Senator ELIZABETH WARREN, for introducing her Senate companion bill and for making this truly a bicameral effort.

I look forward to continuing to work with her to get this past the finish line and have the National POW/MIA Remembrance Act signed into law.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER.)

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 1670, the National POW/MIA Remembrance Act of 2015, which would direct the Architect of the Capitol to place a commemorative chair paid for by private donations in the United States Capitol to honor American prisoners of war and those missing in action. This bill is a way to acknowledge and remember those who have paid the ultimate sacrifice for our country.

One of the groups supporting this bill is the Rolling Thunder, as was just mentioned. The mission of the Rolling Thunder is to educate the public of the American prisoners of war who were left behind. I am happy to state that this bill is not a cost to the American taxpayers.

In coordination with the Rolling Thunder, I have also introduced H. Res. 590, which calls for a selective committee on POW and MIA affairs.

As a minister for nearly two decades, I can tell you that these situations are sometimes not always resolved, but the closure that it provides and benefits to the families is immeasurable.

I am proud to once again stand with my colleagues today in honoring our brave men and women.

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

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS).

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. I thank the chairwoman for her willingness to put such a wonderful piece of legislation forward, something that truly should be unanimous in its bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, I also rise in strong support of H.R. 1670, the National POW/MIA Remembrance Act. This bipartisan bill, as many of those who have spoken before me have said, authorizes the placement of a commemorative chair on the grounds of the U.S. Capitol that is going to be a reminder to all of us of the great sacrifice that our brave men and women in uniform have made to keep our country safe and promote our values around the globe.

These commemorative chairs, which carry the POW/MIA insignia and are purchased with privately raised funds, remain perpetually unoccupied as a solemn reminder of the 91,000 brave servicemembers still waiting to be brought home.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly an honor for me to be able to serve with some in this institution who were POWs and made it home. They need to be commended for their service, like Congressman SAM JOHNSON from Texas, who spent way too many months—48, I believe, to be exact—as a guest at the Hanoi Hilton.

He was able to make it home. But so many more—so many more—families experience tragic losses because they never know what happened to their family members.

Mr. Speaker, ensuring that our veterans are properly cared for is one of my top priorities as a Member of this great institution.

And while the Veterans Administration continues to require significant reforms, having a commemorative chair in the Capitol will remind all Members—all Members—of this great institution of the commitments we have made to those who have fought so hard and ensure that we hold the VA accountable for their actions, too.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1670 so that families of POW/MIA servicemembers know also that the United States will never forget the sacrifices their loved ones who served this country with such valor and honor made.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say, in support of H.R. 1670, I do want to share in the acknowledgment of SAM JOHNSON's service and sacrifice on behalf of this country.

In fairness, I have to say that, when we went to the Hanoi Hilton, they did have a reconstructed version of what Senator JOHN MCCAIN went through in Hanoi. It is a sanitized version of what he suffered there, but I also want to recognize his service. He is truly an American hero as well.

I thank my Republican colleagues on the other side of the aisle for their support. I am glad we can work on this together. I think we owe it to all our MIA and POWs and their families to get this done.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1670.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as I conclude, I just want to reiterate again that these brave men and women who served as POWs or those missing in action are our Nation's patriots and heroes, and they certainly do deserve to be honored. I am just proud to be a part of this effort to install this fitting memorial recognizing those who sacrificed so that we could all be free.

I certainly want to thank our colleague from Massachusetts, STEPHEN LYNCH, who introduced this bill. He came to me and asked that we would work together on this.

I am delighted to do so because there is absolutely nothing more bipartisan and important, I think, than how we remember our veterans and those who are currently serving as well. This is a very, very important piece of legislation.

□ 1615

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to join us in passing this measure today.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1670, "National POW/MIA Remembrance Act of 2015" which directs the Architect of the Capitol to place in the United States Capitol a chair honoring American Prisoners of War/Missing in Action.

I support this legislation sponsored by Congressman STEPHEN LYNCH of Massachusetts, because all soldiers should be commemorated for their heroic efforts.

This important bill directs the Architect of the Capitol to enter into an agreement to obtain a chair featuring the logo of the National League of POW/MIA Families, and place it in the U.S. Capitol in a suitable permanent location within two years after enactment of this Act.

The Architect of the Capitol may enter into an agreement with any tax-exempt, charitable organization to solicit private donations to carry out this Act; and accept resulting donations of funds, property, and services.

An astonishing 83,000 American service personnel are still missing in action—from previous wars—and 142,233 Americans have been Prisoners of War (POW).

Thankfully, revolutionary new communications, information management and surveillance technologies, the total dominance of the air dimension, better training, and the nature of the adversary and geography has halted the increase of POWs and soldiers missing in action.

It is our duty as Americans to remember those who have bravely fought for our beloved country.

Having this chair at our Nation's capital will serve as a continuous reminder that our freedom was fought for.

This bipartisan bill stands as a testament that our soldiers should be honored for their efforts in protecting our freedom and rights as Americans.

Our nation has a proud legacy of appreciation and commitment to the men and women who have worn the uniform in defense of this country but for those who never reunite with their families it is our duty as citizens to keep their memory alive.

I urge all Members to join me in voting to pass H.R. 1670.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1670.

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.

OLDER AMERICANS ACT REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2015

Mr. CURBELO of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 192) to reauthorize the Older Americans Act of 1965, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 192

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 “Older Americans Act Reauthorization Act of 2016”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

Section 102 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3002) is amended—

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

“(1) The term ‘abuse’ means the knowing infliction of physical or psychological harm or the knowing deprivation of goods or services that are necessary to meet essential needs or to avoid physical or psychological harm.”;

(2) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) The term ‘adult protective services’ means such services provided to adults as the Secretary may specify and includes services such as—

“(A) receiving reports of adult abuse, neglect, or exploitation;

“(B) investigating the reports described in subparagraph (A);

“(C) case planning, monitoring, evaluation, and other casework and services; and

“(D) providing, arranging for, or facilitating the provision of medical, social service, economic, legal, housing, law enforcement, or other protective, emergency, or support services.”;

(3) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

“(4) The term ‘Aging and Disability Resource Center’ means an entity, network, or consortium established by a State as part of the State system of long-term care, to provide a coordinated and integrated system for older individuals and individuals with disabilities (as defined in section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102)), and the caregivers of older individuals and individuals with disabilities, that provides—

“(A) comprehensive information on the full range of available public and private long-term care programs, options, service providers, and resources within a community, including information on the availability of integrated long-term care services, and Federal or State programs that provide long-term care services and supports through home and community-based service programs;

“(B) person-centered counseling to assist individuals in assessing their existing or anticipated long-term care needs and goals, and developing and implementing a person-centered plan for long-term care that is consistent with the desires of such an individual and designed to meet the individual’s specific needs, goals, and circumstances;

“(C) access for individuals to the full range of publicly-supported long-term care services and supports for which the individuals may be eligible, including home and community-based service options, by serving as a convenient point of entry for such programs and supports; and

“(D) in cooperation with area agencies on aging, centers for independent living described in part C of title VII of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 796f et seq.), and other community-based entities, information and referrals regarding available home and community-based services for individuals who are at risk for residing in, or who reside in, institutional settings, so that the individuals have the choice to remain in or to return to the community.”;

(4) in paragraph (14)(B), by inserting “oral health,” after “bone density.”;

(5) by striking paragraph (17) and inserting the following:

“(17) The term ‘elder justice’ means—

“(A) from a societal perspective, efforts to—

“(i) prevent, detect, treat, intervene in, and prosecute elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation; and

“(ii) protect older individuals with diminished capacity while maximizing their autonomy; and

“(B) from an individual perspective, the recognition of an older individual’s rights, including the right to be free of abuse, neglect, and exploitation.”;

(6) in paragraph (18)(A), by striking “term ‘exploitation’ means” and inserting “terms ‘exploitation’ and ‘financial exploitation’ mean”.

SEC. 3. ADMINISTRATION ON AGING.

(a) BEST PRACTICES.—Section 201 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3011) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(3)—

(A) in subparagraph (H), by striking “202(a)(21)” and inserting “202(a)(18)”;

(B) in subparagraph (K), by striking “and” at the end;

(C) in subparagraph (L)—

(i) by striking “Older Americans Act Amendments of 1992” and inserting “Older Americans Act Reauthorization Act of 2016”; and

(ii) by striking “712(h)(4).” and inserting “712(h)(5); and”;

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(M) collect and analyze best practices related to responding to elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation in long-term care facilities, and publish a report of such best practices.”; and

(2) in subsection (e)(2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “, and in coordination with the heads of State adult protective services programs and the Director of the Office of Long-Term Care Ombudsman Programs” after “and services”.

(b) TRAINING.—Section 202 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3012) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (5), by inserting “health and economic” before “needs of older individuals”;

(B) in paragraph (7), by inserting “health and economic” before “welfare”;

(C) in paragraph (14), by inserting “(including the Health Resources and Services Administration)” after “other agencies”;

(D) in paragraph (27), by striking “and” at the end;

(E) in paragraph (28), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(F) by adding at the end the following:

“(29) provide information and technical assistance to States, area agencies on aging, and service providers, in collaboration with relevant Federal agencies, on providing efficient, person-centered transportation services, including across geographic boundaries;

“(30) identify model programs and provide information and technical assistance to States, area agencies on aging, and service providers (including providers operating multipurpose senior centers), to support the modernization of multipurpose senior centers; and

“(31) provide technical assistance to and share best practices with States, area agencies on aging, and Aging and Disability Resource Centers, on how to collaborate and coordinate services with health care entities, such as Federally-qualified health centers, as defined in section 1905(1)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(1)(2)(B)), in order to improve care coordination for individuals with multiple chronic illnesses.”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (5)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “and” after the semicolon; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) when feasible, developing, in consultation with States and national organizations, a consumer-friendly tool to assist older individuals and their families in choosing home and community-based services, with a particular focus on ways for consumers to assess how providers protect the health, safety, welfare, and rights, including the rights provided under section 314, of older individuals.”;

(B) in paragraph (8)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “to identify and articulate goals of care and” after “individuals”;

(ii) in subparagraph (D)—

(I) by inserting “respond to or” before “plan”; and

(II) by striking “future long-term care needs; and” and inserting “long-term care needs.”;

(iii) in subparagraph (E), by adding “and” at the end; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) to provide information and referrals regarding available home and community-based services for individuals who are at risk for residing in, or who reside in, institutional settings, so that the individuals have the choice to remain in or to return to the community.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) The Assistant Secretary shall, as appropriate, ensure that programs authorized under this Act include appropriate training in the prevention of abuse, neglect, and exploitation and provision of services that address elder justice and the exploitation of older individuals.”.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 205 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3016) is amended by striking subsection (c).