





The Ferguson Library
New & Notable Sources of Government Information
November
2019

<p>Congress.gov</p>	
<p>Due to the impeachment inquiry which is preoccupying our legislators, there is not much new legislation in the works. If you go to the “Bills Most Viewed”, which appears on Congress.gov, most of the bills cited are mentioned in previous editions of this publication.</p>	<p>https://www.congress.gov/resources/display/content/Most-Viewed+Bills</p>
<p>H.J. Res. 31 (116th Congress) Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2019 <i>(Signed into law on February, 15, 2019)</i> https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-joint-resolution/31/text</p>	<p>The following bill which was signed into law and appropriates over \$440 million to the Ukraine in military aid can be found at: H.J. Res. 31 (116th Congress) Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2019 (Signed into Law on February 15, 2019) – There was a question why the funds were being held up as perhaps as potential quid pro quo between the President of the U.S. and President Zelensky of the Ukraine.</p>
<p>Two other bills address the concerns of the impeachment inquiry</p>	
<p>H.R. 630 (116th Congress) Condemning and Censuring Adam Schiff, Representative of California’s 28th Congressional District <i>(Introduced on October 15, 2019)</i> https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-resolution/630/text</p>	<p>The House of Representatives censures and condemns Representative Adam Schiff for conduct that misleads the American people in a way that is not befitting an elected Member of the House of Representatives</p>
<p>H.R. 660 (116th Congress) Directing certain committees to continue their ongoing investigations as part of the existing House of Representatives inquiry into whether sufficient grounds exist for the power to impeach Donald John Trump, President of the United States, and for other purposes <i>(Introduced on October 31, 2019)</i> https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-resolution/660/text</p>	<p>This resolution directs the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committees on Financial Services, Foreign Affairs, the Judiciary, Oversight and Reform, and Ways and Means to continue their ongoing investigations as part of the existing House of Representatives inquiry into whether sufficient grounds exist for the House to impeach President Trump.</p> <p>The resolution authorizes the (1) Permanent Select Committee to conduct investigative proceedings, and (2) chair of any committee having custody of materials relating to the inquiry to transfer the materials to the Committee on the Judiciary.</p> <p>The House authorizes the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct proceedings relating to the impeachment inquiry. The committee shall report to the House such resolutions, articles of impeachment, or other recommendations as it deems proper.</p>

<p>New Electronic Titles from the FDLP</p>	 <p>Federal Depository Library Program</p>
<p>Countering a Resurgent Russia <i>(Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives)</i> [PDF Download] https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-116hrg36135/pdf/CHRG-116hrg36135.pdf</p>	<p>Today, our greatest challenge in countering a resurgent Russia is the lack of leadership, unity, and consistency in the United States in managing relations with Moscow. Reagan in his day did not view Moscow as a permanent enemy, and nor should we today. The American people do not want that, and I do not believe the Russian people want it, either. What we do not know, and what we have to continue to test, is whether Russian President Putin truly wants to improve relations. It may well be that his psychology and his leadership model are too dependent on an enemy abroad to change course. And we also have to steel ourselves for what may be a very long game that outlasts Putin. In the meantime, as the chairman and ranking member have made clear, none of us should have any illusions about the current challenge. 107pp.</p>
<p>Courage Under Fire: Examining Government Preparedness and Response of Wildfires in California <i>(Subcommittee on the Environment of the Committee on Oversight and Reform, House of Representatives)</i> [PDF Download] https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-116hrg37951/pdf/CHRG-116hrg37951.pdf</p>	<p>In 2017 and 2018 California experienced the deadliest, most destructive wildfires in history. More than 17,000 wildfires burned almost three percent of California's landmass. These fires tragically killed 146 people, tens of thousands of homes and businesses, and destroyed billions of dollars in property. In all national forests impacted by these fires, we are conducting salvage operations, we are beginning reforestation efforts, and we are further reducing hazardous fuels in our national forests. These wildfires are an emergency and I want to assure everyone that we in Congress are addressing them as such. At times like these D.C. can seem like a far place from California, both physically and metaphorically. There are challenges facing us going into the peak of the 2019 wildfire season. We will ask how the Federal, state and local Governments could be working more effectively, both together and on their own, to ensure that basic needs of wildlife recovery are met, that debris are removed quickly and efficiently, that there is sufficient affordable housing for people who have been displaced, and that all people who are in need of public assistance can access it. It is our new reality that wildfires are occurring in more urban areas and wildfires are becoming more intense and more frequent due to climate change. So, in the future, FEMA is going to be playing a much bigger role with wildlife response and recovery than they have in the past, and fire management will have to expand outside the usual purview of the state Government, the Forest Service, and the Department of the Interior. We in Congress want to help FEMA in taking on this new and challenging role, and we want</p>

	<p>this hearing to serve as an essential step to do just that. 48pp. [PDF Download]</p> <p>Criminalization of Illegal Entry Around the World – (Law Library, Library of Congress) Chart of criminalization of illegal entry around the world from Albania to Zimbabwe. States whether illegal entry is a crime, the prescribed punishment, the citation to applicable law, and additional comments, if any. 32pp.</p>
<p>Criminalization of Illegal Entry Around the World <i>(Law Library, Library of Congress)</i> [PDF Download] https://permanent.access.gpo.gov/gpo126889/illegal-entry.pdf</p>	<p>Chart of criminalization of illegal entry around the world from Albania to Zimbabwe. States whether illegal entry is a crime, the prescribed punishment, the citation to applicable law, and additional comments, if any. 32pp.</p>
<p>Cybercrime: an Existential Threat to Small Business <i>(Hearing before the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship)</i> [PDF Download] https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-116shrg36838/pdf/CHRG-116shrg36838.pdf</p>	<p>This hearing discuss one of the most challenging issues facing small businesses: cybersecurity. It’s hard enough for small businesses to get up and running with changing markets, regulatory hurdles, and the cost of starting a business, but cyberattacks can bring a quick end to all of one’s hard work. Foreign hackers and other cyber criminals are increasingly targeting small businesses to steal their intellectual property, trade secrets, and valuable information, and an equally nefarious practice is to hold hostage small businesses’ operational and customer data in order to get a ransom payment. Small businesses are the victims in approximately 43 percent of all attacks. While ransomware attacks on individuals have fallen, those attacks, ransomware attacks targeting businesses, rose 12 percent in the last year. Almost 55 percent of small businesses were victim to phishing attacks in 2017. That is up 30 percent from just 2 years before that. The risk of cybercrime is greater to small businesses, which lack, many cases, the dedicated IT staff, the sophisticated equipment that larger companies.</p> <p>A bill recently introduced, the SBA Cyber Awareness Act, would require the SBA to develop a cyber strategy and to examine where the components in its IT system are manufactured. This bill would also require the SBA to report to this Committee about the cyber breaches and threats it faces so that we can give the SBA the tools that it needs to defend itself against future attacks. This is a very important topic for small businesses and is an area of great concern to the future growth of small businesses. In recent years, the Senate has paid close attention to the risk that cybercrime poses to our national security and our democracy. We have also confronted the risk posed to consumers when their private data is exposed by hacks at large corporations and Federal agencies like Target, Equifax, and OPM. As large companies and Government agencies continue to invest in cybersecurity and harden defenses, cybercriminals are increasingly turning their sights to softer targets, like small businesses that are unable to invest in the most cutting edge cybersecurity technology.</p>

<p>The Role of Departments and Agencies in Budget Development <i>(Congressional Research Service)</i> [PDF Download] https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/RS/RS20198/7</p>	<p>The initial development of the President’s budget begins at the agency level. Federal agencies usually begin work 10 months before the President submits his budget to Congress. Agencies estimate the resources necessary to continue the existing programs at current levels for the next fiscal year. In addition, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) will inform an agency of any presidential initiatives to be incorporated into its initial budget request. Once final decisions are made by OMB and the President, federal agencies and departments must revise their budget requests and performance plans to conform with these decisions. This is transmitted to Congress by the first Monday of February. The materials include program descriptions, the requested spending levels, and the proposed appropriations language for each account. (3pp.)</p>
<p>The Role of the President in Budget Development <i>(Congressional Research Service)</i> [PDF Download] https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/RS/RS20179/7</p>	<p>The President is required to annually prepare and submit a comprehensive federal budget to Congress for the fiscal year that begins October 1 (31 U.S. C. 1105). Most of the content included in the President’s budget is required by law; the President usually provides additional information as he so determines. Much of the President’s budget development is carried out through the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Prior to the official transmittal of his budget to Congress, the President typically lays out his major budget proposals in the annual State of the Union address, usually in late January. Current law requires the President submit his budget to Congress no later than the first Monday in February (31U.S.C 1105(a)). (3pp.)</p>