

(Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 636, a resolution recognizing suicide as a serious public health problem and expressing support for the designation of September as "National Suicide Prevention Month".

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 3546. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 901 N. Francisco Avenue in Mission, Texas, as the "Mission Veterans Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3546

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

SECTION 1. MISSION VETERANS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 901 N. Francisco Avenue in Mission, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Mission Veterans Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Mission Veterans Post Office Building".

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 3547. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 122 W. Goodwin Street in Pleasanton, Texas, as the "Pleasanton Veterans Post Office"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3547

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

SECTION 1. PLEASANTON VETERANS POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 122 W. Goodwin Street in Pleasanton, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Pleasanton Veterans Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Pleasanton Veterans Post Office".

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 3548. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 400 N. Main Street in

Encinal, Texas, as the "Encinal Veterans Post Office"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3548

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

SECTION 1. ENCINAL VETERANS POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 400 N. Main Street in Encinal, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Encinal Veterans Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Encinal Veterans Post Office".

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 666—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 6, 2018, AS "NATIONAL COACHES DAY"

Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 666

Whereas on August 29, 1972, the Senate passed a joint resolution authorizing and requesting President Richard Nixon to designate October 6, 1972, as National Coaches Day;

Whereas on September 19, 1972, President Richard Nixon issued Proclamation 4157, which—

(1) recognized that the athletic talent of men and women across the United States could not have grown without the leadership and encouragement of those people who coached them at every stage of development and progression; and

(2) proclaimed October 6, 1972, as National Coaches Day;

Whereas there are an estimated 20,000,000 coaches in the United States, including youth, junior high, travel, high school, college, and professional coaches;

Whereas 3 out of every 4 families in the United States with school-aged children have at least 1 child playing an organized sport, totalling approximately 45,000,000 children in the United States that play an organized sport;

Whereas in high school, an estimated 55 percent of students play a sport and need the support of a coach;

Whereas coaches represent stability, consistency, and direction in the lives of many athletes, despite the lives of coaches being fast-paced and high-stress;

Whereas the marriages, families, and personal health of coaches are often affected by the personal sacrifices made by coaches for the profession;

Whereas spouses and partners of coaches play a unique and supportive role in the lives of coaches;

Whereas a coach needs continuing support, encouragement, and resources to succeed both as a coach and at home;

Whereas coaches represent a source of strength and hope in the lives of millions of young athletes;

Whereas a coach is sometimes the only adult present in the life of a young athlete;

Whereas a coach is a friend, a counselor, a mentor, and an advocate that helps demonstrate to athletes teamwork, discipline, and a healthy attitude toward competition; and

Whereas the designation of October 6, 2018, as National Coaches Day will raise public awareness about the important and significant role that coaches play in the lives of millions of people in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the positive impact that coaches have on communities and players;

(2) designates October 6, 2018, as "National Coaches Day"; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 667—CONDEMNING PERSECUTION OF RELIGIOUS MINORITIES IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND ANY ACTIONS THAT LIMIT THEIR FREE EXPRESSION AND PRACTICE OF FAITH

Mr. PERDUE (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. DAINES, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. MORAN, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 667

Whereas Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance";

Whereas Article 36 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China (PRC) of 1982 states, "Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of religious belief. No state organ, public organization or individual may compel citizens to believe in, or not to believe in, any religion; nor may they discriminate against citizens who believe in, any religion.";

Whereas the United States Government estimates there are 658,000,000 religious believers in China, including 251,000,000 Buddhists, 70,000,000 Christians, 25,000,000 Muslims, 302,000,000 observers of folk religions, and 10,000,000 observers of other faiths, including Taoism;

Whereas many members of religious minority groups in China, including Uighurs, Hui, and Kazakh Muslims; Tibetan Buddhists; Catholics; Protestants; and Falun Gong, face severe repression and discrimination because of their beliefs;

Whereas Freedom House has labeled persecution of Protestants in the People's Republic of China as "high" on its spectrum of religious persecution;

Whereas government regulations in China require religious groups to register with the government through state-sanctioned patriotic religious associations, which regularly review sermons and require church leaders to attend education sessions with religious bureau officials;

Whereas authorities continue to arrest and harass Christians in Zhejiang Province, including by requiring Christian churches to install surveillance cameras to enable daily police monitoring of their activities;

Whereas there is an ongoing campaign by the Government of the People's Republic of China to remove crosses and demolish churches;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China considers several Christian groups to be "evil cults";

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China restricts religious education in institutions across the country, including the ability of Muslims and Christians to speak about their faith among university students, as well as strictly banning meetings of student religious organizations;

Whereas national printing regulations restrict the publication and distribution of literature with religious content, allowing for religious texts published without authorization, including Bibles and Qurans, to be confiscated, and unauthorized publishing houses, closed;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China limits distribution of Bibles to patriotic religious association entities, and because individuals cannot order Bibles directly from publishing houses, unregistered churches have reported that the supply and distribution of Bibles is inadequate;

Whereas authorities in China continue to limit the number of Christian titles that can be published annually, with draft manuscripts closely reviewed;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to cite concerns over the "three evils" of "ethnic separatism, religious extremism, and violent terrorism" as grounds to enact and enforce restrictions on religious practices of Muslims in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region (XUAR), including Uighurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Hui, and Tajiks;

Whereas it is estimated that hundreds of thousands of Uighur Muslims and members of other Muslim minority groups have been forcibly sent to reeducation centers, and extensive and invasive security and surveillance practices have been instituted by Chinese authorities against them;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has sought the forcible repatriation of Uighur Muslims from foreign countries and detained some of those who returned, leading many to seek asylum overseas on the grounds of religious persecution;

Whereas, as part of the ongoing "Three Illegals and One Item" campaign, international media has reported that authorities in Xinjiang continue to confiscate Qurans and prayer rugs as illegal religious items;

Whereas Tibetan Buddhists, including those outside the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR), are prevented from worshipping the Dalai Lama openly, and authorities treat those seen as loyal to the Dalai Lama as a separatist threat;

Whereas authorities in China have evicted at least 11,500 monks and nuns from Tibetan Buddhist institutes at Larung Gar and Yachen Gar since 2016;

Whereas Uighur Muslims and Tibetan Buddhists have reported severe societal discrimination in employment, housing, and business opportunities;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party maintains an extralegal, party-run security apparatus to eliminate the Falun Gong movement and other such organizations;

Whereas, in 2017, it was reported that Chinese authorities sentenced almost 1,000 practitioners to imprisonment for practicing Falun Dafa, and 42 practitioners died in cus-

tody or following release from prison due to injuries sustained while in custody;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China does not recognize Judaism as belonging to 1 of 5 state-sanctioned patriotic religious associations, and therefore practitioners are not permitted to register with the government and legally hold worship services or other religious ceremonies and activities;

Whereas Congress unanimously passed the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-292), making it the official policy of the United States "to condemn violations of religious freedom, and to promote, and to assist other governments in the promotion of, the fundamental right to freedom of religion" and to "[stand] for liberty and [stand] with the persecuted, to use and implement appropriate tools in the United States foreign policy apparatus, including diplomatic, political, commercial, charitable, educational, and cultural channels, to promote respect for religious freedom by all governments and peoples";

Whereas, under the International Religious Freedom Act, the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom has designated China as a "country of particular concern" every year since 1999;

Whereas Congress unanimously passed the Frank R. Wolf International Religious Freedom Act (Public Law 114-281) in 2016 to amend the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 to enhance the capabilities of the United States to advance religious liberty globally through diplomacy, training, counterterrorism, and foreign assistance;

Whereas the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328), passed by Congress in 2016, gives authority to the President to impose targeted sanctions on individuals responsible for committing human rights violations; and

Whereas the United States must show strong international leadership when it comes to the advancement of religious freedoms, liberties, and protections: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) strongly condemns the persecution of religious minorities in the People's Republic of China and any actions that limit their free expression and practice of faith;

(2) reaffirms the commitment of the United States in promoting religious freedom and tolerance around the world and helping to provide protection and relief to religious minorities facing persecution and violence;

(3) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to uphold the Chinese Constitution in addition to the internationally recognized human right to freedom from religious persecution and to end all forms of violence and discrimination against religious minorities;

(4) strongly condemns the use of reeducation centers, internment camps, and concentration camps as punishment for religious practice and expression;

(5) strongly condemns the restriction and censorship of religious materials like the Bible, the Quran, and any other religious articles or literature sacrosanct to religious practice or expression; and

(6) urges the President to take appropriate actions to promote religious freedom of religious minorities in the People's Republic of China, using the powers provided to the President under the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-292), the Frank R. Wolf International Religious Freedom Act (Public Law 114-281), and the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328).

SENATE RESOLUTION 668—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 5, 2018, AS "ENERGY EFFICIENCY DAY" IN CELEBRATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS THAT HAVE BEEN DRIVEN BY PRIVATE SECTOR INNOVATION AND FEDERAL ENERGY POLICIES

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. COONS, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. BENNET, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BROWN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WARNER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. REED, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. HELLER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 668

Whereas October has been designated as "National Energy Awareness Month";

Whereas improvements in energy efficiency technologies and practices, along with policies of the United States enacted since the 1970s, have resulted in energy savings of more than 60,000,000,000,000 British thermal units and energy cost avoidance of more than \$800,000,000,000 annually;

Whereas energy efficiency has enjoyed bipartisan support in Congress and in administrations of both parties for more than 40 years;

Whereas bipartisan legislation enacted since the 1970s to advance Federal energy efficiency policies includes—

(1) the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.);

(2) the National Appliance Energy Conservation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-12; 101 Stat. 103);

(3) the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13201 et seq.);

(4) the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801 et seq.);

(5) the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17001 et seq.); and

(6) the Energy Efficiency Improvement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-11; 129 Stat. 182);

Whereas energy efficiency has long been supported by a diverse coalition of businesses (including manufacturers, utilities, energy service companies, and technology firms), public-interest organizations, environmental and conservation groups, and State and local governments;

Whereas, since 1980, the United States has more than doubled its energy productivity, realizing twice the economic output per unit of energy consumed;

Whereas about 2,250,000 individuals in the United States are currently employed across the energy efficiency sector, as the United States has doubled its energy productivity and business and industry have become more innovative and competitive in global markets;

Whereas the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy of the Department of Energy is the principal Federal agency responsible for renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency efforts;

Whereas cutting energy waste saves the consumers of the United States billions of dollars on utility bills annually; and

Whereas energy efficiency policies, financing innovations, and public-private partnerships have contributed to a reduction in energy intensity in Federal facilities and vehicle fleets by over 47 percent since the mid-1970s, which results in direct savings to United States taxpayers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 5, 2018, as "Energy Efficiency Day"; and