

when the lessee dies while in military service.

S. 3257

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3257, a bill to impose sanctions on foreign persons responsible for serious violations of international law regarding the protection of civilians during armed conflict, and for other purposes.

S. 3319

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3319, a bill to impose additional restrictions on tobacco flavors for use in e-cigarettes.

S. 3321

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3321, a bill to award Congressional Gold Medals to Katherine Johnson and Dr. Christine Darden and to posthumously award Congressional Gold Medals to Dorothy Vaughan and Mary Jackson in recognition of their contributions to the success of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration during the Space Race.

S. 3363

At the request of Ms. HARRIS, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3363, a bill to support States in their work to end preventable morbidity and mortality in maternity care by using evidence-based quality improvement to protect the health of mothers during pregnancy, childbirth, and in the postpartum period and to reduce neonatal and infant mortality, to eliminate racial disparities in maternal health outcomes, and for other purposes.

S. 3387

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3387, a bill to restore administrative law judges to the competitive service.

S. 3449

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3449, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend certain tax credits related to electric cars, and for other purposes.

S. 3470

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3470, a bill to promote United States-Mongolia trade by authorizing duty-free treatment for certain imports from Mongolia, and for other purposes.

S. 3476

At the request of Mr. CORKER, the names of the Senator from Tennessee

(Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE) were added as cosponsors of S. 3476, a bill to extend certain authorities relating to United States efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria globally, and for other purposes.

S. 3481

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3481, a bill to amend the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 to require issuers to disclose certain activities relating to climate change, and for other purposes.

S. 3483

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3483, a bill to direct the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, in consultation with the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, to conduct a study and provide recommendations to promote the participation of women, minorities, and veterans in entrepreneurship activities and the patent system, to extend by 8 years the authority of the United States Patent and Trademark Office to set the amounts for the fees that the Office charges, and for other purposes.

S. 3504

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3504, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exemption from gross income for civil damages as recompense for trafficking in persons.

S. 3530

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3530, a bill to reauthorize the Museum and Library Services Act.

S. 3561

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) and the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) were added as cosponsors of S. 3561, a bill to support entrepreneurs serving in the National Guard and Reserve, and for other purposes.

S. 3564

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3564, a bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish pilot programs to assist low-income households in maintaining access to sanitation services and drinking water, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 64

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr.

MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 64, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of the Treasury relating to "Returns by Exempt Organizations and Returns by Certain Non-Exempt Organizations".

S. RES. 220

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 220, a resolution expressing solidarity with Falun Gong practitioners who have lost lives, freedoms, and rights for adhering to their beliefs and practices and condemning the practice of non-consenting organ harvesting, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mrs. MCCASKILL, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 3594. A bill to provide for the issuance of a Stamp Out Elder Abuse Semipostal Stamp; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President. Along with my colleague and friend, Senator CLAIRE MCCASKILL, I am introducing the Stamp Out Elder Abuse Act of 2018, a bill that seeks to help combat the abuse and financial exploitation of our nation's seniors. Our bill would create a semipostal, or fundraising, stamp that would allow Postal Service customers to make a voluntary contribution to help raise awareness and combat elder abuse with a stamp purchase. The proceeds from this stamp would go to the Department of Health and Human Service's (HHS) Administration on Community Living (ACL) and the Department of Justice (DOJ). This additional funding for the ACL would be used to further support the development and advancement of emerging practices to prevent and respond to the abuse of older adults. Funding for the DOJ would go toward improving prosecution, data collection, litigation support, and prevention of elder abuse initiatives. Notably, this bill would help to provide needed additional revenue to tackle elder abuse without costing the federal government a single penny.

Abuse can happen to anyone—no matter the person's age, gender, race, religion, or ethnic or cultural background. Each year, hundreds of thousands of adults over the age of 60 are abused, neglected, or financially exploited. Abuse can happen in many places, including a person's home, a family member's house, an assisted living facility, or a nursing home. Just as abuse can occur in various settings, there are many types of elder abuse, including physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, abandonment, and financial exploitation. Although there are different types of

abuse, it is common for a victim to experience more than one type of mistreatment.

According to the National Council on Aging, approximately one in ten Americans aged 60 years old or older have experienced some form of elder abuse, and according to the GAO, financial fraud targeting older Americans is a growing epidemic that costs seniors an estimated \$2.9 billion annually. We know, however, that the true number is probably much higher since many of these cases are never reported because the victim is too often ashamed to report abuse, particularly when it involves a family member. As a consequence, the true incidence of abuse is not known. In fact, the National Center on Elder Abuse reports that only one in 14 cases are reported to the authorities.

In my home State of Maine—the State with the oldest population by median age—an estimated 33,000 seniors each year are the victims of some kind of abuse or financial fraud. Moreover, in as many as 90 percent of financial cases, the senior is victimized by someone he or she knows well. In a 2017 report of financial exploitation of Maine's older adults, in most cases financial exploitation is perpetrated by a family members and for those perpetrators who were family members, the majority were the victim's child.

In a recent case in Maine, police charged a pastor in York County, Maine, with exploiting an incapacitated elderly woman. They say the man befriended the woman while he was volunteering at the assisted-living community where she lived. According to police, the State determined the woman to be incapacitated and assigned her a guardian and conservator. The pastor allegedly took the woman to her bank, withdrew money to have the locks changed on her former home, which had been on the market, and he took down the "for sale" sign.

Police say the pastor told the woman he would help her return to her house, even though it was not equipped for the wheelchair access she required. He suggested his daughter could live with the woman to care for her. Police say his goal was to ingratiate himself and have access to this woman's financial accounts and property. Fortunately, in this case, the conservator, who was legally responsible for protecting the woman's assets, identified and reported the suspected criminal activity to the police.

Combating elder abuse of seniors is primarily the responsibility of state and local agencies, particularly Adult Protective Services agencies. Prevention and response to cases of abuse require coordinated efforts, including state and local agencies, law enforcement, the social work and medical community, and financial institutions.

The Federal government also plays an important role in providing leadership to combat this problem. The Elder Justice Coordinating Council, which is

led by HHS and DOJ, has brought other federal agencies to the table to coordinate efforts to protect older individuals from abuse. In January, the DOJ took another step forward by directing all 94 U.S. Attorneys' offices to each designate an elder justice coordinator, who will develop strategies to protect seniors in their districts. This will promote greater cooperation between the DOJ and its law enforcement partners. While the best way to intervene in the problem of elder abuse is to prevent it from happening in the first place, when abuse does occur, it is crucial that the perpetrators of the crimes not go unpunished.

I worked closely on the Stamp Out Elder Abuse Act of 2018 with Philip C. Marshall, founder of Beyond Brooke, a cause-based campaign named to honor Philip's late grandmother, Brooke Astor, who was a well-known philanthropist, recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and a victim of elder abuse and elder financial exploitation. In 2015, Mr. Marshall testified before the Senate Aging Committee about how his father mistreated his grandmother and mismanaged her assets while she suffered from Alzheimer's disease. In addition, I am pleased that the nonpartisan Elder Justice Coalition, which represents more than 3,000 members, along with the National Center for Victims of Crime, the National Sheriff's Association, and the National Association on Area Agencies on Aging support the bill.

Preventing and combating elder abuse require law enforcement and social service agencies at all levels of government to work collaboratively with the private sector. The Stamp Out Elder Abuse Act would assist the Federal government's role to help make that happen. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. President—I ask that letters from these organizations appear in the RECORD immediately following my remarks.

There being no objection so ordered.

NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION,
Alexandria, VA, October 10, 2018.

Hon. SUSAN COLLINS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR COLLINS: On behalf of the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) and the more than 3,000 elected sheriffs nationwide, I write to endorse the Stamp Out Elder Abuse Act of 2018 proposed by yourself and cosponsored by Senator Claire McCaskill. This Act initiates a semi postal stamp that not only raises elder abuse awareness, but also dedicates the proceeds to elder justice programs within DOJ and HHS.

As you may know, the NSA was one of the founding groups in the National Association of Triads, Inc. National Triads serves as a clearinghouse of information, best practices and early alert system for local Triads. Triad is a national community policing concept that partners law enforcement agencies with older adult volunteer groups and older adult related community services to educate older adults on crime and fraud, to reduce crime against the elderly, and eliminate the unwarranted fear of crime.

After twenty-two years in existence, there are Triads in more than 680 counties in 36 states. Triad serves 16 million seniors nationwide—nearly half of America's senior population. The National Sheriffs' Association and local sheriffs have long recognized the need to ensure the safety and quality of life for the growing number of senior citizens by supporting the formation of community partnerships under the auspice of Triad. Triad has a clear vision and a simple mission—to keep seniors safe from crime.

The Stamp Out Elder Abuse Act of 2018 makes a clear effort to increase awareness and support for the elderly community. We applaud your efforts to support prevention and education, investigation and prosecution, and victims' services in an effort in combat elder abuse.

Sincerely,

JONATHAN F. THOMPSON,
Executive Director and CEO.

THE ELDER JUSTICE COALITION, A
NATIONAL ADVOCACY VOICE FOR
ELDER JUSTICE IN AMERICA,
Washington, DC, September 25, 2018.

Hon. SUSAN COLLINS,
Chairman, Special Committee on Aging, U.S.
Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN COLLINS: As the National Coordinator of the nonpartisan Elder Justice Coalition which represents more than 3,000 members, I write to congratulate you on the introduction of the Stamp Out Elder Abuse Act of 2018, which will create a semi-postal stamp to provide additional funding to the federal government for programs to address elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation. The EJC is proud to have worked closely on this legislation with you and Philip C. Marshall, founder of Beyond Brooke, a cause-based campaign named to honor Philip's late grandmother, Brooke Astor, who was a well-known philanthropist, recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and a victim of elder abuse and elder financial exploitation.

We are pleased that the bill will direct the United States Postal Service to develop the semi-postal stamp and use the proceeds from its sales to provide funding to augment the elder justice initiatives at both the Administration on Aging in the Department of Health and Human Services and at the Department of Justice. These programs include prevention, education, data collection, services to protect and support victims, and demonstration projects, in addition to initiatives to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of elder abuse and financial exploitation. Further, the departments will be able to use their resources to support dissemination of the stamp.

Thank you again for your leadership on this and other elder justice issues. Please let us know if we can be of assistance in securing passage of the Stamp Out Elder Abuse Act of 2018.

Sincerely,

ROBERT B. BLANCATO,
National Coordinator.

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR
VICTIMS OF CRIME,
Washington, DC, October 2, 2018.

Hon. SUSAN COLLINS,
Chairman, Special Committee on Aging, U.S.
Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN COLLINS: As the Executive Director of the National Center for Victims of Crime which advocates for stronger rights, protections, and services for all crime victims and the advocates who serve them, I write to congratulate you on the introduction of the Stamp Out Elder Abuse Act of 2018, which will create a semi-postal stamp to provide additional funding to the federal government for programs to address elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

We are pleased that the bill will direct the United States Postal Service to develop the semi-postal stamp and use the proceeds from its sales to provide funding to augment the elder justice initiatives at both the Administration on Aging in the Department of Health and Human Services and at the Department of Justice. These programs include prevention, education, data collection, services to protect and support victims, and demonstration projects, in addition to initiatives to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of elder abuse and financial exploitation. Further, the departments will be able to use their resources to support dissemination of the stamp.

Thank you again for your leadership on this and other elder justice issues. Please let us know if we can be of assistance in securing passage of the Stamp Out Elder Abuse Act of 2018.

Sincerely,

MAI FERNANDEZ,
Executive Director.

By Mr. CORNYN:

S. 3598. A bill to limit private antitrust damages against occupational licensing boards, to promote beneficial reforms of State occupational licensing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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. 3598

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 “Occupational Licensing Board Antitrust Damages Relief and Reform Act of 2018”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **CERTIFICATION.**—The term “certification” means a voluntary program under which—

(A) a private organization (in the case of private certification) or the government of a State (in the case of government certification) authorizes an individual who meets certain personal qualifications to use “certified” as a designated title with respect to the performance of a lawful occupation; and

(B) a noncertified individual may perform the lawful occupation for compensation but may not use the title “certified”.

(2) **MEMBER, OFFICER, EMPLOYEE, OR AGENT.**—The term “member, officer, employee, or agent”, with respect to an occupational licensing board, means an individual appointed by, to, or employed by the occupational licensing board.

(3) **OCCUPATIONAL LICENSE.**—The term “occupational license” means a nontransferable authorization under law for an individual to perform a lawful occupation for compensation based on meeting personal qualifications established by the State government.

(4) **OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING BOARD.**—The term “occupational licensing board” or “board” means an entity established under State law—

(A) the express purpose of which is to regulate the personal qualifications required to engage in or practice a particular lawful occupation; and

(B) that has authority conferred by State law to interpret or enforce the occupational regulations of the State.

(5) **OCCUPATIONAL REGULATION.**—The term “occupational regulation”—

(A) means a statute, rule, regulation, practice, policy, or law that sets educational, examination, training and/or experience requirements to authorize an individual to work in a lawful occupation;

(B) includes any statute, rule, regulation, practice, policy, or law requiring certification or an occupational license; and

(C) does not include a business license, facility license, building permit, or zoning and land use regulation except to the extent that such a requirement or restriction substantially burdens an individual’s ability to work in a lawful occupation.

(6) **WIDELY REGULATED OCCUPATION.**—The term “widely regulated occupation” means an occupation in which forty (40) or more States require an occupational license to engage in such occupation.

(7) **STATE.**—The term “State” means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, and any territory or possession of the United States.

SEC. 3. PRIVATE ANTITRUST DAMAGES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—No damages, or interest on damages, may be recovered under section 4, 4A or 4C of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 15, 15a, or 15c) by any person, except for any State, instrumentality of a State, or employee of a State or instrumentality of a State acting in his or her official capacity, from an occupational licensing board, or any member, officer, employee, or agent of a board, acting in their official capacity, if—

(1) the State—

(A) has enacted a law requiring an occupational license to practice the lawful occupation regulated by the occupational licensing board;

(B) has set forth criteria outlining any personal qualifications necessary to obtain an occupational license and has required that licensees adhere to standards of practice and ethical standards in the performance of regulated lawful occupations; and

(C) has found that—

(i) the public needs, and can be reasonably expected to benefit from, occupational licensing of the lawful occupation; and

(ii) the unlicensed conduct of the lawful occupation would harm or endanger the health, safety, or welfare of the public;

(2) an occupation licensed by an occupational licensing board—

(A) is a widely regulated occupation; or

(B)(i) is not a widely regulated occupation and the State has implemented a periodic sunset review process of the occupational licensing board with regard to that occupation; and (ii) if previously unregulated by the State, the State has implemented a sunrise review process of the occupational licensing board with regard to its regulation of that newly-licensed occupation;

(3) the chief executive, legislature, or other elected officer of the State—

(A) has appointed all members of the occupational licensing board; and

(B) has required public representation on the occupational licensing board; and

(4) the State or the occupational licensing board has established a mechanism under which any person aggrieved by an action of the occupational licensing board has the right to—

(A) contest such action at a hearing before the occupational licensing board at which the individual may provide evidence, argument, and analysis;

(B) review, at a reasonable time before the hearing, all evidence that the occupational licensing board has gathered relating to the contested action;

(C) receive a final reasoned decision in writing from the occupational licensing board within a reasonable period after the hearing; and

(D) appeal an adverse decision of the occupational licensing board to an independent adjudicator, including judicial review.

(b) **APPLICABILITY.**—This section shall not apply to any case commenced before the date of enactment of this Act, unless it would be inequitable not to apply this section to a pending action.

(c) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to modify or impair the applicability or availability of—

(1) relief pursuant to section 4A or 4C of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 15a, 15c);

(2) injunctive relief pursuant to section 16 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 26);

(3) equitable monetary or injunctive relief pursuant to section 13(b) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 53(b)); or

(4) the ability of any person to recover the cost of the suit, including a reasonable attorney’s fee, under section 4 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 15).

(d) **SAVINGS CLAUSE.**—The immunity from damages, or interest on damages, that is provided to members, officers, employees, or agents of an occupational licensing board of a State under subsection (a) shall not apply to any action unrelated to their official capacity, such as implementing rules governing minimum prices or fees.

SEC. 4. STATE LICENSING STUDIES TO BE CONDUCTED.

Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on—

(1) how States can best address occupational licensing reform, particularly for those occupations that are not directly related to protecting the health, safety, or welfare of the public, including recommendations on how States can weigh the costs and benefits of occupational licensing against those of less restrictive alternatives, such as certification and other approaches;

(2) how States can conduct comprehensive cost-benefit assessments of occupational regulations and occupational licensing boards through sunrise reviews and periodic sunset reviews;

(3) how States can implement policies to support occupational licensing uniformity and occupational license portability, including streamlined licensing portability programs for veterans and military service members and spouses; and

(4) how occupational licensing requirements affect low-income workers, the unemployed, immigrants with work authorizations, and individuals with criminal records.

SEC. 5. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Except as provided in section 3, nothing in this Act shall be construed to modify or impair the applicability or the enforcement of the antitrust laws, as defined in the first section of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 12).

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 3605. A bill to support wildlife conservation, improve anti-trafficking enforcement, provide dedicated funding for wildlife conservation at no expense to taxpayers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Wildlife Conservation and Anti-Trafficking Act which will work to protect threatened or endangered species, reduce human rights violations, and limit the illegal operations of international criminal organizations.

This bill is a bipartisan and bicameral effort, sponsored in the House of Representatives by Representative MADELEINE BORDALLO and Representative DON YOUNG, and I look forward to growing its support in the Senate.

Conservation violations and wildlife trafficking offenses are a global problem threatening biodiversity and animal welfare and facilitating significant criminal operations. Tackling this broad problem is complicated and compounded by insufficient penalties for offenders and the difficulty of maintaining U.S.-oversight on the global level.

This bill proposes to address these concerns by criminalizing elements of wildlife-trafficking operations under Federal racketeering and organized crime statutes. Classifying wildlife-trafficking crimes as “predicate offenses” under the Money Laundering Statute, Travel Act and the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act enables prosecutors to administer substantial fines and prison-time for violations.

The bill recognizes the value of whistleblowers’ information to direct investigations into wildlife-trafficking violations. It establishes a procedure to secure valuable, useful information from informants and provide sufficient compensation for the risks these individuals make to blow the whistle on illegal operations. To do so, the bill redirects penalty payments from wildlife-trafficking violations to fund whistleblower compensation programs. Monetary rewards to wildlife-crime whistleblowers come from partial share of penalty paid to the U.S. Government, providing no additional expense to American taxpayers.

The bill empowers Federal wildlife agents to operate abroad and provides them with direction to collaborate with local authorities. It instructs the Secretary of the Interior to adopt an International Wildlife Conservation Program consisting of four components: a regional component providing for protection of natural range habitats; a species component focusing conservation on most vulnerable species; an anti-trafficking component to curtail demand and limit poaching; and a convention component to implement the Convention on International Trade in the Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, CITES.

The legislation seeks to expand the Marine Turtle Act of 2004 by extending the legislation’s coverage to include U.S. territories, and increasing the Act’s scope to cover marine and freshwater turtles as well as tortoises.

Additionally, the bill proposes to strengthen the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 and the Shark-Finny Measure under the Magnuson-Stevens Act by establishing that fines associated with violating these acts are to be used to benefit the same species that were affected.

Of particular concern to fishermen and women up and down the coasts, the

bill addresses illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing violations by considering serious abuses as violations of Federal money laundering laws and therefore subjecting violators to substantial penalties.

Protecting wildlife requires a unified and strategic approach to end poaching worldwide. Congress must aggressively counter the relentless activities of poachers, traffickers, and transnational criminal organizations. The Wildlife Conservation and Anti-Trafficking Act is a strong response to crimes against wildlife; it will provide the necessary tools to curtail these illicit activities.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 673—RECOGNIZING THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF INGALLS SHIPBUILDING

Mr. WICKER (for himself and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 673

Whereas October 2018 marks the 80th anniversary of Ingalls Shipbuilding, a shipbuilding corporation located in Pascagoula, Mississippi;

Whereas Ingalls Shipbuilding is the largest industrial employer in the State of Mississippi, with nearly 12,000 shipbuilders that—

(1) construct surface combatants, amphibious assault ships, and United States Coast Guard cutters; and

(2) provide repair and maintenance services on United States Navy ships;

Whereas Ingalls Shipbuilding is the largest supplier to the United States Navy of surface combatants and has built nearly 70 percent of the fleet of warships of the United States Navy;

Whereas Ingalls Shipbuilding was founded in 1938 by Robert Ingersoll Ingalls on the east bank of the Pascagoula River in the State of Mississippi;

Whereas since 1938, Ingalls Shipbuilding has provided the United States Navy, United States Coast Guard, and other customers with the most reliable and high-quality ships in the world;

Whereas the individuals who build ships at Ingalls Shipbuilding continue that legacy of excellence;

Whereas Ingalls Shipbuilding provides 20,000 direct and indirect jobs in the State of Mississippi;

Whereas Pascagoula is the home of the finest shipbuilders in the world;

Whereas Ingalls Shipbuilding contributes more than \$1,000,000,000 to the economy of the State of Mississippi annually; and

Whereas as of the date of this resolution, Ingalls Shipbuilding—

(1) has 13 ships from 4 different classes under construction; and

(2) will build for the United States Navy the LPD Flight II, the next class of amphibious transport dock landing ship: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes Ingalls Shipbuilding on the occasion of its 80th anniversary as a leader in the military shipbuilding sector of the United States and an excellent corporate citizen; and

(2) extends best wishes to Ingalls Shipbuilding on that auspicious occasion.

SENATE RESOLUTION 674—RECOGNIZING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2018 AS “NATIONAL PRINCIPALS MONTH”

Mr. HATCH submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 674

Whereas the National Association of Secondary School Principals, the National Association of Elementary School Principals, and the American Federation of School Administrators have declared the month of October 2018 to be “National Principals Month”;

Whereas principals are educational visionaries, instructional and assessment leaders, disciplinarians, community builders, budget analysts, facilities managers, and administrators of legal and contractual obligations;

Whereas principals work collaboratively with teachers and parents to develop and implement clear missions, high curriculum standards, and performance goals;

Whereas principals create school environments that facilitate great teaching and learning and continuous school improvement;

Whereas the vision, actions, and dedication of principals provide the mobilizing force behind any school improvement effort; and

Whereas the celebration of National Principals Month would honor elementary school, middle school, and high school principals and recognize the importance of principals in ensuring that every child has access to a high-quality education: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the month of October 2018 as “National Principals Month”;

(2) honors the contributions of principals in elementary schools, middle schools, and high schools in the United States; and

(3) supports the goals and ideals of National Principals Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 675—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING ON OCTOBER 14, 2018, AS “NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE WEEK”

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

S. RES. 675

Whereas, in 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt established the first national wildlife refuge on Pelican Island in Florida;

Whereas, in 2018, the National Wildlife Refuge System, administered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, is the premier system of land and water to conserve wildlife in the world and has grown to approximately 836,000,000 acres, 567 national wildlife refuges, and 38 wetland management districts located in every State and territory of the United States;

Whereas national wildlife refuges are important recreational and tourism destinations in communities across the United States, and this protected land offers a variety of recreational opportunities, including 6 wildlife-dependent uses that the National Wildlife Refuge System manages, specifically hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, photography, environmental education, and interpretation;

Whereas the National Wildlife Refuge System experiences more than 53,000,000 visits each year, which generate more than \$2,400,000,000 in sales and 35,000 jobs in local economies;