

iconic significance of bison in the United States;

Whereas a small group of ranchers helped save bison from extinction in the late 1800s by gathering the remaining bison of the diminished herds;

Whereas on December 8, 1905, William Hornaday, Theodore Roosevelt, and others formed the American Bison Society in response to the near extinction of bison in the United States;

Whereas on October 11, 1907, the American Bison Society sent 15 captive-bred bison from the New York Zoological Park, now known as the “Bronx Zoo”, to the first big game refuge in the United States, now known as the “Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge”;

Whereas, in 2005, the American Bison Society was reestablished, bringing together bison ranchers, managers from Indian Tribes, Federal and State agencies, conservation organizations, and natural and social scientists from the United States, Canada, and Mexico to create a vision for the North American bison in the 21st century;

Whereas there are bison herds in national wildlife refuges, national parks, and national forests;

Whereas there are bison in State-managed herds across 11 States;

Whereas private, public, and Tribal bison leaders are working together to continue bison restoration throughout North America;

Whereas there is a growing effort to celebrate and officially recognize the historical, cultural, and economic significance of the North American bison to the heritage of the United States; and

Whereas members of Indian Tribes, bison producers, conservationists, sportsmen, educators, and other public and private partners have celebrated the annual National Bison Day since 2012 and are committed to continuing this tradition annually on the first Saturday of November: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 3, 2018, the first Saturday of November, as National Bison Day; and

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

SENATE RESOLUTION 699—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 25, 2018, AS “DRIVE SAFER SUNDAY”

Mr. ISAKSON (for himself, Mr. COONS, and Mr. PERDUE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 699

Whereas motor vehicle travel is the primary means of transportation in the United States;

Whereas every individual traveling on roads and highways should drive in a safe manner so as to reduce deaths and injuries that result from motor vehicle accidents;

Whereas, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, wearing a seat belt saves as many as 15,000 lives each year; and

Whereas the Sunday after Thanksgiving is the busiest highway traffic day of the year: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) encourages—

(A) high schools, colleges, universities, administrators, teachers, primary schools, and secondary schools to launch campus-wide educational campaigns to urge students to focus on safety when driving;

(B) national trucking firms—

(i) to alert employee drivers to be especially focused on driving safely on the Sunday after Thanksgiving; and

(ii) to publicize the importance of driving safely on the Sunday after Thanksgiving on the Citizens Band Radio Service and at truck stops across the United States;

(C) clergies to remind congregations to travel safely when attending services and gatherings;

(D) law enforcement personnel to remind drivers and passengers to drive safely, particularly on the Sunday after Thanksgiving;

(E) motorists to drive safely during the holiday season and throughout the rest of the year; and

(F) the people of the United States—

(i) to understand the life-saving importance of wearing a seat belt; and

(ii) to educate themselves about highway safety; and

(2) designates November 25, 2018, as “Drive Safer Sunday”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 700—RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE WALTER “DEE” HUDDLESTON, FORMER UNITED STATES SENATOR FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

Mr. MCCONNELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 700

Whereas the Honorable Walter “Dee” Huddleston served the people of Kentucky in the United States Senate for 12 years;

Whereas the Honorable Walter “Dee” Huddleston served as a member of a number of Senate committees, including—

(1) the Committee on Appropriations;

(2) the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry; and

(3) the Select Committee on Intelligence;

Whereas the Honorable Walter “Dee” Huddleston was an ardent defender of the tobacco and coal interests of Kentucky in the United States Senate;

Whereas the Honorable Walter “Dee” Huddleston was elected to serve the people of Kentucky in the Kentucky State Senate from 1965 to 1972;

Whereas the Honorable Walter “Dee” Huddleston was a respected radio broadcaster;

Whereas the Honorable Walter “Dee” Huddleston graduated from the University of Kentucky in 1949;

Whereas the Honorable Walter “Dee” Huddleston served in the United States Army as a tank gunner during World War II; and

Whereas the Honorable Walter “Dee” Huddleston served the United States and the Commonwealth of Kentucky with distinction: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable Walter “Dee” Huddleston, former member of the United States Senate;

(2) the Secretary of the Senate communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased; and

(3) when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable Walter “Dee” Huddleston.

SENATE RESOLUTION 701—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 15, 2018, AS “NATIONAL GIS DAY”

Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 701

Whereas the management, use, and exchange of geographic information and geospatial data and analysis are essential for operations and decisionmaking in Federal agencies;

Whereas Geographic Information System technology (referred to in this preamble as “GIS”) embraces new and innovative ways to use, discover, and share geospatial data through online portals and web services;

Whereas GIS facilitates the sharing of geographic data, services, and maps through online portals such as GeoPlatform.gov;

Whereas GIS helps provide shared and trusted geospatial data, services, and applications for use—

(1) by the public; and

(2) by government agencies and partners of government agencies to meet their mission needs;

Whereas GIS is an interdisciplinary tool used by students, teachers, researchers, universities, and practitioners in numerous fields and disciplines;

Whereas geography is identified as a core academic subject eligible for Federal funding under the Every Student Succeeds Act (Public Law 114–95; 129 Stat. 1802);

Whereas GIS helps foster collaboration and partnerships in the advancement of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (referred to in this preamble as the “NSDI”);

Whereas GIS provides a common framework for the Federal Government and State, Tribal, and local governments, non-Federal partners, communities, constituents, professional bodies for standards, data catalogs, partnerships, and tools that make up the NSDI;

Whereas GIS is used to investigate and address societal, environmental, and cultural issues, including—

(1) local issues;

(2) global issues;

(3) issues from the past;

(4) issues in the present; and

(5) potential future issues identified through modeling;

Whereas GIS and related geospatial technologies are used in classrooms to engage students in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) learning;

Whereas GIS fosters competition within the sector of geospatial technologies, which is considered a high-growth industry by the Department of Labor; and

Whereas many Federal agencies, State and local government agencies, nonprofit organizations, schools, libraries, and universities will join with others around the world to showcase their GIS mapping and geospatial applications on November 15, 2018: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 15, 2018, as “National GIS Day”; and

(2) encourages users of Geographic Information System technology (referred to in this resolving clause as “GIS”), educators, students, and innovators to continue to employ GIS—

(A) to learn and explore;

(B) to analyze and address societal challenges; and

(C) to drive economic growth for the betterment of the people of the United States and individuals around the world.

SENATE RESOLUTION 702—RECOGNIZING NATIONAL NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH AND CELEBRATING THE HERITAGES AND CULTURES OF NATIVE AMERICANS AND THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF NATIVE AMERICANS TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. ROUNDS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. UDALL, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. MORAN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. TESTER, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BARASSO, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. KING) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

S. RES. 702

Whereas, from November 1, 2018, through November 30, 2018, the United States celebrates National Native American Heritage Month;

Whereas National Native American Heritage Month is an opportunity to consider and recognize the contributions of Native Americans to the history of the United States;

Whereas Native Americans are descendants of the original, indigenous inhabitants of what is now the United States;

Whereas the United States Census Bureau estimates that, in 2017, there were more than 6,700,000 individuals of Native American descent in the United States;

Whereas Native Americans maintain vibrant cultures and traditions and hold a deeply rooted sense of community;

Whereas Native Americans have moving stories of tragedy, triumph, and perseverance that need to be shared with future generations;

Whereas Native Americans speak and preserve indigenous languages, which have contributed to the English language by being used as names of individuals and locations throughout the United States;

Whereas Congress has consistently reaffirmed the support of the United States of tribal self-governance and self-determination and the commitment of the United States to improving the lives of all Native Americans by—

(1) enhancing health care and law enforcement resources; and

(2) improving the housing and socioeconomic status of Native Americans;

Whereas the United States is committed to strengthening the government-to-government relationship that the United States has maintained with the various Indian tribes;

Whereas Congress has recognized the contributions of the Iroquois Confederacy and the influence of the Iroquois Confederacy on the Founding Fathers in the drafting of the Constitution of the United States with the concepts of—

(1) freedom of speech;

(2) the separation of governmental powers; and

(3) the system of checks and balances between the branches of government;

Whereas, with the enactment of the Native American Heritage Day Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-33; 123 Stat. 1922), Congress—

(1) reaffirmed the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Native American governments; and

(2) recognized the important contributions of Native Americans to the culture of the United States;

Whereas Native Americans have made distinct and important contributions to the United States and the rest of the world in many fields, including the fields of agriculture, medicine, music, language, and art;

Whereas Native Americans have distinguished themselves as inventors, entrepreneurs, spiritual leaders, and scholars;

Whereas Native Americans have served with honor and distinction in the Armed Forces and continue to serve in the Armed Forces in greater numbers per capita than any other group in the United States;

Whereas the United States has recognized the contribution of the Native American code talkers in World War I and World War II, who used indigenous languages as an unbreakable military code, saving countless lives in the United States; and

Whereas the people of the United States have reason to honor the great achievements and contributions of Native Americans and their ancestors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the month of November 2018 as “National Native American Heritage Month”;

(2) recognizes the Friday after Thanksgiving as “Native American Heritage Day” in accordance with section 2(10) of the Native American Heritage Day Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-33; 123 Stat. 1923); and

(3) urges the people of the United States to observe National Native American Heritage Month and Native American Heritage Day with appropriate programs and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 703—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE GOALS OF STOMACH CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. DONNELLY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 703

Whereas stomach cancer, also known as gastric cancer, is one of the most difficult cancers to detect in the early stages of the disease, which contributes to high mortality rates;

Whereas stomach cancer occurs when cancer cells develop in the lining of the stomach;

Whereas stomach cancer is the fifth most common type of cancer worldwide;

Whereas, in 2018—

(1) an estimated 26,240 cases of stomach cancer were diagnosed in the United States; and

(2) it was estimated that 10,800 people in the United States would die from stomach cancer;

Whereas the estimated 5-year survival rate for stomach cancer is only 31 percent;

Whereas approximately 1 in 111 individuals will be diagnosed with stomach cancer during his or her lifetime;

Whereas, in the United States, stomach cancer is more prevalent among racial and ethnic minorities;

Whereas increased awareness of, and education about, stomach cancer among patients and health care providers could improve timely recognition of stomach cancer symptoms;

Whereas more research into early diagnosis, screening, and treatment for stomach cancer is needed; and

Whereas November 2018 is an appropriate month to observe Stomach Cancer Awareness Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals of Stomach Cancer Awareness Month;

(2) supports efforts to increase awareness of, and education about, stomach cancer among the general public of the United States;

(3) recognizes the need for additional research into early diagnosis, screening, and treatment for stomach cancer; and

(4) encourages States and territories and localities of the United States to support the goals of Stomach Cancer Awareness Month.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 51—TO CORRECT THE ENROLLMENT OF S. 140

Mr. THUNE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 51

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the enrollment of S. 140, an Act to amend the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 to clarify the use of amounts in the WMAT Settlement Fund, the Secretary of the Senate shall amend the title so as to read: “A bill to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard, and for other purposes.”.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 52—COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SECURITY CONSULTATIVE MEETING BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. MARKEY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 52

Whereas, on October 31, 2018, the United States and the Republic of Korea (also known as “ROK”) co-hosted the 50th annual Republic of Korea-United States Security Consultative Meeting (commonly known and referred to in this preamble as the “SCM”);

Whereas the alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United States dates back to the Mutual Defense Treaty of 1953, in which the United States committed to defending its ally from outside aggression;

Whereas the United States currently stations 28,500 troops on the Korean Peninsula as part of the obligation of the United States to defend the Republic of Korea;

Whereas the SCM supports broader diplomatic engagements between the 2 allies that span a broad array of issues important to the people of the Republic of Korea and to the people of the United States;

Whereas the SCM has been crucial to the continued economic prosperity of the Republic of Korea and to peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula;

Whereas the SCM has reinforced the critical alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United States and deepens the friendship between the 2 countries;

Whereas the 50th anniversary of the SCM signifies an enduring alliance based on the shared values of freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law;

Whereas the SCM uses the “Joint Vision for ROK-U.S. Alliance” and the “Guidelines