

(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;