

as the basis for America's great heritage and the foundation for our way of life. In addition, this week is observed to emphasize the responsibilities of citizens for protecting and defending the Constitution and encouraging the study of the historical events which led to the framing of the Constitution.

The students at Olive J. Dodge Elementary in Mobile, AL, taught by Janet Leffard, annually ring bells during Constitution Week to recognize the importance of this document to our country. I would like to follow their example honoring Constitution Week and its significance.

The U.S. Constitution established America's national government and fundamental laws, while also guaranteeing certain rights for its citizens. Our entire structure of government is directed by this brilliant charter. Though we are a relatively new nation, our Constitution is the longest existing constitution in the world. It has provided us security, prosperity, stability, and freedom—qualities of life few other people in the world possess.

Please join me in recognizing the week of September 17 as Constitution Week, the anniversary of the day the framers signed this great document.

I thank the Chair.

#### 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, today I wish to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service.

On August 25, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed a bill creating the National Park Service to oversee the country's parks and monuments. Since then, the National Park Service has been asked to serve generations of visitors by helping to provide a gateway to the wonders of our nation. Our children and grandchildren have had the opportunity to experience things that cannot be fully appreciated by pictures in a book or lessons in a classroom. May that gateway remain open for the next 100 years and beyond.

Now, this is something we should all celebrate, but it is especially important to me because Wyoming is home to some of the best National Park Service areas in this country, including the very first national park.

Yellowstone National Park was named our first national park in 1872, well before the existence of the National Park Service. It was "set apart as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" for good reason. Every elementary school student learns about Old Faithful, the geyser that erupts about 17 times a day at Yellowstone, but Yellowstone is also home to more than 60 different mammals, more than 300 different birds, more than 15 species of fish, and 10 species of reptiles and amphibians.

Of course, Yellowstone isn't Wyoming's only national park. My home State is also home to Grand Teton Na-

tional Park, which was established in 1929. In addition to boasting one of the most recognizable mountain ranges in the world, this park is home to the famous Snake River.

I also mentioned that the National Park Service helps to oversee national monuments. That includes the country's first national monument, which is also in Wyoming. Devils Tower was declared the first national monument in 1906 and is one of the most unique formations in the world. It is a great place for hiking, climbing, or just taking in the views.

Wyoming is also home to Fossil Butte National Monument, which contains one of the largest deposits of freshwater fish fossils in the world. At this monument, you can see fossils of everything from perch to stingrays.

I would be remiss if I did not mention Fort Laramie National Historic Site in Wyoming. Fort Laramie was established as a fur trading fort in 1834 and became an Army post in 1849. The fort was the site of many important treaty negotiations and became a part of the National Park System in 1938.

My home State also has the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. There are about 28 miles of trails, boating opportunities, and historic ranches at this national park area, which was established in 1966.

These are just a few of the 412 areas managed by the National Park System, but I think they are some of the best. Wyoming is proud of its national park areas, and we are proud to celebrate the National Park Service's centennial.

I want close by acknowledging the hard work of the men and women who have maintained these special places of discovery and learning in Wyoming and across our Nation. Thank you to the over 20,000 men and women of the National Park Service who go to work each day as caretakers, craftsmen, and teachers to make America's national parks second-to-none.

Thank you.

#### RECOGNIZING JOHNS HOPKINS AND THE CHILDREN'S MIRACLE NETWORK

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, today I recognize the incredible work of the Children's Miracle Network. Through their efforts to raise money for children's hospitals across the United States, countless children and families have had access to lifesaving health services.

One of these children is Zannah Simons of Baltimore, MD. As a newborn, Zannah was diagnosed with a prenatal heart defect and a hypoplastic right heart. One day, Zannah was taken to the hospital in cardiac arrest and diagnosed with a rare bacterial infection. She was placed on a life support machine that took over the function of her heart and lungs and was given 24 to 48 hours to live.

However, Zannah survived, and that hospital visit marked the beginning of

several serious medical procedures, including two open heart surgeries to repair her heart. Doctors also recommended that Zannah's parents be screened to ensure that Zannah's heart defects weren't genetic. As a result of the screenings, it was discovered that Zannah's mother had hypoplastic left heart syndrome.

Zannah is now a healthy and active 4-year-old who loves to dance and sing. Stories like Zannah's highlight the importance of medical institutions like Johns Hopkins, where she received care, as well as the Children's Miracle Network who helped make this access to care possible.

Because of medical research, lives like Zannah's are saved and improved. Chronic diseases are better managed. We are better able to detect diseases at their earliest and most treatable stages and people survive conditions that were once considered fatal. These improvements did not just happen overnight; they happened because we invested needed resources and because we supported our Nation's brilliant medical workforce. We must continue to do so.

Medical research is an investment that helps Americans to live longer and with better quality of life. We must not abandon our commitment to developing new techniques and technologies for curing and preventing illness.

Since 1983, the Children's Miracle Network has raised \$5 billion and distributed it to 170 children's hospitals. The hospitals use these donations for uncompensated care, family lodging, and travel expenses and research. In the case of Zannah, these donations helped fund the medical equipment that ultimately saved her life.

The funds that hospitals receive from the Children's Miracle Network provides a safety net to families under incredible stress.

Johns Hopkins Children's Center and the Children's Miracle Network played a role in saving Zannah's life, as well as diagnosing her mother's heart issue. This would not have been possible were it not for advances in medical research and the support that the Children's Miracle Network provides. Every minute, 62 children enter a Children's Miracle Network hospital. Unfortunately, some children are not as lucky as Zannah. Let's continue to support medical research and family safety net programs so that all children have the opportunity to live a full and healthy life.

#### RECOGNIZING THE CRUISE TRAVEL INDUSTRY

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, today I wish to acknowledge the creativity and professionalism of the men and women of the cruise travel industry. Up until the early 1800s, cruise ships were primarily concerned with transporting mail and cargo. It wasn't until 1818 that the first cruise ship company to transport passengers began regular

service from the United States to Europe. Since then, cruising has become one of the most popular and unique methods of traveling enjoyed by my constituents and individuals and families across the country.

The cruise ship industry would not have taken off if it weren't for the diligent men and women who undergo a series of training programs and professional development to become cruise travel professionals.

In 2014, the cruise industry generated approximately 375,000 American jobs and generated \$46 billion in gross output of spending on both crew members and passengers. In New Jersey alone, the cruise industry has generated over 7,500 jobs and \$451 million in income.

Traveling by cruise has changed the way Americans vacation. Cruising offers unique amenities, activities for families, entertainment, fine dining, and experiences before the destination is even reached. This summer, as American families hopefully enjoy more leisure time, let's thank and acknowledge the workers in the travel and tourism industry, including cruise travel professionals who contribute to this country's economy.

#### 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TOWN OF MOSCOW, MAINE

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, today I wish to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the town of Moscow, ME. Lying at the foothills of Maine's Western Mountains and on the banks of the mighty Kennebec River, Moscow was built with a spirit of determination and resilience that still guides the community today. This bicentennial is a time to celebrate the generations of hardworking and caring people who have made it such a wonderful place to live, work, and raise families.

Moscow is a small town with a big history. In the fall of 1775, Colonel Benedict Arnold—before he became a traitor—led the newly formed Continental Army through the region on the ill-fated but valiant attempt to capture Quebec. While the first major military initiative of the Revolutionary War failed, it demonstrated the American resolve that would eventually bring independence. One of the oldest graves in Moscow's Union Cemetery is that of Joseph Kirk, one of the regiment's men, and Baker Cemetery is the final resting place of David Decker, a member of the Boston Tea Party.

After independence was won, settlement began when two great patriots—the financier William Bingham and General Henry Knox—joined together in the famous Bingham Purchase, the acquisition of 2 million acres of Maine wilderness. Shortly afterward, the first sawmill was built, the timber industry thrived, and the population boomed.

When the town was officially incorporated on January 30, 1816, the citizens chose the name of their new community with care, finally selecting Moscow to honor the people of the Rus-

sian city who repelled Napoleon's invasion in 1812 with great courage and sacrifice.

The first settlers were drawn by fertile soil, vast forests, and fast-moving waters, which they turned into productive farms and busy mills. The wealth produced by the land and, by hard work and determination, was invested in schools and churches to create a true community.

The industriousness of Moscow is demonstrated by two remarkable feats of engineering. In 1904, construction began on the Gulf Stream Trestle across Austin Stream to extend the Somerset Railroad in order to grow the logging and outdoor recreation industries. Seven hundred feet long and 125 feet high, the trestle was one of the largest structures to span a river in New England.

Although the trestle has been removed, the Wyman Dam remains one of the town's most outstanding features, supplying power to a large part of central Maine. Replacing a natural course of rapids 140 feet high on the Kennebec River, the construction of the dam began in 1928, and the dam was in operation just 2 years later. This massive project required a labor force of 2,400 workers, whose families had to be housed, so a settlement of nearly 300 homes was built, along with a school for the children. In addition to electricity, the project created beautiful Wyman Lake, one of Maine's largest lakes and a favorite recreation destination.

Moscow has always been a town of involved citizens, working hard and working together. The planning and volunteerism that have gone into this yearlong bicentennial celebration confirm that this spirit grows only stronger. Thanks to those who came before, Moscow has a wonderful history. Thanks to those who are there today, it has a bright future.

#### 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT IN YORK, MAINE

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the 100th anniversary of the founding of the York Fire Department in the town of York, ME. It is an honor to congratulate the dedicated firefighters, past and present, for their skill and courage in protecting their community.

The York Fire Department was established in the aftermath of a disastrous fire at a seaside resort hotel on January 26, 1916. At that time, the only fire protection in the town was headquartered at York Beach, some 3 miles away. Although the York Beach firefighters responded valiantly, the distance, winter conditions, and inadequate equipment prevented them from saving the large wooden structure.

A town with two distinct and distant residential and commercial districts clearly needed two fire departments, so immediately after the resort fire, the

York Village and Corner Ever-Ready Volunteer Fire Company was organized, with Bert Newick as the first chief. Enthusiasm for this new endeavor was so high that one writer observed that "it seemed as though three-quarters of the town's eligible young men were becoming volunteer firefighters."

Enthusiasm remains just as high today. York Fire Department firefighters are true volunteers, receiving no compensation for their rigorous training and dangerous duties. In addition to advanced training in firefighting and hazardous materials response, the majority of York's volunteers have EMT or paramedic certification. The department has only three paid positions to ensure that the fire station is staffed around the clock.

The people of York are grateful for these efforts and have supported funding for many improvements to equipment and facilities through the years. Individual citizens have stepped forward to provide such vital equipment as the department's first two-way radios in 1954 and its first fire/rescue boat in 2004.

A special project of the York Fire Department Auxiliary, the Southern Maine Advanced Rehab Team, consists of people who want to help out but are unable to serve as firefighters. Their SMART truck provides drinking water, coffee, food, communications, and portable radio battery charging at fire scenes, as well as misting fans to cool the firefighters. These volunteers are invaluable at any fire scene and often respond to fires in neighboring towns.

Firefighters from throughout Maine will join in the centennial observance this September when the Maine State Federation of Firefighters holds its 53rd annual convention in York. The convention will coincide with the 15th anniversary of the 9/11 attacks and will commemorate all firefighters who have lost their lives while saving the lives of others. Among those memorialized will be Lt. Wayne Fuller who was killed while responding to a fire in 1974, the only York firefighter to fall in the line of duty.

America's firefighters play a vital role in the security of our Nation and the safety of our people. Whether it is in response to a terrorist attack, a natural disaster, or a fire, Americans rely on our firefighters, and our firefighters always answer the call. The firefighters of York, ME, are a shining example of that commitment, and I join the people of their town in saluting them for a century of service.

#### REMEMBERING MARGARET SCHLICKMAN

Mr. KIRK. Mr. President, today I honor the life of Margaret Schlickman, who passed away on July 1, 2016, at the age of 86. Margaret was a 50-year resident of Arlington Heights, IL, and was a mother, grandmother, dedicated congressional staffer, community leader, and a passionate advocate for the homeless.