

most visible athletes in the world and serve as an inspiration and as role models to young athletes across the United States and worldwide;

Whereas the members of the United States Women's National Team, despite the international success of the members, are consistently paid less than similarly situated members of the United States Men's National Team for doing the same job, regardless of the performance of the teams;

Whereas a woman in 1963 was paid on average only 59 cents for each dollar paid to a male counterpart;

Whereas, in 1963, Congress passed and President Kennedy signed the landmark Equal Pay Act of 1963 (29 U.S.C. 201 note; Public Law 88-38) (referred to in this preamble as the "Equal Pay Act"), unequivocally affirming that women deserve equal pay for equal work;

Whereas the enactment of the Equal Pay Act laid the groundwork for title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) and title IX, which together vastly expanded opportunities for girls and women at school and work;

Whereas the pay disparities suffered by the members of the United States Women's National Team are reflective of the reality of many women in the United States who, more than 50 years after the enactment of the Equal Pay Act, still make on average only 79 cents for each dollar made by a male counterpart;

Whereas those pay disparities exist in both the private and the public sectors and, in many instances, the pay disparities can only be due to continued intentional discrimination or the lingering effects of past discrimination;

Whereas unequal pay on the basis of gender tells women and girls that, whether on the soccer field or in the office, the hard work of the women or girls is not valued equally to that of male counterparts;

Whereas unequal pay on the basis of gender violates generally held beliefs regarding equality and fundamental fairness;

Whereas the wage gap equals approximately \$10,762 less per year in median earnings for women and their families compared to men;

Whereas, compared to the earnings of white, non-Hispanic men, women on average face a lifetime wage gap of \$430,480, African-American women on average face a lifetime wage gap of \$877,480, and Latinas on average face a lifetime wage gap of \$1,007,080; and

Whereas unequal pay on the basis of gender threatens the economic security of women and their families while the women are in the workforce and the retirement security of women after the women have left the workforce; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) urges the United States Soccer Federation to immediately end gender pay inequity and to treat all athletes with the respect and dignity those athletes deserve;

(2) supports an end to pay discrimination based on gender and the strengthening of equal pay protections; and

(3) instructs the Secretary of the Senate to submit a copy of this resolution to the United States Soccer Federation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 463—HONORING THE MEMORY AND SERVICE OF OMAHA POLICE OFFICER KERRIE OROZCO

Mrs. FISCHER (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. SASSE, and Mrs. ERNST) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 463

Whereas Officer Kerrie Orozco bravely served the Omaha Police Department for 7 years as an officer and detective, working in the gang unit of the Omaha Police Department;

Whereas Officer Orozco was a beloved wife, daughter, sister, and mother;

Whereas Officer Orozco was a devoted public servant who engaged in many volunteer pursuits in Nebraska and Iowa, including youth sports, youth mentoring, and animal rescue;

Whereas, as a parishioner of St. Joseph Church in Omaha, Officer Orozco was committed to her Catholic faith;

Whereas Officer Orozco was killed in the line of duty on May 20, 2015, while serving an arrest warrant on a suspect; and

Whereas Officer Orozco was the first female officer of the Omaha Police Department to be killed in the line of duty: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate honors the memory and service of Omaha Police Officer Kerrie Orozco.

SENATE RESOLUTION 464—COMMEMORATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALASKA STATE TROOPERS

Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 464

Whereas the 15th Alaska Territorial Legislature established the Territory of Alaska Highway Patrol in 1941 for the purpose of enforcing traffic codes in the Territory of Alaska;

Whereas the jurisdiction of the Alaska Highway Patrol was expanded in 1945 in response to the need for a full spectrum police agency in the Territory of Alaska to address crimes outside the jurisdiction of local police departments;

Whereas the Alaska Territorial Legislature created the Alaska Territorial Police in 1953, which became the Alaska State Police on the admission of Alaska to statehood;

Whereas the Alaska State Police was renamed the Alaska State Troopers in 1967;

Whereas, in 1972, Governor of Alaska Bill Egan assigned responsibility and authority for the protection of the fish and wildlife resources of Alaska to the Department of Public Safety, leading to the formation of the Alaska Wildlife Troopers, which is part of the Alaska State Troopers;

Whereas Alaska is $\frac{1}{2}$ the size of the contiguous 48 States, consisting of—

(1) 586,412 square miles of diverse terrain;

(2) more than 3,000 rivers;

(3) approximately 34,000 miles of coastline;

and

(4) over 200 communities, many of which are not connected to each other by a road;

Whereas the daily responses to requests for law enforcement assistance presents unique challenges in Alaska seldom experienced in other States;

Whereas through the use of airplanes, boats, snowmachines, helicopters, and all-terrain vehicles, the Alaska State Troopers are able to respond across vast areas of the Alaska wilderness, battling the extremes of climate and terrain, to ensure that each Alaskan receives an answer to a call for help;

Whereas from the urban centers of Anchorage and Fairbanks to the small, isolated villages on the vast river systems in Alaska, the challenges of ensuring an effective law enforcement presence in Alaska are unequalled anywhere in the world;

Whereas the Alaska State Troopers partners with tribal organizations throughout Alaska to sponsor the Village Public Safety Officer program, which provides law enforcement, fire suppression, emergency medical, and search and rescue services to remote Alaska Native villages throughout the State of Alaska;

Whereas the motto of the Alaska State Troopers is "Loyalty, Integrity, Courage, Compassion, Leadership, and Accountability";

Whereas the approximately 390 commissioned officers and 147 civilian personnel of the Alaska State Troopers have met the challenge of policing Alaska through their dedication, professionalism, and innovation; and

Whereas 16 members of the Alaska State Troopers and predecessor agencies of the Alaska State Troopers and 2 Village Public Safety Officers have given their lives in the line of duty: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Alaska State Troopers on its 75th anniversary; and

(2) expresses appreciation to the commissioned officers and civilian personnel of the Alaska State Troopers and to the Village Public Safety Officers, who are the "first responders of the last frontier", and to their families, for their service and sacrifice.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 37—RECOGNIZING THE GEORGE C. MARSHALL MUSEUM AND GEORGE C. MARSHALL RESEARCH LIBRARY IN LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA, AS THE NATIONAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

Mr. KAINE (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

S. CON. RES. 37

Whereas General George C. Marshall served as Army Chief of Staff during World War II, Special Ambassador to China, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Defense;

Whereas General George C. Marshall was promoted to General of the Army in 1944, one of only five Army five-star generals in the history of the United States;

Whereas General George C. Marshall was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in 1946 for his military strategy and vital role during World War II;

Whereas General George C. Marshall was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1953 for developing the European economic recovery strategy known as the Marshall Plan;

Whereas the George C. Marshall Foundation was established in 1953 and is devoted to preserving the legacy of General George C. Marshall through educational scholarship programs and facilities;

Whereas the George C. Marshall Foundation opened the George C. Marshall Museum and George C. Marshall Research Library in 1964 in Lexington, Virginia, on the post of the Virginia Military Institute, which is the alma mater of General George C. Marshall;

Whereas the George C. Marshall Museum educates the public about the military and diplomatic contributions of General George C. Marshall through extensive exhibits; and

Whereas the George C. Marshall Research Library maintains the most comprehensive collection of records documenting the life and leadership of General George C. Marshall: Now, therefore, be it