SENATE RESOLUTION 398—SUPPORTING THE OBSERVATION OF ''NATIONAL GIRLS & WOMEN IN SPORTS DAY'' ON FEBRUARY 7, 2018, TO RAISE AWARENESS OF AND CELEBRATE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF GIRLS AND WOMEN IN SPORTS

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. NELSON, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 398

Whereas athletic participation helps develop self-discipline, initiative, confidence, and leadership skills, and opportunities for athletic participation should be available to all individuals;

Whereas, because the people of the United States remain committed to protecting equality, it is imperative to eliminate the existing disparities between male and female youth athletic programs;

Whereas the share of athletic participation opportunities of high school girls has increased more than sixfold since the passage of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) (referred to in this preamble as ''title IX''), but high school girls still experience—

(1) a lower share of athletic participation opportunities than high school boys; and

(2) a lower level of athletic participation opportunities than high school boys enjoyed almost 50 years ago;

Whereas female participation in college sports has nearly tripled since the passage of title IX, but female college athletes still only comprise 44 percent of the total collegiate athlete population;

Whereas, in 1972, women coached more than 90 percent of collegiate women's teams, but now women coach less than 50 percent of all collegiate women teams, and there is a need to restore women to those positions to ensure fair representation and provide role models for young female athletes;

Whereas the long history of women in sports in the United States—

(1) features many contributions made by female athletes that have enriched the national life of the United States; and

(2) includes inspiring figures, such as Gertrude Ederle, Wilma Rudolph, Althea Gibson, Mildred Ella ''Babe'' Didrikson Zaharias, and Patty Berg, who overcame difficult obstacles in their own lives to—

(A) advance participation by women in sports; and

(B) set positive examples for the generations of female athletes who continue to inspire people in the United States today;

Whereas the United States must do all it can to support the bonds built between all athletes to break down the barriers of discrimination, inequality, and injustice;

Whereas girls and young women in minority communities are doubly disadvantaged because—

(1) schools in minority communities overall have fewer athletic opportunities; and

(2) the limited resources for athletic opportunities in those communities are not evenly distributed between male and female students;

Whereas, with the recent passage of bills such as the Protecting Young Victims from Sexual Abuse and Safe Sport Authorization Act of 2017 (S. 534, 115th Congress), Congress has taken steps to—

(1) protect female athletes from the crime of sexual abuse; and

(2) empower athletes to report sexual abuse when it occurs; and

Whereas, with the beginning of the 2018 Winter Olympics in South Korea, it is more important than ever to ensure the safety and well-being of athletes by protecting those athletes from the crime of sexual abuse, which has harmed so many young athletes within youth athletic organizations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports—

(1) observing ''National Girls & Women in Sports Day'' on February 7, 2018, to recognize—

(A) the female athletes who represent schools, universities, and the United States in their athletic pursuits; and

(B) the vital role that the people of the United States have in empowering girls and women in sports;

(2) marking the observation of National Girls & Women in Sports Day with appropriate programs and activities, including legislative efforts to protect young athletes from the crime of sexual abuse so that future generations of female athletes will not have to experience the pain that so many female athletes have had to endure; and

(3) all ongoing efforts to—

(A) promote equality in sports and access to athletic opportunities for girls and women; and

(B) support the commitment of the United States to expanding athletic participation for all girls and future generations of women athletes.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to introduce a Senate Resolution recognizing February 7, 2018 as ''National Girls & Women in Sports Day''. Since the passage of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, our Nation has taken many big steps toward achieving equality for women in our Nation's athletic institutions. In fact, since then, participation by high school girls in athletic programs has increased more than six fold. And in college sports, participation by women athletes has nearly tripled since the passage of Title IX.

However, many disparities still exist between male and female athletic programs in our Nation today. Because there are simply fewer athletic opportunities and programs for girls, there are lower levels of participation in sports amongst present day high school girls than there were for high school boys in the 1970s.

Across college campuses, women athletes still comprise only 44 percent of the collegiate athlete population. And in some instances, the numbers have even shrunk over time. In 1972, women occupied more than 90 percent of coaching positions with collegiate women's teams. Today, women occupy less than half of these coaching positions.

This resolution recognizes how far we have come, but more importantly, it acknowledges how much farther we still have to go to achieve equality for our female athletes. In looking to the future and resolving together that more must be done to provide girls and women equal opportunity in sports, we also celebrate and recognize female athletes from the past who have faced difficult obstacles in their lives to advance the participation of women in sports.

We honor athletes like Althea Gibson, who was the first African-American athlete to break down racial barriers in international tennis and who, in 1956, became the first person of color to win a Grand Slam tennis title with her victory at the French Open.

We celebrate ''Babe'' Didrikson Zaharias, who, in addition to the Olympic medals she won at the 1932 Olympic Games in track and field, challenged conventions in the sport of golf to become the first woman in history who attempted to qualify in the U.S. Open tournament.

We salute Wilma Rudolph, who in the 1960s was considered the fastest woman in the world and, with her performance at the 1960 Olympic Games, was the first American woman to achieve three gold medals at any single Olympics event in history.

Each of these women faced tremendous difficulties to break down barriers in their respective sports to change not just the culture of sports in our Nation, but ultimately, to improve our country. Their names were inscribed in sports history, and in the process they became positive role models for entire generations of female athletes who continue to inspire us all with their talents. Finally, this resolution recognizes the importance of supporting girls and women in sports by holding to account those who use their positions of power—both individual and institutional in nature—to abuse and exploit.

Mr. President, our Nation continues to struggle with the revelations that hundreds of young female athletes were sexually abused within USA Gymnastics affiliated institutions. The stories of these survivors, who endured such horrific abuse at the hands of professionals entrusted to develop their athletic talents, are absolutely heartbreaking and our Nation must do more to prevent these crimes from ever happening again. To put an end to this abuse, on January 30, 2018, Congress passed the Protecting Young Victims from Sexual Abuse and Safe Sport Authorization Act of 2017, which I had authored and introduced to require all Olympic sports organizations and amateur sports organizations to immediately report allegations of sexual abuse to law enforcement.

As the Winter Olympics begin this week in South Korea, our Nation must continue to do everything we can to enforce this legislation and advocate on behalf of these young athletes whose lives have been turned upside down by the abuse that they endured.

I would also like to thank the National Women's Law Center and the National Girls & Women in Sports Day Coalition for their support of this resolution. All young people in our Nation deserve equal access to freely participate in athletic programs and to feel safe and secure so they can thrive within their chosen sports. With these goals in mind, I call on all of us to examine the progress we have made and

commit ourselves to addressing the inequalities we must still overcome to empower female athletes in our Nation.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

SENATE RESOLUTION 399—CONGRATULATING THE PHILADELPHIA EAGLES ON THEIR TRIUMPH IN SUPER BOWL LII

Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 399

Whereas, on February 4, 2018, the Philadelphia Eagles became champions of the National Football League by defeating the New England Patriots 41–33 in Super Bowl LII;

Whereas, with this victory the Philadelphia Eagles won their first Super Bowl in franchise history and fourth National Football League Championship;

Whereas the Eagles, a franchise born in the depths of the Great Depression, forged in the furnace of South Philadelphia, has come to represent the resiliency, ingenuity, and fortitude of the great people of the ''City of Brotherly Love'';

Whereas the fans of the Eagles, whose devotion and enthusiasm is renowned throughout sport, have waited for this moment for 58 years;

Whereas this Eagles team, written off by the rest of the world after suffering numerous injuries to key players, took the field in Minneapolis as the underdog, as they had been in every previous playoff game, despite having the best record in the National Football League;

Whereas quarterback Nicholas Edward Foles, stepping in for injured star quarterback Carson James Wentz, commanded the field with an uncanny precision, calmness, and leadership that earned him recognition as the Most Valuable Player of the Super Bowl;

Whereas head coach Douglas Irving Pederson displayed an emotional intelligence, creativity, and aggressiveness exemplified in the ''Philly Special,'' a fourth down play call that involved undrafted rookie running back Corey Joel Clement taking the direct snap and pitching the football to undrafted tight end Trey Burton, who threw the football to the backup quarterback Foles for a touchdown in the last minute of the first half;

Whereas the play of the dominating offensive line, anchored by veterans David Lane Johnson and Jason Kelce, provided peerless protection for the passers, enabled multiple clutch catches by the acrobatic receiving corps and tight ends, and paved the way for hard earned rushing yards by the trio of talented tailbacks;

Whereas the vaunted Eagles defense, engineered by coordinator James John Schwartz, led by All-Pros Fletcher Cox and Malcolm Damari Jenkins, took charge in the waning moments of the fourth quarter when Brandon Lee Graham forced the opposing quarterback to fumble the football into the waiting hands of rookie Derek Anthony Barnett;

Whereas the consistent play of the special teams, led by rookie Jake Daniel Elliot and 14-year veteran Donald Scott ''Bag O'Bones'' Jones, helped seal the fate of the game;

Whereas the ownership of Jeffrey Robert Lurie and the management of Howard Roseman have truly built a franchise that should be recognized as the ''gold standard''; and

Whereas sports talk radio in southeastern Pennsylvania may never be the same: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the entire Philadelphia Eagles organization on their triumph in Super Bowl LII;

(2) commends the Philadelphia Eagles fans for their devotion, enthusiasm, and persistence over the past 58 years; and

(3) requests that the Secretary of the Senate prepare an enrolled version of this resolution for presentation to—

(A) the owner of the Philadelphia Eagles, Jeffrey Robert Lurie; and

(B) the head coach of the Philadelphia Eagles, Douglas Irving Pederson.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1926. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1892, to amend title 4, United States Code, to provide for the flying of the flag at half-staff in the event of the death of a first responder in the line of duty; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1927. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 695, of 1993 to establish a voluntary national criminal history background check system and criminal history review program for certain individuals who, related to their employment , have access to children, the elderly, or individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1928. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 695, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1929. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1892, to amend title 4, United States Code, to provide for the flying of the flag at half-staff in the event of the death of a first responder in the line of duty; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1930. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1892, supra.

SA 1931. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1930 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 1892, supra.

SA 1932. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1892, supra.

SA 1933. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1932 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 1892, supra.

SA 1934. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1933 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the amendment SA 1932 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the bill H.R. 1892, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1926. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 1892, to amend title 4, United States Code, to provide for the flying of the flag at half-staff in the event of the death of a first responder in the line of duty; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. __. EXTENSION OF THE MATERNAL, INFANT, AND EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME VISITING PROGRAM.

Section 511(j)(1)(H) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 711(j)(1)(H)) is amended by striking ''fiscal year 2017'' and inserting ''each of fiscal years 2017 through 2019''.

SA 1927. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 695, of 1993 to establish a voluntary national criminal history background check system and criminal history review program for certain individuals who, related to their employment, have access to children, the elderly, or individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 8004.

SA 1928. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 695 of 1993 to establish a voluntary national criminal history background check system and criminal history review program for certain individuals who, related to their employment, have access to children, the elderly, or individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE ____—VESSEL INCIDENTAL DISCHARGE ACT

SEC. ____01. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Vessel Incidental Discharge Act''.

SEC. ____02. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES.—The term ''aquatic nuisance species'' means a nonindigenous species (including a pathogen, microbe, or virus) that threatens the diversity or abundance of native species or the ecological stability of waters of the United States, or commercial, agricultural, aquacultural, or recreational activities dependent on such waters.

(3) BALLAST WATER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''ballast water'' means any water and suspended matter taken on board a commercial vessel—

(i) to control or maintain trim, draught, stability, or stresses of the commercial vessel, regardless of how such water and matter is carried; or

(ii) during the cleaning, maintenance, or other operation of a ballast tank or ballast water management system of the commercial vessel.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ''ballast water'' does not include any substance that is added to water described in subparagraph (A) that is directly related to the operation of a properly functioning ballast water management system.

(4) BALLAST WATER DISCHARGE STANDARD.—The term ''ballast water discharge standard'' means—

(A) the numerical ballast water discharge standard set forth in section 151.2030 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, or section 151.1511 of such title (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act); or

(B) if the standard described in subparagraph (A) has been revised under section ____06, such revised standard.

(5) BALLAST WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.—The term ''ballast water management system'' means any system, including all ballast water treatment equipment and all associated control and monitoring equipment, that processes ballast water—

(A) to kill, render nonviable, or remove organisms; or

(B) to avoid the uptake or discharge of organisms.