

(3) other individuals that live in some of the most isolated and economically depressed areas in the United States;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities are accredited institutions of higher education that prepare students to succeed in the global and highly competitive workforce;

Whereas Tribal Colleges and Universities have open enrollment policies, and approximately 15 percent of the students at Tribal Colleges and Universities are non-Indian individuals; and

Whereas the collective mission and the considerable achievements of Tribal Colleges and Universities deserve national recognition: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning February 2, 2020, as “National Tribal Colleges and Universities Week”; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States and interested groups to observe National Tribal Colleges and Universities Week with appropriate activities and programs to demonstrate support for Tribal Colleges and Universities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 492—SUPPORTING THE OBSERVATION OF “NATIONAL GIRLS & WOMEN IN SPORTS DAY” ON FEBRUARY 5, 2020, TO RAISE AWARENESS OF AND CELEBRATE THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF GIRLS AND WOMEN IN SPORTS

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. MCSALLY, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HASSAN, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 492

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 enactment 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 enactment 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—

(A) to advance participation by women in sports; and

(B) to 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 have fewer athletic opportunities than schools in other communities; and

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

Whereas the 5-time World Cup champion United States Women’s National Soccer Team is leading the fight for equal pay for female athletes;

Whereas, with the recent enactment of laws such as the Protecting Young Victims from Sexual Abuse and Safe Sport Authorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–126; 132 Stat. 318), Congress has taken steps—

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

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

Whereas, with increased participation by women and girls in sports, it is more important than ever to ensure the safety and well-being of athletes by protecting them 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 5, 2020, 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—

(A) to ensure equal pay for female athletes; and

(B) 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—

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

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

SENATE RESOLUTION 493—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY, DOCUMENTS, AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. STAHLNECKER

Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted the following

resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 493

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Stahlnecker*, Cr. No. 19–394, pending in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony, and, if necessary, documents from Sarah Harms, an employee of the office of Senator Sherrod Brown, Leah Uhrig, a former employee of that office, and, Kylie Rutherford, an employee of the office of Senator Shelley Moore Capito;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent current and former employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Sarah Harms and Leah Uhrig, current and former employees, respectively, of Senator Brown’s office, and Kylie Rutherford, a current employee of Senator Capito’s office, and any other current or former employee of the Senators’ offices from whom relevant evidence may be necessary, are authorized to testify and produce documents in the case of *United States v. Stahlnecker*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent any current or former employees of Senators Brown and Capito in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the distinguished Democratic leader, Mr. SCHUMER, I send to the desk a resolution authorizing the production of testimony, documents, and representation by the Senate Legal Counsel, and ask for its immediate consideration.

Mr. President, this resolution concerns a request for evidence in a criminal action pending in California Federal district court. In this action, the defendant is charged with making threatening telephone calls last year to the Washington, D.C. offices of Senator SHERROD BROWN and Senator SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO. Trial is scheduled to commence on February 11, 2020.

The prosecution is seeking testimony at trial from three Senate witnesses who received the telephone calls at issue: current employees of Senator BROWN’s and Senator CAPITO’s offices and a former employee of Senator BROWN’s office. Senators BROWN and CAPITO would like to cooperate with this request by providing relevant employee testimony and, if necessary, documents from their offices.

The enclosed resolution would authorize those staffers, and any other