

(3) inadequate sanitation facilities, including facilities to manage menstruation;
 (4) child, early, and forced marriage;
 (5) poverty;
 (6) early pregnancy and motherhood;
 (7) conflict and insecurity; and
 (8) other factors that favor boys or devalue girls' education;

Whereas, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—

(1) approximately 129,200,000 girls between the ages of 6 and 17 remain out of school;

(2) girls living in countries affected by conflict are 2.5 times more likely to be out of school than boys;

(3) girls are twice as likely as boys to never set foot in a classroom; and

(4) up to 30 percent of girls who drop out of school do so because of adolescent pregnancy or child marriage;

Whereas women around the world face a variety of constraints that severely limit their economic participation and productivity and remain underrepresented in the labor force;

Whereas the economic empowerment of women is inextricably linked to a myriad of other human rights that are essential to the ability of women to thrive as economic actors, including—

(1) living lives free of violence and exploitation;

(2) achieving the highest possible standard of health and well-being;

(3) enjoying full legal and human rights, such as access to registration, identification, and citizenship documents, and freedom of movement;

(4) access to formal and informal education;

(5) access to, and equal protection under, land and property rights;

(6) access to fundamental labor rights;

(7) the implementation of policies to address disproportionate care burdens; and

(8) receiving business and management skills and leadership opportunities;

Whereas closing the global gender gap in labor markets could increase worldwide gross domestic product by as much as \$28,000,000,000,000 by 2025;

Whereas, pursuant to section 3(b) of the Women's Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act of 2018 (22 U.S.C. 2151-2(b)), it is the international development cooperation policy of the United States—

(1) to reduce gender disparities with respect to economic, social, political, educational, and cultural resources, as well as wealth, opportunities, and services;

(2) to strive to eliminate gender-based violence and mitigate its harmful effects on individuals and communities, including through efforts to develop standards and capacity to reduce gender-based violence in the workplace and other places where women work;

(3) to support activities that secure private property rights and land tenure for women in developing countries, including—

(A) supporting legal frameworks that give women equal rights to own, register, use, profit from, and inherit land and property;

(B) improving legal literacy to enable women to exercise the rights described in subparagraph (A); and

(C) improving the capacity of law enforcement and community leaders to enforce such rights;

(4) to increase the capability of women and girls to fully exercise their rights, determine their life outcomes, assume leadership roles, and influence decision making in households, communities, and societies; and

(5) to improve the access of women and girls to education, particularly higher edu-

cation opportunities in business, finance, and management, in order to enhance financial literacy and business development, management, and strategy skills;

Whereas, pursuant to National Security Presidential Memorandum 16, entitled "Promoting Women's Global Development and Prosperity", "It is the policy of the United States to enhance the opportunity for women to meaningfully participate in, contribute to, and benefit from economic opportunities as individuals, workers, consumers, innovators, entrepreneurs, and investors, so that they enjoy the same access, rights, and opportunities as men to participate in, contribute to, control, and benefit from economic activity.";

Whereas, according to the World Health Organization, global maternal mortality decreased by approximately 44 percent between 1990 and 2015, yet approximately 830 women and girls continue to die from preventable causes relating to pregnancy or childbirth each day, and 99 percent of all maternal deaths occur in developing countries;

Whereas, according to the United Nations Population Fund, of the 830 women and adolescent girls who die every day from preventable causes relating to pregnancy and childbirth, 507 die each day in countries that are considered fragile because of conflict or disaster, accounting for approximately 60 percent of all maternal deaths worldwide;

Whereas the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reports that women and girls comprise approximately 1/2 of the 67,200,000 refugees and internally displaced or stateless individuals in the world;

Whereas women and girls in humanitarian emergencies, including those subject to forced displacement, face increased and exacerbated vulnerabilities to—

(1) gender-based violence, including, rape, child marriage, domestic violence, human trafficking, and sexual exploitation and assault;

(2) disruptions in education and livelihood;

(3) lack of access to comprehensive health services and information; and

(4) food insecurity and malnutrition;

Whereas malnutrition poses a variety of threats to women and girls specifically, as malnutrition can weaken their immune systems, making them more susceptible to infections, and affects their capacity to survive childbirth, and children born of malnourished women and girls are more likely to have cognitive impairments and higher risk of disease throughout their lives;

Whereas it is imperative—

(1) to alleviate violence and discrimination against women and girls; and

(2) to afford women and girls every opportunity to be full and productive members of their communities; and

Whereas March 8, 2020, is recognized as International Women's Day, a global day—

(1) to celebrate the economic, political, and social achievements of women in the past, present, and future; and

(2) to recognize the obstacles that women face in the struggle for equal rights and opportunities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals of International Women's Day;

(2) recognizes that the ability of women and girls to fully access and enjoy fundamental human rights has intrinsic value that affects their quality of life and ability to determine their own futures;

(3) recognizes that the empowerment of women and girls is inextricably linked to the potential of a country to generate—

(A) economic growth and self-reliance;

(B) sustainable peace and democracy; and

(C) inclusive security;

(4) recognizes and honors individuals in the United States and around the world, includ-

ing women human rights defenders, girl activists, and civil society leaders, who have worked throughout history to ensure that women and girls are guaranteed equality and fundamental human rights;

(5) recognizes the unique cultural, historical, and religious differences throughout the world and urges the United States Government to act with respect and understanding toward legitimate differences when promoting any policies;

(6) reaffirms the commitment—

(A) to end discrimination and violence against women and girls;

(B) to ensure the safety, health, and welfare of women and girls;

(C) to pursue policies that guarantee the fundamental human rights of women and girls worldwide; and

(D) to promote meaningful and significant participation of women in every aspect of society and community, including conflict prevention, protection, peacemaking, and peacebuilding;

(7) supports sustainable, measurable, and global development that seeks to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and

(8) encourages the people of the United States to observe International Women's Day with appropriate programs and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 534—DESIGNATING MARCH 2 THROUGH MARCH 8, 2020, AS "WOMEN OF THE AVIATION WORKFORCE WEEK"

Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mr. MORAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 534

Whereas the first week of March is internationally known as "Women of Aviation Worldwide Week";

Whereas Women of Aviation Worldwide Week was created by the Institute for Women Of Aviation Worldwide;

Whereas, over the last 5 years, the aviation industry has experienced an increase in passenger traffic by an average of 6.5 percent per year;

Whereas the aviation industry is anticipating a significant shortage of skilled professionals in the coming years;

Whereas the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor projected that, in the next 10 years, the overall employment of airline and commercial pilots is expected to grow more than 6 percent in the United States;

Whereas less than 2 percent of the aircraft maintenance technicians in the world and less than 10 percent of all working aeronautical engineers are women;

Whereas the Federal Aviation Administration reports that less than 8 percent of pilots and only 26 percent of air traffic controllers in the United States are women;

Whereas women make up only 24 percent of the employees in the aerospace industry;

Whereas aviation is a science, technology, engineering, and math (commonly known as "STEM") focused career path;

Whereas the future of an abundant aviation workforce depends on a robust and diverse pool of candidates; and

Whereas women such as Amelia Earhart, Cicely Williams, Nicole Malachowski, Bessie Coleman, and Jeannie Leavitt have inspired, and will continue to inspire, young women to pursue careers in aviation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) designates March 2 through March 8, 2020, as “Women of the Aviation Workforce Week”;
- (2) celebrates the aviation workforce of the United States;
- (3) encourages educational and training institutions to recruit women to join the aviation workforce;
- (4) encourages employers in the aviation industry to hire a diverse workforce, including women, veterans, and other underrepresented individuals; and
- (5) commits to—
 - (A) raising awareness about the gender gap in the air and space industry; and
 - (B) taking legislative actions to address the gender gap in science, technology, engineering, and math (commonly known as “STEM”) fields.

SENATE RESOLUTION 535—DESIGNATING MARCH 5, 2020, AS “NATIONAL ‘SLAM THE SCAM’ DAY”, TO RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT THE INCREASING NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT IMPOSTER SCAMS, TO ENCOURAGE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES TO PREVENT GOVERNMENT IMPOSTER SCAMS, AND TO ENCOURAGE THE IMPROVEMENT OF PROTECTIONS FROM GOVERNMENT IMPOSTER SCAMS FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. MCSALLY, and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 535

Whereas millions of individuals in the United States are targeted by scams each year, including government imposter scams, such as the Social Security impersonation scam and the Internal Revenue Service impersonation scam, sweepstakes scams, romance scams, computer tech support scams, grandparent scams, debt scams, home improvement scams, fraudulent investment schemes, and identity theft;

Whereas, since 2013, the fraud hotline of the Special Committee on Aging of the Senate has received more than 9,500 complaints from individuals in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico reporting possible scams;

Whereas government imposter scams involve criminals contacting individuals in the United States and impersonating employees of government agencies, such as the Social Security Administration, to demand payment or personal information, which defrauds individuals of the United States and erodes trust in the government agencies that the criminals impersonate;

Whereas, since 2014, fraud from government imposter scams has been the top fraud type reported to the Federal Trade Commission;

Whereas there were nearly 390,000 government imposter scams reported to the Federal Trade Commission in 2019;

Whereas the Federal Trade Commission has estimated that victims lost nearly \$153,000,000 to government imposter scams in 2019;

Whereas, according to the Federal Trade Commission, in 2018, older adults reported larger median individual losses as a result of government imposter scams than younger adults;

Whereas, in 2019, the fraud hotline of the Special Committee on Aging of the Senate received more than 5 times the number of

Social Security impersonation scam complaints than that hotline received in 2018;

Whereas, according to the Federal Trade Commission—

(1) individuals in the United States reported losing nearly \$38,000,000 to the Social Security impersonation scam in 2019; and

(2) in 2018, the Social Security impersonation scam contributed to an increase from 2017 in median financial losses reported by older individuals of the United States; and

Whereas increased awareness of, and education about, government imposter scams help to thwart government imposter scammers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 5, 2020, as “National ‘Slam the Scam’ Day”;

(2) recognizes National “Slam the Scam” Day as an opportunity to raise awareness about scams that involve individuals impersonating government employees by mail, on the phone, or online (referred to in this resolving clause as “government imposter scams”);

(3) recognizes that law enforcement agencies, consumer protection groups, area agencies on aging, and financial institutions all play vital roles in—

(A) preventing government imposter scams from targeting the people of the United States; and

(B) educating the people of the United States about government imposter scams;

(4) encourages—

- (A) the implementation of policies to prevent government imposter scams; and
- (B) the improvement of measures to protect the people of the United States from government imposter scams;

(5) encourages members of the public to—

- (A) hang up on calls from individuals falsely claiming to represent government agencies;
- (B) share information about government imposter scams with family and friends; and
- (C) report government imposter scams to—
 - (i) the Inspector General of the Social Security Administration;
 - (ii) the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration; or
 - (iii) the Federal Trade Commission; and

(6) honors the commitment and dedication of the individuals and organizations who work tirelessly to fight against government imposter scams.

Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise to recognize today, March 5, as National “Slam the Scam” Day. I first want to thank my colleague from Arizona, Senator SINEMA, for working with me on a Senate resolution designating today as National “Slam the Scam” Day. This resolution will help raise awareness of Government imposter scams with a single message: hang up and tell someone.

In Government imposter scams, criminals claim to be from Government agencies, such as the Social Security Administration, and call Americans demanding payment or personal information.

These scams look real because they often begin with an unsolicited robocall using a spoofed caller ID, showing the name of the Government agency they are pretending to be. In reality, the Government would never call to threaten you or demand payment using gift cards, cash, wire transfers, or internet cryptocurrency.

Government imposter scams have been the number one complaint re-

ported to the Aging Committee’s Fraud Hotline since its creation in 2013. Over the last two years, nearly 2,000 Maine consumers reported Government imposter scams to the Federal Trade Commission, with total losses of more than \$700,000.

Last year, the top reported scam to the Fraud Hotline, which the Aging Committee featured in our first hearing of the year, was the Social Security Administration impersonation scam. Americans reported losing nearly \$38 million to this scam in 2019 alone, according to the Federal Trade Commission. That undoubtedly is the tip of the iceberg.

Scammers are ruthlessly targeting Americans, and particularly older Americans, across the country. In 2016, Philip Hatch, an 81-year Navy veteran from Maine, lost \$8,000 of his hard-earned savings to a Government impersonation scam. These scammers first posed as IRS agents and then impersonated the Portland Police Department.

Just last year, a Maine senior reported a call from someone claiming to work for the Social Security Administration. The caller told him that his Social Security number matched a credit card used to rent a car found on the Texas border filled with drugs and blood. The caller provided an FBI ID number and correctly identified when my constituent had recently visited Texas on business. When prompted by the scammer, he confirmed his date of birth and Social Security number.

These pernicious scams not only steal the savings of hardworking Americans and threaten to compromise their personal information; they also erode public trust and make it more difficult for Federal, State, and local government agencies to fulfill their missions.

The Aging Committee, which I chair, has held 25 hearings on scams over the past seven years, and we have examined Government imposter scams from a number of angles. Public awareness can help to stop these scams from the start.

I urge my colleagues to join me in marking today as National “Slam the Scam” Day by supporting our resolution. Let’s work together to hang up on these Government imposters and put them out of business once and for all. Let’s slam these scams.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1514. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, and for other purposes.

SA 1515. Mr. DURBIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the bill S. 2657, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1516. Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1407 proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI to the