

S. 2291

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2291, a bill to require all newly constructed, federally assisted, single-family houses and town houses to meet minimum standards of visitability for persons with disabilities.

S. 2293

At the request of Mr. CRAMER, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2293, a bill to extend the authority of the Export-Import Bank of the United States and to modify the quorum requirement of the Bank, and for other purposes.

S. 2300

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2300, a bill to amend the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to establish a program to incentivize innovation and to enhance the industrial competitiveness of the United States by developing technologies to reduce emissions of nonpower industrial sectors, and for other purposes.

S. 2302

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2302, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways and highway safety construction programs, and for other purposes.

S. 2310

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2310, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to establish a competitive grant program to repair, improve, rehabilitate, or replace bridges to improve the safety, efficiency, and reliability of the movement of people and freight over bridge crossings, and for other purposes.

S. J. RES. 13

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. J. Res. 13, a joint resolution to repeal the authorizations for use of military force against Iraq, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 252

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr.

BOOKER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 252, a resolution designating September 2019 as National Democracy Month as a time to reflect on the contributions of the system of government of the United States to a more free and stable world.

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 252, supra.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. PETERS, Ms. MCSALLY, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 2322. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to allow for the retirement of certain animals used in Federal research; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleague from Michigan, Senator PETERS, in introducing the Animal Freedom from Testing, Experiments, and Research Act, known as the AFTER Act, to promote the adoption or retirement of animals used for research at Federal agencies. I would also like to thank Senators SHAHEEN and MCSALLY who are original cosponsors of this legislation.

In fiscal year 2018, the Federal government experimented on approximately 50,000 animals for research purposes. The experiments occurred across twelve different Federal agencies and the animals used were mainly cats, dogs, monkeys, and rabbits. While tracking these animals following experimentation is challenging, once animals are no longer needed for research, they are often killed, since many agencies lack formal retirement or adoption policies. With that said, recent studies indicate that research animals who are adopted often thrive in their new environments.

In 2013, led by Senators HARKIN, ALEXANDER, CANTWELL and myself, the Senate passed the CHIMP Act, which allowed for the retirement of hundreds of primates that were formerly being used in National Institute of Health (NIH) experiments. In addition, the Departments of Defense, Veteran Affairs, and NIH recently enacted successful animal retirement policies. While I am encouraged by the Senate's past work on primates and the recent policies developed by a few agencies; there are still many Federal agencies, including the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, Commerce, NASA, the Environmental Protection Agency that lack formal policies for animals that have been used in experiments.

The AFTER Act builds on successful policies at DOD, VA, and NIH by directing all Federal agencies to promulgate regulations that would facilitate the retirement of laboratory animals. The bill provides flexibility for each agency to devise its own policy, with the goal of ensuring that such animals, whenever possible, are retired and not

killed. Additionally, the AFTER Act requires animals to be evaluated by a licensed veterinarian and pronounced both mentally and physically healthy before leaving an agency. This will help ensure a smooth transition to a new environment.

Our legislation also encourages Federal agencies to work with non-profit organizations to ensure retired animals are distributed to sanctuaries and shelters across the Nation, not just those closest to the research facility. This would allow a State like Maine, which does not have Federal research labs that use animals, to play a role in retiring these animals and providing homes for them.

Mr. President, there is no reason animals that are suitable for adoption or retirement should be killed by our Federal government. The AFTER Act would provide the necessary direction Federal agencies need in order to move forward with developing retirement policies. I urge all of my colleagues to join in support of this important bipartisan legislation, the Animal Freedom from Testing, Experiments, and Research Act.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 2340. A bill to establish the Cahokia Mounds Mississippian Culture National Historical Park in the States of Illinois and Missouri, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2340

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Cahokia Mounds Mississippian Culture National Historical Park Act".

SEC. 2. CAHOKIA MOUNDS MISSISSIPPIAN CULTURE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORICAL PARK.—The term "historical park" means the Cahokia Mounds Mississippian Culture National Historical Park established by subsection (b).

(2) MAP.—The term "map" means the map entitled "Cahokia Mounds Mississippian Culture National Historical Park, Boundary", numbered CMMC-NHP-107, and dated 05-31-2019.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATES.—The term "States" means the States of Illinois and Missouri.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), in order to preserve and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the historical, cultural, and natural resources associated with the life of the Mississippian Culture, there is established, as a unit of the National Park System, the Cahokia Mounds Mississippian Culture National Historical Park in—

(A) Collinsville, Illinois;

(B) Monroe, Madison, and St. Clair Counties, Illinois; and

(C) St. Louis City County, Missouri.

(2) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—The historical park shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that a sufficient quantity of land, or interests in land, has been acquired in accordance with subsection (d) to constitute a manageable unit.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of the historical park shall be the boundary as depicted on the map.

(d) LAND ACQUISITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the boundary of the historical park by—

(A) donation;

(B) purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds; or

(C) exchange.

(2) LIMITATION.—Any land owned by the States or a political subdivision of 1 of the States may be acquired only by donation.

(3) NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary acquires sufficient land under this subsection to achieve compliance with subsection (b)(2), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a notice of the establishment of the historical park.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the historical park in accordance with—

(A) this section; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) sections 100101(a), 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapters 1003 and 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the States and political subdivisions of the States, institutions of higher education, nonprofit organizations, Indian Tribes, and individuals—

(i) to identify, interpret, and restore nationally significant historical or cultural and natural resources relating to the life of the Mississippian Culture within the boundaries of the historical park, subject to the condition that such an agreement shall provide for reasonable public access; and

(ii) to conduct research relating to the Mississippian Culture.

(B) COST-SHARING.—

(i) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the total cost of any activity carried out under this paragraph shall be not more than 50 percent.

(ii) FORM OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the cost of carrying out an activity under this paragraph may be in the form of—

(I) in-kind contributions; or

(II) goods or services fairly valued.

(f) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the historical park in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the general management plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with—

(A) the States and appropriate political subdivisions of the States;

(B) institutions of higher education;

(C) nonprofit organizations;

(D) Indian Tribes; and

(E) other affected individuals and entities, including—

(i) the Illinois Department of Natural Resources;

(ii) the Osage Tribe; and

(iii) the Heartlands Conservancy.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 291—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION SHOULD IMMEDIATELY ELIMINATE GENDER PAY INEQUITY AND TREAT ALL ATHLETES WITH THE SAME RESPECT AND DIGNITY

Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARPER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 291

Whereas the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (referred to in this preamble as “FIFA”) awarded \$400,000,000 to the 32 teams that competed in the 2018 Men’s World Cup, but only awarded \$30,000,000 to the 24 teams that competed in the 2019 Women’s World Cup;

Whereas FIFA awarded \$38,000,000 to the team that won the 2018 Men’s World Cup, but only awarded \$4,000,000 to the team that won the 2019 Women’s World Cup;

Whereas FIFA awarded \$4,000,000 more in prizes to each team that lost in the first round of the 2018 Men’s World Cup than to the team that won the 2019 Women’s World Cup;

Whereas FIFA awarded \$358,000,000 to the 32 teams that competed in the 2014 Men’s World Cup, but only awarded \$15,000,000 to the 24 teams that competed in the 2015 Women’s World Cup; and

Whereas FIFA awarded \$35,000,000 to the team that won the 2014 Men’s World Cup, but only awarded \$2,000,000 to the team that won the 2015 Women’s World Cup;

Whereas FIFA awarded \$348,000,000 to the 32 teams that competed in the 2010 Men’s World Cup, but only awarded \$10,000,000 to the 16 teams that competed in the 2011 Women’s World Cup;

Whereas FIFA awarded \$30,000,000 to the team that won the 2010 Men’s World Cup, but only awarded \$1,000,000 to the team that won the 2011 Women’s World Cup;

Whereas the 2019 Women’s World Cup tournament garnered an estimated 1,000,000,000 viewers worldwide;

Whereas the 2019 Women’s World Cup highlighted the need to eliminate the existing gender pay disparity in prize award structure in athletic competitions that has persisted for decades;

Whereas the unfair and unjust prize award allocation system used by FIFA sends a terrible message to women and girls around the world about the value of their contribution to sports;

Whereas, in 2007, Wimbledon finally implemented an equal prize payment structure for all athletes, regardless of gender; and

Whereas gender should not determine the amount of a prize award that a person or team receives in an athletic competition: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) urges the Fédération Internationale de Football Association to immediately eliminate gender pay inequity and to treat all athletes with the respect and dignity those athletes deserve;

(2) supports an end to the unfair and unjust practice of gender pay inequity in the workplace, including athletic competitions and related prize awards;

(3) urges all other local, State, Federal, and international organizations to eliminate gender pay inequity; and

(4) instructs the Secretary of the Senate to submit a copy of this resolution to the President of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, earlier this month, fans across the country—and around the world—watched as the U.S. Women’s National Team made history, winning its second consecutive World Cup title, and fourth title overall. The players, coaches, and support staff of the Women’s National Team are role models to athletes young and old, male and female. They played through the tournament with the tenacity, skill, and commitment that is the hallmark of any champion.

These women—world class athletes—have consistently demonstrated their dedication to excelling in the sport and to representing our nation on the world stage. Their success on the soccer field is remarkable in itself, but many of these women have used their voices to speak out and speak up against a glaring disparity that disadvantages them, and countless women across our country and around the world: equal pay.

This is not a new issue, and it’s shameful that it is one that has not been rectified. What the players of the U.S. women’s soccer team want is pretty simple: to be treated no different than their counterparts on the men’s team. Earlier this year, the players filed a lawsuit against the U.S. Soccer Federation, arguing that disparities in pay between the men’s and women’s teams constitute discrimination on the basis of gender. But even if this lawsuit improves U.S. Soccer pay practices, much of the pay disparity will remain, due to policies of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA). For example, FIFA awarded \$38 million to the winner of the 2018 Men’s World Cup, but will award only \$4 million to the U.S. women’s team for their win this year. Men’s teams also earn more from FIFA for losing a World Cup qualifying game than women’s teams earn for winning all of them and becoming world champions.

Today I am reintroducing a resolution that I first introduced in 2015, after the U.S. Women’s National Team won its third World Cup. This is a simple, straightforward, and commonsense resolution. I am calling on FIFA to immediately eliminate gender pay inequity and treat all athletes with the same respect and dignity, regardless of gender. Yet in 2015, Senate Republicans