

(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

inexplicably objected to its adoption. I'm still waiting for an explanation as to why.

I'm proud that this resolution is co-sponsored by Senators SHELDON WHITEHOUSE (D-R.I.), PATTY MURRAY (D-Wash.), RICHARD DURBIN (D-Ill.), MAZIE HIRANO (D-Hawaii), KIRSTEN GILLIBRAND (D-N.Y.), ROBERT MENENDEZ (D-N.J.), KAMALA HARRIS (D-Calif.), SHERROD BROWN (D-Ohio), RICHARD BLUMENTHAL (D-Conn.), TOM CARPER (D-Del.), JACK REED (D-R.I.), CHRIS VAN HOLLEN (D-Md.), BERNIE SANDERS (I-Vt.), EDWARD MARKEY (D-Mass.), DIANNE FEINSTEIN (D-Calif.), TAMMY DUCKWORTH (D-Ill.), MARIA CANTWELL (D-Wash.), TAMMY BALDWIN (D-Wis.), CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO (D-Nev.), JON TESTER (D-Mont.), JEANNE SHAHEEN (D-N.H.), AMY KLOBUCHAR (D-Minn.), and MAGGIE HASSAN (D-N.H.).

Equal pay for equal work should not be a political football. All women, including the women of the U.S. National Team, deserve to be paid for the job they do, not based on their gender. Equal pay should not still be up for debate in 2019.

When time expired on the game clock during the World Cup championship game, chants of "Equal Pay!" echoed throughout the stadium in France. I am proud to join in that chorus today.

SENATE RESOLUTION 292—CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT OF CAMEROON AND ARMED SEPARATIST GROUPS TO RESPECT THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL CAMEROONIAN CITIZENS, TO END ALL VIOLENCE, AND TO PURSUE AN INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE TO RESOLVE THE CONFLICT IN THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST REGIONS

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. COONS, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 292

Whereas Paul Biya has held office as Cameroon's President since 1982, and won reelection to a seventh term in October 2018;

Whereas Cameroon receives United States foreign aid and participates in the Department of State-led Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and United States-supported efforts to counter Boko Haram;

Whereas the Government of Cameroon has increasingly cracked down on political expression, including by imprisoning opposition leaders and supporters, banning opposition and civil society conferences, reinforcing troop deployments to deter and disrupt protests, and restricting access to Facebook and other social media platforms;

Whereas the Government of Cameroon has repeatedly restricted freedoms of expression and the media nationwide by shutting down the internet, harassing and detaining journalists, refusing licenses to independent media, and intensifying political attacks against the independent press;

Whereas Boko Haram and an Islamic State-affiliated splinter group have desta-

bilized northern Cameroon since 2014, marked recently by a June 2019 attack on security forces in Far North Cameroon that killed dozens of soldiers and civilians;

Whereas the Boko Haram insurgency in Cameroon's Far North region has created an estimated 263,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), causing an escalating humanitarian crisis in difficult to access areas;

Whereas tensions between predominantly Christian farmers and predominantly Muslim Fulani herders have contributed to religious and communal tensions throughout West and Central Africa in recent years, including in the Northwest region of Cameroon;

Whereas members of the Government of Cameroon's Rapid Intervention Battalion (BIR), which receives United States counterterrorism training and support, have been accused of torture and extrajudicial killings and may be in contravention of congressionally mandated "Leahy human rights vetting" requirements;

Whereas the 2018 Department of State Human Rights Report documented torture and abuse by Cameroonian security forces, "prolonged arbitrary detentions including of suspected Anglophone separatists by security forces," and violations of freedoms of expression and assembly;

Whereas, following Cameroon's October 7, 2018, elections, the African Union Election Observation Mission stated that "the current [legal] framework needs to be strengthened in order to safeguard the democratic principles of separation of powers, fairness, and independence and impartiality," which the Department of State echoed, emphasizing that electoral irregularities "created an impression that the election was not credible or genuinely free and fair";

Whereas Anglophone Cameroonians have long felt marginalized by official actions and policies of the Government of Cameroon;

Whereas, while the Government of France has condemned attacks by armed separatists, it has a meaningful role to play in pushing the Government of Cameroon to lift restrictions on freedoms of expression and the media, end arbitrary detention, and engage in inclusive dialogue with Anglophone leaders;

Whereas, beginning in late 2016, protests organized by lawyers, teachers, and students were violently repressed by the Government of Cameroon, leading to numerous deaths and imprisonments, including of journalists and lawyers;

Whereas, in January 2017, the Government of Cameroon ordered the suspension of internet services in the northwest and southwest regions of Cameroon, the suspension lasting for 93 days and having a major, debilitating effect on the economy, educational institutions, freedom of expression, and social communication of the region's residents;

Whereas the conflict escalated in late September and early October 2017, when Cameroonian security forces brutally cracked down on unarmed civilians peacefully demonstrating, resulting in at least 20 people dying and leaving over 100 injured;

Whereas, in 2017, armed separatist groups launched a campaign to pressure school officials in the Anglophone region to go on strike as part of a boycott against the Government of Cameroon, and began burning school buildings and threatening education officials with violence if they did not comply;

Whereas human rights monitors have documented armed groups killing traditional leaders and targeting civilians who are perceived to be supporting or working with the Government of Cameroon, and armed militants have killed Cameroonian security force personnel;

Whereas numerous credible reports from human rights monitors, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, have documented the excessive use of force by Government of Cameroon security forces against Cameroonians living in the Anglophone regions, including the burning of villages, the use of live ammunition against protestors, arbitrary arrest and detention, torture, and sexual abuse;

Whereas the Department of State has expressed serious concern over the Government of Cameroon's use of force to restrict free expression and the use of violence against individuals protesting the government's policies in the Anglophone regions;

Whereas both the Government of Cameroon security forces and armed groups have been documented targeting and brutally killing civilians in the Anglophone regions, including women and children;

Whereas in February 2019, the Department of State announced it would withhold some security assistance to Cameroon, citing credible allegations that the Cameroonian military carried out human rights violations;

Whereas United States citizen Charles Wesco was senselessly killed near the town of Bamenda, Cameroon, on October 30, 2018, after being caught in what the Department of State has characterized as "cross fire";

Whereas the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs stated in March 2019 that at least 530,000 were internally displaced in areas affected by the Anglophone conflict;

Whereas the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs has estimated that \$298,900,000 is required to provide humanitarian assistance throughout Cameroon, and only 21 percent of the appeal has been funded as of July 2019;

Whereas the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reported that it had registered roughly 36,000 Cameroonian refugees from the Anglophone regions in Nigeria as of April 2019;

Whereas some Cameroonian diaspora organizations in the United States and Cameroonian-based civil society organizations are working to address the needs of Cameroonian internally displaced persons on the northwest and southwest regions of the country and refugees in Nigeria;

Whereas 47 Anglophone activists were forcibly returned from Nigerian custody to Cameroonian authorities in January 2018, despite many having reportedly submitted asylum claims in Nigeria; and

Whereas 10 of the 47 individuals forcibly returned from Nigeria now face charges before a military court that would be punishable by the death penalty, while the other 37 reportedly remain in detention without charge: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) urges all parties to the Anglophone conflict in Cameroon, including political opposition groups, to—

(A) agree to an immediate ceasefire;

(B) guarantee unfettered humanitarian assistance;

(C) exercise restraint and ensure that protests remain peaceful; and

(D) engage in inclusive dialogue with civil society to get to a political solution that respects the rights and freedoms of the people of Cameroon;

(2) strongly condemns the abuses committed by Boko Haram, state security forces, and armed groups in the Anglophone regions, including extrajudicial killings and detentions, the use of force against nonviolent civilians and protestors, and violations of the freedoms of press, expression, religion, and assembly;

(3) affirms that the United States Government continues to hold the Government of