

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF DEADLINES.

Notwithstanding the time limitations of section 13 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 806), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, upon the request of the licensee for FERC Project No. 10455 (and after reasonable notice), is authorized, in accordance with the good faith, due diligence and public interest requirements of section 13 and the Commission's procedures under such section, to extend the time required for commencement of construction of the project for up to a maximum of three consecutive two-year periods. This section shall take effect for the project upon the expiration of the extension (issued by the Commission under section 13) of the period required for commencement of such project.

SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1998

The bill (H.R. 449) to provide for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and to provide for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, Clark County has seen phenomenal growth over the past ten years, and is the fastest growing county in the nation. This influx of new residents has put great pressure on the infrastructure of the region, and also the recreational assets. While no one thing can solve all the problems associated with the burgeoning growth rate that has occurred, we can take steps to control and manage it. The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act has a long history and can trace its genesis back to Congressman Jim Santini, author of the Santini-Burton Act. Former Congressman Jim Bilbray continued this initiative with the public lands task force, a process which Senator BRYAN and I continued. It is from these efforts that the bill before us has evolved, with the input of Congressmen GIBBONS and ENSIGN.

This bill takes important steps by providing for the orderly disposal of public lands in southern Nevada, providing for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the state, and providing a mechanism for local governments to offset the costs associated with development of disposed federal lands. The distribution of the proceeds from federal land sales will give the federal government 85% for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada. The State will use its 5% share for general education programs, while the remaining 10% will benefit the Las Vegas Valley water treatment programs, water infrastructure development, parks, and trails.

Mr. President, as we approach the 21st century, we have to be cognizant of our future generations and the legacy that we will leave them. Any growth that occurs in a community must have coordinated planning and this measure will greatly assist with this process by providing for local government involvement. It allows state,

county and city governments to manage the costs associated with the development of these lands by adding to the state education fund, as well as assisting with the future development of the southern Nevada water system and airport infrastructure. It will also assist us in protecting and preserving wild and scenic places for future generations, which are of value not just to the residents of Clark County, but to all taxpayers.

This bill has the bipartisan support of the Nevada Congressional delegation, enjoys broad-based support in Clark County, and support throughout the State. It means a great deal to me personally and I believe it will be of enormous benefit to the State of Nevada.

GRANITE WATERSHED ENHANCEMENT AND PROTECTION ACT OF 1998

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 2886) to provide for a demonstration project in the Stanislaus National Forest, California, under which a private contractor will perform resource management activities for that unit of the National Forest System, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment on page 2 to strike line 20 and insert in lieu thereof "prescribed burns in the Granite watershed."

The Committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 3796) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey the administrative site for the Rogue River National Forest and use the proceeds for the construction or improvement of offices and support building for the Rogue River National and the Bureau of Land Management, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment on page 2, line 13 to strike "provide" and insert in lieu thereof "accept."

The Committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COASTAL HERITAGE TRAIL ROUTE

The bill (S. 1016) to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 regarding charter schools, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for third reading, read the third time, and passed; as follows:

S. 1016

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 6 of Public Law 100-515 (16 U.S.C. 1244 note) is amended—

- (1) in subsection (b)(1), by striking "\$1,000,000" and inserting "\$4,000,000"; and
- (2) in subsection (c), by striking "five" and inserting "10".

LOWER EAST SIDE TENEMENT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ACT OF 1997

The bill (S. 1408) to establish the Lower East Side Tenement National Historic Site, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed; as follows:

S. 1408

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 "Lower East Side Tenement National Historic Site Act of 1997".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1)(A) immigration, and the resulting diversity of cultural influences, is a key factor in defining the identity of the United States; and

(B) many United States citizens trace their ancestry to persons born in nations other than the United States;

(2) the latter part of the 19th century and the early part of the 20th century marked a period in which the volume of immigrants coming to the United States far exceeded that of any time prior to or since that period;

(3) no single identifiable neighborhood in the United States absorbed a comparable number of immigrants than the Lower East Side neighborhood of Manhattan in New York City;

(4) the Lower East Side Tenement at 97 Orchard Street in New York City is an outstanding survivor of the vast number of humble buildings that housed immigrants to New York City during the greatest wave of immigration in American history;

(5) the Lower East Side Tenement is owned and operated as a museum by the Lower East Side Tenement Museum;

(6) the Lower East Side Tenement Museum is dedicated to interpreting immigrant life within a neighborhood long associated with the immigrant experience in the United States, New York City's Lower East Side, and its importance to United States history; and

(7)(A) the Director of the National Park Service found the Lower East Side Tenement at 97 Orchard Street to be nationally significant; and

(B) the Secretary of the Interior declared the Lower East Side Tenement a National Historic Landmark on April 19, 1994; and

(C) the Director of the National Park Service, through a special resource study, found the Lower East Side Tenement suitable and feasible for inclusion in the National Park System.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to ensure the preservation, maintenance, and interpretation of this site and to interpret at the site the themes of immigration, tenement life in the latter half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, the housing reform movement, and tenement architecture in the United States;

(2) to ensure continued interpretation of the nationally significant immigrant phenomenon associated with New York City's

Lower East Side and the Lower East Side's role in the history of immigration to the United States; and

(3) to enhance the interpretation of the Castle Clinton, Ellis Island, and Statue of Liberty National Monuments.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) **HISTORIC SITE.**—The term "historic site" means the Lower East Side Tenement found at 97 Orchard Street on Manhattan Island in City of New York, State of New York, and designated as a national historic site by section 4.

(2) **MUSEUM.**—The term "Museum" means the Lower East Side Tenement Museum, a nonprofit organization established in City of New York, State of New York, which owns and operates the tenement building at 97 Orchard Street and manages other properties in the vicinity of 97 Orchard Street as administrative and program support facilities for 97 Orchard Street.

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

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF HISTORIC SITE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—To further the purposes of this Act and the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes", approved August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), the Lower East Side Tenement at 97 Orchard Street, in the City of New York, State of New York, is designated a national historic site.

(b) **COORDINATION WITH NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.**—

(1) **AFFILIATED SITE.**—The historic site shall be an affiliated site of the National Park System.

(2) **COORDINATION.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the Museum, shall coordinate the operation and interpretation of the historic site with the Statue of Liberty National Monument, Ellis Island National Monument, and Castle Clinton National Monument. The historic site's story and interpretation of the immigrant experience in the United States is directly related to the themes and purposes of these National Monuments.

(c) **OWNERSHIP.**—The historic site shall continue to be owned, operated, and managed by the Museum.

SEC. 5. MANAGEMENT OF THE SITE.

(a) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.**—The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the Museum to ensure the marking, interpretation, and preservation of the national historic site designated by section 4(a).

(b) **TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance to the Museum to mark, interpret, and preserve the historic site, including making preservation-related capital improvements and repairs.

(c) **GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the Museum, shall develop a general management plan for the historic site that defines the role and responsibility of the Secretary with regard to the interpretation and the preservation of the historic site.

(2) **INTEGRATION WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS.**—The plan shall outline how interpretation and programming for the historic site shall be integrated and coordinated with the Statue of Liberty National Monument, Ellis Island National Monument, and Castle Clinton National Monument to enhance the story of the historic site and these National Monuments.

(3) **COMPLETION.**—The plan shall be completed not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) **LIMITED ROLE OF SECRETARY.**—Nothing in this Act authorizes the Secretary to acquire the property at 97 Orchard Street or to assume overall financial responsibility for the operation, maintenance, or management of the historic site.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

FORT DAVIS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

The bill (S. 1990) to authorize expansion of Fort Davis National Historic Site in Fort Davis, Texas, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed; as follows:

S. 1990

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

SECTION 1. EXPANSION OF FORT DAVIS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, FORT DAVIS, TEXAS.

The first section of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the establishment of a national historic site at Fort Davis, Jeff Davis County, Texas", approved September 8, 1961 (75 Stat. 488; 16 U.S.C. 461 note), is amended by striking "not to exceed four hundred and sixty acres" and inserting "not to exceed 476 acres".

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2232) to establish the Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site in the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds that—

(1) the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision of *Brown v. Board of Education*, which mandated an end to the segregation of public schools, was one of the most significant Court decisions in the history of the United States;

(2) the admission of nine African-American students, known as the "Little Rock Nine", to Little Rock's Central High School as a result of the *Brown* decision, was the most prominent national example of the implementation of the *Brown* decision, and served as a catalyst for the integration of other, previously segregated public schools in the United States;

(3) 1997 marked the 70th anniversary of the construction of Central High School, which has been named by the American Institute of Architects as "the most beautiful high school building in America";

(4) Central High School was included on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977 and designated by the Secretary of the Interior as a National Historic Landmark in 1982 in recognition of its national significance in the development of the Civil Rights movement in the United States; and

(5) the designation of Little Rock Central High School as a unit of the National Park System will recognize the significant role the school played in the desegregation of public schools in the South and will interpret for future generations the events associated with early desegregation of southern schools.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this Act is to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit, education, and inspiration of present and future generations, Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, and its role in the integration of public schools and the development of the Civil Rights movement in the United States.

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site in the State of Arkansas (hereinafter referred to as the "historic site") is hereby established as a unit of the National Park System. The historic site shall consist of lands and interests therein comprising the Central High School campus and adjacent properties in Little Rock, Arkansas, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Proposed Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site", numbered LIRO-20,000 and dated July, 1998. Such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(b) **ADMINISTRATION OF HISTORIC SITE.**—The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall administer the historic site in accordance with this Act. Only those lands under the direct jurisdiction of the Secretary shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System including the Act of August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461-467). Nothing in this Act shall affect the authority of the Little Rock School District to administer Little Rock Central High School nor shall this Act affect the authorities of the City of Little Rock in the neighborhood surrounding the school.

(c) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—(1) The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions (including, but not limited to, the State of Arkansas, the City of Little Rock, the Little Rock School District, Central High Museum, Inc., Central High Neighborhood, Inc., or the University of Arkansas) in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Secretary shall coordinate visitor interpretation of the historic site with the Little Rock School District and the Central High School Museum, Inc.

(d) **GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—Within three years after the date funds are made available, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the historic site. The plan shall be prepared in consultation and coordination with the Little Rock School District, the City of Little Rock, Central High Museum, Inc., and with other appropriate organizations and agencies. The plan shall identify specific roles and responsibilities for the National Park Service in administering the historic site, and shall identify lands or property, if any, that might be necessary for the National Park Service to acquire in order to carry out its responsibilities. The plan shall also identify the roles and responsibilities of other entities in administering the historic site and its programs. The plan shall include a management framework that ensures the administration of the historic site does not interfere with the continuing use of Central High School as an educational institution.

(e) **ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.**—The Secretary is authorized to acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds by exchange, or donation the lands and interests therein located within the boundaries of the historic site: Provided, That the Secretary may only acquire lands or interests therein within the consent of the owner thereof: Provided further, That lands or interests therein owned by the State of Arkansas or a political subdivision thereof, may only be acquired by donation or exchange.

SEC. 3. DESEGREGATION IN PUBLIC EDUCATION THEME STUDY.

(a) **THEME STUDY.**—Within two years after the date funds are made available, the Secretary