

(2) in section 3—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “and Tennessee,” and inserting “Tennessee, and Kentucky,”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (R), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraph (S) as subparagraph (T); and

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (R) the following:

“(S) Fort Heiman in Calloway County, Kentucky, and resources in and around Columbus in Hickman County, Kentucky; and”.

SEC. 8. HARRIET TUBMAN SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

Section 3(c) of the Harriet Tubman Special Resource Study Act (Public Law 106-516; 114 Stat. 2405) is amended by striking “Public Law 91-383” and all that follows through “(P.L. 105-391; 112 Stat. 3501)” and inserting “section 8 of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5)”.

SEC. 9. PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY FOUNDATIONS.

Employees of the foundations established by Acts of Congress to solicit private sector funds on behalf of Federal land management agencies shall qualify for General Service Administration contract airfares.

SEC. 10. SHORT TITLES.

(a) NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ORGANIC ACT.—The Act of August 25, 1916 (commonly known as the “National Park Service Organic Act”) (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 5. SHORT TITLE.

“This Act may be cited as the ‘National Park Service Organic Act.’”.

(b) NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM GENERAL AUTHORITIES ACT.—Public Law 91-383 (commonly known as the “National Park System General Authorities Act”) (16 U.S.C. 1a-1 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 14. SHORT TITLE.

“This Act may be cited as the ‘National Park System General Authorities Act.’”.

SEC. 11. PARK POLICE INDEMNIFICATION.

Section 2(b) of Public Law 106-437 (114 Stat. 1921) is amended by striking “the Act” and inserting “of the Act”.

SEC. 12. BOSTON HARBOR ISLANDS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

Section 1029 of division I of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 4233) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2)(B)(i), by striking “reference” and inserting “referenced”; and

(2) in subsection (d)(4), by inserting a period after “plans”.

SEC. 13. NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT.

Section 5(a)(8) of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 2000 (Public Law 106-208; 114 Stat. 319) is amended by striking “section 110(1)” and inserting “section 110(l)”.

SEC. 14. NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM ACT.

The National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 5—

(A) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (19), by striking “Kissimme” and inserting “Kissimmee”;

(ii) in paragraph (40)(D) by striking “later than” and inserting “later than”; and

(iii) by designating the undesignated paragraphs relating to the Metacombent-Monadnock-Mattabesett Trail and The Long Walk Trail as paragraphs (41) and (42), respectively; and

(B) in the first sentence of subsection (d), by striking “establishment.”; and

(2) in section 10(c)(1), by striking “The Ice Age” and inserting “the Ice Age”.

SEC. 15. VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

Section 3(b) of the Vicksburg National Military Park Boundary Modification Act of 2002 (16 U.S.C. 430h-11) is amended by striking “the Secretary add it” and inserting “the Secretary shall add the property”.

SEC. 16. ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAILROAD NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

Section 2(2) of the Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site Boundary Revision Act (Public Law 107-369; 116 Stat. 3069) is amended by striking “NERO 423/80,014 and dated May 01” and inserting “NERO 423/80,014A and dated July 02”.

SEC. 17. TALLGRASS PRAIRIE NATIONAL PRESERVE.

Section 1006(b) of division I of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 4208) is amended by striking “subsection (a)(1)” and inserting “subsection (a)”.

EXPANSION OF THE SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NATIONAL LAKE-SHORE

The bill (H.R. 408) to provide for expansion of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CIBOLA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, CALIFORNIA PUBLIC LAND ORDER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 417) to revoke a Public Land Order with respect to certain lands erroneously included in the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, California.

The amendment (No. 3217) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To adjust the boundaries of Green Mountain National Forest)

At the end, add the following:

SEC. ____ GREEN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST EXPANSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The boundaries of the Green Mountain National Forest are modified to include all parcels of land depicted on the forest maps entitled “Green Mountain Expansion Area Map I” and “Green Mountain Expansion Area Map II”, each dated February 20, 2002, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Washington, District of Columbia.

(b) MANAGEMENT.—Federally owned land delineated on the maps acquired for National Forest purposes shall continue to be managed in accordance with the laws (including regulations) applicable to the National Forest System.

(c) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—For the purposes of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-9), the boundaries of the Green Mountain National Forest, as adjusted by this Act, shall be considered to be the boundaries of the national forest as of January 1, 1965.

The bill (H.R. 417), as amended, was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN MENDOCINO NATIONAL FOREST

The bill (H.R. 708) to require the conveyance of certain National Forest System lands in Mendocino National

Forest, California, to provide for the use of the proceeds from such conveyance for National Forest purposes, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REVISED PAYMENT CONTRACT WITH THE TOM GREEN COUNTY WATER CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

The bill (H.R. 856) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to revise a repayment contract with the Tom Green County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1, San Angelo project, Texas, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

H.R. 856

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

SECTION 1. TOM GREEN COUNTY WATER CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1; REPAYMENT PERIOD EXTENDED.

The Secretary of the Interior may revise the repayment contract with the Tom Green County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1 numbered 14-06-500-369, by extending the period authorized for repayment of reimbursable constructions costs of the San Angelo project from 40 years to 50 years.

IRVINE BASIN SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2003

The bill (H.R. 1598) to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in projects within the San Diego Creek Watershed, California, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

H.R. 1598

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 “Irvine Basin Surface and Groundwater Improvement Act of 2003”.

SEC. 2. PROJECT AUTHORIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act (Public Law 102-575, title XVI; 43 U.S.C. 390h et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 1635 the following:

“SEC. 1636. IRVINE BASIN GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS.

“(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Irvine Ranch Water District, California, is authorized to participate in the design, planning, and construction of projects to naturally treat impaired surface water, reclaim and reuse impaired groundwater, and provide brine disposal within the San Diego Creek Watershed.

“(b) COST SHARE.—The Federal share of the costs of the projects authorized by this section shall not exceed 25 percent of the total cost.

“(c) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not provide funds for the operation or maintenance of a project authorized by this section.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections in section 2 of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1635 the following:

“1636. Irvine basin groundwater and surface water improvement projects.”.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROWN v. BOARD OF EDUCATION DECISION

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of H. Con. Res. 414 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 414) expressing the sense of the Congress that, as Congress recognizes the 50th anniversary of the Brown v. Board of Education decision, all Americans are encouraged to observe this anniversary with a commitment to continuing and building on the legacy of Brown.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 414) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to mark a bittersweet anniversary in our Nation's history. Fifty years ago today, the U.S. Supreme Court handed down the most important Court decision of the 20th century and perhaps of all time: Brown v. Board of Education.

Fifty years ago today, on May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court unanimously ruled that “in the field of public education the doctrine of ‘separate but equal’ has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.”

The Brown decision struck down laws that permitted racially segregated schools in 17 states and the District of Columbia. The Supreme Court said that such laws violate the fourteenth amendment of the U.S. Constitution—the amendment that was passed after the Civil War to guarantee “equal protection of the laws.”

The day after Brown was handed down, the Chicago Daily Tribune wrote that the idea of educational equality “may appear dangerously novel to some citizens, but the Supreme Court didn't invent it. Indeed, they can be said to have borrowed it from a distinguished Virginian named Thomas Jefferson.”

A May 19, 1954 editorial in the New York Times stated: “The Supreme Court's historic decision in the school desegregation cases brings the United States back into the mainstream of its own best traditions. Segregation is a hangover of slavery, and its ugliest manifestation has been in the schools.”

The Brown decision was a victory for equality and a victory for America. But many African Americans had a muted reaction to the decision because it was so long overdue. As Richard Kluger wrote in the classic book *Simple Justice*:

Too many proclamations of white America's good intentions had reached African Americans' ears in the past to permit premature celebration now. There was added hesitation, no doubt in expressing open glee lest it be taken as a sign of gratitude and thereby provide whites the emotional satisfaction over a deed well done. For, upon analysis, all the Supreme Court had truly and at long last granted to the black man was simple justice.

The impact of the Brown decision occurred mainly in the South, but the Chicago Daily Sun-Times offered a prescient observation. In a May 19, 1954 editorial the Sun-Times wrote: “We of the North would do well to apply ourselves with equal diligence and sincerity to our own unsolved problems of racial discrimination and prejudice.”

Indeed, there were segregated schools in my home State of Illinois in 1954—the Land of Lincoln. My State had a law that banned racial segregation in our public schools, but there was inadequate enforcement.

Although we have made great strides over the past century in Illinois and in our Nation, we continue to have severe racial disparities in our public school systems—50 years after Brown v. Board of Education.

For that reason, the 50th anniversary is bittersweet. In 2004, we see that the racism has not been alleviated. Equal opportunity has not been assured.

Our schools are not fully integrated. In Illinois, 92 percent of white children attend majority white schools, and 68 percent of Black children attend majority Black schools. School segregation for our rapidly growing Latino population is on the rise.

And our schools are not equal. In Illinois a Black child is about 40 times more likely to attend a school that has failed to meet State standards for 4 consecutive years, a so-called “academic watch list” school. A Latino student is 20 times more likely. But less than 1 percent of the White children in Illinois are enrolled at a school on the academic watch list.

The Supreme Court in Brown v. Board of Education stated that equal access to education is a civil right of every citizen. And what a promise that was. We believed racial disparities in education would eventually be erased.

In 2001, we realized that this promise had not been realized. We enacted No Child Left Behind to try and tackle the enduring problem of racial inequality in our public schools. No Child Left Be-

hind requires schools to break out test scores by racial and economic categories to show that each segment of a school's population is succeeding.

Many of us worked in concert with the more conservative champions of the effort because we believed the law would provide more resources and more opportunities for minority children in public schools.

Today schools are struggling to implement the law without the promised resources. We have not lived up to the promise of No Child Left Behind. And we have not lived up to the promise of Brown v. Board of Education.

Many of our schools today are separate and unequal. This commemoration is bittersweet, but we have the means to make it less bitter and more sweet.

We can live up to the promise of the Brown decision by investing in our public schools rather than giving up on them. Giving vouchers to a handful of lucky families only leaves the have-nots in an increasingly hopeless situation.

We can live up to the promise of Brown by adopting the Student's Bill of Rights—requiring an equitable apportionment of funds and qualified teachers and small class sizes.

We can live up to the promise of Brown by fully funding the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, ensuring that students with disabilities can exercise their right to a public education.

We can live up to the promise of Brown by funding No Child Left Behind as promised, making it possible for struggling schools to improve the quality of education for all its students.

Let us honor the legacy of the Supreme Court's historic decision in Brown v. Board of Education by making the appropriate investments in public education and working to ensure equality of opportunity.

TAX ADMINISTRATION GOOD GOVERNMENT ACT

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 498, S. 882.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 882) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide improvements in tax administration and taxpayer safe-guards, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with an amendment to strike all after enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

(Strike the part shown in black brackets and insert the part shown in italic.)

S. 882

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