

is generally depicted as “Proposed Addition” on the map.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The land added under paragraph (1) shall be administered by the Secretary as part of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

### DEVIL’S STAIRCASE WILDERNESS ACT OF 2013

The bill (S. 352) to provide for the designation of the Devil’s Staircase Wilderness Area in the State of Oregon, to designate segments of Wasson and Franklin Creeks in the State of Oregon as wild rivers, and for other purposes, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 352

*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 “Devil’s Staircase Wilderness Act of 2013”.

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Devil’s Staircase Wilderness Proposal” and dated June 15, 2010.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means—

(A) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(B) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Oregon.

(4) WILDERNESS.—The term “Wilderness” means the Devil’s Staircase Wilderness designated by section 3(a).

#### SEC. 3. DEVIL’S STAIRCASE WILDERNESS, OREGON.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the approximately 30,540 acres of Forest Service land and Bureau of Land Management land in the State, as generally depicted on the map, is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to be known as the “Devil’s Staircase Wilderness”.

(b) MAP; LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the Wilderness.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the area designated as wilderness by this section shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(1) any reference in that Act to the effective date shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary that has jurisdiction over the land within the Wilderness.

(d) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.

(e) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section creates any protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Wilderness.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS.—The fact that a nonwilderness activity or use on land outside the Wilderness can be seen or heard within the Wilderness shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Wilderness.

(f) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section diminishes any treaty rights of an Indian tribe.

(g) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 49 acres of Bureau of Land Management land north of the Umpqua River in sec. 32, T. 21 S., R. 11 W., is transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the Forest Service.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the land transferred by paragraph (1) in accordance with—

(A) the Act of March 1, 1911 (commonly known as the “Weeks Law”) (16 U.S.C. 480 et seq.); and

(B) any laws (including regulations) applicable to the National Forest System.

#### SEC. 4. WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS, WASSON CREEK AND FRANKLIN CREEK, OREGON.

Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(208) FRANKLIN CREEK, OREGON.—The 4.5-mile segment from its headwaters to the line of angle points within sec. 8, T. 22 S., R. 10 W., shown on the survey recorded in the Official Records of Douglas County, Oregon, as M64-62, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(209) WASSON CREEK, OREGON.—The 10.1-mile segment in the following classes:

“(A) The 4.2-mile segment from the eastern boundary of sec. 17, T. 21 S., R. 9 W., downstream to the western boundary of sec. 12, T. 21 S., R. 10 W., to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(B) The 5.9-mile segment from the western boundary of sec. 12, T. 21 S., R. 10 W., downstream to the eastern boundary of the northwest quarter of sec. 22, T. 21 S., R. 10 W., to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.”.

### THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS AMENDMENT ACT

The bill (S. 383) to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a segment of Illabot Creek in Skagit County, Washington, as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 383

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

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS.

Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(208) ILLABOT CREEK, WASHINGTON.—

“(A) The 14.3-mile segment from the headwaters of Illabot Creek to the northern terminus as generally depicted on the map titled ‘Illabot Creek Proposed WSR–Northern

Terminus’, dated September 15, 2009, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as follows:

“(i) The 4.3-mile segment from the headwaters of Illabot Creek to the boundary of Glacier Peak Wilderness Area as a wild river.

“(ii) The 10-mile segment from the boundary of Glacier Peak Wilderness to the northern terminus as generally depicted on the map titled ‘Illabot Creek Proposed WSR–Northern Terminus’, dated September 15, 2009, as a recreational river.

“(B) Action required to be taken under subsection (d)(1) for the river segments designated under this paragraph shall be completed through revision of the Skagit Wild and Scenic River comprehensive management plan.”.

### WHITE CLAY CREEK WILD AND SCENIC RIVER EXPANSION ACT OF 2013

The bill (S. 393) to designate additional segments and tributaries of White Clay Creek, in the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania, as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 393

*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 “White Clay Creek Wild and Scenic River Expansion Act of 2013”.

#### SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF SEGMENTS OF WHITE CLAY CREEK, AS SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS.

Section 3(a)(163) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(163)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking “190 miles” and inserting “199 miles”; and

(B) by striking “the recommended designation and classification maps (dated June 2000)” and inserting “the map entitled ‘White Clay Creek Wild and Scenic River Designated Area Map’ and dated July 2008, the map entitled ‘White Clay Creek Wild and Scenic River Classification Map’ and dated July 2008, and the map entitled ‘White Clay Creek National Wild and Scenic River Proposed Additional Designated Segments–July 2008’”;

(2) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) 22.4 miles of the east branch beginning at the southern boundary line of the Borough of Avondale, including Walnut Run, Broad Run, and Egypt Run, outside the boundaries of the White Clay Creek Preserve, as a recreational river.”; and

(3) by striking subparagraph (H) and inserting the following:

“(H) 14.3 miles of the main stem, including Lamborn Run, that flow through the boundaries of the White Clay Creek Preserve, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and White Clay Creek State Park, Delaware beginning at the confluence of the east and middle branches in London Britain Township, Pennsylvania, downstream to the northern boundary line of the City of Newark, Delaware, as a scenic river.”.

#### SEC. 3. ADMINISTRATION OF WHITE CLAY CREEK.

Sections 4 through 8 of Public Law 106-357 (16 U.S.C. 1274 note; 114 Stat. 1393), shall be applicable to the additional segments of the White Clay Creek designated by the amendments made by section 2.

# MINUTEMAN MISSILE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY MODIFICATION ACT

The bill (S. 459) to modify the boundary of the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows.

S. 459

*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 “Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Boundary Modification Act”.

## SEC. 2. BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

Section 3(a) of the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Establishment Act of 1999 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; Public Law 106-115) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

“(3) VISITOR FACILITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SITE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the components described in paragraph (2), the historic site shall include a visitor facility and administrative site located on the parcel of land described in subparagraph (B).

“(B) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in subparagraph (A) consists of—

“(i) approximately 25 acres of land within the Buffalo Gap National Grassland, located north of exit 131 on Interstate 90 in Jackson County, South Dakota, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Minuteman Missile National Historic Site Boundary Modification’, numbered 406/80,011A, and dated January 14, 2011; and

“(ii) approximately 3.65 acres of land located at the Delta 1 Launch Control Facility for the construction and use of a parking lot and for other administrative uses.

“(C) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map described in subparagraph (B) shall be kept on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

“(D) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Administrative jurisdiction over the land described in subparagraph (B) is transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary, to be administered as part of the historic site.

“(E) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundaries of the Buffalo Gap National Grassland are modified to exclude the land transferred under subparagraph (D).”.

## COMMEMORATING JOHN LEWIS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 170, and the Senate proceed to its consideration.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 170) commemorating JOHN LEWIS on the 50th anniversary of his chairmanship of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

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

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 170) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of June 13, 2013, under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we whipped right through this, but JOHN LEWIS in my lifetime is one of the finest, most patriotic, courageous people I have ever known. I have so much admiration for this man. I have told him this personally. I want the RECORD to be spread with this. He is a person who as a very young man wanted to change the world in his own way, and in his own way he has helped change the world. I so admire him.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, this week, specifically June 19, people all across the Nation are engaging in the oldest known observance of the ending of slavery, Juneteenth Independence Day.

It was on June 19, 1865, when African Americans in the Southwest received the news from Union soldiers, led by Major General Gordon Granger, that the enslaved were free. This was 2½ years after President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, which was issued on January 1, 1863, and months after the conclusion of the Civil War.

For more than 145 years, descendants of slaves have observed this anniversary of emancipation as a remembrance of one of the most tragic periods of our Nation’s history. The suffering, degradation and brutality of slavery cannot be repaired, but the memory can serve to ensure that no such inhumanity is ever perpetrated again on American soil.

Today, 42 States, the District of Columbia, and several other countries, including Goree Island, Senegal, a former slave port, recognize Juneteenth Independence Day with special activities in commemoration of the emancipation of all slaves in the United States.

We also celebrate Juneteenth across the country in large measure because of the efforts of Lula Briggs Galloway, of Saginaw, MI, whose efforts to promote recognition of Juneteenth played a major role in the passage of the first resolution on Juneteenth Independence Day by the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, in 1997.

Already, Congress has observed an important moment today in honoring the history of the fight for justice and equality. The unveiling of a statue depicting Frederick Douglass in Emancipation Hall, on this day, June 19, 2013, means visitors to the Capitol from now forward will be reminded of this man’s immense contributions to the moral and intellectual foundations of our Nation’s drive for justice. Douglass escaped from slavery and became a leading writer, orator, publisher and one of

the most influential advocates for abolitionism, and equality of all people.

Today, I am very pleased that the Senate will unanimously adopt a resolution, S. Res. 175, recognizing the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day, which I jointly sponsored with Senator CORNYN, and is cosponsored by Senators LANDRIEU, COWAN, HARKIN, GILLIBRAND, CARDIN, MARK UDALL, LEAHY, BROWN, STABENOW, DURBIN, SCHUMER, HAGAN, MURRAY, PRYOR, COCHRAN, SESSIONS, COONS, WHITEHOUSE, SHAHEEN, KAIN, WARNER, BOXER, CRUZ, RUBIO, RISCH, MIKULSKI, WICKER, BALDWIN, CASEY, BEGICH, NELSON, TOM UDALL and WARREN.

The resolution expresses support for the observance of Juneteenth Independence Day, and recognizes the faith and strength of character demonstrated by former slaves, that remains an example for all people of the United States, regardless of background or race.

All across America we also celebrate the many important achievements of former slaves and their descendants. We do so because in 1926, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, son of former slaves, proposed such a recognition as a way of preserving the history of African Americans and recognizing the enormous contributions of a people of great strength, dignity, faith, and conviction—a people who rendered their achievements for the betterment and advancement of a nation once lacking in humanity towards them. Every February, nationwide, we celebrate African American History Month. And, every year on June 19 we celebrate “Juneteenth Independence Day.”

Lerone Bennett, Jr., writer, scholar, lecturer, and acclaimed Executive Editor for several decades at Ebony Magazine, has reflected on the life and times of Dr. Woodson. Bennett tells us that one of the most inspiring and instructive stories in African American history is the story of Woodson’s struggle and rise from the coal mines of West Virginia to the summit of academic achievement:

At 17, the young man who was called by history to reveal Black history was an untutored coal miner. At 19, after teaching himself the fundamentals of English and arithmetic, he entered high school and mastered the four-year curriculum in less than two years. At 22, after two-thirds of a year at Berea College [in Kentucky], he returned to the coal mines and studied Latin and Greek between trips to the mine shafts. He then went on to the University of Chicago, where he received his bachelor’s and master’s degrees, and Harvard University, where he became the second Black to receive a doctorate in history. The rest is history—Black history.

In keeping with the spirit and the vision of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, I would like to pay tribute to two courageous women, claimed by my home State of Michigan, who played significant roles in addressing American injustice and inequality. These are two women of different times who would change the course of history.