

(Mr. LEVIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 990, a bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to expand access to healthy afterschool meals for school children in working families.

S. 1008

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1008, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to limit requirements of separation pay, special separation benefits, and voluntary separation incentive from members of the Armed Forces subsequently receiving retired or retainer pay.

S. 1012

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1012, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the centennial of the establishment of Mother's Day.

S. 1013

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. VOINOVICH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1013, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Energy to carry out a program to demonstrate the commercial application of integrated systems for long-term geological storage of carbon dioxide, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. LANDRIEU:

S. 1017. A bill to reauthorize the Cane River National Heritage Area Commission and expand the boundaries of the Cane River National Heritage Area in the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce two bills, S. 1017 and S. 1018, one that will help to protect and preserve Louisiana's rich cultural and historic legacy, and one that will contribute to historic research and preservation throughout the country.

The first bill will protect and preserve an important and treasured part of our historical legacy—the Cane River National Heritage Area. This breathtaking region in northwestern Louisiana is known for its historic plantations, its distinctive Creole architecture, and its rich cultural legacy. Historically, this region was where the French and Spanish realms intersected as they explored the “New World.” Both the Spanish and the French left an indelible imprint on the area's people, on its architecture, and ultimately on the U.S. as a whole.

Congress recognized this lasting legacy when it created the Cane River National Heritage Area in 1994. Today I ask that Congress reaffirm its commitment to this rich legacy and act to reauthorize the Cane River National Heritage Area Commission until 2025.

The central corridor of the heritage area begins just south of Natchitoches, the oldest permanent settlement in the Louisiana Purchase, and extends along both sides of Cane River Lake for approximately 35 miles. The heritage area includes Cane River Creole National Historical Park, seven National Historic Landmarks, three State Historic Sites, and a dense area of historic plantations, homes, and churches. While much of the roughly 116,000-acre heritage area is privately owned, many sites are open to the public.

The community's pride in its history and traditions is legendary. The residents of Northwest Louisiana stand united in their interest and involvement in preserving their traditions and their landscape for future generations. The Heritage Area offers residents a collaborative approach to conservation that does not compromise traditional local control over and use of the landscape.

The landscape of Cane River is an American treasure—one that we must preserve. The Cane River region has been the focal point for American Indian settlements, colonial forts, and Creole plantations. The river itself was a major trade route, one that sparked alliances with American Indians and brought European colonial powers to the area.

To protect their interests, the French established Fort Saint Jean Baptiste in 1714. Shortly thereafter, the Spanish responded by building the presidio known as Los Adaes 15 miles to the west. Settlements spread from these early outposts, and the town of Natchitoches grew up around Fort Saint Jean Baptiste to become the most prosperous town in the region.

As countries came together in this place, so did cultures. American Indians were joined by European settlers, who imported large numbers of enslaved Africans to farm the land. The interaction of these groups led to the development of a distinctive Creole culture, a culture that cut across racial categories and drew from many traditions but remained grounded in French colonialism and Catholicism.

A thriving agricultural economy developed along the banks of the river by the time the region was joined to the United States in 1803, by the Louisiana Purchase. Natchitoches was the region's commercial center. Downriver from the town, in the areas known as Côte Joyeuse “Joyous Coast” and Isle Brevelle, large and small plantations produced indigo, tobacco, and later cotton.

The Civil War and its aftermath brought great economic devastation and cultural change to the residents of the Cane River region. Tenant farming and sharecropping replaced slavery, exchanging one labor-intensive system for another. After World War II, mechanized farming permanently supplanted the old agricultural practices that depended on human labor in the fields. As a result, many people mi-

grated to urban centers, leaving the fields behind.

This is the complex past that Congress acted to honor, preserve, and protect when it established the Cane River National Heritage Area in 1994. Today I call upon my colleagues to continue their recognition of the history and culture of this unique region.

The next bill I would like to call up and introduce is related to the Heritage Area, but the entire Nation will benefit from its prompt passage. This bill simply authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement with Northwestern State University in Natchitoches, Louisiana, to construct a curatorial center for the use of Cane River Creole National Historical Park, the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, and the University. These institutions emerged in the Cane River region because its beauty and rich historical legacy have attracted some of the Nation's finest historians and experts in historical preservation from the world over.

Cane River Creole National Historical Park has a veritable treasure trove in its museum collection—boasting more than 1,000,000 objects. Unfortunately, this valuable cultural storehouse has been granted short shrift in terms of Federal funding. Today it is housed in leased space that fails to meet National Park Service museum standards, since there is no land in the area which is above the 500-year floodplain.

But the historical park has a long-standing partnership with Northwestern State University. In 1992, the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training was established at Northwestern University. The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training requires additional space to house equipment and workspace connected with the development and dissemination of preservation and conservation skills and technologies. The University is willing to make available land suitable for the National Park Service to construct a facility for curatorial and workspace needs. This bill simply allows that to happen. Since this Center facilitates the training and research of experts nationwide, I submit that this bill will do much to aid historical preservation efforts in every State, and I ask my colleagues to support its prompt passage.

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. 1017

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 “Cane River National Heritage Area Reauthorization Act of 2009”.

SEC. 2. CANE RIVER NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

(a) BOUNDARIES.—Section 401 of the Cane River Creole National Historical Park and

National Heritage Area Act (16 U.S.C. 410ccc-21) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (6); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) fostering compatible economic development;

“(5) enhancing the quality of life for local residents; and”;

(2) in subsection (c), by striking paragraphs (1) through (6) and inserting the following:

“(1) the area generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Revised Boundary of Cane National Heritage Area Louisiana’, numbered 494/80021, and dated May 2008;

“(2) the Fort Jesup State Historic Site; and

“(3) as satellite site, any properties connected with the prehistory, history, or cultures of the Cane River region that may be the subject of cooperative agreements with the Cane River National Heritage Area Commission or any successor to the Commission.”.

(b) CANE RIVER NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA COMMISSION.—Section 402 of the Cane River Creole National Historical Park and National Heritage Area Act (16 U.S.C. 410ccc-22) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “19” and inserting “23”;

(B) in paragraph (4), by inserting “the Natchitoches Parish Tourist Commission and other” before “local”;

(C) in paragraph (7), by striking “Concern Citizens of Cloutierville” and inserting “Village of Cloutierville”;

(D) in paragraph (13), by striking “are landowners in and residents of” and inserting “own land within the heritage area”;

(E) in paragraph (16)—

(i) by striking “one member” and inserting “2 members”;

(ii) by striking “and” at the end; and

(F) by redesignating paragraph (17) as paragraph (19); and

(G) by inserting after paragraph (16) the following:

“(17) 2 members, 1 of whom represents African American culture and 1 of whom represents Cane River Creole culture, after consideration of recommendations submitted by the Governor of Louisiana;

“(18) 1 member with knowledge of tourism, after consideration of recommendations by the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism; and”.

(2) in subsection (c)(4), by striking “, such as a non-profit corporation.”;

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (5), by striking “for research, historic preservation, and education purposes” and inserting “to further the purposes of title III and this title”;

(B) in paragraph (6), by striking “the preparation of studies that identify, preserve, and plan for the management of the heritage area” and inserting “carrying out projects or programs that further the purposes of title III and this title”;

(C) by striking paragraph (8) and inserting the following:

“(8) develop, or assist others in developing, projects or programs to further the purposes of title III and this title.”;

(4) in the third sentence of subsection (g), by inserting “, except that if any of the organizations specified in subsection (b) ceases to exist, the vacancy shall be filled with an at-large member” after “made”.

(c) PREPARATION OF THE PLAN.—Section 403 of the Cane River Creole National Historical Park and National Heritage Area Act (16

U.S.C. 410ccc-23) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) AMENDMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An amendment to the management plan that substantially alters the purposes of the heritage area shall be reviewed by the Secretary and approved or disapproved in the same manner as the management plan.

“(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—The local coordinating entity shall not use Federal funds made available under this title to implement an amendment to the management plan until the Secretary approves the amendment.”.

(d) TERMINATION OF HERITAGE AREA COMMISSION.—Section 404 of the Cane River Creole National Historical Park and National Heritage Area Act (16 U.S.C. 410ccc-24) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “the day occurring 10 years after the first official meeting of the Commission” and inserting “August 5, 2025”; and

(2) in the third sentence of subsection (c), by striking “, including the potential for a nonprofit corporation.”.

By Ms. LANDRIEU:

S. 1018. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement with Northwestern State University of Natchitoches, Louisiana, to construct a curatorial center for the use of Cane River Creole National Historical Park, the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, and the University, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Ms. LANDRIEU. 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. 1018

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 “National Park Service and Northwestern State University Collections Conservation Center Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Cane River Creole National Historical Park has a nationally significant museum collection of more than 1,000,000 objects that is housed in leased space that fails to meet National Park Service museum standards;

(2) there is no land within the boundary of the historical park in Natchitoches Parish that is above the 500-year floodplain, which is the level required for constructing curatorial facilities under National Park Service policies;

(3) the historical park has a longstanding partnership with Northwestern State University, with which the historical park is required under the enabling legislation for the historical park to coordinate a Cane River region comprehensive research program, including a program for curation methods;

(4) in 1992, the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, which is administered by the National Park Service, was established at Northwestern State University under section 403 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470x-2);

(5) the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training requires additional space to house equipment and workspace connected with the development and dis-

semination of preservation and conservation skills and technologies; and

(6) contingent on the approval by the Board of Supervisors for the University of Louisiana System, Northwestern State University is willing to make available land suitable for the National Park Service to construct a facility for curatorial and workspace needs of the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training if the University is able to use space in the facility for educational purposes relating to the Williamson Museum collection of the University.

SEC. 3. COLLECTIONS CONSERVATION CENTER.

Section 304 of the Cane River Creole National Historical Park and National Heritage Area Act (16 U.S.C. 410ccc-2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) COLLECTIONS CONSERVATION CENTER.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into an agreement with Northwestern State University (referred to in this subsection as the ‘University’) to construct a facility on land owned by the University to be used—

“(A) to house the museum collection of the historical park;

“(B) to provide additional space for use by the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training; and

“(C) to provide space to the University for educational purposes relating to the Williamson Museum collection, if the University pays an appropriate rental fee to the National Park Service, as determined in the agreement entered into under this paragraph.

“(2) USE OF FEE.—Proceeds from the rental fees collected under paragraph (1)(C) shall be available, without further appropriation, for the historical park.”.

SEC. 4. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

The Cane River Creole National Historical Park and National Heritage Area Act (16 U.S.C. 410ccc et seq.) is amended—

(1) in the third sentence of section 304(e) (16 U.S.C. 410ccc-2(e)), by striking “of Technology” and inserting “Technology”; and

(2) in section 305(a) (16 U.S.C. 41ccc-3(a)), by striking “interest” and inserting “interests”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 139—COMMEMORATING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF COMMUNIST RULE IN POLAND

Ms. MIKULSKI (for herself, Mr. BARRIS, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BROWBACK, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 139

Whereas in January 1947, the communist Democratic Bloc party seized control of the Polish Parliament in a rigged election orchestrated by the Government of the Soviet Union;

Whereas from 1947 to 1952, the communist Government of Poland prosecuted, imprisoned, and executed many individuals who fought as part of the wartime Underground Resistance, an organization that valiantly supported the Allied struggle against Nazi Germany as part of the largest resistance movement in occupied Europe;

Whereas in July 1952, the passage of a new constitution formally created the communist People’s Republic of Poland and outlawed any non-communist candidate from