

operates independently and reinforce it on behalf of small businesses.

I thank my colleague, Representative TROY CARTER from Louisiana, for working with me in a bipartisan manner to improve the SBA's Office of Advocacy. I also thank the chair for helping bring this legislation forward.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend a "yes" vote on this bill that puts America's small businesses first.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LUETKEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned earlier, the Nation is getting ready to celebrate National Small Business Week. This will be a time to honor and recognize Main Street USA. Additionally, it will be a time to hear from them about what is impacting their operations and what Congress can do to further support them.

The five small business bills before us today take steps to enhance and support programs at the Small Business Administration, which is the sole Federal agency that was created to assist the Nation's smallest firms.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chair for working in a bipartisan manner to advance all these bills. I urge a "yes" vote on all of them, including H.R. 6454, and I yield back balance of my time.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, SBA's Office of Advocacy works to ensure that small business interests are heard at all levels of government because, too often, their voices are drowned out by larger companies with sophisticated legal departments and armies of lobbyists.

Now as the world becomes more and more connected, participating in the global economy is vital to small businesses' success. In order to do that, they need a strong voice advocating on their behalf. H.R. 6454 will allow the office to advocate on behalf of small businesses in international discussions, trade negotiations, and examine international economic data.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes," and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6454.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK EXPANSION AND REDESIGNATION ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 270) to amend the Act entitled "Act to provide for the establishment of the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site in the State of Kansas, and for other purposes" to provide for inclusion of additional related sites in the National Park System, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 270

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 "Brown v. Board of Education National Historical Park Expansion and Redesignation Act".

SEC. 2. REDESIGNATION OF THE BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site established by section 103(a) of Public Law 102-525 (106 Stat. 3439) shall be known and designated as the "Brown v. Board of Education National Historical Park".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site shall be considered to be a reference to the "Brown v. Board of Education National Historical Park".

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title I of Public Law 102-525 (106 Stat. 3438) is amended—

(1) in the title heading, by striking "HISTORIC SITE" and inserting "HISTORICAL PARK";

(2) in sections 101(2) and 103(a), by striking "National Historic Site" each place it appears and inserting "National Historical Park";

(3) in the section heading for each of sections 103 and 105, by striking "HISTORIC SITE" each place it appears and inserting "HISTORICAL PARK"; and

(4) by striking "historic site" each place it appears and inserting "historical park".

SEC. 3. EXPANSION OF THE BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND ESTABLISHMENT OF AFFILIATED AREAS.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to honor the civil rights stories of struggle, perseverance, and activism in the pursuit of education equity.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 101 of Public Law 102-525 (106 Stat. 3438) (as amended by section 2(c)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "As used in this title—" and inserting "In this title:";

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking "the term" and inserting the "The term";

(3) in each of paragraphs (1) and (2), by inserting a paragraph heading, the text of which is comprised of the term defined in that paragraph;

(4) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (3) and (2), respectively, and moving the paragraphs so as to appear in numerical order; and

(5) by inserting before paragraph (2) (as so redesignated) the following:

"(1) AFFILIATED AREA.—The term 'affiliated area' means a site associated with a court case included in Brown v. Board of

Education of Topeka described in paragraph (8), (9), or (10) of section 102(a) that is designated as an affiliated area of the National Park System by section 106(a)."

(c) FINDINGS.—Section 102(a) of Public Law 102-525 (106 Stat. 3438) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (5) and (6), respectively;

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

"(3) The Brown case was joined by 4 other cases relating to school segregation pending before the Supreme Court (Briggs v. Elliott, filed in South Carolina, Davis v. County School Board of Prince Edward County, filed in Virginia, Gebhart v. Belton, filed in Delaware, and Bolling v. Sharpe, filed in the District of Columbia) that were consolidated into the case of Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka.

"(4) A 1999 historic resources study examined the 5 cases included in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka and found that each case—

"(A) is nationally significant; and

"(B) contributes unique stories to the case for educational equity."; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (6) (as so redesignated), the following:

"(7) With respect to the case of Briggs v. Elliott—

"(A) Summerton High School in Summerton, South Carolina, the all-White school that refused to admit the plaintiffs in the case—

"(i) has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places in recognition of the national significance of the school; and

"(ii) is used as administrative offices for Clarendon School District 1; and

"(B) the former Scott's Branch High School, an 'equalization school' in Summerton, South Carolina constructed for African-American students in 1951 to provide facilities comparable to those of White students, is now the Community Resource Center owned by Clarendon School District 1.

"(8) Robert Russa Moton High School, the all-Black school in Farmville, Virginia, which was the location of a student-led strike leading to Davis v. County School Board of Prince Edward County—

"(A) has been designated as a National Historic Landmark in recognition of the national significance of the school; and

"(B) is now the Robert Russa Moton Museum, which is administered by the Moton Museum, Inc., and affiliated with Longwood University.

"(9) With respect to the case of Belton v. Gebhart—

"(A) Howard High School in Wilmington, Delaware, an all-Black school to which the plaintiffs in the case were forced to travel—

"(i) has been designated as a National Historic Landmark in recognition of the national significance of the school; and

"(ii) is now the Howard High School of Technology, an active school administered by the New Castle County Vocational-Technical School District;

"(B) the all-White Claymont High School, which denied admission to the plaintiffs, is now the Claymont Community Center administered by the Brandywine Community Resource Council, Inc.; and

"(C) the Hockessin School #107C (Hockessin Colored School)—

"(i) is the all-Black school in Hockessin, Delaware, that 1 of the plaintiffs in the case was required to attend with no public transportation provided; and

"(ii) is now used as a community facility by Friends of Hockessin Colored School #107, Inc.

"(10) John Philip Sousa Junior High School in the District of Columbia, the all-

White school that refused to admit plaintiffs in *Bolling v. Sharpe*—

“(A) has been designated as a National Historic Landmark in recognition of the national significance of the school;

“(B) is now known as the ‘John Philip Sousa Middle School’; and

“(C) is owned by the District of Columbia Department of General Services and administered by the District of Columbia Public Schools.”.

(d) **PURPOSES.**—Section 102(b)(3) of Public Law 102-525 (106 Stat. 3438) is amended—

(1) by inserting “, protection,” after “preservation”;

(2) by striking “the city of Topeka” and inserting “Topeka, Kansas, Summerton, South Carolina, Farmville, Virginia, Wilmington, Claymont, and Hockessin, Delaware, and the District of Columbia”; and

(3) by inserting “and the context of Brown v. Board of Education” after “civil rights movement”.

(e) **BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**—Section 103 of Public Law 102-525 (106 Stat. 3439) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) **BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**—

“(1) **ADDITIONS.**—In addition to the land described in subsection (b), the historical park shall include the land and interests in land, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Brown v. Board of Education National Historical Park Boundary Additions and Affiliated Areas’, numbered 462/178,449, and dated February 2022, and more particularly described as—

“(A) the Summerton High School site in Summerton, Clarendon County, South Carolina;

“(B) the former Scott’s Branch High School site in Summerton, Clarendon County, South Carolina; and

“(C) approximately 1 acre of land adjacent to Monroe Elementary School in Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas.

“(2) **MAP.**—The map described in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.”.

(f) **PROPERTY ACQUISITION.**—Section 104 of Public Law 102-525 (106 Stat. 3439) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “section 103(b)” and inserting “subsections (b) and (c) of section 103”;

(2) in the second sentence, by striking “States of Kansas” and inserting “State of Kansas or South Carolina”; and

(3) in the proviso—

(A) by striking “; *Provided, however,* That the” and inserting “; *The*”; and

(B) by inserting “or by condemnation of any land or interest in land within the boundaries of the historical park” after “without the consent of the owner”.

(g) **GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—Section 105 of Public Law 102-525 (106 Stat. 3439) is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

“(c) **AMENDMENT TO GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives an amendment to the management plan for the historical park to include the portions of the historical park in Summerton, Clarendon County, South Carolina.”.

(h) **AFFILIATED AREAS.**—Public Law 102-525 (106 Stat. 3438) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 106 as section 107; and

(2) by inserting after section 105 the following:

“SEC. 106. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION AFFILIATED AREAS.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—On the date on which the Secretary determines that an appropriate management entity has been identified for the applicable affiliated area, as generally depicted on the map described in section 103(c)(1), the following shall be established as affiliated areas of the National Park System:

“(1) The Robert Russa Moton Museum in Farmville, Virginia.

“(2) The Delaware Brown v. Board of Education Civil Rights Sites, to include—

“(A) the former Howard High School in Wilmington, Delaware;

“(B) Claymont High School in Claymont, Delaware; and

“(C) Hockessin Colored School #107 in Hockessin, Delaware.

“(3) The John Philip Sousa Middle School in the District of Columbia.

“(b) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Each affiliated area shall be managed in a manner consistent with—

“(1) this title; and

“(2) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

“(c) **MANAGEMENT PLANS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the management entity for the applicable affiliated area, shall develop a management plan for each affiliated area.

“(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—A management plan under paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) be prepared in consultation and coordination with interested State, county, and local governments, management entities, organizations, and interested members of the public associated with the affiliated area;

“(B) identify, as appropriate, the roles and responsibilities of the National Park Service and the management entity in administering and interpreting the affiliated area in a manner that does not interfere with existing operations and continued use of existing facilities; and

“(C) require the Secretary to coordinate the preparation and implementation of the management plan and interpretation of the affiliated area with the historical park.

“(3) **PUBLIC COMMENT.**—The Secretary shall—

“(A) hold not less than 1 public meeting in the general proximity of each affiliated area on the proposed management plan, which shall include opportunities for public comment; and

“(B)(i) publish the draft management plan on the internet; and

“(ii) provide an opportunity for public comment on the draft management plan.

“(4) **SUBMISSION.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives the management plan for each affiliated area developed under paragraph (1).

“(d) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—The Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance to, and enter into cooperative agreements with, the management entity for each affiliated area to provide financial assistance for the marketing, marking, interpretation, and preservation of the applicable affiliated area.

“(e) **LAND USE.**—Nothing in this section affects—

“(1) land use rights of private property owners within or adjacent to an affiliated area, including activities or uses on private land that can be seen or heard within an affiliated area; or

“(2) the authority of management entities to operate and administer the affiliated areas.

“(f) **LIMITED ROLE OF THE SECRETARY.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary—

“(A) to acquire land in an affiliated area; or

“(B) to assume financial responsibility for the operation, maintenance, or management of an affiliated area.

“(2) **OWNERSHIP.**—Each affiliated area shall continue to be owned, operated, and managed by the applicable public or private owner of the land in the affiliated area.”.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BENTZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 270, the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site Expansion Act. This bipartisan bill would rename the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site in the State of Kansas as the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Park.

It would also expand the park to include four affiliated sites in South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, and the District of Columbia relating to court cases on school desegregation that were consolidated into the Supreme Court case of Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, an acknowledgment that I think is important of the entire list of plaintiffs in that historic court decision.

This legislative effort will continue to elevate the important stories and education of the civil rights movement through these affiliated sites and national historic park designation.

This bipartisan bill passed the Senate with an amendment by voice vote in April. The House companion legislation is sponsored by our colleague from South Carolina, the majority whip, Representative JAMES CLYBURN.

Earlier this Congress, the House Natural Resources Committee held a hearing on his bill and ordered it favorably reported by unanimous consent.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative CLYBURN for championing this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support its adoption. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I acknowledge that last week we celebrated National Park Week. Each April we celebrate our national parks and invite every American

to get out and actually experience them.

My home State of Oregon harbors five units of the National Park System: Crater Lake National Park, Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Nez Perce National Historical Park, and Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve. I look forward to at least the next century of visitors discovering Oregon's parks and everything Oregon has to offer.

In recent years the National Park Service has made a concerted effort to provide a more inclusive look at American history to ensure that our parks tell the stories of all Americans. I applaud the National Park Service for its effort to make all Americans feel welcome and included in our National Park System.

S. 270, the Brown v. Board of Education Historic Site Expansion Act, adds to the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site currently located in Topeka, Kansas, so that it would include additional sites in South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, and the District of Columbia each as an affiliated area.

This bill will help to recognize and preserve sites associated with the Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka case, which resulted in a landmark Supreme Court ruling that racial segregation of public schools is unconstitutional. We owe a huge debt of gratitude to the students, parents, and lawyers whose extraordinary courage and vision led to the dismantling of the separate but equal doctrine.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of S. 270, and I look forward to its being signed into law. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN.)

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 270, the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site Expansion Act. I thank Senator CHRIS COONS for his leadership securing the Senate's unanimous support for passage of this important legislation earlier this month. I am proud to lead the legislation here in the House along with our bipartisan cosponsors, Congresswoman LISA BLUNT ROCHESTER, Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, and Congressman BOB GOOD.

As a former teacher of history and a student of history, I believe in the value of learning from our past. Many Americans don't know that the landmark Brown v. Board of Education Supreme Court decision, that desegregated public schools in 1954, combined legal challenges from four States and the District of Columbia. I represent one of those States and was fortunate to know some of the petitioners from Clarendon County, South Caro-

lina, who challenged the separate but equal laws. Many of their photographs hang in my congressional office.

In 2004, I wrote, in cooperation with the Palmetto Conservation Foundation, the book "Uncommon Courage: The Story of Briggs v. Elliott, South Carolina's Unsung Civil Rights Battle." That same year, I was proud to lead the effort to present the Congressional Gold Medal of Honor to the leaders of that challenge—Harry and Eliza Briggs, Levi Pearson, and Reverend Joseph A. DeLaine.

Their case, Briggs v. Elliott, was the first of those cases that later became Brown v. Board. The subsequent cases were in Delaware, Virginia, Washington, D.C., and, of course, Topeka, Kansas.

Today there is a National Parks site that was created by Congress in 1992 in Topeka that tells the story of the ordinary people who took this extraordinary action to ensure their children had equal educational opportunities. However, the other communities involved in this historic effort have no National Park Service presence acknowledging their contributions.

This legislation will right that wrong. It expands the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site to include locations in each of the communities that were part of the lawsuit. When writing this legislation, I worked with the National Trust Fund for Historic Preservation who engaged with the communities that would be impacted to solicit their input.

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With the enactment of this legislation, the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site will become more than the Monroe School building in Topeka. It will add the Summerton School and Scott's Branch School in Summerton, South Carolina, to represent the Briggs v. Elliott case; the Hockessin Colored School No. 107 and Howard High School in Wilmington, Delaware, to represent Belton v. Gebhart; the former Robert Russa Moton High School, now a museum, in Farmville, Virginia, to represent Davis v. County School Board of Prince Edward County; and the John Philip Sousa Junior High School in the District of Columbia to represent Boiling v. Sharpe.

Each of these sites will tell the story of how these communities fought to overturn the 1896 Plessy v. Ferguson decision that established the separate but equal doctrine. When Brown v. Board of Education overturned that decision and ended generations of inadequate education for Black children, constitutional scholar Louis H. Pollak hailed it as "probably the most important American Government act of any kind since the Emancipation Proclamation."

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members of this august body to follow the Senate's lead and vote in favor of expanding the Brown v. Board of Education National

Historic Site to ensure that all the communities that contributed to this landmark decision receive proper recognition.

Having geographically dispersed historic sites that tell this great story will enable more students to learn from the past and understand the importance of making America's greatness accessible and affordable to all.

Mr. BENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, let me thank Representative CLYBURN for his comments and for reaffirming that our national identity is driven by our history and that history is something that all of us need to learn.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 270.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HIGHLANDS CONSERVATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2793) to reauthorize the Highlands Conservation Act, to authorize States to use funds from that Act for administrative purposes, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2793

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 "Highlands Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE HIGHLANDS CONSERVATION ACT.

The Highlands Conservation Act (Public Law 108-421; 118 Stat. 2375) is amended—

(1) in section 3—

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

"(1) HIGHLANDS REGION.—The term 'Highlands region' means—

"(A) the area depicted on the map entitled 'The Highlands Region', dated June 2004, updated after the date of enactment of the Highlands Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2022 to comprise each municipality included on the list of municipalities included in the Highlands region as of that date of enactment, and maintained in the headquarters of the Forest Service in Washington, District of Columbia; and

"(B) a municipality approved by the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service under section 4(e).";

(B) in paragraph (3), by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

"(B) identified by a Highlands State as having high conservation value using the best available science and geographic information systems; and";