

A bill (S. 4008) to provide COVID relief for restaurants, gyms, minor league sports teams, border businesses, live venue service providers, exclave businesses, and providers of transportation services.

Mr. SCHUMER. In order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceeding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 4022

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4022) to codify in statute the CDC title 42 expulsion order, which suspends the right for certain aliens to enter the United States land borders, until February 1, 2025.

Mr. SCHUMER. I now ask for a second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will receive its second reading on the next legislative day.

BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE EXPANSION ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 295, S. 270.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A 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.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment, as follows:

(The part of the bill intended to be inserted is printed in *italic*.)

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 Historic Site Expansion Act”.

SEC. 2. EXPANSION OF THE BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

In order to honor the civil rights stories of struggle, perseverance, and activism in the pursuit of education equity, 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” approved October 26, 1992 (Public Law 102-525; 106 Stat. 3438 et seq.), is amended as follows:

(1) In section 101, by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) The terms ‘affiliated area’ and ‘affiliated areas’ mean one or more of the locations associated with the four court cases included in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka described in section 102(a)(8), (9), and (10).”.

(2) In section 102(a)—

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

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

“(3) The Brown case was joined by four other cases related to school segregation pending before the Supreme Court (Briggs v. Elliott, filed in South Carolina; Davis v. County School Board of Prince Edward County, Spottswood Thomas Bolling, et al., Petitioners, v. C. Melvin Sharpe, President of the District of Columbia Board of Education, et al., filed in Virginia; Gebhart v. Belton, filed in Delaware; and Bolling v. Sharpe, filed in the District of Columbia) and consolidated into one case named Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka.

“(4) A 1999 historic resources study examined the five cases included in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka and found each to be nationally significant and to contribute unique stories to the case for educational equity.”; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (6) (as so redesignated by this section), the following:

“(7) Summerton High School in South Carolina, the all-White school that refused to admit the plaintiffs in Briggs v. Elliott, has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places in recognition of its national significance and is used as administrative offices for Clarendon School District 1. Other sites include former Scott’s Branch High School, an ‘equalization school’ constructed for African-American students in 1951 to provide facilities comparable to those of White students and that is now the Community Resource Center owned by Clarendon School District 1.

“(8) Robert Russa Moton 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, Spottswood Thomas Bolling, et al., Petitioners, v. C. Melvin Sharpe, President of the District of Columbia Board of Education, et al., has been designated a National Historic Landmark in recognition of its national significance. The school, now the Robert Russa Moton Museum, is governed by the Moton Museum, Inc., and affiliated with Longwood University.

“(9) Howard High School in Wilmington, Delaware, an all-Black school to which plaintiffs in Belton v. Gebhart were forced to travel, has been designated a National Historic Landmark in recognition of its national significance. Now the Howard High School of Technology, it is an active school administered by the New Castle County Vocational-Technical School District. The all-White Claymont High School, which denied plaintiffs admission, is now the Claymont Community Center administered by the Brandywine Community Resource Council, Inc. The Hockessin School #107C (Hockessin Colored School) is the all-Black school in Hockessin, Delaware that one of the plaintiffs in Belton v. Gebhart was required to attend with no public transportation provided. The former Hockessin School building is utilized by Friends of Hockessin Colored School #107, Inc. as a community facility.

“(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, has been designated a National Historic Landmark in recognition of its national significance. John Philip Sousa Junior High School, now John Philip Sousa Middle School, is owned by the District of Columbia Department of General Services and administered by the District of Columbia Public Schools.”.

(3) In section 102(b)(3)—

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

(B) by inserting “, Kansas; Summerton, South Carolina; Farmville, Virginia; Wilmington and Hockessin, Delaware; and the District of Columbia” after “Topeka”; and

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

(4) In section 103, by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to land described in subsection (b), the historic site shall consist of land and interests in land identified as Summerton High School and Scott’s Branch High School located in Clarendon County, South Carolina, after such land, or interests in land, is acquired by the Secretary and the determination is made under paragraph (2).

“(2) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—The historic site shall not be expanded until the date on which the Secretary determines that a sufficient quantity of land, or interests in land, has been acquired to constitute a manageable park unit.

“(3) NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary makes a determination under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the expansion of the historic site.

“(4) MAP.—After the determination in subsection (2), the Secretary shall publish a new map of the historic site to include land or interests in land acquired under this subsection.”.

(5) In section 104—

(A) by striking “section 103(b)” and inserting “subsections (b) and (c) of section 103”;

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

(C) by adding before the final period the following: “nor by condemnation of any land or interest in land within the boundaries of the historic site”.

(6) In section 105(c), by inserting before the final period the following: “in Topeka, Kansas. After the boundary adjustment under section 103(c), the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a general management plan for the historic site locations in Clarendon County, South Carolina”.

(7) By inserting after section 105, the following:

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

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The locations associated with the three court cases included in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka described in sections 102(a)(8), (9), and (10) are established as affiliated areas of the National Park System.

“(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The affiliated areas shall be managed in accordance with—

“(1) this section; and

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

“(c) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act,

the Secretary, in consultation with the management entity of each affiliated area, shall develop a general management plan for each of the affiliated areas in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code. The general management plan shall—

“(A) be prepared in consultation and coordination with the 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 management entity in administering and interpreting the affiliated area in such a manner that it 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 Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site.

“(2) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Secretary shall—

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

“(B) publish the draft general management plan on the internet and provide an opportunity for public comment.

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

“(d) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—The organizations described in paragraphs (8), (9), and (10) of section 102(a) shall be the management entity for its respective affiliated area.

“(e) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance and grants 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 respective affiliated area.

“(f) LAND USE.—Nothing in this section affects land use rights of private property owners within or adjacent to the affiliated areas, including activities or uses on private land that can be seen or heard within the affiliated areas and the authorities for management entities to operate and administer the affiliated areas.

“(g) LIMITED ROLE OF THE SECRETARY.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary to acquire property in an affiliated area or to assume overall financial responsibility for the operation, maintenance, or management of an affiliated area. Each affiliated area shall continue to be owned, operated, and managed by its respective public and private owners.”

(8) By redesignating section 106 as section 107.

(9) In section 107 (as so redesignated by this subsection), by inserting before the period the following: “at the historic site, and there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out sections 103(c) and 106”.

SEC. 3. 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 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 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”.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendment be withdrawn; the Coons amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; and the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

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

The committee-reported amendment was withdrawn.

The amendment (No. 5018) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today’s RECORD under “Text of Amendments.”)

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. SCHUMER. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 270), as amended, was passed.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

MODERNIZING ACCESS TO OUR PUBLIC LAND ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 3113, which was received from the House.

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

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3113) to require the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works to digitize and make publicly available geographic information system mapping data relating to public access to Federal land and waters for outdoor recreation, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (H.R. 3113) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, JR., DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION HEADQUARTERS ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the message to accompany S. 400.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 400) entitled “An Act to designate the headquarters building of the Department of Transportation located at 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, in Washington, DC, as the ‘William T. Coleman, Jr., Federal Building’”, do pass with an amendment.

MOTION TO CONCUR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to concur in the House amendment, and I ask unanimous consent that the motion be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

COUNTERING HUMAN TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 272, S. 2991.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2991) to establish a Department of Homeland Security Center for Countering Human Trafficking, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Countering Human Trafficking Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the victim-centered approach must become universally understood, adopted, and practiced;

(2) criminal justice efforts must increase the focus on, and adeptness at, investigating and prosecuting forced labor cases;

(3) corporations must eradicate forced labor from their supply chains;

(4) the Department of Homeland Security must lead by example—

(A) by ensuring that its government supply chain of contracts and procurement are not tainted by forced labor; and

(B) by leveraging all of its authorities against the importation of goods produced with forced labor; and

(5) human trafficking training, awareness, identification, and screening efforts—

(A) are a necessary first step for prevention, protection, and enforcement; and

(B) should be evidence-based to be most effective.

SEC. 3. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CENTER FOR COUNTERING HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall operate, within U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s Homeland Security Investigations, the Center for Countering Human Trafficking (referred to in this Act as “CCHT”).

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of CCHT shall be to serve at the forefront of the Department of Homeland Security’s unified global efforts to counter human trafficking through law enforcement operations and victim protection, prevention, and awareness programs.