

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

---

DECEMBER 14, 2022.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State  
of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

Mr. GRIJALVA, from the Committee on Natural Resources,  
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 920]

The Committee on Natural Resources, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 920) 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, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**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 Public Law 102–525 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”.

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

In order to honor the civil rights stories of struggle, perseverance, and activism in the pursuit of education equity, Public Law 102–525 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)(A) Summerton High School in Summerton, 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.

“(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 and that 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, 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 and is now the Robert Russa Moton Museum, governed by the Moton Museum, Inc. and affiliated with Longwood University.

“(9)(A) 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 and 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 plaintiffs admission, and is now the Claymont Community Center administered by the Brandywine Community Resource Council, Inc.

“(C) 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 and is now used 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, is now the John Philip Sousa Middle School and 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, Claymont, 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) ADDITIONS.—In addition to land described in subsection (b), the historical park shall consist of the following 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—

“(A) 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 one 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, Department of the Interior.”.

(5) In section 104—

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

(B) by striking “States of Kansas” and inserting “State of Kansas or South Carolina”;

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

(D) 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) By amending subsection (c) of section 105 to read as follows:

“(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—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 an amendment to the Brown v. Board of Education National Historical Park management plan for the historical park to include the locations in Summerton, 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.—Upon the date that the Secretary determines that an appropriate managing entity has been identified for that location, the following locations, as generally depicted on the map described in section 103(c), shall be established as affiliated areas of the National Park System—

“(1) ‘Robert Russa Moton Museum’, in Farmville, Virginia;

“(2) ‘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; and

“(3) ‘John Philip Sousa Middle School’ in Washington, District of Columbia.

“(b) ADMINISTRATION.—Upon establishment, each affiliated area shall be managed in a manner consistent with—

“(1) this Act; and

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

“(c) MANAGEMENT PLANS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than three years after an affiliated area has been established in accordance with subsection (a), subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary, in consultation with the management entity of each established affiliated area, shall develop a management plan for each of the affiliated areas that 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 areas;

“(B) identify, as appropriate, the roles and responsibilities of the National Park Service and each 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 Historical Park.

“(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 management plan, including opportunities for public comment; and

“(B) publish the draft 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 management plan for each affiliated area developed under this subsection to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

“(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance 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.

“(e) LAND USE.—Nothing in this section shall affect the 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.

“(f) LIMITED ROLE OF THE SECRETARY.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary to acquire property in an affiliated area or to assume financial responsibility for the operation, maintenance, or management of an affiliated area.

“(g) OWNERSHIP.—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.

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to expand and redesignate Brown v. Board National Historic Site as Brown v. Board National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

#### PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of H.R. 920 is 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.

#### BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

H.R. 920 expands the *Brown v. Board of Education* National Historic Site through the inclusion of the four court case sites that were part of the historic *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* decision. The sites are Summerton High School in South Carolina, which refused to admit the plaintiffs in *Briggs v. Elliott*; the Robert Russa Moton School, which was the location of a student-led strike that led 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.*; Howard High School in Wilmington, Delaware, to which the plaintiffs in *Gebhart v. Belton* were forced to travel; and John Philip Sousa Junior High School in the District of Columbia, which refused to admit plaintiffs in *Bolling v. Sharpe*.

In 1992, Congress established the *Brown v. Board of Education* National Historic Site to commemorate the landmark Supreme Court case aimed at ending racial segregation in public schools and the larger struggle for racial equity. The site currently consists of the Monroe Elementary School, one of four segregated elementary schools for African American children in Topeka, Kansas, and the surrounding grounds.

On April 26, 2022, Congress passed S. 270, the Senate companion of H.R. 920. President Biden signed the bill, and it became Public Law No. 117–123.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION

H.R. 920 was introduced on February 8, 2021, by House Majority Whip James E. Clyburn (D–SC). The bill was referred solely to the Committee on Natural Resources, and within the Committee to the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands. On April 21, 2021, the Subcommittee held a hearing on the bill. On April 6, 2022, the Natural Resources Committee met to consider the bill. The Subcommittee was discharged by unanimous consent. Chair Raúl M. Grijalva (D–AZ) offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to by unanimous consent. The bill, as amended, was

adopted and ordered favorably reported to the House of Representatives by unanimous consent.

On April 26, 2022, Congress passed S. 270, the Senate companion of H.R. 920. President Biden signed the bill, and it became Public Law No. 117–123.

#### HEARINGS

For the purposes of clause 3(c)(6) of House rule XIII, the following hearing was used to develop or consider this measure: hearing by the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands held on April 21, 2021.

#### COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Regarding clause 2(b)(1) of rule X and clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Natural Resources’ oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in the body of this report.

#### COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XIII AND CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT

1. *Cost of Legislation and the Congressional Budget Act.* With respect to the requirements of clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and with respect to requirements of clause (3)(c)(3) and clause 3(d) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee has requested but not received a cost estimate for this bill from the Director of Congressional Budget Office. The Committee adopts as its own cost estimate the forthcoming cost estimate of the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, should such cost estimate be made available before House passage of the bill.

The Committee has requested but not received from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office a statement as to whether this bill contains any new budget authority, spending authority, credit authority, or an increase or decrease in revenues or tax expenditures.

2. *General Performance Goals and Objectives.* As required by clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII, the general performance goals and objectives of this bill are 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.

#### EARMARK STATEMENT

This bill does not contain any Congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined under clause 9(e), 9(f), and 9(g) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

## UNFUNDED MANDATES REFORM ACT STATEMENT

An estimate of federal mandates prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 423 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act was not made available to the Committee in time for the filing of this report. The Chair of the Committee shall cause such estimate to be printed in the *Congressional Record* upon its receipt by the Committee, if such estimate is not publicly available on the Congressional Budget Office website.

## EXISTING PROGRAMS

This bill does not establish or reauthorize a program of the federal government known to be duplicative of another program.

## APPLICABILITY TO LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee finds that the legislation does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act.

## PREEMPTION OF STATE, LOCAL, OR TRIBAL LAW

Any preemptive effect of this bill over state, local, or tribal law is intended to be consistent with the bill's purposes and text and the Supremacy Clause of Article VI of the U.S. Constitution.

## CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

**PUBLIC LAW 102-525**

AN 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.

**TITLE I—BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE****SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.**

As used in this title—

- (1) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.
- (2) The term "historic site" means the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site as established in section 103.
- (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).*

**SEC. 102. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

(1) The Supreme Court, in 1954, ruled that the earlier 1896 Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* that permitted segregation of races in elementary schools violated the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, which guarantees all citizens equal protection under the law.

(2) In the 1954 proceedings, Oliver Brown and twelve other plaintiffs successfully challenged an 1879 Kansas law that had been patterned after the law in question in *Plessy v. Ferguson* after the Topeka, Kansas, Board of Education refused to enroll Mr. Brown's daughter, Linda.

(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.*

【(3)】 (5) Sumner Elementary, the all-white school that refused to enroll Linda Brown, and Monroe Elementary, the segregated school she was forced to attend, have subsequently been designated National Historic Landmarks in recognition of their national significance.

【(4)】 (6) Sumner Elementary, an active school, is administered by the Topeka Board of Education; Monroe Elementary, closed in 1975 due to declining enrollment, is privately owned and stands vacant.

(7)(A) *Summerton High School in Summerton, 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.*

(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 and that 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, 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 and is now the Robert Russa Moton Museum, governed by the Moton Museum, Inc. and affiliated with Longwood University.*

(9)(A) *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 and 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 plaintiffs admission, and is now the Claymont Community Center administered by the Brandywine Community Resource Council, Inc.*

*(C) 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 and is now used 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, is now the John Philip Sousa Middle School and is owned by the District of Columbia Department of General Services and administered by the District of Columbia Public Schools.*

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this title are—

(1) to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations, the places that contributed materially to the landmark United States Supreme Court decision that brought an end to segregation in public education; and

(2) to interpret the integral role of the *Brown v. Board of Education* case in the civil rights movement.

(3) to assist in the preservation, *protection*, and interpretation of related resources within the city of Topeka, *Kansas; Summerton, South Carolina; Farmville, Virginia; Wilmington, Claymont, and Hockessin, Delaware; and the District of Columbia* that further the understanding of the civil rights movement and the context of *Brown v. Board of Education*.

**SEC. 103. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS IN EDUCATION: BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is hereby established as a unit of the National Park System the *Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site* in the State of Kansas.

(b) DESCRIPTION.—The historic site shall consist of the Monroe Elementary School site in the city of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, as generally depicted on a map entitled “*Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site*,” numbered Appendix A and dated June 1992. Such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—

(1) ADDITIONS.—*In addition to land described in subsection (b), the historical park shall consist of the following 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—*

*(A) 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 one 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, Department of the Interior.*

**SEC. 104. PROPERTY ACQUISITION.**

The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, exchange, or purchase with donated or appropriated funds the real property described in [section 103(b)] *subsections (b) and (c) of section 103.* Any property owned by the [States of Kansas] *State of Kansas or South Carolina* or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. The Secretary may also acquire by the same methods personal property associated with, and appropriate for, the interpretation of the historic site[: Provided, however, That the]. *The Secretary may not acquire such personal property without the consent of the owner nor by condemnation of any land or interest in land within the boundaries of the historic site.*

**SEC. 105. ADMINISTRATION OF HISTORIC SITE.**

(a) *IN GENERAL.—*The Secretary shall administer the historic site in accordance with this title and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666).

(b) *COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—*The Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with private as well as public agencies, organizations, and institutions in furtherance of the purposes of this title.

[(c) *GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—*Within two complete fiscal years after funds are made available, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate a general management plan for the historic site.]

(c) *MANAGEMENT PLAN.—*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 an amendment to the *Brown v. Board of Education National Historical Park management plan for the historical park to include the locations in Summerton, Clarendon County, South Carolina.*

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

(a) *IN GENERAL.—*Upon the date that the Secretary determines that an appropriate managing entity has been identified for that location, the following locations, as generally depicted on the map described in section 103(c), shall be established as affiliated areas of the National Park System—

(1) *“Robert Russa Moton Museum”, in Farmville, Virginia;*

(2) *“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; and*
- (3) *“John Philip Sousa Middle School” in Washington, District of Columbia.*
- (b) *ADMINISTRATION.—Upon establishment, each affiliated area shall be managed in a manner consistent with—*
- (1) *this Act; and*
  - (2) *laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System.*
- (c) *MANAGEMENT PLANS.—*
- (1) *IN GENERAL.—Not later than three years after an affiliated area has been established in accordance with subsection (a), subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary, in consultation with the management entity of each established affiliated area, shall develop a management plan for each of the affiliated areas that 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 areas;*
    - (B) *identify, as appropriate, the roles and responsibilities of the National Park Service and each 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 Historical Park.*
  - (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 management plan, including opportunities for public comment; and*
    - (B) *publish the draft 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 management plan for each affiliated area developed under this subsection to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.*
- (d) *COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance 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.*
- (e) *LAND USE.—Nothing in this section shall affect the 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.*
- (f) *LIMITED ROLE OF THE SECRETARY.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary to acquire property in an affiliated area or to assume financial responsibility for the operation, maintenance, or management of an affiliated area.*

*(g) OWNERSHIP.—Each affiliated area shall continue to be owned, operated, and managed by its respective public and private owners.*

**SEC. [106.] 107. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There are authorized to be appropriated \$1,250,000 to carry out the purposes of this title including land acquisition and initial development.

\* \* \* \* \*

SUPPLEMENTAL, MINORITY, ADDITIONAL, OR DISSENTING VIEWS

None.

