

110TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1039

To direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resources study regarding the suitability and feasibility of designating the John Hope Franklin Greenwood Memorial/Museum of Reconciliation and other sites in Tulsa, Oklahoma, relating to the 1921 Tulsa race riot as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 14, 2007

Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. LUCAS, Ms. FALLIN, and Mr. BOREN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

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## A BILL

To direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resources study regarding the suitability and feasibility of designating the John Hope Franklin Greenwood Memorial/Museum of Reconciliation and other sites in Tulsa, Oklahoma, relating to the 1921 Tulsa race riot as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

- 1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 2        **SECTION 1. FINDINGS.**
- 3        Congress finds the following:

12 (3) Greenwood was the location of the 1921  
13 Tulsa race riot, recognized as one of the most violent  
14 race riots following World War I in terms of blood-  
15 shed and property loss. On May 31, 1921, to June  
16 1, 1921, mobs invaded Greenwood, the city's seg-  
17 regated African-American community, during an 18-  
18 hour period.

19 (4) During the riot, between 35 and 40 square  
20 blocks of Greenwood's residential area and virtually  
21 all of the commercial district were destroyed.

1 change estimated nearly \$1,500,000 worth of dam-  
2 ages, one-third of that in the business district, and  
3 claimed personal property losses at \$750,000.

4 (6) The 1921 Tulsa race riot illustrates the key  
5 characteristics of race riots during the 1886 to early  
6 1920's era and ranks as one of the most devastating  
7 incidents of racial violence in United States history.

8 (7) As the last major race riot of the era, the  
9 Tulsa race riot represented the closing chapter to  
10 the racial violence that swept across the United  
11 States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

12 (8) Since 1921, the people of Tulsa of all races  
13 have worked closely to bridge the racial divides and  
14 to learn from the many lessons of the 1921 Tulsa  
15 race riot.

16 **SEC. 2. STUDY.**

17 (a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall  
18 conduct a special resource study of the sites in Tulsa,  
19 Oklahoma, relating to the 1921 Tulsa race riot, including  
20 the John Hope Franklin Greenwood Memorial/Museum of  
21 Reconciliation, to determine the suitability and feasibility  
22 of including the sites as a unit of the National Park Sys-  
23 tem.

24 (b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The study conducted under  
25 subsection (a) shall include the analysis and recommenda-

1 tions of the Secretary on the alternatives for management,  
2 administration, and protection of the sites relating to the  
3 riot.

4 (c) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the study under  
5 subsection (a), the Secretary shall consult with—

6 (1) appropriate Federal agencies and State and  
7 local government entities; and  
8 (2) interested groups and organizations.

9 (d) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under  
10 subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with Pub-  
11 lic Law 91–383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-1 et seq.).

12 **SEC. 3. REPORT.**

13 Not later than 3 fiscal years after the date on which  
14 funds are first made available for this Act, the Secretary  
15 shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of  
16 the House of Representatives and the Committee on En-  
17 ergy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on the  
18 findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study  
19 required under section 2.

