

day to remember so that we may honestly say "never again."

I am honored to represent one of the country's most celebrated Jewish communities, which happens to reside in Ohio's 11th Congressional District. Now is our opportunity to honor the victims of the Holocaust who call this country home and remember their bravery, dedication, and everlasting legacy.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my House colleagues for taking swift action on H.R. 7618 so we may send a strong signal of support for our Jewish community.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, 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, H.R. 7618.

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.

## BLACKWELL SCHOOL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2490) to establish the Blackwell School National Historic Site in Marfa, Texas, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2490

*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 "Blackwell School National Historic Site Act".

### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Blackwell School, located at 501 South Abbott Street, in Marfa, Presidio County, Texas, is—

(A) associated with the period of racial segregation in Marfa public schools; and

(B) the only extant property directly associated with Hispanic education in Marfa since the other buildings were torn down after the Blackwell School closed in 1965;

(2) the Blackwell School is a tangible reminder of the period during which the doctrine of "separate but equal" dominated education and social systems;

(3) despite being categorized as "white" by Texas law, Mexican Americans were regularly excluded from commingling with Anglo individuals at barbershops, restaurants, funeral homes, theaters, churches, and schools;

(4) the spectrum of experiences of students and teachers at the Blackwell School are an important record of life in a segregated school in the context of the history of Texas and the United States;

(5) Mexican and Mexican American culture and history in Marfa is tied to the Blackwell School, which for more than 50 years served as a leading feature of the Hispanic community, illustrating the challenge of maintaining cultural identity in a dominant Anglo society;

(6) Hispanic influences continue to be seen in social and religious organizations, business and government institutions, and shared experiences of language, food, and music in Marfa, Texas;

(7) the historic Blackwell School building is a physical record of—

(A) the longevity and beauty of the distinctive design and craftsmanship informed by traditional techniques and materials; and

(B) the transition from the purely vernacular to the period of materials, design, and workmanship made available after the arrival of the railroad;

(8) the original historic school building and grounds on which the Blackwell School building stands provide an authentic setting to commemorate and interpret the history of the Blackwell School;

(9) the Blackwell School is closely associated with the broad patterns of local, State, and national history in the area of school segregation; and

(10) Mexicans and other members of the Latin American diaspora have placed a high value on education as a means of economic, social, and political advancement, but Hispanics and Latinos have not always had equitable opportunities and access to quality educational facilities in the United States.

### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MAP.—The term "map" means the map entitled "Blackwell School National Historic Site Proposed Boundary", numbered 593/178387, and dated February 2022.

(2) NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—The term "National Historic Site" means the Blackwell School National Historic Site established by section 4(a)(1).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

### SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BLACKWELL SCHOOL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), there is established the Blackwell School National Historic Site in the State of Texas as a unit of the National Park System to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the Blackwell School, including—

(A) the role of the Blackwell School as an academic and cultural cornerstone in Marfa, Texas; and

(B) the function of the Blackwell School within a segregated system of education in Texas and the United States from the period of 1885 through 1965.

(2) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—The National Historic Site shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that—

(A) a written agreement has been entered into by the Secretary with the Marfa Unified School District providing that the Blackwell School shall be donated to the United States or co-managed with the Secretary for inclusion in a national historic site to be managed consistently with the purposes of a national historic site; and

(B) a sufficient quantity of land or an interest in land within the boundaries of the National Historic Site has been acquired to constitute a manageable unit.

(b) MAP.—

(1) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the National Historic Site shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the map.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) ACQUISITION OF AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may only acquire any land or interest in land located within the boundary of the National Historic Site by—

(1) donation;

(2) purchase with donated funds; or

(3) exchange.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the National Historic Site in accordance with—

(A) this Act; and

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

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to the Secretary to prepare a general management plan for the National Historic Site, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the National Historic Site in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) SUBMISSION.—On completion of the general management plan under subparagraph (A), 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 general management plan prepared under that subparagraph.

(e) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary shall enter into cooperative agreements with the Blackwell School Alliance and other local, regional, State, academic, and nonprofit partners for interpretive and educational programming, technical assistance, and rehabilitation relating to the National Historic Site.

(f) WRITTEN CONSENT OF OWNER.—No private property or non-Federal public property shall be included within the boundaries of the National Historic Site or managed as part of the National Historic Site without the written consent of the owner of the property.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CARL) 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 include extraneous material on the measure that is before us 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. 2490, the Blackwell School National Historic Site Act. This legislation, if the House will recall, was sponsored primarily by Representative TONY GONZALES from Texas.

S. 2490 is a companion to that legislation from the Senate, from Senator CORNYN, and this legislation directs the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Blackwell School National Historic Site to preserve, protect, and interpret the role of the Blackwell School as an academic and cultural cornerstone in Marfa, Texas.

The Blackwell School was the sole public education institution for Mexican-American children in Marfa from 1909 until 1965, when local schools were finally integrated.

The building is a tangible reminder of a time in American history where separate but equal remained prevalent in our culture. It is a symbol of community solidarity, pride, and identity, and it remains to this day.

Approximately 4,000 students attended the Blackwell School over the course of more than 50 years. Despite the inherent unfairness of segregation, the Blackwell School became a meeting place and a source of pride for the local Mexican-American community in the region.

Today, all that remains of the once-sprawling campus is a three-room adobe schoolhouse, one of the last such schools remaining in Texas.

Designating the Blackwell School as a national historic site ensures that the story of the Blackwell School is maintained so that future Americans can learn from and understand its rich, complex, and troubling history.

Representative TONY GONZALES should be applauded for his efforts on this.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me today in supporting the bill and sending it to President Biden for his signature, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1800

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2490, the Blackwell School National Historic Site Act. This legislation, championed in the House by my friend, TONY GONZALES of Texas, would establish a new unit of the National Park System to tell the history of this segregated education in Marfa, Texas.

Although there was no State law that mandated separate schools for Hispanic students, Texas school districts practiced de facto segregation through the mid-20th century.

Blackwell School was known originally as the Ward School and later renamed for its longtime principal, Jesse Blackwell, who arrived at the school in 1922. During Blackwell's 25-year tenure, the school grew from one building with 120 students to a multi-building campus with more than 600 students.

The original historic school building and grounds provide an authentic setting to the interpretation of history of segregated schools in Texas.

I commend Mr. GONZALES for his work on this important landmark. He has been a strong champion for this legislation, including writing House companion legislation that previously passed this Chamber with strong bipartisan support.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time on this legislation. I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARL. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TONY GONZALES).

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote "yes" on the Blackwell School National Historic Site Act. And I thank my distinguished colleague from Alabama for allowing me this opportunity.

This bill would designate the Blackwell School in my district as one of the first national park sites dedicated to Latino history. This legislation comes at a critical time, as we celebrate the accomplishments of the Latino community during Hispanic Heritage Month.

From 1909 to 1965, the Blackwell School in Marfa, Texas, was the only public school for the city's Mexican-American children. Although there was no State law that mandated separate schools for Hispanic students, it was common practice for them to be taught at different facilities. This meant that the Blackwell School was the only place where children of Mexican descent could be educated and have a shot at the American Dream.

Today, the Blackwell School reminds us of the resiliency the Mexican-American community has displayed throughout our history.

Designating the Blackwell School as a national park site would improve the ability of the Park Service to oversee conservation efforts, promote regional tourism, and share important stories about the Mexican-American community in the U.S.

Please join me in passing this bill to honor the hard work and fighting spirit of the Hispanic community.

Mr. CARL. Madam Speaker, again, I urge the adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BROWN of Ohio). 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. 2490.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### NEW PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 820) to establish the New Philadelphia National Historical Park in the State of Illinois as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 820

*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 "New Philadelphia National Historic Site Act".*

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

*In this Act:*

(1) *HISTORIC SITE.*—The term "Historic Site" means the New Philadelphia National Historic Site established by this Act.

(2) *MAP.*—The term "Map" means the map titled "New Philadelphia National Historic Site Proposed Boundary", numbered 591/176,516, and dated July, 2021.

(3) *SECRETARY.*—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) *STATE.*—The term "State" means the State of Illinois.

#### SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW PHILADELPHIA.

(a) *ESTABLISHMENT.*—Subject to subsection (c), there is established the New Philadelphia National Historic Site in the State of Illinois as a unit of the National Park System to preserve, protect, and interpret the history and archaeological resources of the town established by Frank McWorter, a formerly enslaved man, in 1836.

(b) *BOUNDARY.*—The boundaries of the Historic Site shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(c) *SECRETARIAL DETERMINATION.*—The Historic Site shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that the Secretary has acquired a sufficient quantity of land or interests in and within the boundary of the Historic Site to constitute a manageable unit.

(d) *NOTICE.*—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary makes a determination under subsection (c), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the establishment of the Historic Site.

#### SEC. 4. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary shall administer land within the boundary of the Historic Site in accordance with—

(1) this Act; and

(2) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(A) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(B) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(b) *COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.*—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the State or other public and nonpublic entities, under which the Secretary may identify, interpret, and provide assistance for the preservation of non-Federal land within the boundaries of the Historic Site and at sites in close proximity to the Historic Site, but located outside the boundaries of the Historic Site, including providing for placement of directional and interpretive signage, exhibits, and technology-based interpretive devices.

(c) *ACQUISITION OF LAND.*—The Secretary may acquire any land (including interests in land), within the Historic Site boundary by donation, transfer, exchange, or purchase from a willing seller using donated or appropriate funds.

(d) *MANAGEMENT PLAN.*—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the State, shall complete a general management plan for the Historic Site in accordance with any other applicable laws.

(e) *NO BUFFER ZONE CREATED.*—Nothing in this Act, the acquisition of the land or an interest in land authorized by this Act, or the management plan for the Park shall be construed to create buffer zones outside of the Park. That activities or uses can be seen, heard, or detected from the acquired land shall not preclude, limit,