tion 410hhhh(b)(2)(E) of this title) including appropriate use by the town of Plains.

Following a determination of the appropriate uses of the Plains High School for the town of Plains, the Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the town concerning its use of the high school.

(Pub. L. 100–206, § 5, Dec. 23, 1987, 101 Stat. 1436; Pub. L. 116–341, § 2(b)(4), (5), Jan. 13, 2021, 134 Stat. 5132.)

Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

In par. (1), ''section 100502 of title 54'' substituted for ''section 12(b) of the Act entitled ''An Act to improve the administration of the national park system by the Secretary, and to clarify the authorities applicable to the system, and for other purposes'', approved August 18, 1970 (16 U.S.C. 1a–1 et seq.)'' on authority of Pub. L. 113–287, § 6(e), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3272, which Act enacted Title 54, National Park Service and Related Programs.

AMENDMENTS

2021—Pub. L. 116–341, § 2(b)(4), (5), made identical amendments, substituting ''historical park'' for ''historic site'' in introductory provisions. See Codification note set out under section 410hhhh of this title.

§ 410hhhh–5. Definitions

For the purposes of this subchapter—

(1) the term ''preservation district'' means the Jimmy Carter National Preservation District established under section 410hhhh–1 of this title;

(2) the term ''historical park'' means the Jimmy Carter National Historical Park established under section 410hhhh of this title; and

(3) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(Pub. L. 100–206, § 6, Dec. 23, 1987, 101 Stat. 1437; Pub. L. 116–341, § 2(b)(3)–(5), Jan. 13, 2021, 134 Stat. 5132.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2021—Par. (2). Pub. L. 116–341, § 2(b)(4), (5), made identical amendments, substituting ''historical park'' for ''historic site''. See Codification note set out under section 410hhhh of this title.

Pub. L. 116–341, § 2(b)(3), substituted ''National Historical Park'' for ''National Historic Site''. See Codification note set out under section 410hhhh of this title.

§ 410hhhh–6. Authorization of appropriations

(a) In general

There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subchapter, except that not more than $3,500,000 is authorized to be appropriated for acquisition of real and personal property (including preservation easements) and development of the preservation district and the historical park.

(b) Cost sharing

Not more than 60 percent of the aggregate cost of restoring the Plains High School (referred to in section 410hhhh (b)(2)(E) of this title) may be provided from appropriated Federal funds. The remaining 40 percent, non-Federal share of such cost may be in the form of cash, goods, or services, fairly valued.

(Pub. L. 100–206, § 7, Dec. 23, 1987, 101 Stat. 1437; Pub. L. 116–341, § 2(b)(4), (5), Jan. 13, 2021, 134 Stat. 5132.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2021—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 116–341, § 2(b)(4), (5), made identical amendments, substituting ''historical park'' for ''historic site''. See Codification note set out under section 410hhhh of this title.

SUBCHAPTER LIX–GGG—BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

Pub. L. 102–525, title I, which enacted this subchapter, originally established the Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site, which is listed in a table of National Historic Sites under section 320101 of Title 54, National Park Service and Related Programs. The amendments made by Pub. L. 117–123 effectively redesignated the site as the Brown v. Board of Education National Historical Park, after which the text of Pub. L. 102–525, title I, was set out as this subchapter.

Pub. L. 117–123, § 2(c)(1), May 12, 2022, 136 Stat. 1196, substituted ''HISTORICAL PARK'' for ''HISTORIC SITE'' in heading.

§ 410iiii. Definitions

In this subchapter:

(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 410iiii–1(a) of this title that is designated as an affiliated area of the National Park System by section 410iiii–5(a) of this title.

(2) Historical park

The term ''historical park'' means the Brown v. Board of Education National Historical Park as established in section 410iiii–2 of this title.

(3) Secretary

The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(Pub. L. 102–525, title I, § 101, Oct. 26, 1992, 106 Stat. 3438; Pub. L. 117–123, §§ 2(c)(2), (4), 3(b), May 12, 2022, 136 Stat. 1196.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2022—Pub. L. 117–123, § 3(b)(1), substituted ''In this subchapter:'' for ''As used in this subchapter—'' in introductory provisions.

Par. (1). Pub. L. 117–123, § 3(b)(5), added par. (1). Former par. (1) redesignated (3).

Pub. L. 117–123, § 3(b)(2)–(4), inserted heading, substituted ''The term'' for ''the term'', and subsequently redesignated par. (1) as (3).

Par. (2). Pub. L. 117–123, § 3(b)(3), inserted heading.

Pub. L. 117–123, § 2(c)(2), (4), substituted ''historical park'' for ''historic site'' and ''National Historical Park'' for ''National Historic Site''.

Par. (3). Pub. L. 117–123, § 3(b)(4), redesignated par. (1) as (3).

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

SHORT TITLE OF 2022 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 117–123, § 1, May 12, 2022, 136 Stat. 1196, provided that: ''This Act [enacting section 410iiii–5 of this title, amending this section and sections 410iiii–1 to 410iiii–4 and 410iiii–6 of this title, and enacting provisions set out as notes under this section] may be cited as the 'Brown v. Board of Education National Historical Park Expansion and Redesignation Act'.''

REDESIGNATION OF THE BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK; REFERENCES

Pub. L. 117–123, § 2(a), (b), May 12, 2022, 136 Stat. 1196, provided that:

''(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) [16 U.S.C. 410iiii–2(a)] 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'.''

PURPOSE FOR EXPANSION OF THE BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND ESTABLISHMENT OF AFFILIATED AREAS

Pub. L. 117–123, § 3(a), May 12, 2022, 136 Stat. 1196, provided that: ''The purpose of this section [enacting section 410iiii–5 of this title and amending this section and sections 410iiii–1 to 410iiii–4 and 410iiii–6 of this title] is to honor the civil rights stories of struggle, perseverance, and activism in the pursuit of education equity.''

§ 410iiii–1. 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 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.

(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.

(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) 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—