

Glorieta for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations, in accordance with the provisions of this section, applicable provisions of this subchapter, and provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this title and sections 461 to 467 of this title.

(c) Acquisition

The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundaries of the Glorieta Unit by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Lands may not be acquired for purposes of the Glorieta Unit without the consent of the owner thereof unless the Secretary determines that, in his judgment, the property is subject to, or threatened with, uses which are having, or would have, an adverse impact on the Glorieta Unit or on the management of the Glorieta Unit.

(d) Transfer

Lands identified on the maps referred to in subsection (a) of this section as being within unit number 26 in the "Historic Zone" are hereby transferred from the administration of the Secretary of Agriculture to the administration of the Secretary of the Interior, to be managed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(e) Management plan

The Secretary shall incorporate management direction for the Glorieta Unit into the general management plan for the Pecos National Historical Park, including the identification of routes of travel associated with the Battle of Glorieta.

(f) Authorization of appropriations

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

(Pub. L. 101-536, § 3, Nov. 8, 1990, 104 Stat. 2368.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This section, referred to in subsecs. (a), (b), (d), and (f), was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 101-536, Nov. 8, 1990, 104 Stat. 2368, known as the Pecos National Historical Park Expansion Act of 1990, which enacted this section and provisions set out as notes under this section and section 410rr of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title of 1990 Amendment note set out under section 410rr of this title and Tables.

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Pecos National Historical Park Expansion Act of 1990, and not as part of title II of Pub. L. 101-313 which comprises this subchapter.

FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

Section 2 of Pub. L. 101-536 provided that:
 "(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

"(1) the Civil War battle of Glorieta Pass, New Mexico, fought on March 26-28, 1862, was a decisive battle of the Civil War in the Far West;

"(2) the battle was significant because the Confederate defeat at Glorieta Pass resulted in the collapse of the Confederacy's plan to capture the riches and support of the West, thus largely ending the Civil War in the West; and

"(3) the campsite and headquarters of the Union forces during the Battle of Glorieta are currently

within the boundary of Pecos National Historical Park.

"(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act [enacting this section and provisions set out as a note under section 410rr of this title] is to preserve and interpret the Battle of Glorieta and to enhance visitor understanding of the Civil War and the Far West by establishing a new unit of Pecos National Historical Park."

SUBCHAPTER LIX-Q—TUMACACORI NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

§ 410ss. Establishment

(a) In general

In order to protect and interpret, for the education and benefit of the public, sites in the State of Arizona associated with the early Spanish missionaries and explorers of the 17th and 18th centuries, there is hereby established the Tumacacori National Historical Park (hereinafter in this subchapter referred to as the "park").

(b) Area included

The park shall consist of the existing Tumacacori National Monument, together with (1) the ruins of Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi, the first mission in Arizona (consisting of approximately 8 acres) and (2) the Kino visita and rancheria ruins of Calabazas (consisting of approximately 22 acres), each as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Tumacacori National Historical Park", numbered 311/80018, and dated February 1990. The park shall also consist of approximately 310 acres of land adjacent to the original Tumacacori unit of the park and generally depicted on the map entitled "Tumacacori National Historical Park, Arizona Proposed Boundary Revision 2001", numbered 310/80,044, and dated July 2001. The maps shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

(c) Abolition of monument

The Tumacacori National Monument is hereby abolished and any funds available for purposes of the monument shall be available for purposes of the park.

(Pub. L. 101-344, § 1, Aug. 6, 1990, 104 Stat. 393; Pub. L. 107-218, § 3, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1328.)

AMENDMENTS

2002—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 107-218 inserted "The park shall also consist of approximately 310 acres of land adjacent to the original Tumacacori unit of the park and generally depicted on the map entitled 'Tumacacori National Historical Park, Arizona Proposed Boundary Revision 2001', numbered 310/80,044, and dated July 2001." and substituted "The maps" for "The map" and "the appropriate offices" for "the offices".

SHORT TITLE OF 2002 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 107-218, § 1, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1328, provided that: "This Act [amending this section and enacting provisions set out as a note under this section] may be cited as the 'Tumacacori National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act of 2002'."

FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

Pub. L. 107-218, § 2, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1328, provided that:

“(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

“(1) Tumacacori Mission in southern Arizona was declared a National Monument in 1908 in recognition of its great historical significance as ‘one of the oldest mission ruins in the southwest’.

“(2) In establishing Tumacacori National Historical Park in 1990 to include the Tumacacori Mission and the ruins of the mission of Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi and the Kino visita and rancharia of Calabazas, Congress recognized the importance of these sites ‘to protect and interpret, for the education and benefit of the public, sites in the State of Arizona associated with the early Spanish missionaries and explorers of the 17th and 18th centuries’.

“(3) Tumacacori National Historical Park plays a major role in interpreting the Spanish colonial heritage of the United States.

“(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act [see Short Title of 2002 Amendment note above] are—

“(1) to protect and interpret the resources associated with the Tumacacori Mission by revising the boundary of Tumacacori National Historical Park to include approximately 310 acres of land adjacent to the park; and

“(2) to enhance the visitor experience at Tumacacori by developing access to these associated mission resources.”

§ 410ss-1. Administration

(a) In general

The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the “Secretary”) shall administer the park in accordance with this subchapter and with the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the national park system, including sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this title and sections 461 to 467 of this title. The Secretary may acquire lands or interests in land within the boundaries of the park by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(b) Donations

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may accept and retain donations of funds, property, or services from individuals, foundations, corporations, or public entities for the purpose of providing services and facilities which he deems consistent with the purposes of this subchapter.

(c) Separate units

The Secretary shall provide for the identification of the Guevavi, Calabazas, and Tumacacori sites as 3 separate units of the park.

(d) Recognition of Father Eusebio Francisco Kino’s role

In administering the park, the Secretary shall utilize such interpretative materials and other devices as may be necessary to give appropriate recognition to the role of the Jesuit Missionary Priest, Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, in the development of the mission sites and the settlement of the region.

(Pub. L. 101-344, §2, Aug. 6, 1990, 104 Stat. 393.)

SUBCHAPTER LIX-R—SALT RIVER BAY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND ECOLOGICAL PRESERVE AT ST. CROIX, VIRGIN ISLANDS

§ 410tt. Findings

The Congress finds that the Salt River Bay area of the north central coast of St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands—

(1) has been inhabited, possibly as far back as 2000 B.C., and encompasses all major cultural periods in the United States Virgin Islands;

(2) contains the only ceremonial ball court ever discovered in the Lesser Antilles, village middens, and burial grounds which can provide evidence for the interpretation of Caribbean life prior to Columbus;

(3) is the only known site where members of the Columbus expeditions set foot on what is now United States territory;

(4) was a focal point of various European attempts to colonize the area during the post-Columbian period and contains sites of Spanish, French, Dutch, English, and Danish settlements, including Fort Sale, one of the few remaining earthwork fortifications in the Western Hemisphere;

(5) presents an outstanding opportunity to preserve and interpret Caribbean history and culture, including the impact of European exploration and settlement;

(6) has been a national natural landmark since February 1980 and has been nominated for acquisition as a nationally significant wildlife habitat;

(7) contains the largest remaining mangrove forest in the United States Virgin Islands and a variety of tropical marine and terrestrial ecosystems which should be preserved and kept unimpaired for the benefit of present and future generations; and

(8) is worthy of a comprehensive preservation effort that should be carried out in partnership between the Federal Government and the Government of the United States Virgin Islands.

(Pub. L. 102-247, title I, §102, Feb. 24, 1992, 106 Stat. 33.)

SHORT TITLE

Section 1 of Pub. L. 102-247 provided that: “This Act [enacting this subchapter, sections 5204 to 5204c of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, and sections 1469e and 1973 of Title 48, Territories and Insular Possessions, amending section 5122 of Title 42 and section 1903 of Title 48, enacting provisions set out as a note under this section, and amending provisions set out as a note under section 301 of Title 7, Agriculture] may be cited as the ‘Omnibus Insular Areas Act of 1992’.”

Section 101 of title I of Pub. L. 102-247 provided that: “This title [enacting this subchapter] may be cited as the ‘Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve at St. Croix, Virgin Islands, Act of 1992’.”

§ 410tt-1. Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve at St. Croix, Virgin Islands

(a) Establishment

In order to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations certain nationally significant historical, cultural, and natural sites and resources in the Virgin Islands, there is established the Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve at St. Croix, Virgin Islands (hereafter in this subchapter referred to as the “park”).

(b) Area included

The park shall consist of approximately 1015 acres of lands, waters, and interests in lands as