

Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (as contained in section 101(c) of Public Law 104-134; 16 U.S.C. 4601-6a note).

(C) The national park passport program established under section 602 of the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 5992).

(D) Emergency appropriations for Yosemite flood recovery.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this title, the following definitions apply:

(1) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—The term “local educational agencies” has the meaning given that term in section 9101(26) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

(2) EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.—The term “educational services” means services that may include maintenance and minor upgrades of facilities and transportation to and from school.

(3) PARK.—The term “Park” means Yosemite National Park.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 303. AUTHORIZATION FOR PARK FACILITIES TO BE LOCATED OUTSIDE THE BOUNDARIES OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

Section 814(c) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 346e) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by inserting “and Yosemite National Park” after “Zion National Park”; and

(B) by inserting “transportation systems and” before “the establishment of”; and

(2) by striking “park” each place it appears and inserting “parks”.

TITLE IV—ESTABLISHMENT OF GOLDEN CHAIN HIGHWAY AS A NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR STUDY

SEC. 401. STUDY; REPORT.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date that funds are first made available for this section, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the affected local governments, the State government, State and local historic preservation offices, community organizations, and the Golden Chain Council, shall complete a special resource study of the national significance, suitability, and feasibility of establishing Highway 49 in California, known as the “Golden Chain Highway”, as a National Heritage Corridor.

(2) CONTENTS.—The study shall include an analysis of—

(A) the significance of Highway 49 in American history;

(B) options for preservation and use of the highway;

(C) options for interpretation of significant features associated with the highway; and

(D) private sector preservation alternatives.

(3) BOUNDARIES OF STUDY AREA.—The area studied under this section shall be comprised of Highway 49 in California extending from the city of Oakhurst in Madera County to the city of Tuttle town in Tuolumne County, and lands, structures, and cultural resources within the immediate vicinity of the highway.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after completion of the study required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit a report describing the results of the study to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

TITLE V—JOHN MUIR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT
SEC. 501. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of the John Muir National Historic Site is adjusted to include the lands generally depicted on the map entitled “Boundary Map, John Muir National Historic Site” numbered PWR-OL 426-80,044a and dated August 2001.

(b) LAND ACQUISITION.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire the lands and

interests in lands identified as the “Boundary Adjustment Area” on the map referred to in subsection (a) by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or otherwise.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The lands and interests in lands described in subsection (b) shall be administered as part of the John Muir National Historic Site established by the Act of August 31, 1964 (78 Stat. 753; 16 U.S.C. 461 note).

TITLE VI—SAN GABRIEL RIVER WATERSHEDS STUDY

SEC. 601. AUTHORIZATION OF STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as the “Secretary”) shall conduct a special resource study of the following areas:

(1) The San Gabriel River and its tributaries north of and including the city of Santa Fe Springs.

(2) The San Gabriel Mountains within the territory of the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy (as defined in section 32603(c)(1)(C) of the State of California Public Resource Code).

(b) STUDY CONDUCT AND COMPLETION.—Section 8(c) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5(c)) shall apply to the conduct and completion of the study required by this section.

(c) CONSULTATION WITH FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—In conducting the study authorized by this section, the Secretary shall consult with the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy and other appropriate Federal, State, and local governmental entities.

(d) CONSIDERATIONS.—In conducting the study authorized by this section, the Secretary shall consider regional flood control and drainage needs and publicly owned infrastructure, including, but not limited to, wastewater treatment facilities.

SEC. 602. REPORT.

Not later than 3 years after funds are made available for this title, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate concur in the House amendment with a further Bingaman amendment, which is at the desk; that the amendment be considered and agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 4971

(Purpose: To concur in the House amendment with an amendment in the nature of a substitute)

The amendment (No. 4971) was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today’s RECORD under “Text of Amendments.”)

MIAMI CIRCLE SITE SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 1894.

The Acting President pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 1894.

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 1894) entitled “An Act to direct the Sec-

retary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the national significance of the Miami Circle site in the State of Florida as well as the suitability and feasibility of its inclusion in the National Park System as part of Biscayne National Park, and for other purposes”, do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

TITLE I—MIAMI CIRCLE SITE SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY

SEC. 101. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the Tequesta Indians were one of the earliest groups to establish permanent villages in southeast Florida;

(2) the Tequestas had one of only two North American civilizations that thrived and developed into a complex social chiefdom without an agricultural base;

(3) the Tequesta sites that remain preserved today are rare;

(4) the discovery of the Miami Circle, occupied by the Tequesta approximately 2,000 years ago, presents a valuable new opportunity to learn more about the Tequesta culture; and

(5) Biscayne National Park also contains and protects several prehistoric Tequesta sites.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this title is to direct the Secretary to conduct a special resource study to determine the national significance of the Miami Circle site as well as the suitability and feasibility of its inclusion in the National Park System as part of Biscayne National Park.

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) MIAMI CIRCLE.—The term “Miami Circle” means the Miami Circle archaeological site in Miami-Dade County, Florida.

(2) PARK.—The term “Park” means Biscayne National Park in the State of Florida.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

SEC. 103. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date funds are made available, the Secretary shall conduct a special resource study as described in subsection (b). In conducting the study, the Secretary shall consult with the appropriate American Indian tribes and other interested groups and organizations.

(b) COMPONENTS.—In addition to a determination of national significance, feasibility, and suitability, the special resource study shall include the analysis and recommendations of the Secretary with respect to—

(1) which, if any, particular areas of or surrounding the Miami Circle should be included in the Park;

(2) whether any additional staff, facilities, or other resources would be necessary to administer the Miami Circle as a unit of the Park; and

(3) any impact on the local area that would result from the inclusion of Miami Circle in the Park.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after completion of the study, the Secretary shall submit a report describing the findings and recommendations of the study to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this title.

TITLE II—GATEWAY COMMUNITIES COOPERATION

SEC. 201. IMPROVED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FEDERAL LAND MANAGERS AND GATEWAY COMMUNITIES TO SUPPORT COMPATIBLE LAND MANAGEMENT OF BOTH FEDERAL AND ADJACENT LANDS.

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

(1) Communities that are adjacent to or near Federal lands, including units of the National Park System, units of the National Wildlife Refuge System, units of the National Forest System, and lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, are vitally impacted by the management and public use of these Federal lands.

(2) These communities, commonly known as gateway communities, fulfill an integral part in the mission of the Federal lands by providing necessary services, such as schools, roads, search and rescue, emergency, medical, provisioning, logistical support, living quarters, and drinking water and sanitary systems, for both visitors to the Federal lands and employees of Federal land management agencies.

(3) Provision of these vital services by gateway communities is an essential ingredient for a meaningful and enjoyable experience by visitors to the Federal lands because Federal land management agencies are unable to provide, or are prevented from providing, these services.

(4) Gateway communities serve as an entry point for persons who visit the Federal lands and are ideal for establishment of visitor services, including lodging, food service, fuel and auto repairs, emergency services, and visitor information.

(5) Development in these gateway communities affect the management and protection of these Federal lands, depending on the extent to which advance planning for the local development is coordinated between the communities and Federal land managers.

(6) The planning and management decisions of Federal land managers can have unintended consequences for gateway communities and the Federal lands, when the decisions are not adequately communicated to, or coordinated with, the elected officials and residents of gateway communities.

(7) Experts in land management planning are available to Federal land managers, but persons with technical planning skills are often not readily available to gateway communities, particularly small gateway communities.

(8) Gateway communities are often affected by the policies and actions of several Federal land agencies and both the communities and the agencies would benefit from greater interagency coordination of those policies and actions.

(9) Persuading gateway communities to make decisions and undertake actions in their communities that would also be in the best interest of the Federal lands is most likely to occur when such decisionmaking and actions are built upon a foundation of cooperation and coordination.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this title to require Federal land managers to communicate, coordinate, and cooperate with gateway communities in order to—

(1) improve the relationships among Federal land managers, elected officials, and residents of gateway communities;

(2) enhance the facilities and services in gateway communities available to visitors to Federal lands, when compatible with the management of these lands; and

(3) result in better local land use planning and decisions by Federal land managers.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) GATEWAY COMMUNITY.—The term “gateway community” means a county, city, town, village, or other subdivision of a State, or a federally recognized American Indian tribe or Alaska Native village, that—

(A) is incorporated or recognized in a county or regional land use plan; and

(B) a Federal land manager (or the head of the tourism office for the State) determines is significantly affected economically, socially, or environmentally by planning and management decisions regarding Federal lands administered by that Federal land manager.

(2) FEDERAL LAND AGENCIES.—The term “Federal land agencies” means the National Park Service, United States Forest Service, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Land Management.

(3) FEDERAL LAND MANAGER.—The term “Federal land manager” means—

(A) the superintendent of a unit of the National Park System;

(B) the manager of a national wildlife refuge;

(C) the field office manager of a Bureau of Land Management area; or

(D) the supervisor of a unit of the National Forest System.

(d) PARTICIPATION IN FEDERAL PLANNING AND LAND USE.—

(1) PARTICIPATION IN PLANNING.—The Federal land agencies shall provide for meaningful public involvement at the earliest possible time by elected and appointed officials of governments of local gateway communities in the development of land use plans, programs, land use regulations, land use decisions, transportation plans, general management plans, and any other plans, decisions, projects, or policies for Federal public lands under the jurisdiction of these agencies that will have a significant impact on these gateway communities. To facilitate such involvement, the Federal land agencies shall provide these officials, at the earliest possible time, with a summary in nontechnical language of the assumptions, purposes, goals, and objectives of such a plan, decision, project, or policy and a description of any anticipated significant impact of the plan, decision, or policy on gateway communities.

(2) EARLY NOTICE OF PROPOSED DECISIONS.—To the extent practicable, the Federal land agencies shall provide local gateway communities with early public notice of proposed decisions of these agencies that may have a significant impact on gateway communities.

(3) TRAINING SESSIONS.—The Federal land agencies shall offer training sessions for elected and appointed officials of gateway communities at which such officials can obtain a better understanding of—

(A) agency planning processes; and

(B) the methods by which they can participate most meaningfully in the development of the agency plans, decisions, and policies referred to in paragraph (1).

(4) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—At the request of the government of a gateway community, a Federal land agency shall assign, to the extent practicable, an agency employee or contractor to work with the community to develop data and analysis relevant to the preparation of agency plans, decisions, and policies referred to in paragraph (1).

(5) REVIEW OF FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT PLANNING.—At the request of a gateway community, and to the extent practicable, a Federal land manager shall assist the gateway community to conduct a review of land use, management, or transportation plans of the Federal land manager likely to affect the gateway community.

(6) COORDINATION OF LAND USE.—To the extent consistent with the laws governing the administration of the Federal public lands, a Federal land manager may enter into a cooperative agreement with a gateway community to provide for coordination between—

(A) the land use inventory, planning, and management activities for the Federal lands administered by the Federal land manager; and

(B) the land use planning and management activities of other Federal agencies, agencies of the State in which the Federal lands are located, and local and tribal governments in the vicinity of the Federal lands.

(7) INTERAGENCY COOPERATION AND COORDINATION.—To the extent practicable, when the plans and activities of two or more Federal land agencies are anticipated to have a significant impact on a gateway community, the Federal land agencies involved shall consolidate and coordinate their plans and planning processes to facilitate the participation of the gateway community in the planning processes.

(8) TREATMENT AS COOPERATING AGENCIES.—When a proposed action is determined to require

the preparation of an environmental impact statement, the Federal land agencies shall, as soon as practicable, but not later than the scoping process, actively solicit the participation of gateway communities as cooperating agencies under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(e) GRANTS TO ASSIST GATEWAY COMMUNITIES.—

(1) GRANTS AUTHORIZED; PURPOSES.—A Federal land manager may make grants to an eligible gateway community to enable the gateway community—

(A) to participate in Federal land planning or management processes;

(B) to obtain professional land use or transportation planning assistance necessary as a result of Federal action;

(C) to address and resolve public infrastructure impacts that are identified through these processes as a likely result of the Federal land management decisions and for which sufficient funds are not otherwise available; and

(D) to provide public information and interpretive services about the Federal lands administered by the Federal land manager and the gateway community.

(2) ELIGIBLE GATEWAY COMMUNITIES.—To be eligible for a grant under this subsection, a gateway community may not have a population in excess of 10,000 persons.

(f) FUNDING SOURCES.—

(1) GENERAL AGENCY FUNDS.—A Federal land agency may use amounts available for the general operation of the agency to provide funds to Federal land managers of that agency to make grants under subsection (e).

(2) OTHER PLANNING OR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FUNDS.—Funds available to a Federal land manager for planning, construction, or project development may also be used to fund programs under subsection (d) and make grants under subsection (e).

(3) COMBINATION OF FUNDS.—Federal land managers from different Federal land agencies may combine financial resources to make grants under subsection (e).

TITLE III—MOUNT NEBO WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS

SEC. 301. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS, MOUNT NEBO WILDERNESS, UTAH.

(a) LANDS REMOVED.—The boundary of the Mount Nebo Wilderness is adjusted to exclude the following:

(1) MONUMENT SPRINGS.—The approximately 8.4 acres of land depicted on the Map as “Monument Springs”.

(2) GARDNER CANYON.—The approximately 177.8 acres of land depicted on the Map as “Gardner Canyon”.

(3) BIRCH CREEK.—The approximately 5.0 acres of land depicted on the Map as “Birch Creek”.

(4) INGRAM CANYON.—The approximately 15.4 acres of land depicted on the Map as “Ingram Canyon”.

(5) WILLOW NORTH A.—The approximately 3.4 acres of land depicted on the Map as “Willow North A”.

(6) WILLOW NORTH B.—The approximately 6.6 acres of land depicted on the Map as “Willow North B”.

(7) WILLOW SOUTH.—The approximately 21.5 acres of land depicted on the Map as “Willow South”.

(8) MENDENHALL CANYON.—The approximately 9.8 acres of land depicted on the Map as “Mendenhall Canyon”.

(9) WASH CANYON.—The approximately 31.4 acres of land depicted on the Map as “Wash Canyon”.

(b) LANDS ADDED.—Subject to valid existing rights, the boundary of the Mount Nebo Wilderness is adjusted to include the approximately 293.2 acres of land depicted on the Map for addition to the Mount Nebo Wilderness. The Utah Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 94-428) shall

apply to the land added to the Mount Nebo Wilderness pursuant to this subsection.

SEC. 302. MAP.

(a) **DEFINITION.**—In this title, the term “Map” means the map entitled “Mt. Nebo Wilderness Boundary Adjustment”, numbered 531, and dated May 29, 2001.

(b) **MAP ON FILE.**—The Map and the final document entitled “Mount Nebo, Proposed Boundary Adjustments, Parcel Descriptions (See Map #531)” and dated June 4, 2001, shall be on file and available for inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(c) **CORRECTIONS.**—The Secretary of Agriculture may make technical corrections to the Map.

SEC. 303. TECHNICAL BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

The boundary of the Mount Nebo Wilderness is adjusted to exclude the approximately 21.26 acres of private property located in Andrews Canyon, Utah, and depicted on the Map as “Dale”.

TITLE IV—BAINBRIDGE ISLAND JAPANESE-AMERICAN MEMORIAL SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY

SEC. 401. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) During World War II on February 19, 1942, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, setting in motion the forced exile of more than 110,000 Japanese Americans.

(2) In Washington State, 12,892 men, women and children of Japanese ancestry experienced three years of incarceration, an incarceration violating the most basic freedoms of American citizens.

(3) On March 30, 1942, 227 Bainbridge Island residents were the first Japanese Americans in United States history to be forcibly removed from their homes by the U.S. Army and sent to internment camps. They boarded the ferry Kehloken from the former Eagledale Ferry Dock, located at the end of Taylor Avenue, in the city of Bainbridge Island, Washington State.

(4) The city of Bainbridge Island has adopted a resolution stating that this site should be a National Memorial, and similar resolutions have been introduced in the Washington State Legislature.

(5) Both the Minidoka National Monument and Manzanar National Historic Site can clearly tell the story of a time in our Nation’s history when constitutional rights were ignored. These camps by design were placed in very remote places and are not easily accessible. Bainbridge Island is a short ferry ride from Seattle and the site would be within easy reach of many more people.

(6) This is a unique opportunity to create a site that will honor those who suffered, cherish the friends and community who stood beside them and welcomed them home, and inspire all to stand firm in the event our Nation again succumbs to similar fears.

(7) The site should be recognized by the National Park Service based on its high degree of national significance, association with significant events, and integrity of its location and setting. This site is critical as an anchor for future efforts to identify, interpret, serve, and ultimately honor the Nikkei—persons of Japanese ancestry—influence on Bainbridge Island.

SEC. 402. EAGLEDALE FERRY DOCK LOCATION AT TAYLOR AVENUE STUDY AND REPORT.

(a) **STUDY.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall carry out a special resource study regarding the national significance, suitability, and feasibility of designating as a unit of the National Park System the property commonly known as the Eagledale Ferry Dock at Taylor Avenue and the historical events associated with it, located in the town of Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County, Washington.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after funds are first made available for the study

under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report describing the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

(c) **REQUIREMENTS FOR STUDY.**—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the study under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with section 8(c) of Public Law 91–383 (16 U.S.C. 1a–5(c)).

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate concur in the House amendment with a further Bingaman amendment, which is at the desk; that the amendment be considered and agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 4972

(Purpose: To concur in the House amendment with an amendment in the nature of a substitute)

The amendment (No. 4972) was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today’s RECORD under “Text of Amendments.”)

MOCCASIN BEND NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE ESTABLISHMENT ACT

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 674, H.R. 980.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 980) to establish the Moccasin Bend National Historic Site in the State of Tennessee as a unit of the National Park System.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

[Strike the part shown in black brackets and insert the part shown in italic.]

H.R. 980

[SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.]

[This Act may be cited as the “Moccasin Bend National Historic Site Establishment Act”.]

[SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.]

[For the purposes of this Act the following definitions apply:

[(1) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

[(2) **HISTORIC SITE.**—The term “historic site” means the Moccasin Bend National Historic Site.

[(3) **STATE.**—The term “State” means the State of Tennessee.

[(4) **MAP.**—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Boundary Map, Moccasin Bend National Historic Site”, numbered NAMB/80000A, and dated September 2001.

[SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT.]

[(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In order to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of the public the nationally significant archeological

and historic resources located on the peninsula known as Moccasin Bend, Tennessee, there is established as a unit of the National Park System the Moccasin Bend National Historic Site.

[(b) **BOUNDARIES.**—The historic site shall consist of approximately 900 acres generally depicted on the Map. The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary may make minor revisions in the boundaries of the historic site in accordance with section 7(c) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601–9(c)).

[(c) ACQUISITION OF LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—]

[(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may acquire by donation or purchase from willing sellers, using donated or appropriated funds, lands and interests in lands within the exterior boundary of the historic site.

[(2) **MOCCASIN BEND MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTE.**—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Secretary may acquire the State-owned land and interests in land (including structures on that land) known as the Moccasin Bend Mental Health Institute for inclusion in the historic site only by donation and only after the facility is no longer used to provide health care services, except that the Secretary may acquire by donation only, at any time, any such State-owned land or interests in land that the State determines is excess to the needs of the Moccasin Bend Mental Health Institute. The Secretary may work with the State through a cost sharing arrangement for the purpose of demolishing the structures located on that land that the Secretary determines should be demolished.

[(3) **EASEMENT OUTSIDE BOUNDARY.**—To allow access between areas of the historic site that on the date of the enactment of this Act are noncontiguous, the Secretary may acquire by donation or purchase from willing owners, using donated or appropriated funds, an easement connecting the areas generally depicted on the Map as the “Moccasin Bend Archeological National Historic Landmark” and the “Rock-Tenn” property.

[(d) **MOCCASIN BEND GOLF COURSE.**—On the date of the enactment of this Act, the boundary of the historic site shall not include the approximately 157 acres of land generally depicted on the Map as the “Golf Course” as such lands shall not be within the boundary of the historic site. In the event that those lands are no longer used as a public golf course, the Secretary may acquire the lands for inclusion in the historic site by donation only. Upon such acquisition, the Secretary shall adjust the boundary of the historic site to include the newly acquired lands.

[(e) **RADIO TOWER PROPERTY.**—On the date of the enactment of this Act, the boundary of the historic site shall not include the approximately 13 acres of land generally depicted on the Map as “WDEF”. In the event that those lands are no longer used as a location from which to transmit radio signals, the Secretary may acquire the lands for inclusion in the historic site by donation or purchase from willing sellers with appropriated or donated funds. Upon such acquisition, the Secretary shall adjust the boundary of the historic site to include the newly acquired lands.

[SEC. 4. ADMINISTRATION.]

[(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The historic site shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with this Act and with the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

[(b) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.**—The Secretary may consult and enter into cooperative agreements with culturally affiliated