

VIII. NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

1. Abraham Lincoln Birthplace

PUBLIC LAW 105-355—NOV. 6, 1998

112 STAT. 3247

Public Law 105-355
105th Congress

An Act

To authorize the Automobile National Heritage Area in the State of Michigan,
and for other purposes.

Nov. 6, 1998

[H.R. 3910]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

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TITLE V—OTHER MATTERS

112 STAT. 3261

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**SEC. 510. ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE,
KENTUCKY.**

112 STAT. 3265
16 USC 218a.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon acquisition of the land known as Knob Creek Farm pursuant to subsection (b), the boundary of the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site, established by the Act of July 17, 1916 (39 Stat. 385, chapter 247; 16 U.S.C. 211 et seq.), is revised to include such land. Lands acquired pursuant to this section shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as part of the historic site.

(b) ACQUISITION OF KNOB CREEK FARM.—The Secretary of the Interior may acquire, by donation only, the approximately 228 acres of land known as Knob Creek Farm in Larue County, Kentucky, as generally depicted on a map entitled “Knob Creek Farm Unit, Abraham Lincoln National Historic Site”, numbered 338/80,077, and dated October 1998. Such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) STUDY AND REPORT.—The Secretary of the Interior shall study the Knob Creek Farm in Larue County, Kentucky, and not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit a report to the Congress containing the results of the study. The purpose of the study shall be to:

Deadline.

(1) Identify significant resources associated with the Knob Creek Farm and the early boyhood of Abraham Lincoln.

(2) Evaluate the threats to the long-term protection of the Knob Creek Farm’s cultural, recreational, and natural resources.

(3) Examine the incorporation of the Knob Creek Farm into the operations of the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site and establish a strategic management plan for implementing such incorporation. In developing the plan, the Secretary shall—

(A) determine infrastructure requirements and property improvements needed at Knob Creek Farm to meet National Park Service standards;

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(B) identify current and potential uses of Knob Creek Farm for recreational, interpretive, and educational opportunities; and

(C) project costs and potential revenues associated with acquisition, development, and operation of Knob Creek Farm.

(d) AUTHORIZATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out subsection (c).

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112 STAT. 3267

Approved November 6, 1998.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 3910:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 144 (1998):

Oct. 10, considered and passed House.

Oct. 14, considered and passed Senate.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 34 (1998):

Nov. 6, Presidential statement.



2. Edison

PUBLIC LAW 105–331—OCT. 31, 1998

112 STAT. 3073

Public Law 105–331
105th Congress**An Act**

To require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of Thomas Alva Edison and the 125th anniversary of Edison's invention of the light bulb, and for other purposes.

Oct. 31, 1998
[H.R. 678]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Thomas Alva
Edison
Commemorative
Coin Act.
31 USC 5112
note.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Thomas Alva Edison Commemorative Coin Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Thomas Alva Edison, one of America's greatest inventors, was born on February 11, 1847, in Milan, Ohio.

(2) The inexhaustible energy and genius of Thomas A. Edison produced more than 1,300 inventions in his lifetime, including the incandescent light bulb and the phonograph.

(3) In 1928, Thomas A. Edison received the Congressional gold medal “for development and application of inventions that have revolutionized civilization in the last century”.

(4) 2004 will mark the 125th anniversary of the invention of the light bulb by Thomas A. Edison in 1879, the first practical incandescent electric lamp.

SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) DENOMINATION.—In commemoration of the 125th anniversary of the invention of the light bulb by Thomas A. Edison, the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the “Secretary”) shall mint and issue not more than 500,000 \$1 coins, each of which shall—

(1) weigh 26.73 grams;

(2) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(3) contain 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 4. SOURCES OF BULLION.

The Secretary may obtain silver for minting coins under this Act from any available source, including stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

SEC. 5. DESIGN OF COINS.**(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—**

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The design of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the light bulb and the many inventions made by Thomas A. Edison throughout his prolific life.

(2) **DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.**—On each coin minted under this Act there shall be—

(A) a designation of the value of the coin; and

(B) inscriptions of the words “Liberty”, “In God We Trust”, “United States of America”, and “E Pluribus Unum”.

(3) **OBVERSE OF COIN.**—The obverse of each coin minted under this Act shall bear the likeness of Thomas A. Edison.

(b) SELECTION.—The design for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee.

SEC. 6. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) QUALITY OF COINS.—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUANCE.—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act beginning on January 1, 2004.

(c) TERMINATION OF MINTING AUTHORITY.—No coins may be minted under this Act after December 31, 2004.

SEC. 7. SURCHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All sales of coins minted under this Act shall include a surcharge of \$10 per coin.

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—Subject to section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code, the first \$5,000,000 of the surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be paid by the Secretary as follows:

(1) **MUSEUM OF ARTS AND HISTORY.**—Up to $\frac{1}{8}$ to the Museum of Arts and History, in the city of Port Huron, Michigan, for the endowment and construction of a special museum on the life of Thomas A. Edison in Port Huron.

(2) **EDISON BIRTHPLACE ASSOCIATION.**—Up to $\frac{1}{8}$ to the Edison Birthplace Association, Incorporated, in Milan, Ohio, to assist in the efforts of the association to raise an endowment as a permanent source of support for the repair and maintenance of the Thomas A. Edison birthplace, a national historic landmark.

(3) **NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.**—Up to $\frac{1}{8}$ to the National Park Service, for use in protecting, restoring, and cataloguing historic documents and objects at the “invention factory” of Thomas A. Edison in West Orange, New Jersey.

(4) **EDISON PLAZA MUSEUM.**—Up to $\frac{1}{8}$ to the Edison Plaza Museum in Beaumont, Texas, for expanding educational programs on Thomas A. Edison and for the repair and maintenance of the museum.

(5) **EDISON WINTER HOME AND MUSEUM.**—Up to $\frac{1}{8}$ to the Edison Winter Home and Museum in Fort Myers, Florida,

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112 STAT. 3075

for historic preservation, restoration, and maintenance of the historic home and chemical laboratory of Thomas A. Edison.

(6) EDISON INSTITUTE.—Up to $\frac{1}{8}$ to the Edison Institute, otherwise known as “Greenfield Village”, in Dearborn, Michigan, for use in maintaining and expanding displays and educational programs associated with Thomas A. Edison.

(7) EDISON MEMORIAL TOWER.—Up to $\frac{1}{8}$ to the Edison Memorial Tower in Edison, New Jersey, for the preservation, restoration, and expansion of the tower and museum.

(8) HALL OF ELECTRICAL HISTORY.—Up to $\frac{1}{8}$ to the Schenectady Museum Association in Schenectady, New York, for the historic preservation of materials of Thomas A. Edison and for the development of educational programs associated with Thomas A. Edison.

(c) AUDITS.—Each organization that receives any payment from the Secretary under this section shall be subject to the audit requirements of section 5134(f)(2) of title 31, United States Code.

Approved October 31, 1998.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 678:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 144 (1998):

Sept. 9, considered and passed House.

Oct. 7, considered and passed Senate.



3. Eleanor Roosevelt

112 STAT. 3300

PUBLIC LAW 105–364—NOV. 10, 1998

**Public Law 105–364
105th Congress****An Act**Nov. 10, 1998
[S. 2241]

To provide for the acquisition of lands formerly occupied by the Franklin D. Roosevelt family at Hyde Park, New York, and for other purposes.

16 USC 461 note
[table].*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,***SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.**

The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the “Secretary”) is authorized to acquire, by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, by donation, or otherwise, lands and interests in lands located in Hyde Park, New York, that were owned by Franklin D. Roosevelt or his family at the time of his death as depicted on the map entitled “F.D. Roosevelt Property Entire Park” dated July 26, 1962, and numbered FDR–NHS 3008. Such map shall be on file for inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

SEC. 2. ADMINISTRATION.

Lands and interests therein acquired by the Secretary shall be added to, and administered by the Secretary as part of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site or the Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site, as appropriate.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

Approved November 10, 1998.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 2241:

SENATE REPORTS: No. 105–400 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 144 (1998):

Oct. 7, considered and passed Senate.
Oct. 15, considered and passed House.



4. Fort Davis

PUBLIC LAW 105-355—NOV. 6, 1998

112 STAT. 3247

Public Law 105-355
105th Congress

An Act

To authorize the Automobile National Heritage Area in the State of Michigan,
and for other purposes.

Nov. 6, 1998
[H.R. 3910]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

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TITLE V—OTHER MATTERS

112 STAT. 3261

* * * * *

SEC. 506. FORT DAVIS HISTORIC SITE, FORT DAVIS, TEXAS.

112 STAT. 3263

The Act entitled “An Act Authorizing the establishment of
a national historic site at Fort Davis, Jeff Davis County, Texas”,
approved September 8, 1961 (75 Stat. 488; 16 U.S.C. 461 note),
is amended in the first section by striking “not to exceed four
hundred and sixty acres” and inserting “not to exceed 476 acres”.

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Approved November 6, 1998.

112 STAT. 3267

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 3910:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 144 (1998):

Oct. 10, considered and passed House.

Oct. 14, considered and passed Senate.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 34 (1998):

Nov. 6, Presidential statement.



5. Fort Vancouver

110 STAT. 1321

PUBLIC LAW 104-134—APR. 26, 1996

* Public Law 104-134
104th Congress

An Act

Apr. 26, 1996
[H.R. 3019]

Making appropriations for fiscal year 1996 to make a further downpayment toward a balanced budget, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 101.

Omnibus
Consolidated
Rescissions and
Appropriations
Act of 1996.
110 STAT.
1321-156

* * * * *

(c) For programs, projects or activities in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, provided as follows, to be effective as if it had been enacted into law as the regular appropriations Act:

AN ACT

Department of
the Interior and
Related Agencies
Appropriations
Act, 1996.

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes.

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TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

110 STAT.
1321-196
110 STAT.
1321-210
Washington.
Aviation.

* * * * *

SEC. 334. The National Park Service, in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement between the United States National Park Service and the City of Vancouver dated November 4, 1994, shall permit general aviation on its portion of Pearson Field in Vancouver, Washington until the year 2022, during which time a plan and method for transitioning from general aviation aircraft to historic aircraft shall be completed; such transition to be accomplished by that date. This action shall not be construed to limit the authority of the Federal Aviation Administration over air traffic control or aviation activities at Pearson Field or limit operations and airspace of Portland International Airport.

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110 STAT.
1321-381

Approved April 26, 1996.

*Note: This is a typeset print of the original hand enrollment as signed by the President on April 26, 1996. The text is printed without corrections. Footnotes indicate missing or illegible text in the original.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 3019 (S. 1594):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 104-537 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 104-236 accompanying S. 1594 (Comm. on Appropriations).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 142 (1996):

Mar. 7, considered and passed House.

Mar. 11-15, 18, 19, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Apr. 25, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 32 (1996):

Apr. 26, Presidential statement.



6. Frederick Law Olmsted

PUBLIC LAW 105–343—NOV. 2, 1998

112 STAT. 3203

Public Law 105–343
105th Congress**An Act**

To amend the Act which established the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by modifying the boundary, and for other purposes.

Nov. 2, 1998
[S. 2246]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 201 of the Act of October 12, 1979 (93 Stat. 664), is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection to read as follows:

16 USC 461 note.

“(d) In order to preserve and maintain the historic setting of the Site, the Secretary is authorized to acquire, through donation only, lands with associated easements situated adjacent to the Site owned by the Brookline Conservation Land Trust. These lands are to be used for educational and interpretive purposes and shall be maintained and managed as part of the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site.”

Approved November 2, 1998.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 2246:

SENATE REPORTS: No. 105–405 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 144 (1998):

Oct. 7, considered and passed Senate.
Oct. 10, considered and passed House.



7. Grant-Kohrs Ranch

112 STAT. 3301

PUBLIC LAW 105-365—NOV. 10, 1998

Public Law 105-365
105th Congress**An Act**Nov. 10, 1998
[S. 2272]

To amend the boundaries of Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*Grant-Kohrs
Ranch National
Historic Site
Boundary
Adjustment Act
of 1998.
16 USC 461 note
[table].**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site Boundary Adjustment Act of 1998”.

SEC. 2. ADDITIONS TO GRANT-KOHR'S RANCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

The Act entitled “An Act to authorize the establishment of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in the State of Montana, and for other purposes”, approved August 25, 1972 (86 Stat. 632), is amended by striking the last sentence in the first section and inserting: “The boundary of the National Historic Site shall be as generally described on a map entitled, “Boundary Map, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site”, numbered 80030-B, and dated January, 1998, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the local and Washington, District of Columbia, offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.”.

Approved November 10, 1998.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 2272:

SENATE REPORTS: No. 105-324 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 144 (1998):
Oct. 2, considered and passed Senate.
Oct. 15, considered and passed House.



8. Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt

PUBLIC LAW 105–364—NOV. 10, 1998

112 STAT. 3300

Public Law 105–364
105th Congress**An Act**

To provide for the acquisition of lands formerly occupied by the Franklin D. Roosevelt family at Hyde Park, New York, and for other purposes.

Nov. 10, 1998
[S. 2241]*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*16 USC 461 note
[table].**SECTION 1. GENERAL AUTHORITY.**

The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the “Secretary”) is authorized to acquire, by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, by donation, or otherwise, lands and interests in lands located in Hyde Park, New York, that were owned by Franklin D. Roosevelt or his family at the time of his death as depicted on the map entitled “F.D. Roosevelt Property Entire Park” dated July 26, 1962, and numbered FDR–NHS 3008. Such map shall be on file for inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

SEC. 2. ADMINISTRATION.

Lands and interests therein acquired by the Secretary shall be added to, and administered by the Secretary as part of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site or the Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site, as appropriate.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

Approved November 10, 1998.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 2241:

SENATE REPORTS: No. 105–400 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 144 (1998):

Oct. 7, considered and passed Senate.

Oct. 15, considered and passed House.



9. Jimmy Carter

111 STAT. 2247

PUBLIC LAW 105–106—NOV. 20, 1997

Public Law 105–106
105th Congress

An Act

Nov. 20, 1997
[S. 669]

To provide for the acquisition of the Plains Railroad Depot at the Jimmy Carter
National Historic Site.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

16 USC 461 note.

SECTION 1. ACQUISITION OF PLAINS RAILROAD DEPOT.

Section 1(c)(2) of the Act entitled “An Act to establish the Jimmy Carter National Historic Site and Preservation District in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes”, approved December 23, 1987 (16 U.S.C. 161 note; 101 Stat. 1435), is amended by striking “, the Plains Railroad Depot (described in subsection (b)(2)(B))”.

Approved November 20, 1997.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 669:

SENATE REPORTS: No. 105–39 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 143 (1997):

July 11, considered and passed Senate.

Nov. 9, considered and passed House.



10. Little Rock Central High School

PUBLIC LAW 105–356—NOV. 6, 1998

112 STAT. 3268

Public Law 105–356
105th Congress**An Act**

To establish the Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site in the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes.

Nov. 6, 1998
[S. 2232]*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*16 USC 461 note
[table].**SECTION 1. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.**(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds that—

(1) the 1954 United States Supreme Court decision of *Brown v. Board of Education*, which mandated an end to the segregation of public schools, was one of the most significant Court decisions in the history of the United States.

(2) the admission of nine African-American students, known as the “Little Rock Nine”, to Little Rock’s Central High School as a result of the *Brown* decision, was the most prominent national example of the implementation of the *Brown* decision, and served as a catalyst for the integration of other, previously segregated public schools in the United States;

(3) 1997 marked the 70th anniversary of the construction of Central High School, which has been named by the American Institute of Architects as “the most beautiful high school building in America”;

(4) Central High School was included on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977 and designated by the Secretary of the Interior as a National Historic Landmark in 1982 in recognition of its national significance in the development of the Civil Rights movement in the United States; and

(5) the designation of Little Rock Central High School as a unit of the National Park System will recognize the significant role the school played in the desegregation of public schools in the South and will interpret for future generations the events associated with early desegregation of southern schools.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this Act is to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit, education, and inspiration of present and future generations, Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, and its role in the integration of public schools and the development of the Civil Rights movement in the United States.

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site in the State of Arkansas (hereinafter referred to as the “historic site”) is hereby established as a unit of the National Park System. The historic site shall consist of lands and interests therein comprising the Central High School campus and

adjacent properties in Little Rock, Arkansas, as generally depicted on a map entitled “Proposed Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site”, numbered LIRO-20,000 and dated July, 1998. Such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(b) ADMINISTRATION OF HISTORIC SITE.—The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the “Secretary”) shall administer the historic site in accordance with this Act. Only those lands under the direct jurisdiction of the Secretary shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System including the Act of August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461-467). Nothing in this Act shall affect the authority of the Little Rock School District to administer Little Rock Central High School nor shall this Act affect the authorities of the City of Little Rock in the neighborhood surrounding the school.

(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—(1) The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions (including, but not limited to, the State of Arkansas, the City of Little Rock, the Little Rock School District, Central High Museum, Inc., Central High Neighborhood, Inc., or the University of Arkansas) in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Secretary shall coordinate visitor interpretation of the historic site with the Little Rock School District and the Central High School Museum, Inc.

Deadline.

(d) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Within three years after the date funds are made available, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the historic site. The plan shall be prepared in consultation and coordination with the Little Rock School District, the City of Little Rock, Central High Museum, Inc., and with other appropriate organizations and agencies. The plan shall identify specific roles and responsibilities for the National Park Service in administering the historic site, and shall identify lands or property, if any, that might be necessary for the National Park Service to acquire in order to carry out its responsibilities. The plan shall also identify the roles and responsibilities of other entities in administering the historic site and its programs. The plan shall include a management framework that ensures the administration of the historic site does not interfere with the continuing use of Central High School as an educational institution.

(e) ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire by purchase with donated or appropriated funds by exchange, or donation the lands and interests therein located within the boundaries of the historic site: *Provided*, That the Secretary may only acquire lands or interests therein within the consent of the owner thereof: *Provided further*, That lands or interests therein owned by the State of Arkansas or a political subdivision thereof, may only be acquired by donation or exchange.

SEC. 3. DESEGREGATION IN PUBLIC EDUCATION THEME STUDY.

Deadline.

(a) THEME STUDY.—Within two years after the date funds are made available, the Secretary shall prepare and transmit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives a National Historic Landmark Theme Study (hereinafter referred to as the “theme study”) on the history of desegregation in public

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112 STAT. 3270

education. The purpose of the theme study shall be to identify sites, districts, buildings, structures, and landscapes that best illustrate or commemorate key events or decisions in the historical movement to provide for racial desegregation in public education. On the basis of the theme study, the Secretary shall identify possible new national historic landmarks appropriate to this theme and prepare a list in order of importance or merit of the most appropriate sites for national historic landmark designation.

(b) OPPORTUNITIES FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH.—The theme study shall identify appropriate means to establish linkages between sites identified in subsection (a) and between those sites and the Central High School National Historic Site established in section 2, and with other existing units of the National Park System to maximize opportunities for public education and scholarly research on desegregation in public education. The theme study also shall recommend opportunities for cooperative arrangements with State and local governments, educational institutions, local historical organizations, and other appropriate entities to preserve and interpret key sites in the history of desegregation in public education.

(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with one or more educational institutions, public history organizations, or civil rights organizations knowledgeable about desegregation in public education to prepare the theme study and to ensure that the theme study meets scholarly standards.

(d) THEME STUDY COORDINATION WITH GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The theme study shall be prepared as part of the preparation and development of the general management plan for the Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site established in section 2.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

Approved November 6, 1998.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 2232:

SENATE REPORTS: No. 105-307 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 144 (1998):

Oct. 2, considered and passed Senate.

Oct. 8, considered and passed House.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 34 (1998):
Nov. 6, Presidential remarks.



11. Lower East Side Tenement

112 STAT. 3395

PUBLIC LAW 105-378—NOV. 12, 1998

Public Law 105-378
105th Congress

An Act

Nov. 12, 1998
[S. 1408]

To establish the Lower East Side Tenement National Historic Site, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

16 USC 461 note
[table].

**TITLE I—LOWER EAST SIDE TENEMENT
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, NEW YORK.**

SEC. 101. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1)(A) immigration, and the resulting diversity of cultural influences, is a key factor in defining the identity of the United States; and

(B) many United States citizens trace their ancestry to persons born in nations other than the United States;

(2) the latter part of the 19th century and the early part of the 20th century marked a period in which the volume of immigrants coming to the United States far exceeded that of any time prior to or since that period;

(3) no single identifiable neighborhood in the United States absorbed a comparable number of immigrants than the Lower East Side neighborhood of Manhattan in New York City;

(4) the Lower East Side Tenement at 97 Orchard Street in New York City is an outstanding survivor of the vast number of humble buildings that housed immigrants to New York City during the greatest wave of immigration in American history;

(5) the Lower East Side Tenement is owned and operated as a museum by the Lower East Side Tenement Museum;

(6) the Lower East Side Tenement Museum is dedicated to interpreting immigrant life within a neighborhood long associated with the immigrant experience in the United States, New York City's Lower East Side, and its importance to United States history; and

(7)(A) the Director of the National Park Service found the Lower East Side Tenement at 97 Orchard Street to be nationally significant; and

(B) the Secretary of the Interior declared the Lower East Side Tenement a National Historic Landmark on April 19, 1994; and

(C) the Director of the National Park Service, through a special resource study, found the Lower East Side Tenement suitable and feasible for inclusion in the National Park System.

PUBLIC LAW 105-378—NOV. 12, 1998

112 STAT. 3396

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this title are—

(1) to ensure the preservation, maintenance, and interpretation of this site and to interpret at the site the themes of immigration, tenement life in the latter half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, the housing reform movement, and tenement architecture in the United States;

(2) to ensure continued interpretation of the nationally significant immigrant phenomenon associated with New York City's Lower East Side and the Lower East Side's role in the history of immigration to the United States; and

(3) to enhance the interpretation of the Castle Clinton, Ellis Island, and Statue of Liberty National Monuments.

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title:

(1) HISTORIC SITE.—The term “historic site” means the Lower East Side Tenement found at 97 Orchard Street on Manhattan Island in the City of New York, State of New York, and designated as a national historic site by section 103.

(2) MUSEUM.—The term “Museum” means the Lower East Side Tenement Museum, a nonprofit organization established in the City of New York, State of New York, which owns and operates the tenement building at 97 Orchard Street and manages other properties in the vicinity of 97 Orchard Street as administrative and program support facilities for 97 Orchard Street.

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

SEC. 103. ESTABLISHMENT OF HISTORIC SITE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—To further the purposes of this title and the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes”, approved August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.), the Lower East Side Tenement at 97 Orchard Street, in the City of New York, State of New York, is designated a national historic site.

(b) COORDINATION WITH NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—

(1) AFFILIATED SITE.—The historic site shall be an affiliated site of the National Park System.

(2) COORDINATION.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Museum, shall coordinate the operation and interpretation of the historic site with the Statue of Liberty National Monument, Ellis Island National Monument, and Castle Clinton National Monument. The historic site's story and interpretation of the immigrant experience in the United States is directly related to the themes and purposes of these National Monuments.

(c) OWNERSHIP.—The historic site shall continue to be owned, operated, and managed by the Museum.

SEC. 104. MANAGEMENT OF THE HISTORIC SITE.

(a) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the Museum to ensure the marking, interpretation, and preservation of the national historic site designated by section 103(a).

112 STAT. 3397

PUBLIC LAW 105-378—NOV. 12, 1998

(b) **TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance to the Museum to mark, interpret, and preserve the historic site, including making preservation-related capital improvements and repairs.

(c) **GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the Museum, shall develop a general management plan for the historic site that defines the role and responsibility of the Secretary with regard to the interpretation and the preservation of the historic site.

(2) **INTEGRATION WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS.**—The plan shall outline how interpretation and programming for the historic site shall be integrated and coordinated with the Statue of Liberty National Monument, Ellis Island National Monument, and Castle Clinton National Monument to enhance the story of the historic site and these National Monuments.

(3) **COMPLETION.**—The plan shall be completed not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) **LIMITED ROLE OF SECRETARY.**—Nothing in this title authorizes the Secretary to acquire the property at 97 Orchard Street or to assume overall financial responsibility for the operation, maintenance, or management of the historic site.

SEC. 105. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this title.

* * * * *

112 STAT. 3398

Approved November 12, 1998.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 1408:

SENATE REPORTS: No. 105-303 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 144 (1998):

Oct. 2, considered and passed Senate.

Oct. 10, considered and passed House, amended.

Oct. 14, Senate concurred in House amendment.



12. Manzanar

PUBLIC LAW 104-333—NOV. 12, 1996

110 STAT. 4093

Public Law 104-333
104th Congress

An Act

To provide for the administration of certain Presidio properties at minimal cost to the Federal taxpayer, and for other purposes.

Nov. 12, 1996
[H.R. 4236]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996.
16 USC 1 note.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

This Act may be cited as the “Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996”.

* * * * *

DIVISION I

110 STAT. 4097

* * * * *

TITLE V—HISTORIC AREAS AND CIVIL RIGHTS

110 STAT. 4153

* * * * *

SEC. 515. MANZANAR NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

110 STAT. 4167
16 USC 461 note.

(a) TERMINATION OF WITHDRAWALS.—

(1) UNAVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN LANDS.—The Congress, by enacting the Act entitled “An Act to establish the Manzanar National Historic Site in the State of California, and for other purposes”, approved March 3, 1992 (106 Stat. 40; Public Law 102-248), (1) provided for the protection and interpretation of the historical, cultural, and natural resources associated with the relocation of Japanese-Americans during World War II and established the Manzanar National Historic Site in the State of California, and (2) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interests therein within the boundary of the Historic Site by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or by exchange. The public lands identified for disposal in the Bureau of Land Management’s Bishop Resource Area Resource Management Plan that could be made available for exchange in support of acquiring lands within the boundary of the Historic Site are currently unavailable for this purpose because they are withdrawn by an Act of Congress.

110 STAT. 4168

(2) TERMINATION OF WITHDRAWAL.—To provide a land base with which to allow land exchanges in support of acquiring lands within the boundary of the Manzanar National Historic Site, the withdrawal of the following described lands is terminated and such lands shall not be subject to the Act of March 4, 1931 (chapter 517; 46 Stat. 1530):

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN

Township 2 North, Range 26 East

Section 7:

North half south half of lot 1 of southwest quarter, north half south half of lot 2 of southwest quarter, north half south half southeast quarter.

110 STAT. 4168

PUBLIC LAW 104-333—NOV. 12, 1996

Township 4 South, Range 33 East

Section 31:

Lot 1 of southwest quarter, northwest quarter northeast quarter, southeast quarter;

Section 32:

Southeast quarter northwest quarter, northeast quarter southwest quarter, southwest quarter southeast quarter.

Township 5 South, Range 33 East

Section 4:

West half of lot 1 of northwest quarter, west half of lot 2 of northwest quarter.

Section 5:

East half of lot 1 of northeast quarter, east half of lot 2 of northeast quarter.

Section 9:

Northwest quarter southwest quarter northeast quarter.

Section 17:

Southeast quarter northwest quarter, northwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 22:

Lot 1 and 2.

Section 27:

Lot 2, west half northeast quarter, southeast quarter northwest quarter, northeast quarter southwest quarter, northwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 34:

Northeast quarter, northwest quarter, southeast quarter.

110 STAT. 4169

Township 6 South, Range 31 East

Section 19:

East half northeast quarter southeast quarter.

Township 6 South, Range 33 East

Section 10:

East half southeast quarter.

Section 11:

Lot 1 and 2, west half northeast quarter, northwest quarter, west half southwest quarter, northeast quarter southwest quarter.

Section 14:

Lots 1 through 4, west half northeast quarter, southeast quarter northwest quarter, northeast quarter southwest quarter, northwest quarter southeast quarter.

Township 7 South, Range 32 East

Section 23:

South half southwest quarter.

Section 25:

Lot 2, northeast quarter northwest quarter.

Township 7 South, Range 33 East

Section 30:

South half of lot 2 of northwest quarter, lot 1 and 2 of southwest quarter.

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110 STAT. 4169

Section 31:

North half of lot 2 of northwest quarter, southeast quarter northeast quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter.

Township 8 South, Range 33 East

Section 5:

Northwest quarter southwest quarter.

Township 13 South, Range 34 East

Section 1:

Lots 43, 46, and 49 through 51.

Section 2:

North half northwest quarter southeast quarter southeast quarter.

Township 11 South, Range 35 East

Section 30:

Lots 1 and 2, east half northwest quarter, east half southwest quarter, and west half southwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 31:

Lot 8, west half west half northeast quarter, east half northwest quarter, and west half southeast quarter.

Township 13 South, Range 35 East

110 STAT. 4170

Section 18:

South half of lot 2 of northwest quarter, lot 1 and 2 of southwest quarter, southwest quarter northeast quarter, northwest quarter southeast quarter.

Section 29:

Southeast quarter northeast quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter.

Township 13 South, Range 36 East

Section 17:

Southwest quarter northwest quarter, southwest quarter.

Section 18:

South half of lot 1 of northwest quarter, lot 1 of southwest quarter, northeast quarter, southeast quarter.

Section 19:

North half of lot 1 of northwest quarter, east half northeast quarter, northwest quarter northeast quarter.

Section 20:

Southwest quarter northeast quarter, northwest quarter, northeast quarter southwest quarter, southeast quarter.

Section 28:

Southwest quarter southwest quarter.

Section 29:

East half northeast quarter.

Section 33:

Northwest quarter northwest quarter, southeast quarter northwest quarter.

110 STAT. 4170

PUBLIC LAW 104-333—NOV. 12, 1996

Township 14 South, Range 36 East

Section 31:

Lots 1 and 2 of southwest quarter, southwest quarter southeast quarter.

aggregating 5,630 acres, more or less.

Federal Register,
publication.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF LANDS.—Upon enactment of this Act, the lands specified in subsection (a) shall be open to operation of the public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws, only after the Secretary of the Interior has published a notice in the Federal Register opening such lands.

(c) ADDITIONAL AREA.—Section 101 of Public Law 102-248 is amended by inserting in subsection (b) after the second sentence “The site shall also include an additional area of approximately 300 acres as demarcated as the new proposed boundaries in the map dated March 8, 1996, entitled ‘Manzanar National Historic Site Archaeological Base Map’.”.

* * * * *

110 STAT. 4281

Approved November 12, 1996.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 4236:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 142 (1996):

Sept. 28, considered and passed House.

Oct. 3, considered and passed Senate.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 32 (1996):

Nov. 12, Presidential remarks and statement.



13. Nicodemus

PUBLIC LAW 104-333—NOV. 12, 1996

110 STAT. 4093

Public Law 104-333
104th Congress

An Act

To provide for the administration of certain Presidio properties at minimal cost to the Federal taxpayer, and for other purposes.

Nov. 12, 1996
[H.R. 4236]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

This Act may be cited as the “Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996”.

Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996.
16 USC 1 note.

* * * * *

DIVISION I

110 STAT. 4097

* * * * *

TITLE V—HISTORIC AREAS AND CIVIL RIGHTS

110 STAT. 4153

* * * * *

SEC. 512. NICODEMUS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

110 STAT. 4163
16 USC 461 note.

(a) FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the town of Nicodemus, in Kansas, has national significance as the only remaining western town established by African-Americans during the Reconstruction period following the Civil War;

(B) the town of Nicodemus is symbolic of the pioneer spirit of African-Americans who dared to leave the only region they had been familiar with to seek personal freedom and the opportunity to develop their talents and capabilities; and

(C) the town of Nicodemus continues to be a valuable African-American community.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(A) to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations, the remaining structures and locations that represent the history (including the settlement and growth) of the town of Nicodemus, Kansas; and

(B) to interpret the historical role of the town of Nicodemus in the Reconstruction period in the context of the experience of westward expansion in the United States.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORIC SITE.—The term “historic site” means the Nicodemus National Historic Site established by subsection (c).

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

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF NICODEMUS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Nicodemus National Historic Site in Nicodemus, Kansas.

(2) DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The historic site shall consist of the first Baptist Church, the St. Francis Hotel, the Nicodemus School District Number 1, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Township Hall located within the approximately 161.35 acres designated as the Nicodemus National Landmark in the Township of Nicodemus, Graham County, Kansas, as registered on the National Register of Historic Places pursuant to section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470a), and depicted on a map entitled “Nicodemus National Historic Site”, numbered 80,000 and dated August 1994.

(B) MAP AND BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION.—The map referred to in subparagraph (A) and accompanying boundary description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service and any other office of the National Park Service that the Secretary determines to be an appropriate location for filing the map and boundary description.

(d) ADMINISTRATION OF THE HISTORIC SITE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the historic site in accordance with this section and the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act entitled “An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes”, approved August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666, chapter 593; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—To further the purposes of this section, the Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with any interested individual, public or private agency, organization, or institution.

(3) TECHNICAL AND PRESERVATION ASSISTANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may provide to any eligible person described in subparagraph (B) technical assistance for the preservation of historic structures of, the maintenance of the cultural landscape of, and local preservation planning for, the historic site.

(B) ELIGIBLE PERSONS.—The eligible persons described in this subparagraph are—

(i) an owner of real property within the boundary of the historic site, as described in subsection (c)(2); and

(ii) any interested individual, agency, organization, or institution that has entered into an agreement with the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (2).

(e) ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, exchange, or purchase with funds made available by donation or appropriation, such lands or interests in lands as may be necessary to allow for the interpretation, preservation, or restoration of the First Baptist Church, the St. Francis Hotel, the Nicodemus School District Number 1, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, or the Township Hall, as described in subsection (c)(2)(A), or any combination thereof.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY OWNED BY THE STATE OF KANSAS.—Real property that is owned by the State

PUBLIC LAW 104-333—NOV. 12, 1996

110 STAT. 4164

of Kansas or a political subdivision of the State of Kansas that is acquired pursuant to paragraph (1) may only be acquired by donation.

(B) CONSENT OF OWNER REQUIRED.—No real property may be acquired under this subsection without the consent of the owner of the real property.

(f) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the last day of the third full fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall, in consultation with the officials described in paragraph (2), prepare a general management plan for the historic site.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the general management plan, the Secretary shall consult with an appropriate official of each of the following:

(A) The Nicodemus Historical Society.

(B) The Kansas Historical Society.

(C) Appropriate political subdivisions of the State of Kansas that have jurisdiction over all or a portion of the historic site.

(3) SUBMISSION OF PLAN TO CONGRESS.—Upon the completion of the general management plan, the Secretary shall submit a copy of the plan to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives.

110 STAT. 4165

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of the Interior such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

* * * * *

Approved November 12, 1996.

110 STAT. 4281

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 4236:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 142 (1996):

Sept. 28, considered and passed House.

Oct. 3, considered and passed Senate.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 32 (1996):

Nov. 12, Presidential remarks and statement.



14. Pennsylvania Avenue

110 STAT. 1321

PUBLIC LAW 104-134—APR. 26, 1996

* Public Law 104-134
104th Congress**An Act**Apr. 26, 1996
[H.R. 3019]

Making appropriations for fiscal year 1996 to make a further downpayment toward a balanced budget, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,***SECTION 101.**Omnibus
Consolidated
Rescissions and
Appropriations
Act of 1996.

* * * * *

110 STAT.
1321-156

(c) For programs, projects or activities in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, provided as follows, to be effective as if it had been enacted into law as the regular appropriations Act:

AN ACTDepartment of
the Interior and
Related Agencies
Appropriations
Act, 1996.

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes.

* * * * *

110 STAT.
1321-196**TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS**110 STAT.
1321-198
Pennsylvania
Avenue
Development
Corporation.
Effective date.
40 USC 872 note.

* * * * *

SEC. 313. (a) On or before April 1, 1996, the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation shall—

(1) transfer and assign in accordance with this section all of its rights, title, and interest in and to all of the leases, covenants, agreements, and easements it has executed or will execute by March 31, 1996, in carrying out its powers and duties under the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Act (40 U.S.C. 871-885) and the Federal Triangle Development Act (40 U.S.C. 1101-1109) to the General Services Administration, National Capital Planning Commission, or the National Park Service; and

(2) except as provided by subsection (d), transfer all rights, title, and interest in and to all property, both real and personal, held in the name of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation to the General Services Administration.

40 USC 872 note.

(b) The responsibilities of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation transferred to the General Services Administration under subsection (a) include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Collection of revenue owed the Federal Government as a result of real estate sales or lease agreements entered

*Note: This is a typeset print of the original hand enrollment as signed by the President on April 26, 1996. The text is printed without corrections. Footnotes indicate missing or illegible text in the original.

PUBLIC LAW 104-134—APR. 26, 1996 110 STAT. 1321-198

into by the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation and private parties, including, at a minimum, with respect to the following projects:

- (A) The Willard Hotel property on Square 225.
- (B) The Gallery Row project on Square 457.
- (C) The Lansburgh's project on Square 431.
- (D) The Market Square North project on Square 407.

(2) Collection of sale or lease revenue owed the Federal Government (if any) in the event two undeveloped sites owned by the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation on Squares 457 and 406 are sold or leased prior to April 1, 1996.

(3) Application of collected revenue to repay United States Treasury debt incurred by the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation in the course of acquiring real estate.

(4) Performing financial audits for projects in which the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation has actual or potential revenue expectation, as identified in paragraphs (1) and (2), in accordance with procedures described in applicable sale or lease agreements.

(5) Disposition of real estate properties which are or become available for sale and lease or other uses.

(6) Payment of benefits in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisitions Policies Act of 1970 to which persons in the project area squares are entitled as a result of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation's acquisition of real estate.

(7) Carrying out the responsibilities of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation under the Federal Triangle Development Act (40 U.S.C. 1101-1109), including responsibilities for managing assets and liabilities of the Corporation under such Act.

(c) In carrying out the responsibilities of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation transferred under this section, the Administrator of the General Services Administration shall have the following powers:

(1) To acquire lands, improvements, and properties by purchase, lease or exchange, and to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of real or personal property as necessary to complete the development plan developed under section 5 of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Act of 1972 (40 U.S.C. 874) if a notice of intention to carry out such acquisition or disposal is first transmitted to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and at least 60 days elapse after the date of such transmission.

(2) To modify from time to time the plan referred to in paragraph (1) if such modification is first transmitted to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and at least 60 days elapse after the date of such transmission.

(3) To maintain any existing Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation insurance programs.

110 STAT.
1321-199
40 USC 872 note.

110 STAT. 1321–199 PUBLIC LAW 104–134—APR. 26, 1996

(4) To enter into and perform such leases, contracts, or other transactions with any agency or instrumentality of the United States, the several States, or the District of Columbia or with any person, firm, association, or corporation as may be necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation under the Federal Triangle Development Act (40 U.S.C. 1101–1109).

(5) To request the Council of the District of Columbia to close any alleys necessary for the completion of development in Square 457.

(6) To use all of the funds transferred from the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation or income earned on Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation property to complete any pending development projects.

Effective date.
40 USC 872 note.

(d)(1)(A) On or before April 1, 1996, the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation shall transfer all its right, title, and interest in and to the property described in subparagraph (B) to the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

(B) The property referred to in subparagraph (A) is the property located within the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site depicted on a map entitled “Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Park”, dated June 1, 1995, and numbered 840–82441, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site includes the parks, plazas, sidewalks, special lighting, trees, sculpture, and memorials.

(2) Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania Avenue and all other roadways from curb to curb shall remain with the District of Columbia but vendors shall not be permitted to occupy street space except during temporary special events.

110 STAT.
1321–200

(3) The National Park Service shall be responsible for management, administration, maintenance, law enforcement, visitor services, resource protection, interpretation, and historic preservation at the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site.

(4) The National Park Service may enter into contracts, cooperative agreements, or other transactions with any agency or instrumentality of the United States, the several States, or the District of Columbia or with any person, firm, association, or corporation as may be deemed necessary or appropriate for the conduct of special events, festivals, concerts, or other art and cultural programs at the Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site or may establish a nonprofit foundation to solicit funds for such activities.

40 USC 872 note.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the responsibility for ensuring that development or redevelopment in the Pennsylvania Avenue area is carried out in accordance with the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Plan—1974, as amended, is transferred to the National Capital Planning Commission or its successor commencing April 1, 1996.

40 USC 872 note.

(f) SAVINGS PROVISIONS.—

(1) REGULATIONS.—Any regulations prescribed by the Corporation in connection with the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Act of 1972 (40 U.S.C. 871–885) and the Federal Triangle Development Act (40 U.S.C. 1101–1109) shall continue in effect until suspended by regulations prescribed by the Administrator of the General Services Administration.

(2) EXISTING RIGHTS, DUTIES, AND OBLIGATIONS NOT AFFECTED.—Subsection (a) shall not be construed as affecting

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the validity of any right, duty, or obligation of the United States or any other person arising under or pursuant to any contract, loan, or other instrument or agreement which was in effect on the day before the date of the transfers under subsection (a).

(3) CONTINUATION OF SUITS.—No action or other proceeding commenced by or against the Corporation in connection with administration of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Act of 1972 (40 U.S.C. 871-885) and the Federal Triangle Development Act (40 U.S.C. 1101-1109) shall abate by reason of enactment and implementation of this Act, except that the General Services Administration shall be substituted for the Corporation as a party to any such action or proceeding.

(g) Section 3(b) of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Act of 1972 (40 U.S.C. 872(b)) is amended as follows:

“(b) The Corporation shall be dissolved on or before April 1, 1996. Upon dissolution, assets, obligations, indebtedness, and all unobligated and unexpended balances of the Corporation shall be transferred in accordance with the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996.”.

Termination.
Effective date.

* * * * *

Approved April 26, 1996.

110 STAT.
1321-381

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 3019 (S. 1594):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 104-537 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 104-236 accompanying S. 1594 (Comm. on Appropriations).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 142 (1996):

Mar. 7, considered and passed House.

Mar. 11-15, 18, 19, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Apr. 25, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 32 (1996):

Apr. 26, Presidential statement.



15. Tuskegee Airmen

112 STAT. 3247

PUBLIC LAW 105-355—NOV. 6, 1998

Public Law 105-355
105th Congress

An Act

Nov. 6, 1998
[H.R. 3910]

To authorize the Automobile National Heritage Area in the State of Michigan,
and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

* * * * *

112 STAT. 3254
16 USC 461 note
[table].

**TITLE III—TUSKEGEE AIRMEN
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, ALABAMA**

SEC. 301. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title:

(1) **HISTORIC SITE.**—The term “historic site” means the Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site as established by section 303.

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

(3) **TUSKEGEE AIRMEN.**—The term “Tuskegee Airmen” means the thousands of men and women who were trained at Tuskegee University’s Moton Field to serve in America’s African-American Air Force units during World War II and those men and women who participate in the Tuskegee Experience today, who are represented by Tuskegee Airmen, Inc.

(4) **TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY.**—The term “Tuskegee University” means the institution of higher education by that name located in the State of Alabama and founded by Booker T. Washington in 1881, formerly named Tuskegee Institute.

SEC. 302. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

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

(1) The struggle of African-Americans for greater roles in North American military conflicts spans the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. Opportunities for African-American participation in the United States military were always very limited and controversial. Quotas, exclusion, and racial discrimination were based on the prevailing attitude in the United States, particularly on the part of the United States military, that African-Americans did not possess the intellectual capacity, aptitude, and skills to be successful fighters.

(2) As late as the 1940’s these perceptions continued within the United States military. Key leaders within the United States Army Air Corps did not believe that African-Americans possessed the capacity to become successful military pilots. After succumbing to pressure exerted by civil rights groups and the black press, the Army decided to train a small number of African-American pilot cadets under special conditions. Although prejudice and discrimination against African-Americans was a national phenomenon, not just a southern trait, it was more intense in the South where it had hardened into

PUBLIC LAW 105-355—NOV. 6, 1998

112 STAT. 3254

rigidly enforced patterns of segregation. Such was the environment where the military chose to locate the training of the Tuskegee Airmen.

(3) The military selected Tuskegee Institute (now known as Tuskegee University) as a civilian contractor for a variety of reasons. These included the school's existing facilities, engineering and technical instructors, and a climate with ideal flying conditions year round. Tuskegee Institute's strong interest in providing aeronautical training for African-American youths was also an important factor. Students from the school's civilian pilot training program had some of the best test scores when compared to other students from programs across the Southeast.

(4) In 1941 the United States Army Air Corps awarded a contract to Tuskegee Institute to operate a primary flight school at Moton Field. Tuskegee Institute (now known as Tuskegee University) chose an African-American contractor who designed and constructed Moton Field, with the assistance of its faculty and students, as the site for its military pilot training program. The field was named for the school's second president, Robert Russa Moton. Consequently, Tuskegee Institute was one of a very few American institutions (and the only African-American institution) to own, develop, and control facilities for military flight instruction.

112 STAT. 3255

Robert Russa
Moton.

(5) Moton Field, also known as the Primary Flying Field or Airport Number 2, was the only primary flight training facility for African-American pilot candidates in the United States Army Air Corps during World War II. The facility symbolizes the entrance of African-American pilots into the United States Army Air Corps, although on the basis of a policy of segregation that was mandated by the military and institutionalized in the South. The facility also symbolizes the singular role of Tuskegee Institute (Tuskegee University) in providing leadership as well as economic and educational resources to make that entry possible.

(6) The Tuskegee Airmen were the first African-American soldiers to complete their training successfully and to enter the United States Army Air Corps. Almost 1,000 aviators were trained as America's first African-American military pilots. In addition, more than 10,000 military and civilian African-American men and women served as flight instructors, officers, bombardiers, navigators, radio technicians, mechanics, air traffic controllers, parachute riggers, electrical and communications specialists, medical professionals, laboratory assistants, cooks, musicians, supply, firefighting, and transportation personnel.

(7) Although military leaders were hesitant to use the Tuskegee Airmen in combat, the Airmen eventually saw considerable action in North Africa and Europe. Acceptance from United States Army Air Corps units came slowly, but their courageous and, in many cases, heroic performance earned them increased combat opportunities and respect.

(8) The successes of the Tuskegee Airmen proved to the American public that African-Americans, when given the opportunity, could become effective military leaders and pilots. This helped pave the way for desegregation of the military, beginning with President Harry S. Truman's Executive Order 9981 in 1948. The Tuskegee Airmen's success also helped set the stage

Harry S.
Truman.

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for civil rights advocates to continue the struggle to end racial discrimination during the civil rights movement of the 1950's and 1960's.

(9) The story of the Tuskegee Airmen also reflects the struggle of African-Americans to achieve equal rights, not only through legal attacks on the system of segregation, but also through the techniques of nonviolent direct action. The members of the 477th Bombardment Group, who staged a nonviolent demonstration to desegregate the officer's club at Freeman Field, Indiana, helped set the pattern for direct action protests popularized by civil rights activists in later decades.

112 STAT. 3256

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this title are the following:

(1) To inspire present and future generations to strive for excellence by understanding and appreciating the heroic legacy of the Tuskegee Airmen, through interpretation and education, and the preservation of cultural resources at Moton Field, which was the site of primary flight training.

(2) To commemorate and interpret—

(A) the impact of the Tuskegee Airmen during World War II;

(B) the training process for the Tuskegee Airmen, including the roles played by Moton Field, other training facilities, and related sites;

(C) the African-American struggle for greater participation in the United States Armed Forces and more significant roles in defending their country;

(D) the significance of successes of the Tuskegee Airmen in leading to desegregation of the United States Armed Forces shortly after World War II; and

(E) the impacts of Tuskegee Airmen accomplishments on subsequent civil rights advances of the 1950's and 1960's.

(3) To recognize the strategic role of Tuskegee Institute (now Tuskegee University) in training the airmen and commemorating them at this historic site.

SEC. 303. ESTABLISHMENT OF TUSKEGEE AIRMEN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—In order to commemorate and interpret, in association with Tuskegee University, the heroic actions of the Tuskegee Airmen during World War II, there is hereby established as a unit of the National Park System the Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site in the State of Alabama.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC SITE.—

(1) INITIAL PARCEL.—The historic site shall consist of approximately 44 acres, including approximately 35 acres owned by Tuskegee University and approximately 9 acres owned by the City of Tuskegee, known as Moton Field, in Macon County, Alabama, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site Boundary Map", numbered NHS-TA-80,000, and dated September 1998. Such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(2) SUBSEQUENT EXPANSION.—Upon completion of agreements regarding the development and operation of the Tuskegee Airmen National Center as described in subsection 304, the Secretary is authorized to acquire approximately 46 additional

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acres owned by Tuskegee University as generally depicted on the map referenced in paragraph (1). Lands acquired by the Secretary pursuant to this paragraph shall be administered by the Secretary as part of the historic site.

(c) PROPERTY ACQUISITION.—The Secretary may acquire by donation, exchange, or purchase with donated or appropriated funds the real property described in subsection (b), except that any property owned by the State of Alabama, any political subdivision thereof, or Tuskegee University may be acquired only by donation. Property donated by Tuskegee University shall be used only for purposes consistent with the purposes of this title. The Secretary may also acquire by the same methods personal property associated with, and appropriate for, the interpretation of the historic site.

112 STAT. 3257

(d) ADMINISTRATION OF HISTORIC SITE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the historic site in accordance with this title and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (commonly known as the National Park Service Organic Act; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (commonly known as the Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(2) ROLE OF TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY.—The Secretary shall consult with Tuskegee University as its principal partner in determining the organizational structure, developing the ongoing interpretive themes, and establishing policies for the wise management, use and development of the historic site. With the agreement of Tuskegee University, the Secretary shall engage appropriate departments, and individual members of the University's staff, faculty, and students in the continuing work of helping to identify, research, explicate, interpret, and format materials for the historic site. Through the President of the University, or with the approval of the President of the University, the Secretary shall seek to engage Tuskegee alumni in the task of providing artifacts and historical information for the historic site.

(3) ROLE OF TUSKEGEE AIRMEN.—The Secretary, in cooperation with Tuskegee University, shall work with the Tuskegee Airmen to facilitate the acquisition of artifacts, memorabilia, and historical research for interpretive exhibits, and to support their efforts to raise funds for the development of visitor facilities and programs at the historic site.

(4) DEVELOPMENT.—Operation and development of the historic site shall reflect Alternative C, Living History: The Tuskegee Airmen Experience, as expressed in the final special resource study entitled "Moton Field/Tuskegee Airmen Special Resource Study", dated September 1998. Subsequent development of the historic site shall reflect Alternative D after an agreement is reached with Tuskegee University on the development of the Tuskegee Airmen National Center as described in section 304.

(e) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS GENERALLY.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with Tuskegee University, other educational institutions, the Tuskegee Airmen, individuals, private and public organizations, and other Federal agencies in furtherance of the purposes of this title. The Secretary shall consult with Tuskegee University in the formulation of any major cooperative agreements with other universities or Federal agencies that may

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affect Tuskegee University's interests in the historic site. To every extent possible, the Secretary shall seek to complete cooperative agreements requiring the use of higher educational institutions with and through Tuskegee University.

SEC. 304. TUSKEGEE AIRMEN NATIONAL CENTER.

(a) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT.—The Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with Tuskegee University to define the partnership needed to develop the Tuskegee Airmen National Center on the grounds of the historic site.

112 STAT. 3258

(b) PURPOSE OF CENTER.—The purpose of the Tuskegee Airmen National Center shall be to extend the ability to relate more fully the story of the Tuskegee Airmen at Moton Field. The center shall provide for a Tuskegee Airmen Memorial, shall provide large exhibit space for the display of period aircraft and equipment used by the Tuskegee Airmen, and shall house a Tuskegee University Department of Aviation Science. The Secretary shall insure that interpretive programs for visitors benefit from the University's active pilot training instruction program, and the historical continuum of flight training in the tradition of the Tuskegee Airmen. The Secretary is authorized to permit the Tuskegee University Department of Aviation Science to occupy historic buildings within the Moton Field complex until the Tuskegee Airmen National Center has been completed.

Deadline.

(c) REPORT.—Within 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with Tuskegee University and the Tuskegee Airmen, shall prepare a report on the partnership needed to develop the Tuskegee Airmen National Center, and submit the report to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(d) TIME FOR AGREEMENT.—Sixty days after the report required by subsection (c) is submitted to Congress, the Secretary may enter into the cooperative agreement under this section with Tuskegee University, and other interested partners, to implement the development and operation of the Tuskegee Airmen National Center.

Deadline.

SEC. 305. GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

Within 2 complete fiscal years after funds are first made available to carry out this title, the Secretary shall prepare, in consultation with Tuskegee University, a general management plan for the historic site and shall submit the plan to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

SEC. 306. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this title, \$29,114,000.

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112 STAT. 3267

Approved November 6, 1998.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 3910:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 144 (1998):

Oct. 10, considered and passed House.

Oct. 14, considered and passed Senate.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 34 (1998):

Nov. 6, Presidential statement.



16. Washita Battlefield

PUBLIC LAW 104-333—NOV. 12, 1996

110 STAT. 4093

Public Law 104-333
104th Congress

An Act

To provide for the administration of certain Presidio properties at minimal cost to the Federal taxpayer, and for other purposes.

Nov. 12, 1996
[H.R. 4236]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996.
16 USC 1 note.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

This Act may be cited as the "Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996".

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DIVISION I

110 STAT. 4097

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TITLE VI—CIVIL AND REVOLUTIONARY WAR SITES

110 STAT. 4171

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SEC. 607. WASHITA BATTLEFIELD.

110 STAT. 4180
16 USC 461 note.

(a) FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.—

(1) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(A) the Battle of the Washita, November 27, 1868, was one of the largest engagements between Plains tribes and the United States Army on the Southern Great Plains. The site is a registered National Historic Landmark;

(B) Lt. Colonel George A. Custer, leading the 7th United States Cavalry, attacked the sleeping Cheyenne village of peace chief Black Kettle. Custer's attack resulted in more than 150 Indian casualties, many of them women and children;

(C) the Battle of the Washita symbolizes the struggle of the Southern Great Plains tribes to maintain their traditional lifeways and not to submit to reservation confinement; and

(D) the Washita battle site possesses a high degree of integrity and the cultural landscape is essentially intact. The Cheyenne village site has not been altered substantially except by periodic flooding of the Washita River.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are to—

(A) recognize the importance of the Battle of the Washita as a nationally significant element of frontier military history and as a symbol of the struggles of the Southern Great Plains tribes to maintain control of their traditional use areas; and

(B) establish the site of the Battle of the Washita as a national historic site and provide opportunities for American Indian groups including the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribe to be involved in the formulation of plans and educational programs for the national historic site.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for the preservation and interpretation of the Battle of the Washita, there is hereby

110 STAT. 4180

PUBLIC LAW 104-333—NOV. 12, 1996

established the Washita Battlefield National Historic Site in the State of Oklahoma (hereafter in this section referred to as the “national historic site”).

(2) BOUNDARY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The national historic site shall consist of—

(i) approximately 326 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Washita Battlefield National Historic Site”, numbered 22,000A and dated 12/95; and

(ii) the private lands subject to conservation easements referred to in subsection (d)(2).

110 STAT. 4181

(B) MAP.—The map referred to in subparagraph (A)(i) shall be on file in the offices of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and other appropriate offices of the National Park Service. The Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this section referred to as the “Secretary”) may, from time to time, make minor revisions in the boundary of the national historic site in accordance with section 7(c) of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 et seq.).

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall manage the national historic site in accordance with this section and the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including “An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes”, approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; U.S.C. 461-467).

(2) MANAGEMENT PURPOSES.—The Secretary shall manage the national historic site for the following purposes, among others:

(A) To protect and preserve the national historic site, including the topographic features important to the battle site, artifacts and other physical remains of the battle, and the visual scene as closely as possible as it was at the time of the battle.

(B) To interpret the cultural and natural resources of the historic site, providing for public understanding and appreciation of the area in such manner as to perpetuate these qualities and values for future generations.

(3) CONSULTATION AND TRAINING.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall consult regularly with the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribe on the formulation of the management plan provisions referred to in subsection (e)(5) and on preparation of educational programs provided to the public. The Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribe, its subordinate boards, committees, enterprises, and traditional leaders to further the purposes of this Act.

Contracts.

(d) ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.—

(1) PARK BOUNDARIES.—Within the boundaries of the national historic site, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in lands by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except that—

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110 STAT. 4181

(A) no lands or interests in lands within the historic site may be acquired without the consent of the owner thereof, and

(B) lands and interests in lands owned by the State of Oklahoma or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.

(2) CONSERVATION EASEMENTS.—The Congress finds that the State of Oklahoma, acting through the Oklahoma Historical Society, will work with local land owners to acquire and hold in perpetuity conservation easements in the vicinity of the national historic site as deemed necessary for the visual and interpretive integrity of the site. The intent of the easements will be to keep occupancy of the land in private ownership and use of the land in general agriculture.

110 STAT. 4182

(e) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Within 5 years after the date funds are made available for purposes of this section, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall prepare a general management plan for the national historic site. The plan shall address, but not be limited to, each of the following:

(1) A resource protection program.

(2) A visitor use plan including programs and facilities that will be provided for public use, including the location and cost of public facilities.

(3) A research and curation plan.

(4) A highway signing program.

(5) Involvement by the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribe in the formulation of educational programs for the national historic site.

(6) Involvement by the State of Oklahoma and other local and national entities willing to share in the responsibilities of developing and supporting the national historic site.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section for land acquisition and development not more than \$5,000,000.

* * * * *

Approved November 12, 1996.

110 STAT. 4281

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 4236:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 142 (1996):

Sept. 28, considered and passed House.

Oct. 3, considered and passed Senate.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 32 (1996):

Nov. 12, Presidential remarks and statement.



17. Weir Farm

112 STAT. 3296

PUBLIC LAW 105-363—NOV. 10, 1998

**Public Law 105-363
105th Congress****An Act**Nov. 10, 1998
[S. 1718]

To amend the Weir Farm National Historic Site Establishment Act of 1990 to authorize the acquisition of additional acreage for the historic site to permit the development of visitor and administrative facilities and to authorize the appropriation of additional amounts for the acquisition of real and personal property, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. WEIR FARM NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, CONNECTICUT.

(a) ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR VISITOR AND ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES.—Section 4 of the Weir Farm National Historic Site Establishment Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; Public Law 101-485; 104 Stat. 1171) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR VISITOR AND ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES; LIMITATIONS.—

“(1) ACQUISITION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—To preserve and maintain the historic setting and character of the historic site, the Secretary may acquire not more than 15 additional acres for the development of visitor and administrative facilities for the historic site.

“(B) PROXIMITY.—The property acquired under this subsection shall be contiguous to or in close proximity to the property described in subsection (b).

“(C) MANAGEMENT.—The acquired property shall be included within the boundary of the historic site and shall be managed and maintained as part of the historic site.

“(2) DEVELOPMENT.—The Secretary shall keep development of the property acquired under paragraph (1) to a minimum so that the character of the acquired property will be similar to the natural and undeveloped landscape of the property described in subsection (b).

“(3) AGREEMENTS.—Prior to and as a prerequisite to any development of visitor and administrative facilities on the property acquired under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall enter into one or more agreements with the appropriate zoning authority of the town of Ridgefield, Connecticut, and the town of Wilton, Connecticut, for the purposes of—

“(A) developing the parking, visitor, and administrative facilities for the historic site; and

“(B) managing bus traffic to the historic site and limiting parking for large tour buses to an offsite location.”.

(b) INCREASE IN MAXIMUM ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—Section 7 of the Weir Farm National Historic Site Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C.

PUBLIC LAW 105-363—NOV. 10, 1998

112 STAT. 3297

461 note; Public Law 101-485; 104 Stat. 1173) is amended by striking “\$1,500,000” and inserting “\$4,000,000”.

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Approved November 10, 1998.

112 STAT. 3299

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 1718:

SENATE REPORTS: No. 105-328 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 144 (1998):

Oct. 2, considered and passed Senate.

Oct. 10, considered and passed House, amended.

Oct. 14, Senate concurred in House amendment.



