

X. NATIONAL MEMORIALS AND MEMORIAL PARKS

1. Adams

PUBLIC LAW 107-62—NOV. 5, 2001

115 STAT. 411

Public Law 107-62
107th Congress

An Act

To authorize the Adams Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor former President John Adams and his legacy.

Nov. 5, 2001

[H.R. 1668]

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

40 USC 1003
note.

SECTION 1. COMMEMORATIVE WORK TO HONOR JOHN ADAMS AND HIS LEGACY.

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

(1) Few families have contributed as profoundly to the United States as the family that gave the Nation its second president, John Adams; its sixth president, John Quincy Adams; first ladies Abigail Smith Adams and Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams; and succeeding generations of statesmen, diplomats, advocates, and authors.

(2) John Adams (1735–1826), a lawyer, a statesman, and a patriot, was the author of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the oldest written constitution still in force), the leader of the Second Continental Congress, a driving force for independence, a negotiator of the Treaty of Paris (which brought the Revolutionary War to an end), the first Vice President, the second President, and an unwavering exponent of freedom of conscience and the rule of law.

(3) Abigail Smith Adams (1744–1818) was one of the most remarkable women of her time. Wife of former President John Adams and mother of former President John Quincy Adams, she was an early advocate for the rights of women and served the cause of liberty as a prolific writer, fierce patriot, and staunch abolitionist.

(4) John Quincy Adams (1767–1848), the son of John and Abigail Adams, was a distinguished lawyer, legislator, and diplomat and a master of 7 languages, who served as Senator, Minister to the Netherlands under President George Washington, Minister to Prussia under the first President Adams, Minister to Great Britain under President James Madison, chief negotiator of the Treaty of Ghent (which ended the War of 1812), Secretary of State under President James Monroe, author of the Monroe Doctrine (which declared the Western Hemisphere off limits to European imperial expansion), sixth President, and the only former President to be elected to the House of Representatives, where he was known as “Old Man Eloquent” and served with great distinction as a leader in the fight against slavery and a champion of unpopular causes.

(5) Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams (1775–1852), the wife of former President John Quincy Adams, was an educated, accomplished woman and the only first lady born outside the United States. Like Abigail Adams, she wrote eloquently on behalf of the rights of women and in opposition to slavery.

(6) Charles Francis Adams (1807–1886), the son of John Quincy and Louisa Adams, served 6 years in the Massachusetts legislature, was a steadfast abolitionist who received the Free Soil Party's vice-presidential nomination in 1848, was elected to his father's seat in the House of Representatives in 1856, and served as ambassador to Great Britain during the Civil War, where his efforts were decisive in preventing the British Government from recognizing the independence of the Confederacy.

(7) Henry Adams (1838–1918), the son of Charles Francis Adams, was an eminent writer, scholar, historian, and public intellectual, and was the author of many celebrated works, including "Democracy", "The Education of Henry Adams", and his 9-volume "History of the United States during the Administrations of Jefferson and Madison".

(8) Both individually and collectively, the members of this illustrious family have enriched the Nation through their profound civic consciousness, abiding belief in the perfectibility of the Nation's democracy, and commitment to service and sacrifice for the common good.

(9) Although the Congress has authorized the establishment of commemorative works on Federal lands in the District of Columbia honoring such celebrated former Presidents as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln, the National Capital has no comparable memorial to former President John Adams.

(10) In recognition of the 200th anniversary of the end of the presidency of John Adams, the time has come to correct this oversight so that future generations of Americans will know and understand the preeminent historical and lasting significance to the Nation of his contributions and those of his family.

(b) **AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK.**—The Adams Memorial Foundation may establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor former President John Adams, along with his wife Abigail Adams and former President John Quincy Adams, and the family's legacy of public service.

(c) **COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.**—The establishment of the commemorative work shall be in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001, et seq.).

(d) **USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS PROHIBITED.**—Federal funds may not be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the commemorative work. The Adams Memorial Foundation shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the commemorative work.

(e) **DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.**—If, upon payment of all expenses of the establishment of the commemorative work (including the maintenance and preservation amount provided for in section 8(b) of the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001, et seq.)), or upon expiration of the authority for the commemorative

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115 STAT. 413

work under section 10(b) of such Act, there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Adams Memorial Foundation shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit in the account provided for in section 8(b)(1) of such Act.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act, the terms “commemorative work” and “the District of Columbia and its environs” have the meanings given to such terms in section 2 of the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1002).

Approved November 5, 2001.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 1668:

SENATE REPORTS: No. 107-77 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 147 (2001):

June 25, considered and passed House.

Oct. 17, considered and passed Senate.



Public Law 107-315
107th Congress

Joint Resolution

Dec. 2, 2002
[H.J. Res. 117]

Approving the location of the commemorative work in the District of Columbia
honoring former President John Adams.

Whereas section 8908 of title 40, United States Code, provides that the location of a commemorative work in the area described as Area I shall be deemed disapproved unless approved by law not later than 150 days after notification to Congress that the commemorative work should be located in Area I;

Whereas Public Law 107-62 (115 Stat. 411) authorized the Adams Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia to honor former President John Adams and his legacy; and

Whereas the Secretary of the Interior has notified Congress of her determination that a memorial to former President John Adams should be located in Area I: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. APPROVAL OF COMMEMORATIVE WORK.

Congress approves the location for the commemorative work to honor former President John Adams and his legacy, as authorized by Public Law 107-62 (115 Stat. 411), within Area I as described in section 8908 of title 40, United States Code, subject to the limitation in section 2.

SEC. 2. LIMITATION.

The commemorative work approved in section 1 shall not be located within the Reserve.

SEC. 3. DEFINITION OF RESERVE.

In this resolution the term “Reserve” means the area of The National Mall extending from the United States Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial, and from the White House to the Jefferson Memorial, as depicted on the map entitled “Commemorative Areas Washington, DC and Environs,” numbered 869/86501A and dated May 1, 2002.

Approved December 2, 2002.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.J. Res. 117:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 148 (2002):
Nov. 14, considered and passed House.
Nov. 20, considered and passed Senate.



2. Air Force

PUBLIC LAW 106–302—OCT. 13, 2000

114 STAT. 1062

Public Law 106–302
106th Congress**An Act**To extend the authorization for the Air Force Memorial Foundation to establish
a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs.Oct. 13, 2000
[H.R. 4583]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled “An Act to authorize the Air Force Memorial Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs”, approved December 2, 1993 (Public Law 103–163), is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 4. LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

“Notwithstanding section 10(b) of the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1010(b)), the legislative authority for the Air Force Memorial Foundation to establish a memorial under this Act shall expire on December 2, 2005.”.

40 USC 1003
note.

Approved October 13, 2000.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 4583:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106–817 (Comm. on Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 146 (2000):
Sept. 12, considered and passed House.
Oct. 3, considered and passed Senate.



115 STAT. 1012

PUBLIC LAW 107-107—DEC. 28, 2001

Public Law 107-107
107th Congress

An Act

Dec. 28, 2001
[S. 1438]

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

National Defense
Authorization
Act for Fiscal
Year 2002.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002”.

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115 STAT. 1280
Military
Construction
Authorization
Act for Fiscal
Year 2002.

**DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
AUTHORIZATIONS**

SEC. 2001. SHORT TITLE; DEFINITION.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This division may be cited as the “Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002”.

(b) **DEFINITION OF FISCAL YEAR 2001 DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT.**—In this division, the term “Spence Act” means the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001, as enacted into law by Public Law 106-398 (114 Stat. 1654).

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115 STAT. 1303

TITLE XXVIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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115 STAT. 1328

Subtitle E—Other Matters

* * * * *

115 STAT. 1330

SEC. 2863. ALTERNATE SITE FOR UNITED STATES AIR FORCE MEMORIAL, PRESERVATION OF OPEN SPACE ON ARLINGTON RIDGE TRACT, AND RELATED LAND TRANSFER AT ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY, VIRGINIA.

40 USC 1003
note.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) The term “Arlington Naval Annex” means the parcel of Federal land located in Arlington County, Virginia, that is subject to transfer to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army under section 2881 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (division B of Public Law 106-65; 113 Stat. 879).

(2) The term “Foundation” means the Air Force Memorial Foundation, which was authorized in Public Law 103-163 (107 Stat. 1973; 40 U.S.C. 1003 note) to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor the men and women who have served in the United States Air Force and its predecessors.

(3) The term “Air Force Memorial” means the United States Air Force Memorial to be established by the Foundation.

(4) The term “Arlington Ridge tract” means the parcel of Federal land in Arlington County, Virginia, known as the

PUBLIC LAW 107-107—DEC. 28, 2001

115 STAT. 1330

Nevius Tract and transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1953, that is bounded generally by—

(A) Arlington Boulevard (United States Route 50) to the north;

(B) Jefferson Davis Highway (Virginia Route 110) to the east;

(C) Marshall Drive to the south; and

(D) North Meade Street to the west.

(5) The term “Section 29” means a parcel of Federal land in Arlington County, Virginia, that is currently administered by the Secretary of the Interior within the boundaries of Arlington National Cemetery and is identified as “Section 29”.

(b) USE OF ARLINGTON NAVAL ANNEX AS SITE FOR AIR FORCE MEMORIAL.—

40 USC 1003
note.

(1) AVAILABILITY OF SITE.—The Secretary of Defense shall make available to the Foundation, without reimbursement, up to three acres of the Arlington Naval Annex, which the Foundation shall use as the location for the Air Force Memorial in lieu of any previously approved location for the Air Force Memorial. The land made available shall include the promontory adjacent to, and the land underlying, Wing 8 of Federal Office Building #2 in the northeast quadrant of the Arlington Naval Annex.

115 STAT. 1331

(2) EXCEPTION.—The requirement to use the land made available under paragraph (1) as the location for the Air Force Memorial, and the prohibition on the use of any previously approved location, shall not apply if the Secretary of Defense determines that it is physically impracticable to construct the Air Force Memorial on such land on account of the geological nature of the land.

(3) RELATION TO OTHER TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall transfer to the Secretary of the Army administrative jurisdiction over the Arlington Naval Annex site made available under this subsection for construction of the Air Force Memorial. Nothing in this subsection alters the deadline for transfer of the remainder of the Arlington Naval Annex to the Secretary of the Army and remediation of the transferred land for use as part of Arlington National Cemetery, as required by section 2881 of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000.

(c) SITE PREPARATION.—

40 USC 1003
note.

(1) PREPARATION FOR CONSTRUCTION.—Upon receipt of notification from the Foundation that the Foundation has sufficient funds to commence construction of the Air Force Memorial, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Foundation, shall remove Wing 8 of Federal Office Building #2 at the Arlington Naval Annex, as well as its associated outbuilding and parking lot, and prepare the land made available under subsection (b) for construction of the Air Force Memorial. In addition to demolition and removal, such site preparation work may include environmental remediation, installation of water, sewer, telephone, electrical, and storm water management infrastructure necessary for the memorial, installation of sidewalks consistent with the design of the memorial compliant with the requirements of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), and the placement of

115 STAT. 1331

PUBLIC LAW 107-107—DEC. 28, 2001

Deadline.

screening berms and mature evergreen trees between Federal Office Building #2 and the memorial.

(2) COMPLETION.—Not later than two years after the date on which the Foundation provides the notification referred to in paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall complete the demolition and removal of the structures and such site preparation work as the Secretary agrees to undertake under this subsection.

(3) FUNDING SOURCE.—The Secretary of Defense shall use amounts appropriated for operation and maintenance to carry out the demolition and removal work and site preparation described in paragraph (1).

(4) ASSISTANCE FOR DISPLACED AGENCY.—The Secretary of the Army shall serve as the Executive Agent for the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization in securing suitable sites, including, if necessary, sites not currently owned by the United States, to replace offices lost as a result of the demolition of Wing 8 of Federal Office Building #2 at the Arlington Naval Annex.

115 STAT. 1332

40 USC 1003
note.

(d) CONSTRUCTION OF AIR FORCE MEMORIAL.—

(1) COMMENCEMENT.—Upon the demolition and removal of the structures required to be removed under subsection (c)(1), the Secretary of Defense shall permit the Foundation to commence construction of the Air Force Memorial on the Arlington Naval Annex site made available under subsection (b).

(2) OVERSIGHT.—The Secretary of Defense shall have exclusive authority in all matters relating to approval of the siting and design of the Air Force Memorial on the Arlington Naval Annex site, and the siting, design, and construction of the memorial on such site shall not be subject to the requirements of the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(3) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO COMMENCE CONSTRUCTION.—If, within five years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Foundation has not commenced construction of the Air Force Memorial on the Arlington Naval Annex site made available under subsection (b), the Secretary of Defense may revoke the authority of the Foundation to use the site as the location of the memorial.

40 USC 1003
note.

(e) ACCESS AND MANAGEMENT OF AIR FORCE MEMORIAL.—The Secretary of the Army may enter into a cooperative agreement with the Foundation to provide for management, maintenance, and repair of the Air Force Memorial constructed on the Arlington Naval Annex site made available under subsection (b) and to guarantee public access to the memorial.

(f) LIMITATION ON USE OF ARLINGTON NAVAL ANNEX AS SITE FOR OTHER MEMORIALS OR MUSEUMS.—Section 2881(b) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (division B of Public Law 106-65; 113 Stat. 879) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following new paragraph (2):

“(2) The Secretary of Defense shall reserve not more than four acres of the Navy Annex property south of the existing Columbia Pike as a site for—

“(A) a National Military Museum, if such site is recommended for such purpose by the Commission on the National Military Museum established under section 2901 and the Secretary of Defense considers such site compatible with Arlington National Cemetery and the Air Force Memorial; or

“(B) such other memorials or museums that the Secretary of Defense considers compatible with Arlington National Cemetery and the Air Force Memorial.”.

(g) PRESERVATION OF ARLINGTON RIDGE TRACT.—

(1) GENERAL RULE.—After the date of the enactment of this Act, no additional structure or memorials shall be constructed on the Arlington Ridge tract.

(2) OPTION FOR FUTURE BURIALS.—Paragraph (1) does not prohibit the eventual use of a portion of the Arlington Ridge tract as a location for in-ground burial sites and columbarium for the burial of individuals eligible for burial in Arlington National Cemetery, if the development of such sites is specifically authorized in a law enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(h) LAND TRANSFER, SECTION 29.—

(1) TRANSFER REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall transfer, without reimbursement, to the Secretary of the Army administrative jurisdiction over that portion of Section 29 designated as the interment zone and consisting of approximately 12 acres. The Secretary of the Interior shall modify the boundaries of the George Washington Memorial Parkway as may be necessary to reflect the land transfer required by this subsection.

115 STAT. 1333
Deadline.

(2) USE OF TRANSFERRED LAND.—The Secretary of the Army shall use the transferred property for the development of in-ground burial sites and columbarium that are designed to meet the contours of Section 29.

(3) MANAGEMENT OF REMAINDER.—The Secretary of the Interior shall manage that portion of Section 29 not transferred under this subsection in perpetuity to provide a natural setting and visual buffer for Arlington House, the Robert E. Lee Memorial.

(4) REPEAL OF OBSOLETE LAW.—Section 2821(a) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (division B of Public Law 104-201; 110 Stat. 2791) is repealed.

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Approved December 28, 2001.

115 STAT. 1393

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 1438 (H.R. 2586):

HOUSE REPORTS: Nos. 107-194 accompanying H.R. 2586 (Comm. on Armed Services) and 107-333 (Comm. of Conference).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 147 (2001):

Sept. 21, 24-26, Oct. 1, 2, considered and passed Senate.

Oct. 17, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 2586.

Dec. 13, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 37 (2001):

Dec. 28, Presidential statement.



3. Black Patriots

114 STAT. 1926

PUBLIC LAW 106–442—NOV. 6, 2000

Public Law 106–442
106th Congress**An Act**Nov. 6, 2000
[H.R. 4957]

To amend the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to extend the legislative authority for the Black Patriots Foundation to establish a commemorative work.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 506 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (40 U.S.C. 1003 note; 110 Stat. 4155) is amended by striking “2000” and inserting “2005”.

Approved November 6, 2000.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 4957:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 146 (2000):
Sept. 12, considered and passed House.
Oct. 26, considered and passed Senate.



4. Disabled Veterans LIFE

PUBLIC LAW 106–348—OCT. 24, 2000

114 STAT. 1358

Public Law 106–348
106th Congress**An Act**

To authorize the Disabled Veterans' LIFE Memorial Foundation to establish a memorial in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor veterans who became disabled while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Oct. 24, 2000
[H.R. 1509]

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

SECTION 1. MEMORIAL TO HONOR DISABLED VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.

40 USC 1003
note.

(a) **MEMORIAL AUTHORIZED.**—The Disabled Veterans' LIFE Memorial Foundation is authorized to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia or its environs to honor veterans who became disabled while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

(b) **COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.**—The establishment of the memorial shall be in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(c) **PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.**—The Disabled Veterans' LIFE Memorial Foundation shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the memorial. No Federal funds may be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the memorial.

(d) **DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.**—If, upon payment of all expenses of the establishment of the memorial (including the maintenance and preservation amount required under section 8(b) of the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1008(b))), or upon expiration of the authority for the memorial under section 10(b) of such Act (40 U.S.C. 1010(b)), there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the memorial, the Disabled Veterans' LIFE Memorial Foundation shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit in the account provided for in section 8(b)(1) of such Act (40 U.S.C. 1008(b)(1)).

Approved October 24, 2000.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 1509:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106–583 (Comm. on Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 146 (2000):

May 2, 3, considered and passed House.
Oct. 5, considered and passed Senate.



5. Dwight D. Eisenhower

115 STAT. 2230

PUBLIC LAW 107–117—JAN. 10, 2002

Public Law 107–117
107th Congress

An Act

Jan. 10, 2002
[H.R. 3338]

Making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending
September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

Department of
Defense and
Emergency
Supplemental
Appropriations
for Recovery from
and Response to
Terrorist Attacks
on the United
States Act, 2002.
Department of
Defense
Appropriations
Act, 2002.
115 STAT. 2247

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the
following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury
not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September
30, 2002, for military functions administered by the Department
of Defense, and for other purposes, namely:

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS, 2002

* * * * *

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

* * * * *

115 STAT. 2273

SEC. 8120. (a) Section 8162 of the Department of Defense
Appropriations Act, 2000 (16 U.S.C. 431 note; Public Law 106–
79) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (m) as subsection (o); and
(2) by adding after subsection (l) the following:

“(m) AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH MEMORIAL.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may establish a perma-
nent memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower on land under the
jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior in the District
of Columbia or its environs.

“(2) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE
WORKS.—The establishment of the memorial shall be in accord-
ance with the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001
et seq.).”

115 STAT. 2274

(b) Section 8162 of the Department of Defense Appropriations
Act, 2000 (16 U.S.C. 431 note; Public Law 106–79) is amended—

(1) in subsection (j)(2), by striking “accept gifts” and
inserting “solicit and accept contributions”; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (m) (as added by subsection
(a)(2)) the following:

“(n) MEMORIAL FUND.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is created in the Treasury
a fund for the memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower that includes
amounts contributed under subsection (j)(2).

“(2) USE OF FUND.—The fund shall be used for the expenses
of establishing the memorial.

“(3) INTEREST.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall credit
to the fund the interest on obligations held in the fund.”

(c) In addition to the amounts appropriated or otherwise made
available elsewhere in this Act for the Department of Defense,

PUBLIC LAW 107-117—JAN. 10, 2002

115 STAT. 2274

\$2,600,000, to remain available until expended is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall make a grant in the amount of \$2,600,000 to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission for direct administrative support.

* * * * *

This Act may be cited as the “Department of Defense and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States Act, 2002”. 115 STAT. 2355

Approved January 10, 2002.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 3338:

HOUSE REPORTS: Nos. 107-298 (Comm. on Appropriations) and 107-350 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 107-109 (Comm. on Appropriations).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 147 (2001):

Nov. 28, considered and passed House.

Dec. 6, 7, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Dec. 20, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 38 (2002):

Jan. 10, Presidential remarks and statement.



6. Flight 93

116 STAT. 1345

PUBLIC LAW 107-226—SEPT. 24, 2002

Public Law 107-226
107th Congress

An Act

Sept. 24, 2002
[H.R. 3917]

To authorize a national memorial to commemorate the passengers and crew of Flight 93 who, on September 11, 2001, courageously gave their lives thereby thwarting a planned attack on our Nation's Capital, and for other purposes.

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

Flight 93
National
Memorial Act.
16 USC 431 note.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Flight 93 National Memorial Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Passengers and crewmembers of United Airlines Flight 93 of September 11, 2001, courageously gave their lives, thereby thwarting a planned attack on our Nation's Capital.

(2) In the months since the historic events of September 11, thousands of people have visited the Flight 93 site, drawn by the heroic action and sacrifice of the passengers and crew aboard Flight 93.

(3) Many are profoundly concerned about the future disposition of the crash site, including grieving families of the passengers and crew, the people of the region who are the current stewards of the site, and a broad spectrum of citizens across the United States. Many of these people are forming the Flight 93 Task Force as a broad, inclusive organization to provide a voice for all interested and concerned parties.

(4) The crash site commemorates Flight 93 and is a profound symbol of American patriotism and spontaneous leadership of citizen-heroes. The determination of appropriate recognition at the crash site of Flight 93 will be a slowly unfolding process in order to address the interests and concerns of all interested parties. Appropriate national assistance and recognition must give ample opportunity for those involved to voice these broad concerns.

(5) It is appropriate that the crash site of Flight 93 be designated a unit of the National Park System.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are as follows:

(1) To establish a national memorial to honor the passengers and crew of United Airlines Flight 93 of September 11, 2001.

(2) To establish the Flight 93 Advisory Commission to assist with consideration and formulation of plans for a permanent memorial to the passengers and crew of Flight 93, including its nature, design, and construction.

(3) To authorize the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the “Secretary”) to coordinate and facilitate the activities of the Flight 93 Advisory Commission, provide technical and financial assistance to the Flight 93 Task Force, and to administer a Flight 93 memorial.

SEC. 3. MEMORIAL TO HONOR THE PASSENGERS AND CREWMEMBERS OF FLIGHT 93.

Pennsylvania.

There is established a memorial at the September 11, 2001, crash site of United Airlines Flight 93 in the Stonycreek Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, to honor the passengers and crew of Flight 93.

SEC. 4. FLIGHT 93 ADVISORY COMMISSION.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established a commission to be known as the “Flight 93 Advisory Commission” (hereafter in this Act referred to as the “Commission”).

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Commission shall consist of 15 members, including the Director of the National Park Service, or the Director’s designee, and 14 members appointed by the Secretary from recommendations of the Flight 93 Task Force.

(c) **TERM.**—The term of the members of the Commission shall be for the life of the Commission.

(d) **CHAIR.**—The members of the Commission shall select the Chair of the Commission.

(e) **VACANCIES.**—Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers if a quorum is present, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(f) **MEETINGS.**—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairperson or a majority of the members, but not less often than quarterly. Notice of the Commission meetings and agendas for the meetings shall be published in local newspapers in the vicinity of Somerset County and in the Federal Register. Meetings of the Commission shall be subject to section 552b of title 5, United States Code (relating to open meetings).

Notice.
Newspapers.
Federal Register,
publication.

(g) **QUORUM.**—A majority of the members serving on the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business.

(h) **NO COMPENSATION.**—Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of the Commission.

(i) **DUTIES.**—The duties of the Commission shall be as follow:

(1) Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the Secretary and Congress a report containing recommendations for the planning, design, construction, and long-term management of a permanent memorial at the crash site.

Deadline.
Reports.

(2) The Commission shall advise the Secretary on the boundaries of the memorial site.

(3) The Commission shall advise the Secretary in the development of a management plan for the memorial site.

(4) The Commission shall consult and coordinate closely with the Flight 93 Task Force, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and other interested parties, as appropriate, to support and not supplant the efforts of the Flight 93 Task Force on and before the date of the enactment of this Act to commemorate Flight 93.

(5) The Commission shall provide significant opportunities for public participation in the planning and design of the memorial.

(j) POWERS.—The Commission may—

(1) make such expenditures for services and materials for the purpose of carrying out this Act as the Commission considers advisable from funds appropriated or received as gifts for that purpose;

(2) subject to approval by the Secretary, solicit and accept donations of funds and gifts, personal property, supplies, or services from individuals, foundations, corporations, and other private or public entities to be used in connection with the construction or other expenses of the memorial;

(3) hold hearings, enter into contracts for personal services and otherwise;

(4) do such other things as are necessary to carry out this Act; and

(5) by a vote of the majority of the Commission, delegate such of its duties as it determines appropriate to employees of the National Park Service.

(k) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate upon dedication of the completed memorial.

SEC. 5. DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary is authorized to—

(1) provide assistance to the Commission, including advice on collections, storage, and archives;

(2) consult and assist the Commission in providing information, interpretation, and the conduct of oral history interviews;

(3) provide assistance in conducting public meetings and forums held by the Commission;

(4) provide project management assistance to the Commission for planning, design, and construction activities;

(5) provide programming and design assistance to the Commission for possible memorial exhibits, collections, or activities;

(6) provide staff assistance and support to the Commission and the Flight 93 Task Force;

(7) participate in the formulation of plans for the design of the memorial, to accept funds raised by the Commission for construction of the memorial, and to construct the memorial;

(8) acquire from willing sellers the land or interests in land for the memorial site by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange; and

(9) to administer the Flight 93 memorial as a unit of the National Park System in accordance with this Act and with the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System such as the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 585).

SEC. 6. CLARIFICATION OF PASSENGERS AND CREW.

For the purposes of this Act, the terrorists on United Airlines Flight 93 on September 11, 2001, shall not be considered passengers or crew of that flight.

Approved September 24, 2002.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 3917:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 107-597 (Comm. on Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 148 (2002):

July 22, considered and passed House.

Sept. 10, considered and passed Senate.



7. Fort Clatsop

116 STAT. 1333

PUBLIC LAW 107–221—AUG. 21, 2002

Public Law 107–221 107th Congress

An Act

Aug. 21, 2002
[H.R. 2643]

To authorize the acquisition of additional lands for inclusion in the Fort Clatsop National Memorial in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

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

Fort Clatsop
National
Memorial
Expansion Act of
2002.
16 USC 450mm
note.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Fort Clatsop National Memorial Expansion Act of 2002”.

16 USC
450mm–1 note.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Fort Clatsop National Memorial is the only unit of the National Park System solely dedicated to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

(2) In 1805, the members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition built Fort Clatsop at the mouth of the Columbia River near Astoria, Oregon, and they spent 106 days at the fort waiting for the end of winter and preparing for their journey home.

(3) In 1958, Congress enacted Public Law 85–435 authorizing the establishment of Fort Clatsop National Memorial for the purpose of commemorating the culmination, and the winter encampment, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition following its successful crossing of the North American continent.

(4) The 1995 General Management Plan for Fort Clatsop National Memorial, prepared with input from the local community, recommends the expansion of the memorial to include the trail used by expedition members to access the Pacific Ocean from the fort and the shore and forest lands surrounding the fort and trail to protect their natural settings.

(5) Expansion of Fort Clatsop National Memorial requires Federal legislation because the size of the memorial is currently limited by statute to 130 acres.

(6) Congressional action to allow for the expansion of Fort Clatsop National Memorial to include the trail to the Pacific Ocean would be timely and appropriate before the start of the bicentennial celebration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition planned to take place during the years 2004 through 2006.

SEC. 3. EXPANSION OF FORT CLATSOP NATIONAL MEMORIAL, OREGON.

(a) REVISED BOUNDARIES.—Section 2 of Public Law 85–435 (16 U.S.C. 450mm–1) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) INITIAL DESIGNATION OF LANDS.—” before “The Secretary”;

(2) by striking “coast:” and all that follows through the end of the sentence and inserting “coast.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(b) AUTHORIZED EXPANSION.—The Fort Clatsop National Memorial shall also include the lands depicted on the map entitled ‘Fort Clatsop Boundary Map’, numbered ‘405–80026C–CCO’, and dated June 1996.

“(c) MAXIMUM DESIGNATED AREA.—The total area designated as the Fort Clatsop National Memorial shall not exceed 1,500 acres.”.

(b) AUTHORIZED ACQUISITION METHODS.—Section 3 of Public Law 85–435 (16 U.S.C. 450mm–2) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) ACQUISITION METHODS.—” before “Within”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(b) LIMITATION.—The lands (other than corporately owned timberlands) depicted on the map referred to in section 2(b) may be acquired by the Secretary of the Interior only by donation or purchase from willing sellers.”.

(c) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—Section 4 of Public Law 85–435 (16 U.S.C. 450mm–3) is amended—

(1) by striking “Establishment” and all that follows through “its establishment,” and inserting “(a) ADMINISTRATION.—”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(b) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—If the owner of corporately owned timberlands depicted on the map referred to in section 2(b) agrees to enter into a sale of such lands as a result of actual condemnation proceedings or in lieu of condemnation proceedings, the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the owner regarding the manner in which such lands will be managed after acquisition by the United States.”.

SEC. 4. STUDY OF STATION CAMP SITE AND OTHER AREAS FOR POSSIBLE INCLUSION IN NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

Washington.

The Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a study of the area near McGowan, Washington, where the Lewis and Clark Expedition first camped after reaching the Pacific Ocean and known as the “Station Camp” site, as well as the Megler Rest Area and Fort Canby State Park, to determine the suitability, feasibility, and national significance of these sites for inclusion in the National

Park System. The study shall be conducted in accordance with section 8 of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5).

Approved August 21, 2002.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 2643 (S. 423):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 107-456 (Comm. on Resources).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 107-69 accompanying S. 423 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 148 (2002):

July 8, considered and passed House.

Aug. 1, considered and passed Senate.



8. Frederick Douglas Memorial and Gardens

PUBLIC LAW 106–479—NOV. 9, 2000

114 STAT. 2184

Public Law 106–479
106th Congress**An Act**

To authorize the Frederick Douglass Gardens, Inc., to establish a memorial and gardens on Department of the Interior lands in the District of Columbia or its environs in honor and commemoration of Frederick Douglass.

Nov. 9, 2000
[H.R. 5331]

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

40 USC 1003
note.

SECTION 1. MEMORIAL AND GARDENS TO HONOR AND COMMEMORATE FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

(a) **MEMORIAL AND GARDENS AUTHORIZED.**—The Frederick Douglass Gardens, Inc., is authorized to establish a memorial and gardens on lands under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior in the District of Columbia or its environs in honor and commemoration of Frederick Douglass.

(b) **COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.**—The establishment of the Frederick Douglass memorial and gardens shall be in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

SEC. 2. PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.

The Frederick Douglass Gardens, Inc., shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the memorial and gardens. No Federal funds may be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the memorial and gardens.

SEC. 3. DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.

If, upon payment of all expenses of the establishment of the memorial and gardens (including the maintenance and preservation amount required under section 8(b) of the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1008(b)), or upon expiration of the authority for the memorial and gardens under section 10(b) of such Act (40 U.S.C. 1010(b)), there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the memorial and gardens, Frederick Douglass Gardens, Inc., shall transmit the amount of the balance to the

Secretary of the Treasury for deposit in the account provided for in section 8(b)(1) of such Act (40 U.S.C. 1008(b)(1)).

Approved November 9, 2000.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 5331:
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 146 (2000):
Oct. 3, considered and passed House.
Oct. 26, considered and passed Senate.



9. Hamilton Grange

PUBLIC LAW 106–387—OCT. 28, 2000

114 STAT. 1549

* Public Law 106–387
106th Congress

An Act

Making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

Oct. 28, 2000
[H.R. 4461]

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

SECTION 1. (a) The provisions of H.R. 5426 of the 106th Congress, as introduced on October 6, 2000, are hereby enacted into law.

Incorporation by reference.

(b) In publishing this Act in slip form and in the United States Statutes at Large pursuant to section 112 of title 1, United States Code, the Archivist of the United States shall include after the date of approval at the end an appendix setting forth the text of the bill referred to in subsection (a) of this section.

Publication.
1 USC 112 note.

Approved October 28, 2000.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 4461:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106–619 (Comm. on Appropriations) and No. 106–948 (Comm. of Conference).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 146 (2000):

June 29, July 10, 11, considered and passed House.
July 18–20, considered and passed Senate, amended.
Oct. 11, House agreed to conference report.
Oct. 13, 18, Senate agreed to conference report.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 36 (2000):

Oct. 28, Presidential statement.

*ENDNOTE: The following appendix was added pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of this Act.



APPENDIX—H.R. 5426

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, namely:

* * * * *

114 STAT.
1549A-28

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * *

114 STAT.
1549A-45

SEC. 776. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS; HAMILTON GRANGE, NEW YORK.

(a) Congress finds that—

(1) Alexander Hamilton, assisted by James Madison and George Washington, was the principal drafter of the Constitution of the United States;

(2) Hamilton was General Washington's aide-de-camp during the Revolutionary War, and, given command by Washington of the New York and Connecticut light infantry battalion, led the successful assault on British redoubt number 10 at Yorktown;

(3) after serving as Secretary of the Treasury, Hamilton founded the Bank of New York and the New York Post;

(4) the only home Hamilton ever owned, commonly known as "the Grange", is a fine example of Federal period architecture designed by New York architect John McComb, Jr., and was built in upper Manhattan in 1803;

(5) the New York State Assembly enacted a law in 1908 authorizing New York City to acquire the Grange and move it to nearby St. Nicholas Park, part of the original Hamilton estate, but no action was taken;

(6) in 1962, the National Park Service took over management of the Grange, by then wedged on Convent Avenue within inches between an apartment house on the north side and a church on the south side;

(7) the 1962 designation of the Grange as a national memorial was contingent on the acquisition by the National Park Service of a site to which the building could be relocated;

(8) the New York State legislature enacted a law in 1998 that granted approval for New York City to transfer land in St. Nicholas Park to the National Park Service, causing renovations to the Grange to be postponed; and

(9) no obelisk, monument, or classical temple along the national mall has been constructed to honor the man who more than any other designed the Government of the United States, Hamilton should at least be remembered by restoring his home in a sylvan setting.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Alexander Hamilton made an immense contribution to the United States by serving as a principal drafter of the Constitution; and

(2) the National Park Service should expeditiously—

114 STAT.
1549A-46

PUBLIC LAW 106-387—APPENDIX 114 STAT. 1549A-46

(A) proceed to relocate the Grange to St. Nicholas Park; and

(B) restore the Grange to a state befitting the memory of Alexander Hamilton.

* * * * *

114 STAT. 2192

PUBLIC LAW 106-482—NOV. 9, 2000

Public Law 106-482
106th Congress

An Act

Nov. 9, 2000
[H.R. 5478]

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by donation suitable land to serve as the new location for the home of Alexander Hamilton, commonly known as the Hamilton Grange, and to authorize the relocation of the Hamilton Grange to the acquired land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of Public Law 87-438, as amended by Public Law 100-701; 102 Stat. 4640; 16 U.S.C. 431 note) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—” before “The Secretary of the Interior”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

New York.

“(b) RELOCATION OF HAMILTON GRANGE.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation from the City of New York, New York, a parcel of land or suitable interests in such land, not to exceed 1 acre, to serve as the new location for the home of Alexander Hamilton, commonly known as the Hamilton Grange, and to relocate the Hamilton Grange to such land. The acquired land or interests in land shall be in close proximity to the original location of Hamilton Grange and shall be added to and administered as part of the memorial.”.

Approved November 9, 2000.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 5478:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 146 (2000):
Oct. 24, considered and passed House.
Oct. 27, considered and passed Senate.



10. Lincoln

PUBLIC LAW 106-365—OCT. 27, 2000

114 STAT. 1409

Public Law 106-365
106th Congress

An Act

To provide for the placement at the Lincoln Memorial of a plaque commemorating the speech of Martin Luther King, Jr., known as the “I Have A Dream” speech.

Oct. 27, 2000
[H.R. 2879]

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

40 USC 1003
note.

SECTION 1. PLACEMENT OF PLAQUE AT LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall install in the area of the Lincoln Memorial in the District of Columbia a suitable plaque to commemorate the speech of Martin Luther King, Jr., known as the “I Have A Dream” speech.

(b) **RELATION TO COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.**—The Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) shall apply to the design and placement of the plaque within the area of the Lincoln Memorial.

Applicability.

SEC. 2. ACCEPTANCE OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept and expand contributions toward the cost of preparing and installing the plaque, without further appropriation. Federal funds may be used to design, procure, or install the plaque.

Approved October 27, 2000.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 2879:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106-448 (Comm. on Resources).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 106-334 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 145 (1999): Nov. 9, considered and passed House.

Vol. 146 (2000): Oct. 5, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Oct. 10, House concurred in Senate amendment.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 36 (2000):

Oct. 27, Presidential statement.



11. Martin Luther King, Jr.

114 STAT. 23

PUBLIC LAW 106-176—MAR. 10, 2000

**Public Law 106-176
106th Congress****An Act**Mar. 10, 2000
[H.R. 149]

To make technical corrections to the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 and to other laws related to parks and public lands.

Omnibus Parks
Technical
Corrections Act
of 2000.*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,***SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCE TO OMNIBUS PARKS AND
PUBLIC LANDS MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1996.**

16 USC 1 note.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Omnibus Parks Technical Corrections Act of 2000”.(b) **REFERENCE TO OMNIBUS PARKS ACT.**—In this Act, the term “Omnibus Parks Act” means the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4093).**TITLE I—TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO
DIVISION I**

* * * * *

114 STAT. 26

SEC. 108. MEMORIAL TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Section 508 of division I of the Omnibus Parks Act (110 Stat. 4157; 40 U.S.C. 1003 note) is amended as follows:

(1) In subsection (a), by striking “of 1986” and inserting “(40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.)”.

(2) In subsection (b), by striking “the Act” and all that follows through “1986” and inserting “the Commemorative Works Act”.

(3) In subsection (d), by striking “the Act referred to in section 4401(b)” and inserting “the Commemorative Works Act”.

* * * * *

114 STAT. 34

Approved March 10, 2000.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 149:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106-17 (Comm. on Resources).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 106-125 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 145 (1999): Feb. 23, considered and passed House.

Nov. 19, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Vol. 146 (2000): Feb. 15, House concurred in Senate amendments.



12. Thomas Paine

PUBLIC LAW 106–113—NOV. 29, 1999

113 STAT. 1501

Public Law 106–113
106th Congress

An Act

Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000,
and for other purposes.

Nov. 29, 1999
[H.R. 3194]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the several departments, agencies, corporations and other organizational units of the Government for the fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes, namely:

* * * * *

DIVISION B

113 STAT. 1535

SEC. 1000. (a) The provisions of the following bills are hereby enacted into law:

Incorporation by reference.

* * * * *

(2) H.R. 3422 of the 106th Congress, as introduced on November 17, 1999;

(3) H.R. 3423 of the 106th Congress, as introduced on November 17, 1999;

* * * * *

(b) In publishing the Act in slip form and in the United States Statutes at Large pursuant to section 112, of title 1, United States Code, the Archivist of the United States shall include after the date of approval at the end appendixes setting forth the texts of the bills referred to in subsection (a) of this section.

113 STAT. 1536
Incorporation by reference; publication.

* * * * *

Approved November 29, 1999.

113 STAT. 1537

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 3194:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106–479 (Comm. of Conference).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 145 (1999):

Nov. 3, considered and passed House; considered and passed Senate, amended.

Nov. 18, House agreed to conference report.

Nov. 19, Senate agreed to conference report.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 35 (1999):

Nov. 29, Presidential remarks and statement.

ENDNOTE: The following appendixes are added pursuant to the provisions of section 1000 of this Act (113 Stat. 1535).



APPENDIX C—H.R. 3423

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

* * * * *

113 STAT.
1501A–142

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

* * * * *

113 STAT.
1501A–154

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

* * * * *

113 STAT.
1501A–171

SEC. 142. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF THOMAS PAINE MEMORIAL. (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Public Law 102–407 (40 U.S.C. 1003 note; 106 Stat. 1991) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 4. EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.

“Notwithstanding the time period limitation specified in section 10(b) of the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1010(b)) or any other provision of law, the authority for the Thomas Paine National Historical Association to establish a memorial to Thomas Paine in the District of Columbia under this Act shall expire on December 31, 2003.”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—

(1) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—Section 1(b) of Public Law 102–407 (40 U.S.C. 1003 note; 106 Stat. 1991) is amended by striking “The establishment” and inserting “Except as provided in section 4, the establishment”.

(2) **EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.**—Section 3 of Public Law 102–407 (40 U.S.C. 1003 note; 106 Stat. 1991) is amended—

(A) by striking “or upon expiration of the authority for the memorial under section 10(b) of that Act,” and inserting “or on expiration of the authority for the memorial under section 4,”; and

(B) by striking “section 8(b)(1) of that Act” and inserting “section 8(b)(1) of the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1008(b)(1))”.

* * * * *

13. Tomas G. Masaryk

PUBLIC LAW 107–61—NOV. 5, 2001

115 STAT. 410

Public Law 107–61
107th Congress**An Act**

To authorize the Government of the Czech Republic to establish a memorial to honor Tomas G. Masaryk in the District of Columbia.

Nov. 5, 2001
[H.R. 1161]*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*40 USC 1003
note.**SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH MEMORIAL.**(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Government of the Czech Republic is authorized to establish a memorial to honor Tomas G. Masaryk on the Federal land in the District of Columbia.(b) **COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.**—The establishment of the memorial shall be in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.), except that sections 2(c), 6(b), 8(b), and 10(c) of that Act shall not apply with respect to the memorial.**SEC. 2. LIMITATION ON PAYMENT OF EXPENSES.**

The United States Government shall not pay any expense for the establishment of the memorial or its maintenance.

Approved November 5, 2001.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 1161:HOUSE REPORTS: No. 107–221 (Comm. on Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 147 (2001):Oct. 2, considered and passed House.
Oct. 17, considered and passed Senate.

14. World War II

115 STAT. 19

PUBLIC LAW 107-11—MAY 28, 2001

Public Law 107-11
107th Congress**An Act**May 28, 2001
[H.R. 1696]To expedite the construction of the World War II memorial in the District of
Columbia.40 USC 1003
note.*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,***SECTION 1. APPROVAL OF WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL SITE AND
DESIGN.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the World War II memorial described in plans approved by the Commission of Fine Arts on July 20, 2000 and November 16, 2000, and selected by the National Capital Planning Commission on September 21, 2000 and December 14, 2000, and in accordance with the special use permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior on January 23, 2001, and numbered NCR-NACC-5700-0103, shall be constructed expeditiously at the dedicated Rainbow Pool site in the District of Columbia in a manner consistent with such plans and permits, subject to design modifications, if any, approved in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

SEC. 2. APPLICATION OF COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.

Elements of the memorial design and construction not approved as of the date of enactment of this Act shall be considered and approved in accordance with the requirements of the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

SEC. 3. JUDICIAL REVIEW.

The decision to locate the memorial at the Rainbow Pool site in the District of Columbia and the actions by the Commission of Fine Arts on July 20, 2000 and November 16, 2000, the actions by the National Capital Planning Commission on September 21, 2000 and December 14, 2000, and the issuance of the special use permit identified in section 1 shall not be subject to judicial review.

Approved May 28, 2001.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 1696:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 147 (2001):

May 15, considered and passed House.

May 21, considered and passed Senate, amended.

May 22, House concurred in Senate amendment.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 37 (2001):

May 28, Presidential statement.



15. Vietnam Veterans

PUBLIC LAW 106–214—JUNE 15, 2000

114 STAT. 335

Public Law 106–214
106th Congress**An Act**

To amend the law that authorized the Vietnam Veterans Memorial to authorize the placement within the site of the memorial of a plaque to honor those Vietnam veterans who died after their service in the Vietnam war, but as a direct result of that service.

June 15, 2000
[H.R. 3293]

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

SECTION 1. ADDITION OF COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUE, VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL.

Public Law 96–297 (94 Stat. 827; 16 U.S.C. 431 note), which authorized the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in the District of Columbia, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 5. PLAQUE TO HONOR OTHER VIETNAM VETERANS WHO DIED AS A RESULT OF SERVICE IN THE VIETNAM WAR.

“(a) **PLAQUE AUTHORIZED.**—Notwithstanding section 3(c) of the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1003(c)), the American Battle Monuments Commission is authorized to place within the Vietnam Veterans Memorial a suitable plaque containing an inscription intended to honor those Vietnam veterans who died after their service in the Vietnam war, but as a direct result of that service, and whose names are not otherwise eligible for placement on the memorial wall.

“(b) **SPECIFICATIONS.**—The plaque shall be at least 6 square feet in size and not larger than 18 square feet in size, and of whatever shape as the American Battle Monuments Commission determines to be appropriate for the site. The plaque shall bear an inscription prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission.

“(c) **RELATION TO COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.**—Except as provided in subsection (a), the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) shall apply to the design and placement of the plaque within the site of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

“(d) **CONSULTATION.**—In designing the plaque, preparing the inscription, and selecting the specific location for the plaque within the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, the American Battle Monuments Commission shall consult with the architects of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund, Inc., and the Vietnam Women’s Memorial, Inc.

“(e) **FUNDS FOR PLAQUE.**—

“(1) **PROHIBITION ON USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.**—Federal funds may not be used to design, procure, or install the plaque. However, the preceding sentence does not apply to the payment

of the salaries, expenses, and other benefits otherwise authorized by law for members of the American Battle Monuments Commission or other personnel (including detailees) of the American Battle Monuments Commission who carry out this section.

“(2) PRIVATE FUNDRAISING AUTHORITY.—The American Battle Monuments Commission shall solicit and accept private contributions for the design, procurement, and installation of the plaque. The American Battle Monuments Commission shall establish an account into which the contributions will be deposited and shall maintain documentation of the contributions. Contributions in excess of the amounts necessary for the design, procurement, and installation of the plaque shall be deposited in the United States Treasury.

“(f) VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘Vietnam Veterans Memorial’ means the structures and adjacent areas extending to and bounded by the south curb of Constitution Avenue on the north, the east curb of Henry Bacon Drive on the west, the north side of the north Reflecting Pool walkway on the south and a line drawn perpendicular to Constitution Avenue 200 feet from the east tip of the memorial wall on the east (this is also a line extended from the east side of the western concrete border of the steps to the west of the center steps to the Federal Reserve Building extending to the Reflecting pool walkway). This is the same definition used by the National Park Service as of the date of the enactment of this section, as contained in section 7.96(g)(1)(x) of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations.”.

Approved June 15, 2000.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 3293:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106-585 (Comm. on Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 146 (2000):

May 9, considered and passed House.
May 25, considered and passed Senate.

