

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 410ss-1. Administration

(a) In general

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

(b) Donations

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

(c) Separate units

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

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

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

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

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

§ 410tt. Findings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHORT TITLE

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

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

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

(a) Establishment

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

(b) Area included

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