

ical subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation or exchange, and notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 6(i) of the Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339, 342), commonly known as the Alaska Statehood Act, the State may include the minerals in any such transaction. Lands under the jurisdiction of any Federal agency may, with the concurrence of such agency, be transferred without consideration to the Secretary for the purposes of the park.

(2) The Secretary is authorized to acquire outside the boundaries of the park, by any of the above methods, not to exceed fifteen acres of land or interests therein located in, or in the vicinity of, the city of Skagway, Alaska, for an administrative site; and to acquire by any of the above methods, up to ten historic structures or interests in such structures located in the city of Skagway but outside the Skagway unit for relocation within such unit as the Secretary deems essential for adequate preservation and interpretation of the park.

**(c) Easements; rights-of-way; permits**

All lands acquired pursuant to this subchapter shall be taken by the Secretary subject to all valid existing rights granted by the United States for railroad, telephone, telegraph, and pipeline purposes. The Secretary is authorized to grant rights-of-way, easements, permits, and other benefits in, through and upon all lands acquired for the White Pass Trail unit for pipeline purposes, pursuant to the Acts of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 449), August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 678), and August 12, 1953 (67 Stat. 557), and for railroad purposes pursuant to the Act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. 409): *Provided*, That significant adverse impacts to park resources will not result.

**(d) Right-of-way for Alaskan highway across Chilkoot Trail**

The Secretary is authorized to grant to the State of Alaska a highway right-of-way across lands in the Chilkoot Trail unit, in the area of Dyea, for the purpose of linking the communities of Haines and Skagway by road if he finds that (1) there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such lands, (2) the road proposal includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the park resulting from such road use, and (3) to grant such right-of-way will not have significant adverse effects on the historical and archeological resources of the park and its administration, protection, and management in accordance with the purposes of this subchapter.

(Pub. L. 94-323, §1, June 30, 1976, 90 Stat. 717; Pub. L. 96-487, title XIII, §1309, Dec. 2, 1980, 94 Stat. 2481; Pub. L. 103-437, §6(h)(1), Nov. 2, 1994, 108 Stat. 4585.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Subsection 6(i) of the act of July 7, 1958, commonly known as the Alaska Statehood Act, referred to in subsec. (b)(1), probably means subsection (i) of section 6 of Pub. L. 85-508, July 7, 1958, 72 Stat. 339, as amended, which is set out as a note preceding section 21 of Title 48, Territories and Insular Possessions.

That portion of the act of February 25, 1920, which is set out at 41 Stat. 449, as referred to in subsec. (c), is classified to sections 185 to 187 of Title 30, Mineral Lands and Mining. For complete classification of the Act to the Code, see Tables.

That portion of the act of August 21, 1935, which is set out at 49 Stat. 678, as referred to in subsec. (c), is classified to section 185 of Title 30. For complete classification of the Act to the Code, see Tables.

That portion of the act of August 12, 1953, which is set out at 67 Stat. 557, as referred to in subsec. (c), is classified to section 185 of Title 30.

The act of May 14, 1898, referred to in subsec. (c), is act May 14, 1898, ch. 299, 30 Stat. 409, popularly known as the Alaska Right of Way Act, which is classified principally to sections 942-1 to 942-9 of Title 43, Public Lands. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

AMENDMENTS

1994—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 103-437 substituted “Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives” for “Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Congress of the United States”.

1980—Subsec. (b)(1). Pub. L. 96-487 inserted “or exchange and notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 6(i) of the Act of July 7, 1958, (72 Stat. 339, 342), commonly known as the Alaska Statehood Act, the State may include the minerals in any such transaction” after “only by donation”.

**§ 410bb-1. Administration**

**(a) Establishment; notice in Federal Register**

The Secretary shall establish the park by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register at such time as he deems sufficient lands, waters, and interests therein have been acquired for administration in accordance with the purposes of this subchapter. Pending such establishment and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer lands, waters, and interests therein acquired for the park in accordance with the provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this title, as amended and supplemented, and sections 461 to 467 of this title, as amended.

**(b) Cooperation with Federal agencies, State and local public bodies, and private interests for development and use of lands**

The Secretary is authorized to cooperate and enter into agreements with other Federal agencies, State and local public bodies, and private interests, relating to planning, development, use, acquisition, or disposal (including as provided in section 460/-22 of this title) of lands, structures, and waters in or adjacent to the park or otherwise affecting the administration, use, and enjoyment thereof, in order to contribute to the development and management of such lands in a manner compatible with the purposes of the park. Such agreements, acquisitions, dispositions, development, or use and land-use plans shall provide for the preservation of historical sites and scenic areas, recreation, and visitor enjoyment to the fullest extent practicable.

**(c) Restoration of property without regard of United States title thereto**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may restore and rehabilitate property within the park pursuant to cooperative agreements without regard as to whether title thereto is in the United States.

(Pub. L. 94-323, §2, June 30, 1976, 90 Stat. 718.)

**§ 410bb-2. Cooperation with Canada for planning and development of international park**

**(a) Presidential proclamation**

The Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to consult and cooperate with appropriate officials of the Government of Canada and Provincial or Territorial officials regarding planning and development of the park, and an international historical park. At such time as the Secretary shall advise the President of the United States that planning, development, and protection of the adjacent or related historic and scenic resources in Canada have been accomplished by the Government of Canada in a manner consistent with the purposes for which the park was established, and upon enactment of a provision similar to this section by the proper authority of the Canadian Government, the President is authorized to issue a proclamation designating and including the park as part of an international historical park to be known as Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park.

**(b) Retention of "National" designation for purpose of authorization**

For purposes of administration, promotion, development, and support by appropriations, that part of the Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park within the territory of the United States shall continue to be designated as the "Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park".

(Pub. L. 94-323, § 3, June 30, 1976, 90 Stat. 718.)

PROC. NO. 7114. DESIGNATING KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH INTERNATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Proc. No. 7114, Aug. 5, 1998, 63 F.R. 42563, provided: A century ago, the Klondike Gold Rush began a migration that forever changed Alaska and the Yukon Territory. More than 100,000 people headed north during 1897 and 1898, catapulting a little-known region from obscurity to the center of the world stage. While the Klondike was not the first or largest western gold rush, coming nearly 50 years after the 1848 gold discovery at Sutter's Mill, California, it is remembered for the sheer drama by which it was announced to the world and for its century-long influence on Alaska and the upper Yukon River basin.

The United States and Canada have been engaged for 30 years in joint planning and cooperation to commemorate the Klondike Gold Rush and preserve historic structures and trails on both sides of the international boundary. In 1976, the Government of the United States established Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, consisting of a Seattle unit, a Skagway unit, a Chilkoot Pass unit, and a White Pass unit, to preserve the historic structures and trails. The Government of Canada has recognized the national significance of the Chilkoot Trail and Dawson Historical Complex by designating them as National Historic Sites. It has also designated a section of the Yukon River as a Canadian Heritage River and taken other steps to commemorate the rich history of this region.

It is the desire of the United States to join our Canadian neighbors in celebrating our shared history on the occasion of the centennial of the Klondike Gold Rush and to reaffirm the commitment of the United States to continuing the joint efforts of both nations to preserve our shared Klondike history.

In 1996, Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien proclaimed that, "the governments of Canada and the United States and of Yukon and Alaska in a long-standing spirit of cooperation have agreed to establish

the Klondike Gold Rush International Historic Park, incorporating the resources of the Chilkoot Trail National Historic Site in British Columbia and the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in Alaska . . ."

Section 3(a) of U.S. Public Law 94-323 [16 U.S.C. 410bb-2(a)] states, "At such time . . . that planning, development, and protection of the adjacent or related historic and scenic resources in Canada have been accomplished by the Government of Canada in a manner consistent with the purposes for which the park was established, and upon enactment of a provision similar to this section by the proper authority of the Canadian Government, the President is authorized to issue a proclamation designating and including the park as a part of an international historical park to be known as Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 3(a) of Public Law 94-323 [16 U.S.C. 410bb-2(a)] of June 30, 1976, do proclaim that Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park is designated and included as part of an international historical park to be known as Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

**§ 410bb-3. Authorization of appropriations**

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this subchapter, but not more than \$2,655,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands, and not more than \$5,885,000 for development.

(Pub. L. 94-323, § 4, June 30, 1976, 90 Stat. 719.)

SUBCHAPTER LIX-A—LOWELL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PART A—ESTABLISHMENT OF PARK AND PRESERVATION DISTRICT

**§ 410cc. Congressional statement of findings and purpose**

(a) The Congress finds that—

(1) certain sites and structures in Lowell, Massachusetts, historically and culturally the most significant planned industrial city in the United States, symbolize in physical form the Industrial Revolution;

(2) the cultural heritage of many of the ethnic groups that immigrated to the United States during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is still preserved in Lowell's neighborhoods;

(3) a very large proportion of the buildings, other structures, and districts in Lowell date to the period of the Industrial Revolution and are nationally significant historical resources, including the five-and-six-tenths-mile power canal system, seven original mill complexes, and significant examples of early housing, commercial structures, transportation facilities, and buildings associated with labor and social institutions; and

(4) despite the expenditure of substantial amounts of money by the city of Lowell and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for historical and cultural preservation and interpre-