

visions of law generally applicable to units of the national park system, including sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this title.

**(b) Management purposes**

The park shall be managed for the following purposes, among others:

- (1) To protect and interpret a pristine subtropical marine ecosystem, including an intact coral reef community.
- (2) To protect populations of fish and wildlife, including (but not limited to) loggerhead and green sea turtles, sooty terns, frigate birds, and numerous migratory bird species.
- (3) To protect the pristine natural environment of the Dry Tortugas group of islands.
- (4) To protect, stabilize, restore, and interpret Fort Jefferson, an outstanding example of nineteenth century masonry fortification.
- (5) To preserve and protect submerged cultural resources.
- (6) In a manner consistent with paragraphs (1) through (5), to provide opportunities for scientific research.

(Pub. L. 102-525, title II, §202, Oct. 26, 1992, 106 Stat. 3440.)

**§ 410xx-2. Land acquisition and transfer of property**

**(a) In general**

Within the boundaries of the park the Secretary may acquire lands and interests in land by donation or exchange. For the purposes of acquiring property by exchange with the State of Florida, the Secretary may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, exchange those Federal lands which were deleted from the park by the boundary modifications enacted by section 201 of the Act of June 28, 1980 (Public Law 96-287), and which are directly adjacent to lands owned by the State of Florida outside of the park, for lands owned by the State of Florida within the park boundary.

**(b) United States Coast Guard lands**

When all or any substantial portion of lands under the administration of the United States Coast Guard located within the park boundaries, including Loggerhead Key, have been determined by the United States Coast Guard to be excess to its needs, such lands shall be transferred directly to the jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purposes of this subchapter. The United States Coast Guard may reserve the right in such transfer to maintain and utilize the existing lighthouse on Loggerhead Key in a manner consistent with the purposes of the United States Coast Guard and the purposes of this subchapter.

**(c) Administrative site**

The Secretary is authorized to lease or to acquire, by purchase, donation, or exchange, and to operate incidental administrative and support facilities in Key West, Florida, for park administration and to further the purposes of this subchapter.

(Pub. L. 102-525, title II, §203, Oct. 26, 1992, 106 Stat. 3440.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 201 of the Act of June 28, 1980 (Public Law 96-287), referred to in subsec. (a), appears in a table

under the heading “National Monuments Established Under Presidential Proclamation”, set out as a note under section 431 of this title.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

For transfer of authorities, functions, personnel, and assets of the Coast Guard, including the authorities and functions of the Secretary of Transportation relating thereto, to the Department of Homeland Security, and for treatment of related references, see sections 468(b), 551(d), 552(d), and 557 of Title 6, Domestic Security, and the Department of Homeland Security Reorganization Plan of November 25, 2002, as modified, set out as a note under section 542 of Title 6.

**§ 410xx-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. Any funds available for the purposes of the monument shall be available for the purposes of the park, and authorizations of funds for the monument shall be available for the park.

(Pub. L. 102-525, title II, §204, Oct. 26, 1992, 106 Stat. 3441.)

SUBCHAPTER LIX-W—KEWEENAW  
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

**§ 410yy. Findings and purposes**

**(a) Findings**

The Congress finds that—

(1) The oldest and largest lava flow known on Earth is located on the Keweenaw Peninsula of Michigan. This volcanic activity produced the only place on Earth where large scale economically recoverable 97 percent pure native copper is found.

(2) The Keweenaw Peninsula is the only site in the country where prehistoric, aboriginal mining of copper occurred. Artifacts made from this copper by these ancient Indians were traded as far south as present day Alabama.

(3) Copper mining on the Keweenaw Peninsula pioneered deep shaft, hard rock mining, milling, and smelting techniques and advancements in related mining technologies later used throughout the world.

(4) Michigan Technological University, located in the copper district, was established in 1885 to supply the great demand for new technologies and trained engineers requested by the area's mining operations. Michigan Technological University possesses a wealth of both written and photographic historic documentation of the mining era in its archives.

(5) Michigan's copper country became a principal magnet to European immigrants during the mid-1800's and the cultural heritage of these varied nationalities is still preserved in this remarkable ethnic conglomerate.

(6) The corporate-sponsored community planning in Calumet, Michigan, as evidenced in the architecture, municipal design, surnames, foods, and traditions, and the large scale corporate paternalism was unprecedented in American industry and continues to express the heritage of the district.

(7) The entire picture of copper mining on Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula is best represented by three components: the Village of