#### SHORT TITLE OF 2002 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 107–218, §1, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1328, provided that: "This Act [amending this section and enacting provisions set out as a note under this section] may be cited as the 'Tumacacori National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act of 2002'."

#### FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

Pub. L. 107-218, §2, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1328, provided that:

"(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 rancheria 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 the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4)¹ and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).¹ 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.)

#### References in Text

The Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), referred to in subsec. (a), is act Aug. 25, 1916, ch. 408, 39 Stat. 535, known as the National Park Service Organic Act, which enacted sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this title, amended sections 22 and 43 of this title and section 1457 of Title 43, Public Lands, and enacted provisions set out as a note under section 1 of this title. Sections 1 to 4 of the Act were repealed and restated as section 1865(a) of Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, and section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of Title 54, National Park Service and Related Programs, by Pub. L. 113–287, §§ 3, 4(a)(1), 7, Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3094, 3260, 3272. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables. For disposition of former sections of this title, see Disposition Table preceding section 100101 of Title 54.

The Act of August 21, 1935 (49 U.S.C. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461–467), referred to in subsec. (a), is act Aug. 21, 1935, ch. 593, 49 Stat. 666, known as the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and also as the Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act, which enacted sections 461 to 467 of this title. The Act was repealed and restated as section 1866(a) of Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, and sections 102303 and 102304 and chapter 3201 of Title 54, National Park Service and Related Programs, by Pub. L. 113–287, §§3, 4(a)(1), 7, Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3094, 3260, 3272. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables. For disposition of former sections of this title, see Disposition Table preceding section 100101 of Title 54.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See References in Text note below.