

**(c) Acquisition**

The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundaries of the Glorieta Unit by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Lands may not be acquired for purposes of the Glorieta Unit without the consent of the owner thereof unless the Secretary determines that, in his judgment, the property is subject to, or threatened with, uses which are having, or would have, an adverse impact on the Glorieta Unit or on the management of the Glorieta Unit.

**(d) Transfer**

Lands identified on the maps referred to in subsection (a) as being within unit number 26 in the “Historic Zone” are hereby transferred from the administration of the Secretary of Agriculture to the administration of the Secretary of the Interior, to be managed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

**(e) Management plan**

The Secretary shall incorporate management direction for the Glorieta Unit into the general management plan for the Pecos National Historical Park, including the identification of routes of travel associated with the Battle of Glorieta.

**(f) Authorization of appropriations**

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

(Pub. L. 101-536, §3, Nov. 8, 1990, 104 Stat. 2368.)

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

This section, referred to in subsecs. (a), (b), (d), and (f), was in the original “this Act”, meaning Pub. L. 101-536, Nov. 8, 1990, 104 Stat. 2368, known as the Pecos National Historical Park Expansion Act of 1990, which enacted this section and provisions set out as notes under this section and section 410rr of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title of 1990 Amendment note set out under section 410rr of this title and Tables.

The Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), referred to in subsec. (b), 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 and provisions set out as a note under section 100101 of Title 54, National Park Service and Related Programs. Sections 1 to 4 of the Act were repealed and restated as section 1865(a) of Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, and section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and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 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. 461-7), referred to in subsec. (b), 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.

## CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Pecos National Historical Park Expansion Act of 1990, and not as part

of title II of Pub. L. 101-313 which comprises this subchapter.

## FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

Pub. L. 101-536, §2, Nov. 8, 1990, 104 Stat. 2368, provided that:

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

“(1) the Civil War battle of Glorieta Pass, New Mexico, fought on March 26-28, 1862, was a decisive battle of the Civil War in the Far West;

“(2) the battle was significant because the Confederate defeat at Glorieta Pass resulted in the collapse of the Confederacy’s plan to capture the riches and support of the West, thus largely ending the Civil War in the West; and

“(3) the campsite and headquarters of the Union forces during the Battle of Glorieta are currently within the boundary of Pecos National Historical Park.

“(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act [enacting this section and provisions set out as a note under section 410rr of this title] is to preserve and interpret the Battle of Glorieta and to enhance visitor understanding of the Civil War and the Far West by establishing a new unit of Pecos National Historical Park.”

SUBCHAPTER LIX-Q—TUMACACORI  
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK**§ 410ss. Establishment****(a) In general**

In order 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, there is hereby established the Tumacacori National Historical Park (hereinafter in this subchapter referred to as the “park”).

**(b) Area included**

The park shall consist of the existing Tumacacori National Monument, together with (1) the ruins of Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi, the first mission in Arizona (consisting of approximately 8 acres) and (2) the Kino visita and rancheria ruins of Calabazas (consisting of approximately 22 acres), each as generally depicted on the map entitled “Boundary Map, Tumacacori National Historical Park”, numbered 311/80018, and dated February 1990. The park shall also consist of approximately 310 acres of land adjacent to the original Tumacacori unit of the park and generally depicted on the map entitled “Tumacacori National Historical Park, Arizona Proposed Boundary Revision 2001”, numbered 310/80,044, and dated July 2001. The maps shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

**(c) Abolition of monument**

The Tumacacori National Monument is hereby abolished and any funds available for purposes of the monument shall be available for purposes of the park.

(Pub. L. 101-344, §1, Aug. 6, 1990, 104 Stat. 393; Pub. L. 107-218, §3, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1328.)

## AMENDMENTS

2002—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 107-218 inserted “The park shall also consist of approximately 310 acres of land ad-

jaacent to the original Tumacacori unit of the park and generally depicted on the map entitled 'Tumacacori National Historical Park, Arizona Proposed Boundary Revision 2001', numbered 310/80,044, and dated July 2001.' and substituted "The maps" for "The map" and "the appropriate offices" for "the offices".

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 ranheria 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)<sup>1</sup> and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

(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 and provisions set out as a note under section 100101 of Title 54, National Park Service and Related Programs. 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 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