

(Pub. L. 106-530, §9, Nov. 22, 2000, 114 Stat. 2533.)

CODIFICATION

Section is comprised of section 9 of Pub. L. 106-530. Subsec. (a) of section 9 of Pub. L. 106-530 amended section 1501(a) of Pub. L. 102-575, 106 Stat. 4663, which is not classified to the Code.

§ 410hhh-8. Advisory Council

(a) Establishment

The Secretary shall establish an advisory council to be known as the “Great Sand Dunes National Park Advisory Council”.

(b) Duties

The Advisory Council shall advise the Secretary with respect to the preparation and implementation of a management plan for the national park and the preserve.

(c) Members

The Advisory Council shall consist of 10 members, to be appointed by the Secretary, as follows:

- (1) One member of, or nominated by, the Alamosa County Commission.
- (2) One member of, or nominated by, the Saguache County Commission.
- (3) One member of, or nominated by, the Friends of the Dunes Organization.
- (4) Four members residing in, or within reasonable proximity to, the San Luis Valley and 3 of the general public, all of whom have recognized backgrounds reflecting—
 - (A) the purposes for which the national park and the preserve are established; and
 - (B) the interests of persons that will be affected by the planning and management of the national park and the preserve.

(d) Applicable law

The Advisory Council shall function in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) and other applicable laws.

(e) Vacancy

A vacancy on the Advisory Council shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(f) Chairperson

The Advisory Council shall elect a chairperson and shall establish such rules and procedures as it deems necessary or desirable.

(g) No compensation

Members of the Advisory Council shall serve without compensation.

(h) Termination

The Advisory Council shall terminate upon the completion of the management plan for the national park and preserve.

(Pub. L. 106-530, §10, Nov. 22, 2000, 114 Stat. 2535.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Advisory Committee Act, referred to in subsec. (d), is Pub. L. 92-463, Oct. 6, 1972, 86 Stat. 770, as amended, which is set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

§ 410hhh-9. Authorization of appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this subchapter.

(Pub. L. 106-530, §11, Nov. 22, 2000, 114 Stat. 2536.)

SUBCHAPTER LIX-GG—CEDAR CREEK AND BELLE GROVE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

§ 410iii. Purpose

The purpose of this subchapter is to establish the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park in order to—

(1) help preserve, protect, and interpret a nationally significant Civil War landscape and antebellum plantation for the education, inspiration, and benefit of present and future generations;

(2) tell the rich story of Shenandoah Valley history from early settlement through the Civil War and beyond, and the Battle of Cedar Creek and its significance in the conduct of the war in the Shenandoah Valley;

(3) preserve the significant historic, natural, cultural, military, and scenic resources found in the Cedar Creek Battlefield and Belle Grove Plantation areas through partnerships with local landowners and the community; and

(4) serve as a focal point to recognize and interpret important events and geographic locations within the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District representing key Civil War battles in the Shenandoah Valley, including those battlefields associated with the Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson campaign of 1862 and the decisive campaigns of 1864.

(Pub. L. 107-373, §2, Dec. 19, 2002, 116 Stat. 3104.)

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 107-373, §1, Dec. 19, 2002, 116 Stat. 3104, provided that: “This Act [enacting this subchapter] may be cited as the ‘Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park Act.’”

§ 410iii-1. Findings

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Battle of Cedar Creek, also known as the battle of Belle Grove, was a major event of the Civil War and the history of this country. It represented the end of the Civil War’s Shenandoah Valley campaign of 1864 and contributed to the reelection of President Abraham Lincoln and the eventual outcome of the war.

(2) 2,500 acres of the Cedar Creek Battlefield and Belle Grove Plantation were designated a national historic landmark in 1969 because of their ability to illustrate and interpret important eras and events in the history of the United States. The Cedar Creek Battlefield, Belle Grove Manor House, the Heater House, and Harmony Hall (a National Historic Landmark) are also listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register.

(3) The Secretary of the Interior has approved the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District Management Plan and the National Park Service Special Resource Study, both of which recognized Cedar Creek Battlefield as the most significant Civil War resource within the historic district. The management plan, which was developed with extensive public participation over a 3-year period and is administered by the Shenandoah

Valley Battlefields Foundation, recommends that Cedar Creek Battlefield be established as a new unit of the National Park System.

(4) The Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation, organized in 1988 to preserve and interpret the Cedar Creek Battlefield and the 1864 Valley Campaign, has acquired 308 acres of land within the boundaries of the National Historic Landmark. The foundation annually hosts a major reenactment and living history event on the Cedar Creek Battlefield.

(5) Belle Grove Plantation is a Historic Site of the National Trust for Historic Preservation that occupies 383 acres within the National Historic Landmark. The Belle Grove Manor House was built by Isaac Hite, a Revolutionary War patriot married to the sister of President James Madison, who was a frequent visitor at Belle Grove. President Thomas Jefferson assisted with the design of the house. During the Civil War Belle Grove was at the center of the decisive battle of Cedar Creek. Belle Grove is managed locally by Belle Grove, Incorporated, and has been open to the public since 1967. The house has remained virtually unchanged since it was built in 1797, offering visitors an experience of the life and times of the people who lived there in the 18th and 19th centuries.

(6) The panoramic views of the mountains, natural areas, and waterways provide visitors with an inspiring setting of great natural beauty. The historic, natural, cultural, military, and scenic resources found in the Cedar Creek Battlefield and Belle Grove Plantation areas are nationally and regionally significant.

(7) The existing, independent, not-for-profit organizations dedicated to the protection and interpretation of the resources described above provide the foundation for public-private partnerships to further the success of protecting, preserving, and interpreting these resources.

(8) None of these resources, sites, or stories of the Shenandoah Valley are protected by or interpreted within the National Park System.

(Pub. L. 107-373, § 3, Dec. 19, 2002, 116 Stat. 3104.)

§ 410iii-2. Definitions

In this subchapter:

(1) Commission

The term “Commission” means the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park Advisory Commission established by section 410iii-7 of this title.

(2) Map

The term “Map” means the map entitled “Boundary Map Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park”, numbered CEBE-80,001, and dated September 2002.

(3) Park

The term “Park” means the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park established under section 410iii-3 of this title and depicted on the Map.

(4) Secretary

The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(Pub. L. 107-373, § 4, Dec. 19, 2002, 116 Stat. 3105.)

§ 410iii-3. Establishment of Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park

(a) Establishment

There is established the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park, consisting of approximately 3,000 acres, as generally depicted on the Map.

(b) Availability of Map

The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

(Pub. L. 107-373, § 5, Dec. 19, 2002, 116 Stat. 3106.)

§ 410iii-4. Acquisition of property

(a) Real property

The Secretary may acquire land or interests in land within the boundaries of the Park, from willing sellers only, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(b) Boundary revision

After acquiring land for the Park, the Secretary shall—

(1) revise the boundary of the Park to include newly acquired land within the boundary; and

(2) administer newly acquired land subject to applicable laws (including regulations).

(c) Personal property

The Secretary may acquire personal property associated with, and appropriate for, interpretation of the Park.

(d) Conservation easements and covenants

The Secretary is authorized to acquire conservation easements and enter into covenants regarding lands in or adjacent to the Park from willing sellers only. Such conservation easements and covenants shall have the effect of protecting the scenic, natural, and historic resources on adjacent lands and preserving the natural or historic setting of the Park when viewed from within or outside the Park.

(e) Support facilities

The National Park Service is authorized to acquire from willing sellers, land outside the Park boundary but in close proximity to the Park, for the development of visitor, administrative, museum, curatorial, and maintenance facilities.

(Pub. L. 107-373, § 6, Dec. 19, 2002, 116 Stat. 3106.)

§ 410iii-5. Administration

The Secretary shall administer the Park in accordance with this subchapter and the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(1) the Act entitled “An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes”, approved August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.);¹ and

(2) the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national

¹ See References in Text note below.