

AMENDMENTS

2009—Pub. L. 111-11 substituted “historical park” for “historic site”.

§ 410nnn-5. Management plan

Within 3 years after June 23, 1992, the Secretary shall develop and transmit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, a general management plan for the historical park. The plan shall be consistent with section 100502 of title 54 and with the purposes of this subchapter and shall include (but not be limited to) each of the following:

- (1) A resource protection program including land acquisition needs.
- (2) A general visitor use and interpretive program.
- (3) A general development plan including such roads, trails, markers, structures, and other improvements and facilities as may be necessary for the accommodation of visitor use in accordance with the purposes of this subchapter and the need to preserve the integrity of the historical park.
- (4) A research plan.
- (5) Identification of appropriate cooperative agreements as identified in section 410nnn-4 of this title.

(Pub. L. 102-304, § 7, June 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 257; Pub. L. 111-11, title VII, § 7113(a)(3)(C), Mar. 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 1202.)

CODIFICATION

In introductory provisions, “section 100502 of title 54” substituted for “section 12 of the Act of August 18, 1970 (16 U.S.C. 1a-7)” on authority of Pub. L. 113-287, § 6(e), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3272, which Act enacted Title 54, National Park Service and Related Programs.

AMENDMENTS

2009—Pub. L. 111-11 substituted “historical park” for “historic site” in introductory provisions and in par. (3).

CHANGE OF NAME

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives changed to Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives on Jan. 5, 1993, by House Resolution No. 5, One Hundred Third Congress.

§ 410nnn-6. Authorization of appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated \$6,000,000 for acquisition of lands and interests in lands for purposes of the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park.

(Pub. L. 102-304, § 8, June 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 258; Pub. L. 111-11, title VII, § 7113(a)(3)(A), Mar. 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 1201.)

AMENDMENTS

2009—Pub. L. 111-11 substituted “National Historical Park” for “National Historic Site”.

SUBCHAPTER LIX-MM—PINNACLES
NATIONAL PARK**§ 410ooo. Findings**

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Pinnacles National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 796 on January 16, 1908, for the purposes of protecting its rock formations, and expanded by Presidential Proclamation 1660 of May 7, 1923; Presidential Proclamation 1704 of July 2, 1924; Presidential Proclamation 1948 of April 13, 1931; Presidential Proclamation 2050 of July 11, 1933; Presidential Proclamation 2528 of December 5, 1941; Public Law 94-567; and Presidential Proclamation 7266 of January 11, 2000.

(2) While the extraordinary geology of Pinnacles National Monument has attracted and enthralled visitors for well over a century, the expanded Monument now serves a critical role in protecting other important natural and cultural resources and ecological processes. This expanded role merits recognition through legislation.

(3) Pinnacles National Monument provides the best remaining refuge for floral and fauna species representative of the central California coast and Pacific coast range, including 32 species holding special Federal or State status, not only because of its multiple ecological niches but also because of its long-term protected status with 14,500 acres of Congressionally designated wilderness.

(4) Pinnacles National Monument encompasses a unique blend of California heritage from prehistoric and historic Native Americans to the arrival of the Spanish, followed by 18th and 19th century settlers, including miners, cowboys, vaqueros, ranchers, farmers, and homesteaders.

(5) Pinnacles National Monument is the only National Park System site within the ancestral home range of the California Condor. The reintroduction of the condor to its traditional range in California is important to the survival of the species, and as a result, the scientific community with centers at the Los Angeles Zoo and San Diego Zoo in California and Buenos Aires Zoo in Argentina looks to Pinnacles National Monument as a leader in California Condor recovery, and as an international partner for condor recovery in South America.

(6) The preservation, enhancement, economic and tourism potential and management of the central California coast and Pacific coast range’s important natural and cultural resources requires cooperation and partnerships among local property owners, Federal, State, and local government entities and the private sector.

(Pub. L. 112-245, § 2, Jan. 10, 2013, 126 Stat. 2385.)

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 112-245, § 1, Jan. 10, 2013, 126 Stat. 2385, provided that: “This Act [enacting this subchapter and amending provisions listed in a table of Wilderness Areas under section 1132 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Pinnacles National Park Act.’”

§ 410ooo-1. Establishment of Pinnacles National Park**(a) Establishment and purpose**

There is hereby established Pinnacles National Park in the State of California for the purposes of—

(1) preserving and interpreting for the benefit of future generations the chaparral, grasslands, blue oak woodlands, and majestic valley oak savanna ecosystems of the area, the area's geomorphology, riparian watersheds, unique flora and fauna, and the ancestral and cultural history of native Americans, settlers and explorers; and

(2) interpreting the recovery program for the California Condor and the international significance of the program.

(b) Boundaries

The boundaries of Pinnacles National Park are as generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed: Pinnacles National Park Designation Change", numbered 114/111,724, and dated December 2011. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) Abolishment of current Pinnacles National Monument

(1) In general

In light of the establishment of Pinnacles National Park, Pinnacles National Monument is hereby abolished and the lands and interests therein are incorporated within and made part of Pinnacles National Park. Any funds available for purposes of the monument shall be available for purposes of the park.

(2) References

Any references in law (other than in this subchapter), regulation, document, record, map or other paper of the United States to Pinnacles National Monument shall be considered a reference to Pinnacles National Park.

(d) Administration

The Secretary of the Interior shall administer Pinnacles National Park in accordance with this subchapter and laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4).¹

(Pub. L. 112-245, §3, Jan. 10, 2013, 126 Stat. 2386.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This subchapter, referred to in subsecs. (c)(2) and (d), was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 112-245, Jan. 10, 2013, 126 Stat. 2385, known as the Pinnacles National Park Act, which enacted this subchapter and amended provisions listed in a table of Wilderness Areas under section 1132 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 410000 of this title and Tables.

The National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), referred to in subsec. (d), is act Aug. 25, 1916, ch. 408, 39 Stat. 535, 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.

¹ See References in Text note below.

SUBCHAPTER LIX—BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

§ 410ppp. Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this section is to establish the Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park—

(1) to help preserve, protect, and interpret the nationally significant resources that exemplify the industrial heritage of the Blackstone River Valley for the benefit and inspiration of future generations;

(2) to support the preservation, protection, and interpretation of the urban, rural, and agricultural landscape features (including the Blackstone River and Canal) of the region that provide an overarching context for the industrial heritage of the Blackstone River Valley;

(3) to educate the public about—

(A) the nationally significant sites and districts that convey the industrial history of the Blackstone River Valley; and

(B) the significance of the Blackstone River Valley to the past and present of the United States; and

(4) to support and enhance the network of partners in the protection, improvement, management, and operation of related resources and facilities throughout the John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor.

(b) Definitions

In this section:

(1) National Heritage Corridor

The term "National Heritage Corridor" means the John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor.

(2) Park

The term "Park" means the Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park established by subsection (c)(1).

(3) Secretary

The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) States

The term "States" means—

(A) the State of Massachusetts; and

(B) the State of Rhode Island.

(c) Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park

(1) Establishment

There is established in the States a unit of the National Park System, to be known as the "Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park".

(2) Historic sites and districts

The Park shall include—

(A) Blackstone River State Park; and

(B) the following resources, as described in Management Option 3 of the study entitled "Blackstone River Valley Special Resource Study—Study Report 2011":

(i) Old Slater Mill National Historic Landmark District.