

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**§ 41000. 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.’”

§ 41000-1. 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—