

and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives” for “Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Congress of the United States”.

1980—Subsec. (b)(1). Pub. L. 96-487 inserted “or exchange and notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 6(i) of the Act of July 7, 1958, (72 Stat. 339, 342), commonly known as the Alaska Statehood Act, the State may include the minerals in any such transaction” after “only by donation”.

#### § 410bb-1. Administration

##### (a) Establishment; notice in Federal Register

The Secretary shall establish the park by publication of a notice to that effect in the Federal Register at such time as he deems sufficient lands, waters, and interests therein have been acquired for administration in accordance with the purposes of this subchapter. Pending such establishment and thereafter, the Secretary shall administer lands, waters, and interests therein acquired for the park in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535),<sup>1</sup> as amended and supplemented, and the Act approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666),<sup>1</sup> as amended.

##### (b) Cooperation with Federal agencies, State and local public bodies, and private interests for development and use of lands

The Secretary is authorized to cooperate and enter into agreements with other Federal agencies, State and local public bodies, and private interests, relating to planning, development, use, acquisition, or disposal (including as provided in sections 100903 and 102901 of title 54) of lands, structures, and waters in or adjacent to the park or otherwise affecting the administration, use, and enjoyment thereof, in order to contribute to the development and management of such lands in a manner compatible with the purposes of the park. Such agreements, acquisitions, dispositions, development, or use and land-use plans shall provide for the preservation of historical sites and scenic areas, recreation, and visitor enjoyment to the fullest extent practicable.

##### (c) Restoration of property without regard of United States title thereto

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may restore and rehabilitate property within the park pursuant to cooperative agreements without regard as to whether title thereto is in the United States.

(Pub. L. 94-323, § 2, June 30, 1976, 90 Stat. 718.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Act approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), 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.

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

The Act approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), 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.

#### CODIFICATION

In subsec. (b), “sections 100903 and 102901 of title 54” substituted for “section 5 of the Act of July 15, 1968, 82 Stat. 356; 16 U.S.C. 4601-22)” 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.

#### § 410bb-2. Cooperation with Canada for planning and development of international park

##### (a) Presidential proclamation

The Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to consult and cooperate with appropriate officials of the Government of Canada and Provincial or Territorial officials regarding planning and development of the park, and an international historical park. At such time as the Secretary shall advise the President of the United States that planning, development, and protection of the adjacent or related historic and scenic resources in Canada have been accomplished by the Government of Canada in a manner consistent with the purposes for which the park was established, and upon enactment of a provision similar to this section by the proper authority of the Canadian Government, the President is authorized to issue a proclamation designating and including the park as part of an international historical park to be known as Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park.

##### (b) Retention of “National” designation for purpose of authorization

For purposes of administration, promotion, development, and support by appropriations, that part of the Klondike Gold Rush International Historical Park within the territory of the United States shall continue to be designated as the “Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park”.

(Pub. L. 94-323, § 3, June 30, 1976, 90 Stat. 718.)

#### PROC. NO. 7114. DESIGNATING KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH INTERNATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Proc. No. 7114, Aug. 5, 1998, 63 F.R. 42563, provided:

A century ago, the Klondike Gold Rush began a migration that forever changed Alaska and the Yukon Territory. More than 100,000 people headed north during 1897 and 1898, catapulting a little-known region from obscurity to the center of the world stage. While the Klondike was not the first or largest western gold rush, coming nearly 50 years after the 1848 gold discovery at Sutter’s Mill, California, it is remembered for the sheer drama by which it was announced to the world and for its century-long influence on Alaska and the upper Yukon River basin.

The United States and Canada have been engaged for 30 years in joint planning and cooperation to commemorate the Klondike Gold Rush and preserve his-