

**APPENDIX C**  
**APPLICABLE PUBLIC LAWS (P.L.)**

<b>STATUTE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
P.L. 59-209, THE ANTIQUITIES ACT OF 1906	The first Federal law established to protect what are now known as "cultural resources" on public lands. It provides a permit procedure for investigating "antiquities" and consists of two parts: An act for the Preservation of American Antiquities, and Uniform Rules and Regulations.
P.L. 74-292, the Historic Sites Act of 1935	Declares it to be a national policy to preserve for (in contrast to protecting from) the public, historic (including prehistoric) sites, buildings, and objects of national significance. This act provides both authorization and a directive for the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, to assume a position of national leadership in the area of protecting, recovering, and interpreting national archeological historic resources. It also establishes an "Advisory Board on National Parks; Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, a committee of eleven experts appointed by the Secretary to recommend policies to the Department of the Interior".
P.L. 75-761, the Flood Control Act of 1938	This act authorizes the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.
16 U.S. Code §§ 668-668a-d, the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended	This Act prohibits anyone, without a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior, from taking bald eagles, including their parts, nests, or eggs. The Act provides criminal penalties for persons who take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, transport, export or import, at any time or any manner, any bald eagle [or any golden eagle], alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg thereof. The Act defines "take" as pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest, or disturb
P.L. 78-534, Flood Control Act of 1944	Section 4 of the Act as last amended in 1962 by Section 207 of P.L. 87-874 authorizes USACE to construct, maintain, and operate public parks and recreational facilities in reservoir areas and to grant leases and licenses for lands, including facilities, preferably to Federal, State or local governmental agencies

<p>P.L. 79-525, River and Harbor Act of 1946</p>	<p>This Act authorizes the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes</p>
<p>P.L. 83-780, Flood Control Act of 1954</p>	<p>This Act authorizes the construction, maintenance, and operation of a public park and recreational facilities in reservoir areas under the control of the Department of the Army and authorizes the Secretary of the Army to grant leases of lands in reservoir areas deemed to be in the public interest</p>
<p>P.L. 85-624, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act 1958</p>	<p>This Act as amended in 1965 sets down the general policy that fish and wildlife conservation shall receive equal consideration with other project purposes and be coordinated with other features of water resource development programs. Opportunities for improving fish and wildlife resources and adverse effects on these resources shall be examined along with other purposes which might be served by water resources development</p>
<p>P.L. 86-523, Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, as amended</p>	<p>This Act provides for: (1) the preservation of historical and archeological data that might otherwise be lost or destroyed as the result of flooding or any alteration of the terrain caused as a result of any Federal reservoir construction projects; (2) coordination with the Secretary of the Interior whenever activities may cause loss of scientific, prehistoric, or archeological data; and (3) expenditure of funds for recovery, protection, and data preservation. This Act was amended by P.L. 93-291</p>
<p>P.L. 86-717, Forest Cover Act</p>	<p>The Forest Cover Act provides a statutory mandate for multiple use forest management and to provide for the continued production and harvest of forest products through sustained yield programs, reforestation, and accepted conservation practices. The Act provides for the protection, conservation, maintenance, and development of other vegetative cover types such as wetlands and grasslands. The Forest Cover Act also provides authority for the Corps to manage project lands and waters for any or all conservation purposes, including fish and wildlife conservation</p>

<p>P.L. 87-874, Rivers and Harbors Act of 1962</p>	<p>This Act authorizes the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes</p>
<p>P.L. 88-578, Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965</p>	<p>This Act established a fund from which Congress can make appropriations for outdoor recreation. Section 2(2) makes entrance and user fees at reservoirs possible by deleting the words "without charge" from Section 4 of the 1944 Flood Control Act as amended</p>
<p>P.L. 89-90, Water Resources Planning Act of 1965</p>	<p>This Act established the Water Resources Council and gives it the responsibility to encourage the development, conservation, and use of the Nation's water and related land resources on a coordinated and comprehensive basis</p>
<p>P.L. 89-665, Historic Preservation Act of 1966</p>	<p>This act provides for: (1) an expanded National Register of significant sites and objects; (2) matching grants to states undertaking historic and archeological resource inventories; a program of grants-in aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation; and the establishment of an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Section 106 requires that the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation have an opportunity to comment on any undertaking which adversely affects properties listed, nominated, or considered important enough to be included on the National Register of Historic Places</p>
<p>P.L. 90-483, River and Harbor and Flood Control Act of 1968, Mitigation of Shore Damages</p>	<p>Section 210 restricted collection of entrance fee at USACE lakes and reservoirs to users of highly developed facilities requiring continuous presence of personnel</p>
<p>P.L. 91-190, National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)</p>	<p>NEPA declared a "continuing policy of the Federal Government... to use all practicable means and measures... to foster and promote the general welfare, to create conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans." Section 102 authorized and directed that, to the fullest extent possible, the policies, regulations and public law of the United States shall be interpreted and administered in accordance with the policies of the Act</p>

<p>P.L. 91-611, River and Harbor and Flood Control Act of 1970</p>	<p>Section 234 provides that persons designated by the Chief of Engineers shall have authority to issue a citation for violations of regulations and rules of the Secretary of the Army, published in the Code of Federal Regulations</p>
<p>P.L. 92-500, Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.</p>	<p>The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1948 (P.L. 845, 80th Congress), as amended in 1956, 1961, 1965 and 1970 (P.L. 91- 224), established the basic tenet of uniform State standards for water quality. P.L. 92-500 strongly affirms the Federal interest in this area. "The objective of this act is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's waters."</p>
<p>P.L. 92-347, Golden Eagle Passbook and Special Recreation User Fees</p>	<p>This Act revises P.L. 88-578, the Public Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, to require Federal agencies to collect special recreation user fees for the use of specialized sites developed at Federal expense and to prohibit the Corps of Engineers from collecting entrance fees to projects</p>
<p>P.L. 93-81, Collection of Fees for Use of Certain Outdoor Recreation Facilities</p>	<p>This Act amends Section 4 of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, as amended to require each Federal agency to collect special recreation use fees for the use of sites, facilities, equipment, or services furnished at Federal expense</p>
<p>P.L. 93-205, Conservation, Protection, and Propagation of Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended</p>	<p>This law repeals the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969. It also directs all Federal departments/agencies to carry out programs to conserve endangered and threatened species of fish, wildlife, and plants and to preserve the habitat of these species in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior. This Act establishes a procedure for coordination, assessment, and consultation. This Act was amended by P.L. 96-159</p>
<p>P.L. 93-291, Archeological Conservation Act of 1974</p>	<p>The Secretary of the Interior shall coordinate all Federal survey and recovery activities authorized under this expansion of the 1960 act. The Federal Construction agency may transfer up to one percent of project funds to the Secretary with such transferred funds considered non-reimbursable project costs</p>

<p>P.L. 93-303, Recreation Use Fees</p>	<p>This Act amends Section 4 of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, as amended, to establish less restricted criteria under which Federal agencies may charge fees for the use of campgrounds developed and operated at Federal areas under their control.</p>
<p>P.L. 94-422, Amendment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965</p>	<p>Expands the role of the Advisory Council. Title 2 - Section 102a amends Section 106 of the Historical Preservation Act of 1966 to say that the Council can comment on activities which will have an adverse effect on sites either included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places</p>
<p>P.L. 95-217, Clean Water Act of 1977, as amended</p>	<p>This Act amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1970 and extends the appropriations authorization. The Clean Water Act is a comprehensive Federal water pollution control program that has as its primary goal the reduction and control of the discharge of pollutants into the nation's navigable waters. The Clean Water Act of 1977 has been amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4.</p>
<p>P.L. 95-341, American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978</p>	<p>The Act protects the rights of Native Americans to exercise their traditional religions by ensuring access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonials and traditional rites</p>
<p>P.L. 95-632, Endangered Species Act Amendments of 1978</p>	<p>This law amends the Endangered Species Act Amendments of 1973. Section 7 directs agencies to conduct a biological assessment to identify threatened or endangered species that may be present in the area of any proposed project. This assessment is conducted as part of a Federal agency's compliance with the requirements of Section 102 of NEPA</p>
<p>P.L. 96-95, Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</p>	<p>This Act protects archeological resources and sites that are on public and tribal lands and fosters increased cooperation and exchange of information between governmental authorities, the professional archeological community, and private individuals. It also establishes requirements for issuance of permits by the Federal land managers to excavate or remove any archeological resource located on public or NATIVE AMERICAN lands</p>

P.L. 98-63, Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1983	This Act authorized the Corps of Engineers Volunteer Program. The United States Army Chief of Engineers may accept the services of volunteers and provide for their incidental expenses to carry out any activity of USACE, except policymaking or law or regulatory enforcement
P.L. 99-662, The Water Resources Development Act 1986	Provides for the conservation and development of water and related resources and the improvement and rehabilitation of the Nation's water resources infrastructure