

HISTORIC SITE FILE: MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
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STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK



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Purpose

In commemoration of the two battles, the Secretary of the Interior designated Manassas National Battlefield Park a National Historic Site on May 10, 1940, because of its "historical importance as the battlefield site of the First and Second Battles of Manassas." Congressional legislation passed in 1954, 1980, and 1988 established the present park boundaries in order to "preserve the most important historical lands relating to the two battles of Manassas." Like all such parks, Manassas is to be preserved for the use, inspiration, and benefit of the public.



Significance

As the war's first major battle, First Manassas (July 21, 1861) had been eagerly awaited by the raw recruits and inexperienced officers who rushed into service following the firing on Fort Sumter. North and South, soldiers and civilians also envisioned a short and easy war highlighted by shiny uniforms, brass bands, and heroic adventure. However, the reality of ten hours of fighting on Matthews Hill, Henry Hill, and Chinn Ridge, put away all notions of a short war. The 900 Americans killed at First Manassas were graphic proof that civil war would be a protracted bloody struggle, if the divided nation was to be reunited.

This lesson was reenforced thirteen months later when the armies returned to fight a four-times larger, four-times bloodier battle on August 28-30, 1862. Second Manassas, a contest fought by seasoned veterans, took the Confederacy to the height of its power, and opened the way for Lee's first offensive campaign to the north. Like First Manassas before, Second Manassas was the largest battle fought in the western hemisphere up until that time.

Influences on Management

A. Legislative and Administrative Requirements - The most recent boundary expansion of Manassas National Battlefield Park was enacted on November 10, 1988. Public Law 100-647 called for a legislative taking of approximately 600 acres. The Act also stated the Secretary of the Interior shall:

- cooperate with the Commonwealth of Virginia and local governments in order to promote and achieve scenic preservation of views from within the park through zoning and other means determined feasible.
- conduct a study, in consultation and consensus with the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Federal Highway Administration, and Prince William County, regarding the relocation of Routes 29 and 234 in, and in the vicinity of, the Manassas National Battlefield Park.

The Act authorized \$30,000,000 for the preparation of the transportation study and for construction and improvement of alternative routes. No funds have been appropriated to date.

In 1980, PL96-442 was enacted which also expanded the park's boundary. This legislation authorized \$8,700,000 for the acquisition of 1,404 acres. In addition, this bill specifically prevented the Secretary of the Interior from making any changes to the boundary, closing any state roads in the park without the consent of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and acquiring fee simple title to any of the properties within the 1954 boundary without the consent of the owner so long as the lands continue to be devoted to the same use that was in effect on September 1, 1980.

The Land Protection Plan for the park was approved on September 8, 1983. An update was submitted in January 1987 for approval. Of the \$8,700,000 authorized for land acquisition, \$7,940,000 has been appropriated.

B. Resources

The National Park Service is charged with protecting approximately 5,125 acres of land on which the Battles of First and Second Manassas were fought. The area is one of gently rolling hills with open fields interspersed with second growth forests. The main drainage is Bull Run along the north and east boundaries of the park. Large areas of the park are managed to represent the historic scene as it existed at the time of the battles. Included in this scene are two original houses, four historic structures on original sites, the partially reconstructed historic Stone Bridge, and 6 miles of historic road traces. In addition, there are two stone monuments erected by the soldiers shortly after the Civil War. The park also includes the site of "Pittsylvania", the post-Colonial plantation of Landon Carter, one of the founding families of northern Virginia.

In addition to the historic resources, the park also provides an environment with considerable natural value. Under park management, environmental diversity is maintained for the benefit of the fish and wildlife of the area. The lands abound with wild game such as deer, turkey and waterfowl that find the park a refuge from the encroaching development of the surrounding area.

C. Land Uses and Trends

Prince William County has experienced explosive growth during the last 20 years and it is expected to continue steadily for the foreseeable future. Due to the proximity of I-66, the area around the park is ideally suited for residential development for commuters to the Washington, D.C. area and for light industrial uses. The park is flanked on the north and east by rock quarries which can be expected to operate for the next 20-30 years.

There are several agencies operating various types of parks and recreational facilities in the vicinity of Manassas Battlefield. These include the following:

- Conway Robinson State Forest, located to the west of the battlefield, has a small roadside park development and approximately 500 acres of undeveloped forest.
- Sudley Plantation operated by Fairfax County Parks offers living history demonstrations and tours of the restored Colonial plantation buildings.
- Bull Run Regional Park operated by the Northern Virginia Park Authority offers numerous developed recreational activities such as camping, swimming, target shooting and hiking.
- Prince William County Park Authority operates a number of community recreation sites located throughout Prince William County.
- Prince William Forest Park administered by the National Park Service offers hiking, camping, swimming, cabin camp facilities and nature study on 17,000 acres of Federal land.

All of these facilities serve various recreational needs for the expanding population of the Manassas area. The Battlefield plays a significant role in meeting some of these local recreational needs with its trails and many acres of open fields.

The area along Route 29, in the vicinity of the Stone Bridge has an historic district overlay which is designed to protect the historic integrity of the Stone Bridge area. Commercial and Residential Zoning in this area has been reduced to Resource Conservation permitting one house on five acres. It is not expected that the park will be able to prevent the loss of the rural agricultural scene that has surrounded the park for many years.

Manassas National Battlefield Park has approximately 800,000 visitors per year. An estimated two-thirds of these are people from the local area seeking recreational opportunities on the park trails and open spaces. The remaining one-third visit the park for its historical significance. Visitor recreational activities include kite flying, hiking, jogging, sledding, cross-country skiing, horseback riding, picnicking and nature study. At current levels the recreational uses permitted in the park are compatible with the preservation of the historic scene. Recreational uses will continue to be managed in such a way as to prevent a negative impact on the mission of the park. The recreational resources available in the park are complementary to those developed recreational resources in Fairfax and Prince William Counties.

The fact that Manassas Battlefield was the site of two separate battles covering some of the same ground makes clear interpretation very difficult. An improved tour route for Second Manassas with better maps and more clearly marked tour stops will alleviate the problem. The majority of the time visitors supply their own transportation over the battlefield tour routes in private vehicles and it is not expected that any sort of National Park Service supplied or sponsored system would be practical on a continuous basis. However, for two months during the summer, a bus tour of Second Manassas, has been provided on the weekends.

Route 234 running north and south and Route 29 running east and west form an intersection in the middle of the park. Both of these roads are built to higher standards outside the park boundary, with four-lane roads on the west, south, and east sides of the park. Today both routes remain on the historic alignments and the park would oppose any plan for major widening or straightening of these routes. The presence of these busy routes has a detrimental effect on the park visitor experience at Manassas Battlefield. Heavy truck traffic generates distracting noise and the rapidly moving local traffic creates a hazard for the slow-moving visitor vehicles entering and leaving tour stops along these roads. The State has proposed to reroute Route 234, bypassing the park to the west. It is not expected that this bypass will be completed for a period of 10 to 20 years, if ever, and it is questionable whether this new road will actually reduce the traffic within the park.

D. Visitor Use Analysis

Currently visitation figures are computed by summing the figures of special use areas: Visitor Center, Chinn Ridge, New York Avenue, Stone Bridge, Stone House and Picnic Area. Three of these areas are equipped with traffic counters: Visitor Center, Chinn Ridge, and New York Avenue. The figure on the traffic counter is multiplied by 3.1 (average number of persons per vehicle) to arrive at a visitor use figure. Totals for Stone Bridge, Stone House and the Picnic Area are based on the previous year's total which is multiplied by the percentage increase or decrease in Visitor Center use.

All visits are classified as recreational visits. The average visit is estimated to be three quarters of an hour. Seasonal visitation may be broken down as follows:

Summer	-	June-Aug.	=	39%
Fall	-	Sep.-Nov.	=	21%
Winter	-	Dec.-Feb.	=	12%
Spring	-	Mar.-May.	=	28%

The days of heaviest visitation occur on fall and spring weekends when local use increases dramatically.

Visitation has varied between 600,000 and 800,000 per year for the last decade. The abrupt drop between 1978 and 1979 was due to a new and more accurate method of counting.

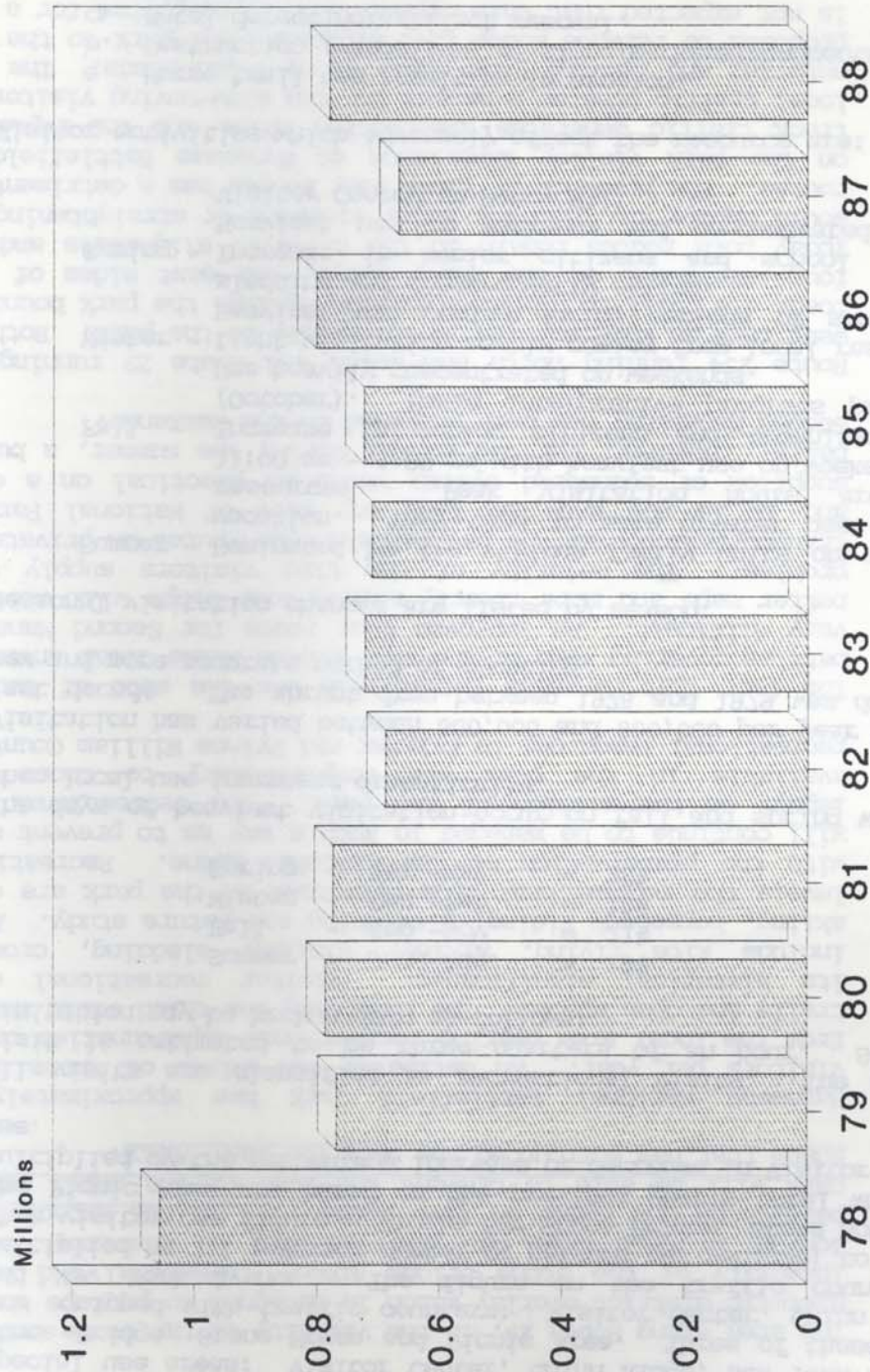
Seasonal visitation changes are listed by season:

- Summer - Dominated by the various family units on extended vacation. They tend to make greater use of park resources. Peak visitation hours are from 11:00 am - 4:00 pm with heaviest use on weekends.
- Fall - Increase in senior citizens and organized tours (October). Basic interpretive programs provided. Use heavily concentrated on weekends.
- Winter - Light visitation mostly coming from local residents. Heaviest use coming during periods of snow, i.e. sledding and cross-country skiing.
- Spring - Increase in senior citizens and school groups. Heaviest use on weekends and concentrated around Visitor Center on Henry Hill.

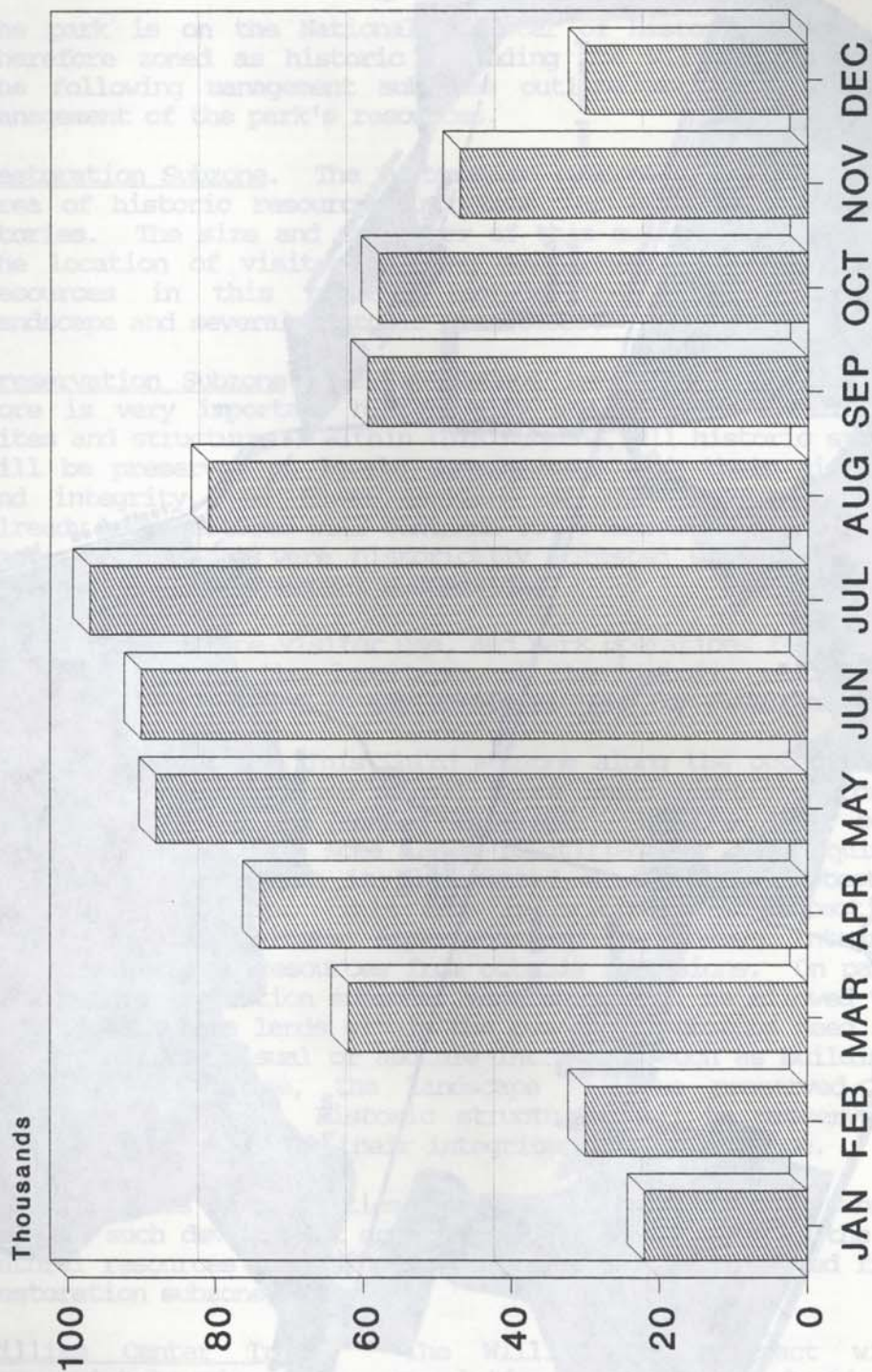
Visitor activities which adversely affect the resource are:

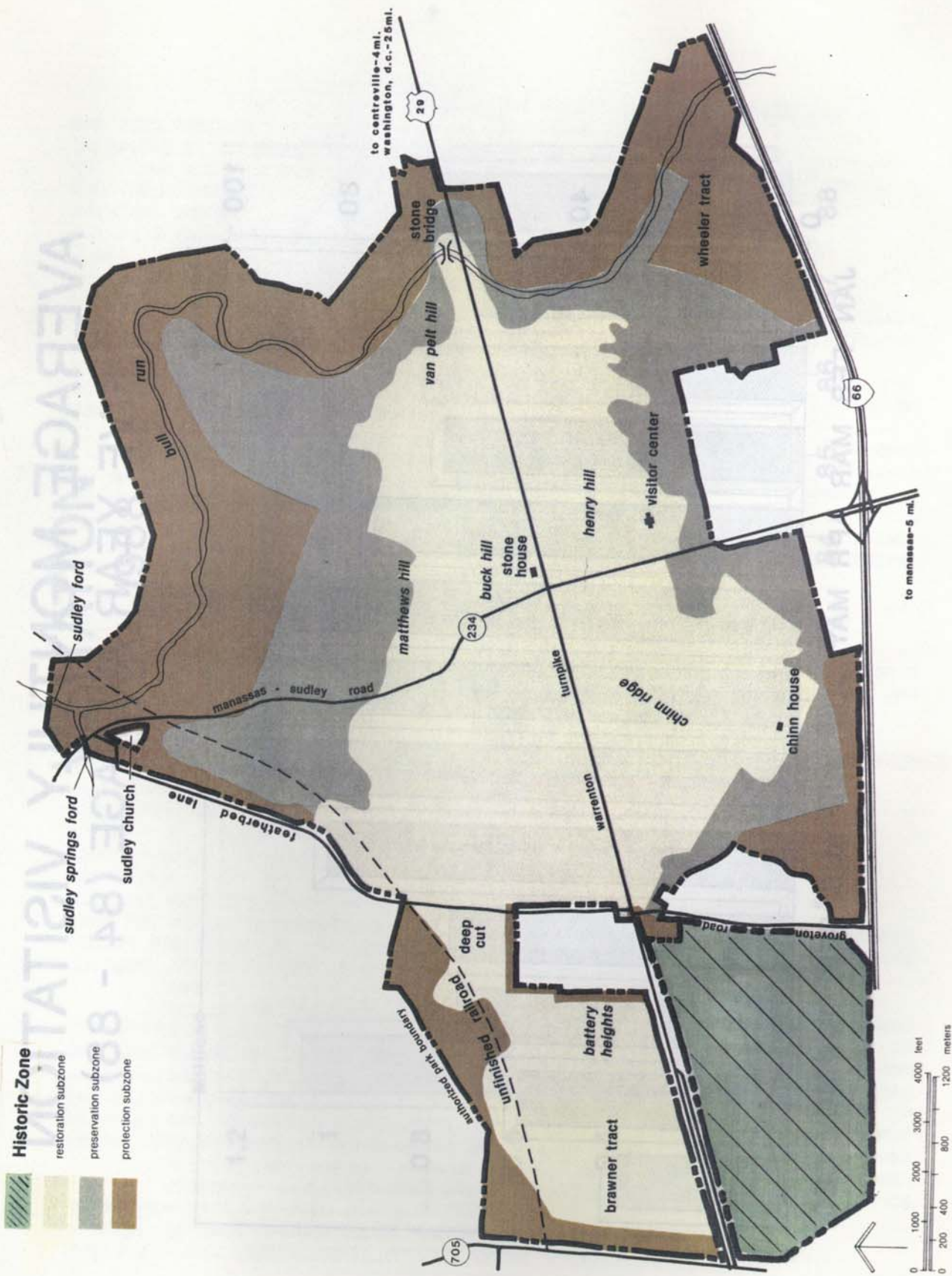
- a. Horse trail use resulting in erosion.
- b. Destruction (vandalism) of signs/markers/monuments.
- c. Metal detecting/artifact removal.
- d. Littering.
- e. Personal misconduct - i.e. activities offensive to the general visitor.

VISITATION 1978 - 1988



AVERAGE MONTHLY VISITATION FIVE YEAR AVERAGE (84 - 88)





G. Management Zoning

The park is on the National Register of Historic Places and is therefore zoned as historic including the William Center tract. The following management subzones outline more specifically the management of the park's resources.

Restoration Subzone. The restoration subzone encompasses the core area of historic resources important for interpreting the battle stories. The size and character of this subzone is determined by the location of visitor use and development areas. Significant resources in this subzone include the historic battlefield landscape and several historic structures.

Preservation Subzone. The landscape immediately surrounding the core is very important historically and contains several battle sites and structures. Within this subzone, all historic structures will be preserved at levels commensurate with their significance and integrity, and those sections of the landscape that have already been restored will continue to be maintained. In addition, those fields that were historically forested will be allowed to regenerate through natural succession.

Within this subzone visitor use, and park operations facilities can be provided, but the importance of the historic resources will still remain paramount in any considerations for development.

Protection Subzone. This third subzone along the outer perimeter of the park is comprised of all those lands identified for less-than-fee acquisition (scenic easements) in the 1980 boundary extension as well as some lands identified for fee acquisition. The boundary extension is illustrated on the Land Protection as Authorized 1980 map. This zone is critical for protecting the quality of the visitors' experience and the present integrity of the core historic resources from outside intrusions. On parklands within this protection subzone, vegetation will be allowed to grow into forest where lands within the two other subzones need special protection from visual or audible intrusions such as buildings and traffic. Otherwise, the landscape will be preserved in its existing condition. Historic structures will be preserved at a level commensurate with their integrity and significance.

Any structures or facilities can be constructed in this subzone as long as such development does not significantly degrade the park's natural resources or intrude on the historic scene viewed from the restoration subzone.

William Center Tract. The William Center tract will be appropriately subzoned upon completion of resource evaluation.

IV. Major Issues

- A. Public Roads - Route 29 and Route 234 bisect the Manassas Battlefield. Both roads carry commercial and residential traffic, including many heavily loaded gravel trucks coming from two quarries adjacent to the park. Traffic is increasing significantly due to the development occurring in the vicinity of the park. This traffic poses a continuing problem for visitors and interferes with visitor use and interpretation of the park.
- B. Recreation Use - Population projections for Prince William County show an increase from the present 150,000 to 240,000 by the year 2000. This may result in greater use of park lands for recreational purposes, many of which are incompatible with park purposes. As recreation demands in the County increase, continued development of recreational facilities by the County is critical. This will ensure that local residents have adequate facilities to pursue active recreation.
- C. Restoration of Historic Landscape - Restoration of the vegetative cover to resemble the 1861-62 appearance is required to preserve the historic scene and is critical to the effective interpretation of the park. Over the years, many of the areas historically under cultivation have returned to forest through natural succession, while some of the forested areas have been cleared for fields. To more accurately represent the conditions at the time of the battles, vegetation patterns need to be changed in some areas of the park.
- D. Urban Development - Manassas Battlefield was originally in a rural setting when established in 1940. This continued into the mid 1960's. The close proximity to I-66 and to the Metro line in Vienna, Virginia has made the area surrounding the battlefield an attractive place to live or work. We can reasonably expect the battlefield to be completely surrounded by residential and commercial development in the next 10 years. The impact of this development has the potential to negatively affect the preservation and protection of park resources and hinder the visitors' experience while visiting the battlefield.
- E. Visitor Use/Interpretation - Manassas Battlefield is poorly marked with a variety of signs including four different generations of interpretive signs installed over the last 30 years. A comprehensive signing system is needed which will mark military unit positions and sites of important actions for the park visitor. This problem will be partially solved in 1989 by installation of new interpretive signs and wayside exhibits on the battlefield. Other signs parkwide also need to be upgraded to address current problems with increased traffic, poor directional signing and sign consistency.

APPENDIX A - LEGISLATION

V. Management Objectives

The goal of Manassas National Battlefield Park is to preserve the sites of the battles of First and Second Manassas and to preserve and protect the resources associated with those battles. This will be accomplished through the following objectives:

- A. To restore the historic scene to generally represent the conditions existing in 1861 and 1862 so as to provide accurate interpretation of the two battles.
- B. To make park historic sites accessible and identifiable and to provide information and interpretation to promote an understanding by the visitor of how the battles of First and Second Manassas played a critical role in the American Civil War and to further promote an understanding of the human and social costs of this war.
- C. To manage the amount and type of recreational activities to ensure they are consistent with preservation and interpretation of the battlefield.
- D. To ensure a safe and enjoyable visit to the park through the alleviation of traffic unrelated to park use.
- E. To ensure that growth and development in the vicinity of the park will not compromise the integrity of the battlefield scene.

APPENDIX A - LEGISLATION

V. NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARKS

1. Manassas National Battlefield Park

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ORDER DESIGNATING THE MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK, PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VA.

[May 10, 1940—5 F. R. 1824]

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has declared it to be a national policy to preserve for the public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States; and

WHEREAS certain lands and structures in Manassas Magisterial District, Prince William County, Virginia, because of their historical importance as the battlefield site of the First and Second battles of Manassas during the war between the States, have been declared by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and other monuments to be of national significance; and

WHEREAS title to the above-mentioned lands with the buildings and structures thereon is vested in the United States:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, under and by virtue of the authority conferred by section 2 of the act of Congress approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666), do hereby designate all those certain tracts or parcels of land, with the structures thereon, containing approximately 1,604.575 acres and situated in Manassas Magisterial District, Prince William County, Virginia, as shown upon the diagram hereto attached and made a part hereof, to be a national historic site, having the name "Manassas National Battlefield Park."

The administration, protection, and development of this area shall be exercised by the National Park Service in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 21, 1935, *supra*.

Warning is expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface or remove any feature of this park.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed, in the City of Washington this 10th day of May 1940.

[SEAL]

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

Public Law 338 - 83d Congress
Chapter 153 - 2d Session
H. R. 5529

AN ACT

To preserve within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia, the most important historic properties relating to the battles of Manassas, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to establish satisfactory boundaries for the Manassas National Battlefield Park, in the State of Virginia, and to contain within such boundaries the important historic lands relating to the two battles of Manassas, the boundaries of such battlefield park hereafter shall contain that area which is bounded, in general, as follows: The south boundary of the park shall be the southernmost limits of the present federally owned lands in the south portion of the park; the east and northeast boundaries shall be that portion of the Bull Run Creek which extends from the south boundary of the park north and westward to the north boundary of the park as hereinafter prescribed; the southwest boundary shall be that portion of Compton's Lane from its nearest point adjacent to the south boundary and extending northwesterly to State secondary highway numbered 622; the west and northwest boundary shall be State secondary highway numbered 622, from the point where it connects with Compton's Lane and extending northward until it reaches the Sudley Church property; the north boundary shall be the northernmost limits of the present Federal park holdings in the immediate vicinity of the Sudley Church property. The boundaries of the park also may include not more than two hundred and fifty acres of land adjacent to the aforesaid west and north boundaries of the park, which land shall become a part of the park upon acquisition thereof by the United States: *Provided*, That the total acreage which may be acquired for the park pursuant to this Act shall not exceed one thousand four hundred acres. Such land or interests therein may be procured by the Secretary of the Interior in such manner as he may consider to be in the public interest.

Manassas
National
Battlefield
Park.
Boundaries.

For exchange purposes, particularly in connection with State and other highway developments, the Secretary is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, any non-Federal land or interests therein situated within the park area herein prescribed, and in exchange therefor to convey park land or interests therein of approximately equal value.

68 Stat. 56.
68 Stat. 57.

Approved April 17, 1954.

Public Law 96-442
96th Congress

An Act

To amend the Act entitled "An Act to preserve within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia, the most important historic properties relating to the battle of Manassas, and for other purposes", approved April 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 56; 16 U.S.C. 429b).

Oct. 13, 1980
(H.R. 5048)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1980".

SEC. 2. The Act entitled "An Act to preserve within the Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia, the most important historic properties relating to the battle of Manassas, and for other purposes", approved April 17, 1954 (16 U.S.C. 429b), is amended to read as follows: "That there is established as a unit of the national park system in the Commonwealth of Virginia the Manassas National Battlefield Park, which shall contain within its boundaries the important historical lands relating to the two battles of Manassas. The total area of the park shall not be greater than four thousand five hundred and twenty-five acres. The boundaries of the park shall be the boundaries depicted on the map entitled 'Boundary Map, Manassas National Battlefield Park', dated October 1980, and numbered 379/80,009, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register, as soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, but no later than one year from the effective date of this section, a detailed description and map of the boundaries. Notwithstanding section 7(c) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (91 Stat. 211), as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601), the Secretary may not make any changes in the boundaries of the park. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the national park system.

"SEC. 2. (a) In order to effectuate the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds or exchange, any property or interests therein which are located within the boundaries of the park, except that property owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia or by any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.

"(b) With respect to areas within the 1954 boundaries of the park, as identified on the map referred to in the first section of this Act, the Secretary may not acquire fee simple title to such areas without the consent of the owner so long as the lands continue to be devoted to a use which is the same as that in effect on September 1, 1980. Further, if the Secretary proposes to acquire fee simple title to such property because of a change in use, the owner of such property may seek a review of the proposed acquisition of his or her property and is entitled to a hearing on the record in accordance with section 554 of title 5 of the United States Code.

Manassas
National
Battlefield
Park
Amendments of
1980.
16 USC 429b
note.
16 USC 429b.

Description.

Publication in
Federal
Register.

16 USC 4601-9.

Funding.
16 USC 429b-1.

Route 234
bypass.

"(c) If the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation determines that the proposed Route 234 bypass should be properly located between the Virginia Electric Power Company powerline easement and Route 705, the Secretary shall make available the land necessary for such bypass, subject to such revisions, terms, and conditions as the Secretary deems are necessary and appropriate to assure that such bypass is located, constructed, operated, and maintained in a manner consistent with the administration of the park.

"(d) The Secretary may not close any State roads within the park unless action permitting the closing of such roads has been taken by appropriate officials of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Residential
property.
16 USC 429b-2.

"SEC. 3. (a) Subsequent to the date of enactment of this section, the owner of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his heirs and assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term of not more than twenty-five years or for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of the spouse of the owner, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless this property is wholly or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay the owner an amount equal to the fair market value of the property on the date of its acquisition less the value on such date of the right retained by the owner. If such property is donated (in whole or in part) to the United States, the Secretary may pay to the owner such lesser amount as the owner may agree to. A right retained pursuant to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that it is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, and it shall terminate by operation of law upon the Secretary's notifying the holder of the right of such determination and tendering to him an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired.

42 USC 4601.

"(b) No property owner who elects to retain a right of use and occupancy under this section shall be considered a displaced person as defined in section 101(6) of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1894). Such owners shall be considered to have waived any benefits which would otherwise accrue to them under sections 203 through 206 of such Act.

42 USC
4623-4626
Definitions
16 USC 429b-3

"SEC. 4. For purposes of this Act—

"(1) The term 'improved property' means a detached, one-family dwelling, construction of which was begun before January 1, 1979, which is used for noncommercial residential purposes, together with not to exceed three acres of land on which the dwelling is situated and together with such additional lands or interests therein as the Secretary deems to be reasonably necessary for access thereto, such lands being in the same ownership as the dwelling, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on such land.

"(2) The term 'park' means the Manassas National Battlefield Park established under this Act.

"(3) The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior.

"(4) The term 'owner' means the owner of record as of September 1, 1980.

16 USC 429b-4

"SEC. 5. (a) In addition to sums heretofore expended for the acquisition of property and interests therein for the park, from funds available for expenditure from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, as established under the Land and Water Conservation Fund

Act of 1965, not more than a total of \$8,700,000 may be expended for the acquisition of property and interests therein under this Act.

16 USC 4601-4
note.

"(b) It is the express intent of Congress that, except for property referred to in subsection 2(b), the Secretary shall acquire property and interests therein under this Act within two complete fiscal years after the date of the enactment of the Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1980.

Ante, p. 1885.

"SEC. 6. (a) Authorizations of moneys to be appropriated under this Act from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for acquisition of properties and interests shall be effective on October 1, 1981.

Effective date.
16 USC 429b-5.

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, authority to enter into contracts, to incur obligations, or to make payments under this Act shall be effective only to the extent, and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts."

Approved October 13, 1980.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

HOUSE REPORT No. 96-490 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

SENATE REPORT No. 96-968 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Vol. 125 (1979): Oct. 9, considered and passed House.

Vol. 126 (1980): Sept. 29, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Sept. 30, House concurred in certain Senate amendments and in others with amendments.

Oct. 1, Senate concurred in House amendments.

TITLE X—MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

SEC. 10001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1988".

SEC. 10002. ADDITION TO MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK.

The first section of the Act entitled "An act to preserve within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia, the most important historic properties relating to the battle of Manassas, and for other purposes", approved April 17, 1954 (16 U.S.C. 429b), is amended—

- (1) by inserting "(a)" after "That"; and
- (2) by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(b)(1) In addition to subsection (a), the boundaries of the park shall include the area, comprising approximately 600 acres, which is south of U.S. Route 29, north of Interstate Route 66, east of Route 705, and west of Route 622. Such area shall hereafter in this Act be referred to as the 'Addition'.

"(2XA) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective on the date of enactment of the Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1988, there is hereby vested in the United States all right, title, and interest in and to, and the right to immediate possession of, all the real property within the Addition.

"(B) The United States shall pay just compensation to the owners of any property taken pursuant to this paragraph and the full faith and credit of the United States is hereby pledged to the payment of any judgment entered against the United States with respect to the taking of such property. Payment shall be in the amount of the agreed negotiated value of such property or the valuation of such property awarded by judgment and shall be made from the permanent judgment appropriation established pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1304. Such payment shall include interest on the value of such property which shall be compounded quarterly and computed at the rate applicable for the period involved, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury on the basis of the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities from the date of enactment of the Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1988 to the last day of the month preceding the date on which payment is made.

"(C) In the absence of a negotiated settlement, or an action by the owner, within 1 year after the date of enactment of the Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1988, the Secretary may initiate a proceeding at anytime seeking in a court of competent jurisdiction a determination of just compensation with respect to the ~~taking of such property~~.

"(3) Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of the Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1988, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a detailed description and map depicting the boundaries of the Addition. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

"(c) The Secretary shall not allow any unauthorized use of the Addition after the enactment of the Manassas National Battlefield Park Amendments of 1988, except that the Secretary may permit the orderly termination of all operations on the Addition and the removal of equipment, facilities, and personal property from the Addition."

SEC. 10003. VISUAL PROTECTION.

Section 2(a) of the Act entitled "An Act to preserve within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia, the most important historic properties relating to the battle of Manassas, and for other purposes", approved April 17, 1954 (16 U.S.C. 429b-1), is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" after "(a)"; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(2) The Secretary shall cooperate with the Commonwealth of Virginia, the political subdivisions thereof, and other parties as designated by the Commonwealth or its political subdivisions in order to promote and achieve scenic preservation of views from within the park through zoning and such other means as the parties determine feasible."

SEC. 10004. HIGHWAY RELOCATION.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Secretary"), in consultation and consensus with the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Federal Highway Administration, and Prince William County, shall conduct a study regarding the relocation of highways (known as routes 29 and 234) in, and in the vicinity of, the Manassas National Battlefield Park (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "park"). The study shall include an assessment of the available alternatives, together with cost estimates and recommendations regarding preferred options. The study shall specifically consider and develop plans for the closing of those public highways (known as routes 29 and 234) that transect the park and shall include analysis of the timing and method of such closures and of means to provide alternative routes for traffic now transecting the park. The Secretary shall provide for extensive public involvement in the preparation of the study.

(b) DETERMINATION.—Within 1 year after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete the study under subsection (a). The study shall determine when and how the highways (known as routes 29 and 234) should be closed.

(c) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide funds to the appropriate construction agency for the construction and improvement of the highways to be used for the rerouting of traffic now utilizing highways (known as routes 29 and 234) to be closed pursuant to subsection (b) if the construction and improvement of such alternatives are deemed by the Secretary to be in the interest of protecting the integrity of the park. Not more than 75 percent of the costs of such construction and improvement shall be provided by the Secretary and at least 25 percent shall be provided by State or local governments from any source other than Federal funds. Such construction and improvement shall be approved by the Secretary of Transportation.

(d) AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary not to exceed \$30,000,000 to prepare the study required by subsection (a) and to provide the funding described in subsection (c).