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SAINT-GAUDENS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK REDESIGNATION ACT

JULY 12, 2018.—Ordered to be printed

Ms. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 965]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 965) to redesignate the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site as the “Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park”, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 965 is to redesignate the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site in New Hampshire as the “Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park”.

BACKGROUND AND NEED

Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site in Cornish, New Hampshire, preserves the home, gardens, and studios of Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1848–1907), one of the most celebrated sculptors in the United States. Saint-Gaudens’ notable commissions include public monuments to Civil War heroes as well as U.S. gold coinage. The site in Cornish houses over 100 pieces of the artist’s work, from public monuments to expressive portrait reliefs, in galleries and on the grounds.

As Saint-Gaudens became more well-known as an artist, requests for commissions and commemorative outdoor sculptures in the U.S. and in France increased. He attracted leaders and practi-

tioners in painting, sculpture, etching, writing, poetry, drama, dance, musical composition, musical performance, architecture, landscape architecture, jurisprudence, politics, and other artistic disciplines to relocate to Cornish, forming one of the earliest art colonies—the Cornish Art Colony.

Throughout the long history of Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, the site and the partner organization, the Saint-Gaudens Memorial, have promoted the arts through the regular presentation of musical concerts, historic dramas, visual arts exhibitions, artistic workshops, and the oldest artist-in-residence program in the National Park Service.

Saint-Gaudens' home, gardens, and studios were originally acquired and preserved as a living memorial to him by a nonprofit organization in 1919. In 1964 Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the memorial by donation (Public Law 88–543). Congress designated the memorial as a National Historic Site, which is the term applied to units of the National Park System, which, like the Saint-Gaudens memorial in 1964, contain a single historical feature.

Congress expanded the boundaries of the site in 1976 to include a nearby mill (Public Law 94–578), and further expanded the boundaries in 2000 to include both Saint-Gaudens' nearby farm and Blow-Me-Down Farm, which had been the home of Charles C. Beaman, a New York City lawyer responsible for bringing Saint-Gaudens to Cornish and establishing the Cornish Art colony (Public Law 106–491).

As a result of these additions, the National Historic Site, which had originally encompassed a single historical feature associated with Saint-Gaudens, has grown to include several adjacent properties, which encompass broader interpretive themes than the original site, qualifying the site for designation as a National Historical Park.

By redesignating the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site as the Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park, H.R. 965 will conform the unit to National Park Service naming conventions.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

H.R. 965 was introduced by Rep. Kuster on February 7, 2017, in the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Natural Resources. The House Committee on Natural Resources favorably reported H.R. 965 (H. Rept. 115–277) on August 25, 2017. On October 2, 2017, H.R. 965 passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 401–0.

Companion legislation, S. 312, was introduced by Senators Shaheen and Hassan on February 6, 2017. The Senate Subcommittee on National Parks conducted a hearing on S. 312 on July 19, 2017.

In the 114th Congress, a similar bill, S. 2923, was introduced by Senators Shaheen and Ayotte on May 12, 2016. The Subcommittee on National Parks held a hearing on S. 2923 on June 15, 2016. Similar legislation was also introduced in the House of Representatives, H.R. 5206, on May 12, 2016, by Rep. Guinta, and referred to the Natural Resources Committee.

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources met in open business session on May 17, 2018, and ordered H.R. 965 favorably reported.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, in open business session on May 17, 2018, by a majority voice vote of a quorum present recommends that the Senate pass H.R. 965.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1. Short title

Section 1 contains the short title.

Section 2. Designation of Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park

Subsection (a) redesignates the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site as the “Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park.”

Subsection (b) makes conforming amendments to Public Law 88–543 to reflect the redesignation.

Subsection (c) requires that any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the Saint-Gaudens Historic Site shall be considered to be a reference to the “Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park.”

COST AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS

The following estimate of the costs of this measure has been provided by the Congressional Budget Office:

H.R. 965 would redesignate the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site in Sullivan County, New Hampshire, as the Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park. The National Park Service (NPS) manages national historic sites and national historical parks. (National historical parks are typically larger and contain more properties and structures than national historic sites.)

Redesignating the site may require NPS to update maps, handouts, and signage. Based on the costs of similar tasks, CBO estimates that those costs would be insignificant and would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

Enacting H.R. 965 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 965 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2029.

H.R. 965 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

On August 18, 2017, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for H.R. 965, the Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park Redesignation Act, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Natural Resources on July 26, 2017. The two versions of the legislation are similar, and CBO’s estimates of their budgetary effects are the same.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Janani Shankaran. The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

REGULATORY IMPACT EVALUATION

In compliance with paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee makes the following evaluation of the regulatory impact which would be incurred in carrying out

H.R. 965. The bill is not a regulatory measure in the sense of imposing Government-established standards or significant economic responsibilities on private individuals and businesses.

No personal information would be collected in administering the program. Therefore, there would be no impact on personal privacy.

Little, if any, additional paperwork would result from the enactment of H.R. 965, as ordered reported.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING

H.R. 965, as ordered reported, does not contain any congressionally directed spending items, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

The testimony provided by the Department of the Interior at the July 19, 2017, hearing on S. 312, the companion legislation to H.R. 965, follows:

STATEMENT OF ROBERT VOGEL, ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE SENATE ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, CONCERNING S. 312, TO REDESIGNATE THE SAINT-GAUDENS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE AS THE "SAINT-GAUDENS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK", AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Chairman Daines, Ranking Member Hirono, and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to present the Department of the Interior's views on S. 312, a bill to redesignate the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site as the "Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park", and for other purposes.

The Department supports S. 312.

S. 312 would redesignate the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site in Cornish, New Hampshire, as the "Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park." This bill would not have a significant financial impact on the park as the National Park Service would update maps and signage as a part of routine maintenance and reordering of interpretive materials. We note that this bill has been modified from the version introduced in the 114th Congress and we appreciate the sponsor's willingness to propose a redesignation that fits with the National Park System's naming conventions.

Authorized in 1964, Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site preserves the home, studios, gardens, and artwork of sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1848–1907), the greatest American sculptor of the Gilded Age. During his career, Saint-Gaudens completed a variety of important monuments and memorials around the country, many of them, like the Robert Gould Shaw Memorial in Boston, Massachusetts; the Sherman Monument and Farragut Monument in New York City; and the Standing and Seat-

ed Abraham Lincoln monuments in Chicago, Illinois, memorializing heroes of the Civil War.

Saint-Gaudens began his association with Cornish, New Hampshire, in 1885 when he and his family began using the property that today comprises Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site as their summer residence. The presence of the famous sculptor in Cornish attracted a variety of other artists to the area, forming the Cornish Colony of Artists, one of the earliest examples of an unplanned artist colony in the United States. The colony included painters, sculptors, authors, poets, playwrights, musicians, architects, and many other artistic disciplines, and during the presidency of Woodrow Wilson, served as the summer White House.

In addition to the Saint-Gaudens estate, Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site also includes the Blow-Me-Down Farm, historically the social hub of the Cornish Colony, which was added to the park via a donation from the park's partner group, the Saint-Gaudens Memorial, in 2010. This addition expanded the park's interpretive themes beyond Augustus Saint-Gaudens and his work to include the full range of artists and artistic disciplines, as well as the historical impact of the Cornish Colony.

Generally, National Park System units designated as national historic sites tell a discrete story or contain a small number of historic resources related to that story. National Park System units designated as national historical parks have a greater diversity of historical resources and interpretive themes and may be spread out over non-contiguous lands. The addition of the Blow-Me-Down Farm to the park in 2010 added new historical resources and interpretive themes to Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site. This increased scope provides a basis for supporting redesignating this park as a national historical park. The name "Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park" would incorporate the word "park" into the title, and it would better reflect the broad historical context and resource diversity found at this park, while conforming to naming conventions for National Park System units.

Chairman Daines, this concludes my statement. I would be pleased to answer questions that you or other members of the committee might have.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the original bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AN ACT To Authorize establishment of the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site,
New Hampshire, and for other purposes

(Public Law 88-543, as amended)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to preserve in public ownership historically significant properties associated with the life and cultural achievements of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the Secretary of the Interior may acquire, by donation from the Saint-Gaudens Memorial, a corporation, the sites and structures comprising the Saint-Gaudens Memorial situated at Cornish, New Hampshire, and by donation or purchase with donated funds not to exceed three acres of adjacent lands which the Secretary of the Interior deems necessary for the purposes of this Act, together with any works of art, furnishings, reproductions, and other properties within the structures and on the memorial grounds.

SEC. 2. (a) In accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to create a National Park Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes", approved July 10, 1935 (49 Stat. 477), as amended, the National Park Trust Fund Board may accept from the Saint-Gaudens Memorial the amount of \$100,000 and such additional amounts as the corporation may tender from time to time from the endowment funds under its control, which funds, when accepted, shall be utilized only for the purposes of the [historic site] *Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park* established pursuant to this Act.

(b) Nothing in this Act shall limit the authority of the Secretary of the Interior under other provisions of law to accept donations of property in the name of the United States.

SEC. 3. When the sites, structures, and other properties authorized for acquisition under the first section of this Act and endowment funds in the amount of \$100,000 have been transferred to the United States, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish the Saint-Gaudens [National Historic Site] *National Historical Park* by publication of notice thereof in the Federal Register. Following such establishment the Secretary may acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange 279 acres of lands and buildings, or interests therein which he deems necessary for addition to the [national historical site] *Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park* and which, when acquired, shall become a [part of the site] *part of the park*.

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall administer, protect, develop, and maintain the Saint-Gaudens [National Historic Site] *National Historical Park* subject to the provisions of this Act and in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes", approved August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666).

(b) In order that the Saint-Gaudens [National Historic Site] *National Historical Park* may achieve more effectively its purpose as a living memorial, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Saint-Gaudens Memorial, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and other organizations and groups in the

presentation of art expositions and festivals and other appropriate events that are **traditional to the site** *traditional to the park*.

SEC. 5. The Saint-Gaudens Memorial having by its active interest preserved for posterity this important site, its structures, objects, and cultural values, the executive committee thereof shall, upon establishment of the Saint-Gaudens **National Historic Site** *National Historical Park*, serve in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of the Interior in matters relating to its preservation, development, and use.

SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$10,632,000 for development, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. For the acquisition of lands or interest therein, there is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$2,000,000.

