

(3) accept, hold, and administer gifts of money, securities, or other property of any character for the purpose of carrying out the preservation program; and

(4) execute other functions vested in the National Trust by this chapter.

(Pub. L. 113–287, § 3, Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3249.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
312102	16 U.S.C. 468.	Oct. 26, 1949, ch. 735, §1, 63 Stat. 927.

§ 312103. Principal office

The National Trust shall have its principal office in the District of Columbia and shall be deemed, for purposes of venue in civil actions, to be a resident of the District of Columbia. The National Trust may establish offices in other places as it may consider necessary or appropriate in the conduct of its business.

(Pub. L. 113–287, § 3, Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3249.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
312103	16 U.S.C. 468a.	Oct. 26, 1949, ch. 735, §2, 63 Stat. 927.

The words “inhabitant and” are omitted as unnecessary.

§ 312104. Board of trustees

(a) MEMBERSHIP.—The affairs of the National Trust shall be under the general direction of a board of trustees composed as follows:

(1) The Attorney General, the Secretary, and the Director of the National Gallery of Art, ex officio.

(2) Not fewer than 6 general trustees who shall be citizens of the United States.

(b) DESIGNATION OF ANOTHER OFFICER.—The Attorney General and the Secretary, when it appears desirable in the interest of the conduct of the business of the Board and to such extent as they consider it advisable, may, by written notice to the National Trust, designate any officer of their respective departments to act for them in the discharge of their duties as a member of the Board.

(c) GENERAL TRUSTEES.—

(1) NUMBER AND SELECTION.—The number of general trustees shall be fixed by the Board and shall be chosen by the members of the National Trust from its members at any regular meeting of the National Trust.

(2) TERM OF OFFICE.—The respective terms of office of the general trustees shall be as prescribed by the Board but in no case shall exceed a period of 5 years from the date of election.

(3) SUCCESSOR.—A successor to a general trustee shall be chosen in the same manner and shall have a term expiring 5 years from the date of the expiration of the term for which the predecessor was chosen, except that a successor chosen to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of a term shall be chosen only for the remainder of that term.

(d) CHAIRMAN.—The chairman of the Board shall be elected by a majority vote of the members of the Board.

(e) COMPENSATION AND REIMBURSEMENT.—No compensation shall be paid to the members of the Board for their services as such members, but they shall be reimbursed for travel and actual expenses necessarily incurred by them in attending board meetings and performing other official duties on behalf of the National Trust at the direction of the Board.

(Pub. L. 113–287, § 3, Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3249.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
312104	16 U.S.C. 468b.	Oct. 26, 1949, ch. 735, §3, 63 Stat. 928; July 28, 1953, ch. 255, 67 Stat. 228.

§ 312105. Powers

(a) IN GENERAL.—To the extent necessary to enable it to carry out the functions vested in it by this chapter, the National Trust has the general powers described in this section.

(b) SUCCESSION.—The National Trust has succession until dissolved by Act of Congress, in which event title to the property of the National Trust, both real and personal, shall, insofar as consistent with existing contractual obligations and subject to all other legally enforceable claims or demands by or against the National Trust, pass to and become vested in the United States.

(c) SUE AND BE SUED.—The National Trust may sue and be sued in its corporate name.

(d) CORPORATE SEAL.—The National Trust may adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal that shall be judicially noticed.

(e) CONSTITUTION, BYLAWS, AND REGULATIONS.—The National Trust may adopt a constitution and prescribe such bylaws and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or of any State, as it considers necessary for the administration of its functions under this chapter, including among other matters, bylaws and regulations governing visitation to historic properties, administration of corporate funds, and the organization and procedure of the Board.

(f) PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The National Trust may accept, hold, and administer gifts and bequests of money, securities, or other personal property of any character, absolutely or in trust, for the purposes for which the National Trust is created. Unless otherwise restricted by the terms of a gift or bequest, the National Trust may sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of, and invest or reinvest in investments as it may determine from time to time, the moneys, securities, or other property given or bequeathed to it. The principal of corporate funds and the income from those funds and all other revenues received by the National Trust from any source shall be placed in such depositories as the National Trust shall determine and shall be subject to expenditure by the National Trust for its corporate purposes.

(g) REAL PROPERTY.—The National Trust may acquire by gift, devise, purchase, or otherwise,