Petitions, etc.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

33. The Speaker presented a petition of the Puerto Rico Bar Association Board of Directors, relative to Resolution No. 34 petitioning the President of the United States to cease the target practices of the United States of North America at the island of Vieques and adjacent water bodies; to the Committee on Armed Services.

34. The petition of the Legislature of Rockland County, relative to Resolution No. 208 petitioning Congress to enact legislation prohibiting the physical destruction of the American Flag by Constitutional Amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H. Res. 244. A resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that Federal funding for elementary and secondary teacher training be used first for science, math, and engineering education for elementary and secondary teachers; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

H. Con. Res. 152. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that Federal funding for elementary and secondary education be used first for activities to advance science, math, and engineering education for elementary and secondary teachers; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

H. Con. Res. 151. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that urgent action is needed to limit the hardship endured by senior citizens when meeting their prescription drug needs; to the Committee on Commerce.

H. Res. 243. Resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the government, that receives Federal financial assistance; or

(a) PROCEDURE.—If a claimant produces evidence to show that the government has substantially burdened a person's religious exercise, or

(b) EXCEPTION.—A government may substantially burden a person's religious exercise if the government demonstrates that the application of the burden to the person

(c) RELIEF.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the United States to deny or withhold Federal financial assistance as a remedy for violation. However, nothing in this subsection shall be construed to deny, impair, or otherwise affect any authority of the Attorney General, or the United States or any agency, officer, or employee thereof under other law, including section 2(d) of this Act, to institute or intervene in any action or proceeding.

5. The petition of the Governor of the State of California, relative to Resolution No. 34 petitioning Congress to enact legislation authorizing the United States to deny or withdraw Federal financial assistance as a remedy for violation; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

H. Res. 244. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with regard to the United States Women's Soccer Team and its winning performance in the 1999 Women's World Cup tournament.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. HALL, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. SHAYS, Mrs. REZ, Mr. HILLIARD, Mrs. ESHOO of Ohio, Ms. LEE, and Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia):

H. Res. 243. Resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the government, that receives Federal financial assistance; or

(a) PROCEDURE.—If a claimant produces prima facie evidence to support a claim alleging a violation of the Free Exercise

President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes: H.R. 2495. A bill to authorize the United States to deny or withdraw Federal financial assistance as a remedy for violation. However, nothing in this subsection shall be construed to deny, impair, or otherwise affect any authority of the Attorney General, or the United States or any agency, officer, or employee thereof under other law, including section 2(d) of this Act, to institute or intervene in any action or proceeding.

H. Res. 244. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with regard to the United States Women's Soccer Team and its winning performance in the 1999 Women's World Cup tournament.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions of the following
Clause or a violation of a provision of this Act enforcing that clause, the government does not bear the burden of persuasion on whether the challenged government practice, law, or regulation burdens or substantially burdens a claimant's exercise of religion.

(b) LAND USE REGULATION.—

(1) LIMITATION ON LAND USE REGULATION.—

(A) a government or any political subdivision of such governmental entity intending that property for religious exercise; and (B) any conduct protected as exercise of religion under the first amendment to the Constitution;

(2) with respect to a prohibition against discrimination

(A) a religious corporation, association, educational institution (as described in 42 U.S.C. 2000e-2(c)), or society, with respect to the employment of individuals who perform duties such as spreading or teaching faith, other instructional functions, performing or assisting in religious services, counseling or advising, and acting relating to the internal governance of such corporation, association, educational institution, or society in the carrying on of its activities; or

(B) an entity employing 5 or fewer individuals; or

(3) any other person, with respect to an assertion of any other claim or defense relating to a law other than a law—

(A) prohibiting discrimination in housing and employment as described in paragraphs (1) and (2); or

(B) prohibiting discrimination in a public accommodation.

SEC. 5. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) RELIGIOUS BELIEF UNAFFECTED.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize any government to burden any religious belief.

(b) RELIGIOUS EXERCISE NOT REGULATED.—Nothing in this Act shall create any basis for a lawsuit or cause of action for claims against a religious organization, including any religiously affiliated school or university, under other law to so regulate or affect, except as provided in this Act.

(c) CLAIMS TO FUNDING UNAFFECTED.—Nothing in this Act shall create or preclude a right of any religious organization to receive funds from the federal government, or of any person to receive government funding for a religious activity, but this Act may require government to incur expenses in its own operations to avoid imposing a burden or a substantial burden on religious exercise.

(d) OTHER AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE CONDITIONS ON FUNDING UNAFFECTED.—Nothing in this Act shall affect a government's authority to regulate or require such an interest; and

(e) EFFECT OF OTHER LAW.—In a claim under paragraph (1), proof that a substantial burden on a person's religious exercise, or removal of that burden, affects or would affect commerce, shall not establish any inference or presumption that Congress intends that the exercise is, or is not, subject to any other law.

(f) BROAD CONSTRUCTION.—This Act should be construed favor of a broad protection of religious exercise, to the maximum extent permitted by its terms and the Constitution.

(g) RELIGIOUS EXERCISE IN FEDERAL FUNDING.—Any provision of this Act or of an amendment made by this Act, or any application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is the least restrictive means of furthering a compelling governmental interest, and is the least restrictive means of furthering that compelling governmental interest and is the least restrictive means of furthering that compelling governmental interest.

(h) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this Act is held invalid by any court, the invalidity shall not affect the other provisions of this Act or of any amendment made by this Act, and shall not extend to any other provision in this Act.

SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

(A) the use, building, or conversion of real property for religious exercise; and (B) any conduct protected as exercise of religion under the first amendment to the Constitution;

(2) term "Free Exercise Clause" means that portion of the first amendment to the Constitution that proscribes laws prohibiting the free exercise of religion and includes the application of that proscription under the 14th amendment to the Constitution;

(3) the term "land use regulation" means a law or decision by a government that limits or prohibits a private entity from developing land, or of structures affixed to land, where the law or decision applies to one or more particular parcels of land or to land within one or more designated geographical zones, and where the private person has an ownership, leasehold, easement, servitude, or other property interest in the regulated land, or a contract or option to acquire such an interest;

(4) the term "program or activity" means a program or activity as defined in paragraph (1) or (2) of section 606 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d-1);

(5) the term "demonstrates" means meets the burdens of going forward with the evidence and of persuasion; and

(6) the term "government"—

(A) means—

(1) a State, county, municipality, or other governmental entity created under the authority of the United States; and

(2) any branch, department, agency, instrumentality, subdivision, or official of an entity listed in clause (1); and

(3) any other person acting under color of State law; and

(B) for the purposes of sections 3(a) and 5, includes the United States, an agency, depart

ment, agency, instrumentality or official of
the United States, and any person acting under color of Federal law.

OFFERED BY: MR. NADLER
(Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute)

AMENDMENT No. 2: Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
This Act may be cited as the "Religious Liberty Protection Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. PROTECTION OF RELIGIOUS EXERCISE.
(a) GENERAL RULE.—Except as provided in subsection (b), a government shall not substantially burden a person's religious exercise—

1) in a program or activity, operated by a government, that receives Federal financial assistance,
or

2) in any case in which the substantial burden on the person's religious exercise affects, or in which a removal of that substantial burden would affect, commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, or with Indian tribes, even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability.

(b) EXCEPTION.—A government may substantially burden a person's religious exercise if the government demonstrates that application of the burden to the person—

1) is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest; and

2) is the least restrictive means of furthering that compelling governmental interest.

(c) REMEDIES OF THE UNITED STATES.
Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the United States to deny or withhold Federal financial assistance as a remedy for a violation of this Act. However, nothing in this subsection shall be construed to deny, or to void or limit the duties such as spreading or teaching faith, the employment of individuals who perform religious exercises, or disclosure of a religious belief.

(d) LAND USE REGULATION.—
(1) LIMITATION ON LAND USE REGULATION.—Where, in applying or implementing any land use regulation or exemption, or system of land use regulations or exemptions, a government has the authority to make judgments or determinations of the proposed uses to which real property would be put, the government may not impose a substantial burden on a person's religious exercise, unless the government demonstrates that application of the burden to the person is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest and is the least restrictive means of furthering that compelling governmental interest.

2) No government shall impose or implement a land use regulation in a manner that does not treat religious assemblies or institutions on equal terms with nonreligious assemblies or institutions.

3) No government shall impose or implement a land use regulation that discriminates against any assembly or institution on the basis of religion or religious denomination.

4) No government with zoning authority shall unreasonably exclude from the jurisdiction over which it has authority, or unreasonably limit within that jurisdiction, assemblies or institutions principally devoted to religious exercises.

5) Full Faith and Credit.—Adjudication of a claim of a violation of the Free Exercise Clause or this subsection in a non-Federal forum shall be deemed to have faith and credit in a Federal court only if the claimant had a full and fair adjudication of that claim in the non-Federal forum.

6) Non-Religious—Nothing in this subsection shall preempt State law that is equally or more protective of religious exercise.

SEC. 3. JUDICIAL RELIEF.
(a) CAUSE OF ACTION.—A person may assert a violation of this Act as a claim or defense in a civil action in a Federal or State court. Standing to assert a claim or defense under this section shall be governed by the general rules of standing under article III of the Constitution.

(b) ATTORNEYS' FEES.—Section 2000e-16(b) of the Civil Rights Act of 1991 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-16(b)) is amended—

1) by striking "in any civil action or proceeding under this section, the court shall award attorneys' fees and costs to the prevailing party, except that the court may award attorneys' fees and costs against the United States if the court finds that the claim was brought for an unlawful purpose, or that the party seeking attorneys' fees brought the action for malicious purposes," and inserting "in any civil action or proceeding under this section, the court shall award attorneys' fees and costs to the prevailing party, except that the court may award attorneys' fees and costs against the United States if the court finds that the claim was brought for an unlawful purpose, or that the party seeking attorneys' fees brought the action for malicious purposes, with respect to any claim or defense that is frivolous, and with respect to any claim or defense on which legal relief would not be granted, or any claim or defense that concerns the merits of the essential purpose of or support for a discriminatory employment practice, including any religious corporation, association, educational institution, or society in the carrying on of its religious exercise, or any claim or defense on which legal relief would not be granted, or any claim or defense that concerns the merits of the essential purpose of or support for a discriminatory employment practice, including any religious corporation, association, educational institution, or society in the carrying on of its religious exercise, or

2) by striking the comma that follows a comma.

SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.
(a) PROCEDURE.—If a claimant produces prima facie evidence to support a claim alleging a violation of the Free Exercise Clause of the Constitution, or any provision of this Act enforcing that clause, the government shall bear the burden of persuading the court that the burden of persuasion on any element of the claim, or the burden of persuasion on any other claim or defense under subsection (a) that is based on the non-Federal forum.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO RELIGIOUS FREEDOM RESTORATION ACT.
(1) LIMITATION ON LAND USE REGULATION.—(A) the use, building, or conversion of real property for religious exercise; and (B) any condition of receiving funding or other assistance; or

2) restricting or burdening religious exercise or removal of that burden, affects or substantially burdens the claimant's exercise of religion.

(c) CLAIMS TO FUNDING UNAFFECTED.—Nothing in this Act shall create or preclude a right of any religious organization to receive funding or other assistance from a government, or of any person to receive government funding for a religious exercise, but this Act may require government to incur expenses in its own operations to avoid imposing a burden or a substantial burden on religious exercise.

(d) OTHER AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE CONDITIONS ON FUNDING UNAFFECTED.—Nothing in this Act shall—

1) authorize a government to regulate or affect, directly or indirectly, the activities or policies of a person other than a government;

2) restrict any authority that may exist under other law to so regulate or affect, except as provided in this Act;

3) extend to foreign nations, among the several States, or with Indian tribes, even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability.

4) extending or enforcing the application of the provision to any other person or circumstance.

5) affect, directly or indirectly, the activities or policies of a person other than a government, as provided in this Act in any case in which the substantial burden affects or substantially burdens the claimant's exercise of religion.

(e) GOVERNMENTAL DISCRETION IN ALLEVIATING BURDENS ON RELIGIOUS EXERCISE.—A government may avoid the preemptive force of any provision of this Act by changing the policy that results in the substantial burden on religious exercise, by retaining the policy and exempting the burdened religious exercise, by providing exemptions from the policy for applications that substantially burden religious exercise, or by any other means that eliminates the substantial burden.

(f) BROAD CONSTRUCTION.—This Act should be construed in favor of a broad protection of religious exercise, to the maximum extent permitted by its terms and the Constitution.

(g) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this Act or an amendment made by this Act, or any application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act, the amendments made by this Act, and the application of the provision to any other person or circumstance shall not be affected.

(h) TRANSITION PROVISIONS.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect, interpret, or in any way address that portion of the first amendment to the Constitution or any provision of the Establishment Clause, or any other provision of the Constitution, that has been, or may be, construed to restrict the First Amendment freedoms of parents, students, or other persons in the carrying on of their religious exercise.

(i) SEVERABILITY.—Nothing in this Act shall create or preclude a right of any religious organization to receive funding or other assistance from a government, or of any person to receive government funding for a religious exercise, but this Act may require government to incur expenses in its own operations to avoid imposing a burden or a substantial burden on religious exercise.

SEC. 5. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.
(a) RULES.—In this Act, the term "religious corporation, association, educational institution, or society in the carrying on of its religious exercise", includes any religiously affiliated school or any religiously affiliated educational institution, association, or society, with respect to activities; or

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—Nothing in this Act shall—

1) affect, directly or indirectly, the activities or policies of a person other than a government, as provided in this Act in any case in which the substantial burden affects or substantially burdens the claimant's exercise of religion.

2) restrict any authority that may exist under other law to so regulate or affect, except as provided in this Act.

(c) CLAIMS TO FUNDING UNAFFECTED.—Nothing in this Act shall create or preclude a right of any religious organization to receive funding or other assistance from a government, or of any person to receive government funding for a religious exercise, but this Act may require government to incur expenses in its own operations to avoid imposing a burden or a substantial burden on religious exercise.

(d) OTHER AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE CONDITIONS ON FUNDING UNAFFECTED.—Nothing in this Act shall—

1) authorize a government to regulate or affect, directly or indirectly, the activities or policies of a person other than a government;

2) restrict any authority that may exist under other law to so regulate or affect, except as provided in this Act;

3) extend to foreign nations, among the several States, or with Indian tribes, even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability.

4) extending or enforcing the application of the provision to any other person or circumstance.

5) affect, directly or indirectly, the activities or policies of a person other than a government, as provided in this Act in any case in which the substantial burden affects or substantially burdens the claimant's exercise of religion.

SEC. 6. ESTABLISHMENT CLAUSE UNAFFECTED.
Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect, interpret, or in any way address that portion of the first amendment to the Constitution or any provision of the Establishment Clause, or any other provision of the Constitution, that has been, or may be, construed to restrict the First Amendment freedoms of parents, students, or other persons in the carrying on of their religious exercise.

SEC. 7. AMENDMENTS TO RELIGIOUS FREEDOM RESTORATION ACT.
(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2(a) of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 2000bb-2) is amended—

1) in paragraph (1), by striking "a State, or the subdivision of a State" and inserting "a covered entity or a subdivision of such an entity";

2) in paragraph (2), by striking "term" and all that follows through "inclusive" and inserting "term "covered entity" or "subdivision of such an entity"; and

3) in paragraph (4), by striking all after "any other "religion", whether or not compelled by, or central to, a system of religious belief, and includes grandmother, or any other "religion", whether or not compelled by, or central to, a system of religious belief, and includes (A) religious organization, association, educational institution, or society in the carrying on of its religious exercise, or (B) any conduct protected as exercise of religion for the first amendment to the Constitution.";

SEC. 8. ESTABLISHMENT CLAUSE UNAFFECTED.
Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect, interpret, or in any way address that portion of the first amendment to the Constitution or any provision of the Establishment Clause, or any other provision of the Constitution, that has been, or may be, construed to restrict the First Amendment freedoms of parents, students, or other persons in the carrying on of their religious exercise.

H.R. 1691
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE
July 13, 1999

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[2297]
The Congress finds that—

(1) the Second Seminole War, 1835-1842, is an important period of conflict in the history of the Nation and lasted longer than any other armed conflict in which the Nation participated, except the Vietnam War;

(2) Fort King, in central Florida, played an important historic role in the Second Seminole War as the site of the outbreak of hostilities between the United States Government and Seminole Indians of Florida who were led by Seminole Indian Chief Osceola;

(3) Fort King represents a unique site for exploration and interpretation of the attack that ignited the Second Seminole War on December 28, 1835; and

(4) Fort King and the surrounding area contain materials and artifacts used in the attack and in the life of the Seminole Indians.

SEC. 82. REQUIREMENT OF STUDY.

The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Secretary") shall conduct a study to identify potential means to preserve, develop, and interpret Fort King in central Florida, and the surrounding area. As part of the study, the Secretary shall propose alternatives for cooperation in the preservation and interpretation of Fort King and shall provide recommendations with respect to the suitability and feasibility of establishing Fort King as a unit of the National Park System.

SEC. 83. FINDINGS INCLUDED IN STUDY.

The study required by section 82 shall contain, but may not be limited to, findings with respect to—

(1) the role played by Fort King in the Second Seminole War;

(2) identification of the historical, cultural, and archaeological material found in Fort King and the surrounding area relating to life at the time of and preceding the Second Seminole War;

(3) the types of Federal, State, and local programs that are available to preserve and develop Fort King and the surrounding area and to make the fort and the surrounding area accessible for public use and enjoyment; and

(4) the potential use of, and coordination with, Federal, State, and local programs to manage, in the public interest, the historical and cultural resources found at and around Fort King.

SEC. 04. CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.

The Secretary shall submit a report detailing the results of the study required by section 82 to the committees of jurisdiction of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

H.R. 2466

OFFERED BY: Mr. Sterns

AMENDMENT No. 19: At the end of the bill add the following:

TItle—Study of Fort King, Florida

ASC. 01. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) the Second Seminole War, 1835-1842, is an important period of conflict in the history of the Nation and lasted longer than any other armed conflict in which the Nation participated, except the Vietnam War;

(2) Fort King, in central Florida, played an important historic role in the Second Seminole War as the site of the outbreak of hostilities between the United States Government and Seminole Indians of Florida who were led by Seminole Indian Chief Osceola;

(3) Fort King represents a unique site for exploration and interpretation of the attack that ignited the Second Seminole War on December 28, 1835; and

(4) Fort King and the surrounding area contain materials and artifacts used in the attack and in the life of the Seminole Indians.

SEC. 02. REQUIREMENT OF STUDY.

The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Secretary") shall conduct a study to identify potential means to preserve, develop, and interpret Fort King in central Florida, and the surrounding area. As part of the study, the Secretary shall propose alternatives for cooperation in the preservation and interpretation of Fort King and shall provide recommendations with respect to the suitability and feasibility of establishing Fort King as a unit of the National Park System.

The study required by section 02 shall contain, but may not be limited to, findings with respect to—

(1) the role played by Fort King in the Second Seminole War;

(2) identification of the historical, cultural, and archaeological material found in Fort King and the surrounding area relating to life at the time of and preceding the Second Seminole War;

(3) the types of Federal, State, and local programs that are available to preserve and develop Fort King and the surrounding area and to make the fort and the surrounding area accessible for public use and enjoyment; and

(4) the potential use of, and coordination with, Federal, State, and local programs to manage, in the public interest, the historical and cultural resources found at and around Fort King.

SEC. 04. CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.

The Secretary shall submit a report detailing the results of the study required by section 02 to the committees of jurisdiction of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

H.R. 2466

OFFERED BY: Mr. Sterns

AMENDMENT No. 19: At the end of the bill add the following:

TItle—Study of Fort King, Florida

ASC. 01. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) the Second Seminole War, 1835-1842, is an important period of conflict in the history of the Nation and lasted longer than any other armed conflict in which the Nation participated, except the Vietnam War;

(2) Fort King, in central Florida, played an important historic role in the Second Seminole War as the site of the outbreak of hostilities between the United States Government and Seminole Indians of Florida who were led by Seminole Indian Chief Osceola;

(3) Fort King represents a unique site for exploration and interpretation of the attack that ignited the Second Seminole War on December 28, 1835; and

(4) Fort King and the surrounding area contain materials and artifacts used in the attack and in the life of the Seminole Indians.

SEC. 02. REQUIREMENT OF STUDY.

The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Secretary") shall conduct a study to identify potential means to preserve, develop, and interpret Fort King in central Florida, and the surrounding area. As part of the study, the Secretary shall propose alternatives for cooperation in the preservation and interpretation of Fort King and shall provide recommendations with respect to the suitability and feasibility of establishing Fort King as a unit of the National Park System.

The study required by section 02 shall contain, but may not be limited to, findings with respect to—

(1) the role played by Fort King in the Second Seminole War;

(2) identification of the historical, cultural, and archaeological material found in Fort King and the surrounding area relating to life at the time of and preceding the Second Seminole War;

(3) the types of Federal, State, and local programs that are available to preserve and develop Fort King and the surrounding area and to make the fort and the surrounding area accessible for public use and enjoyment; and

(4) the potential use of, and coordination with, Federal, State, and local programs to manage, in the public interest, the historical and cultural resources found at and around Fort King.

SEC. 04. CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.

The Secretary shall submit a report detailing the results of the study required by section 02 to the committees of jurisdiction of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

H.R. 2466

OFFERED BY: Mr. Sterns

AMENDMENT No. 19: At the end of the bill add the following:

TItle—Study of Fort King, Florida

ASC. 01. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) the Second Seminole War, 1835-1842, is an important period of conflict in the history of the Nation and lasted longer than any other armed conflict in which the Nation participated, except the Vietnam War;

(2) Fort King, in central Florida, played an important historic role in the Second Seminole War as the site of the outbreak of hostilities between the United States Government and Seminole Indians of Florida who were led by Seminole Indian Chief Osceola;

(3) Fort King represents a unique site for exploration and interpretation of the attack that ignited the Second Seminole War on December 28, 1835; and

(4) Fort King and the surrounding area contain materials and artifacts used in the attack and in the life of the Seminole Indians.

SEC. 02. REQUIREMENT OF STUDY.

The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Secretary") shall conduct a study to identify potential means to preserve, develop, and interpret Fort King in central Florida, and the surrounding area. As part of the study, the Secretary shall propose alternatives for cooperation in the preservation and interpretation of Fort King and shall provide recommendations with respect to the suitability and feasibility of establishing Fort King as a unit of the National Park System.

The study required by section 02 shall contain, but may not be limited to, findings with respect to—

(1) the role played by Fort King in the Second Seminole War;

(2) identification of the historical, cultural, and archaeological material found in Fort King and the surrounding area relating to life at the time of and preceding the Second Seminole War;

(3) the types of Federal, State, and local programs that are available to preserve and develop Fort King and the surrounding area and to make the fort and the surrounding area accessible for public use and enjoyment; and

(4) the potential use of, and coordination with, Federal, State, and local programs to manage, in the public interest, the historical and cultural resources found at and around Fort King.

SEC. 04. CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.

The Secretary shall submit a report detailing the results of the study required by section 02 to the committees of jurisdiction of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.