

will resume on the motion to suspend the rules previously postponed.

The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5108) to establish the Law School Clinic Certification Program of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 327, nays 22, not voting 82, as follows:

[Roll No. 497]

YEAS—327

Aderholt	Deutch	Jenkins
Amodei	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (GA)
Barber	Dingell	Johnson (OH)
Barletta	Doggett	Johnson, E. B.
Barr	Doyle	Johnson, Sam
Barrow (GA)	Duckworth	Jolly
Bass	Duffy	Jordan
Beatty	Duncan (TN)	Joyce
Becerra	Edwards	Kaptur
Benishek	Ellison	Keating
Bentivolio	Ellmers	Kelly (IL)
Bera (CA)	Engel	Kelly (PA)
Billirakis	Enyart	Kennedy
Bishop (GA)	Eshoo	Kildee
Bishop (NY)	Esty	Kilmer
Bishop (UT)	Farenthold	Kind
Black	Farr	King (IA)
Blackburn	Fattah	King (NY)
Blumenauer	Fincher	Kirkpatrick
Bonamici	Fitzpatrick	Kline
Boustany	Fleischmann	Kuster
Brady (PA)	Fleming	Labrador
Braley (IA)	Flores	LaMalfa
Bridenstine	Forbes	Lamborn
Brooks (AL)	Fortenberry	Lance
Brownley (CA)	Foster	Langevin
Bucshon	Fox	Lankford
Burgess	Frankel (FL)	Larsen (WA)
Byrne	Franks (AZ)	Larson (CT)
Calvert	Frelinghuysen	Latham
Camp	Fudge	Latta
Campbell	Gabbard	Lee (CA)
Capps	Gallego	Levin
Capuano	Garamendi	Lewis
Cárdenas	Garcia	LoBiondo
Carney	Garrett	Loebsack
Carson (IN)	Gibbs	Lofgren
Carter	Gibson	Long
Cartwright	Gohmert	Lowe
Chabot	Goodlatte	Lucas
Chaffetz	Gowdy	Luetkemeyer
Chu	Graves (GA)	Lujan Grisham
Cicilline	Grayson	(NM)
Clark (MA)	Green, Al	Maffei
Clarke (NY)	Green, Gene	Maloney,
Clawson (FL)	Griffin (AR)	Carolyn
Clay	Grijalva	Maloney, Sean
Cleaver	Grimm	Marino
Clyburn	Guthrie	Massie
Coble	Hall	Matsui
Coffman	Hanabusa	McAllister
Cohen	Hanna	McCarthy (CA)
Cole	Harper	McCarthy (NY)
Collins (GA)	Hastings (FL)	McClintock
Collins (NY)	Hastings (WA)	McCollum
Connolly	Heck (NV)	McDermott
Conyers	Heck (WA)	McHenry
Cook	Hensarling	McIntyre
Cooper	Herrera Beutler	McKeon
Costa	Himes	McKinley
Courtney	Hinojosa	McMorris
Cramer	Holding	Rodgers
Crawford	Holt	McRoney
Crenshaw	Honda	Meadows
Cuellar	Horsford	Meehan
Culberson	Hoyer	Meng
Cummins	Hudson	Messer
Daines	Huelskamp	Michaud
Davis (CA)	Huizenga (MI)	Miller (FL)
DeLauro	Hultgren	Miller (MI)
DelBene	Issa	Miller, George
DeSantis	Jeffries	Mullin

Murphy (FL)	Rogers (MI)
Murphy (PA)	Rokita
Napolitano	Rooney
Neal	Ros-Lehtinen
Negrete McLeod	Roskam
Neugebauer	Ross
Noem	Rothfus
Nolan	Roybal-Allard
Nugent	Royce
Nunes	Ruiz
O'Rourke	Runyan
Olson	Ryan (OH)
Owens	Ryan (WI)
Pallone	Salmon
Paulsen	Sarbanes
Payne	Scalise
Perlmutter	Schakowsky
Perry	Schneider
Peterson	Schock
Petri	Schwartz
Pingree (ME)	Schweikert
Pittenger	Scott (VA)
Pitts	Scott, David
Poe (TX)	Sensenbrenner
Pompeo	Serrano
Price (NC)	Sewell (AL)
Quigley	Shea-Porter
Rangel	Sherman
Reed	Shimkus
Reichert	Shuster
Renacci	Sinema
Rice (SC)	Sires
Richmond	Slaughter
Rigell	Smith (MO)
Roby	Smith (NE)
Roe (TN)	Smith (NJ)
Rogers (AL)	Speier
Rogers (KY)	Stutzman

NAYS—22

Amash	Kingston
Broun (GA)	Lummis
Conaway	Mica
Duncan (SC)	Mulvaney
Gosar	Palazzo
Griffith (VA)	Palazzo
Hurt	Sanford
Jones	Scott, Austin

NOT VOTING—82

Bachmann	Hahn
Bachus	Harris
Barton	Hartzler
Brady (TX)	Higgins
Brooks (IN)	Huffman
Brown (FL)	Hunter
Buchanan	Israel
Bustos	Jackson Lee
Butterfield	Kinzinger (IL)
Capito	Lipinski
Cassidy	Lowenthal
Castor (FL)	Lujan, Ben Ray
Castro (TX)	(NM)
Cotton	Lynch
Crowley	Marchant
Davis, Danny	Matheson
Davis, Rodney	McCaul
DeFazio	McGovern
DeGette	Meeks
Delaney	Miller, Gary
Denham	Moore
Dent	Moran
DesJarlais	Nadler
Gardner	Nunnelee
Gerlach	Pascrell
Gingrey (GA)	Pastor (AZ)
Granger	Pearce
Graves (MO)	Pelosi
Gutiérrez	Peters (CA)

□ 1857

Messrs. PALAZZO, HURT, and Mrs. LUMMIS changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. GARAMENDI changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to state for the record that today, September 15,

Swalwell (CA)	Takano
Terry	Terry
Thompson (CA)	Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)	Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)	Thompson (PA)
Thornberry	Thornberry
Tierney	Tierney
Tipton	Tipton
Titus	Titus
Tonko	Tonko
Tsongas	Tsongas
Turner	Turner
Upton	Upton
Valadao	Valadao
Van Hollen	Van Hollen
Vela	Vela
Velázquez	Velázquez
Visclosky	Visclosky
Wagner	Wagner
Walberg	Walberg
Walden	Walden
Walorski	Walorski
Walz	Walz
Waters	Waters
Waxman	Waxman
Webster (FL)	Webster (FL)
Welch	Welch
Wenstrup	Wenstrup
Whitfield	Whitfield
Williams	Williams
Wilson (FL)	Wilson (FL)
Wittman	Wittman
Womack	Womack
Woodall	Woodall
Yoder	Yoder
Young (AK)	Young (AK)
Young (IN)	Young (IN)

Sessions	Stockman
Weber (TX)	Weber (TX)
Westmoreland	Westmoreland
Wolf	Wolf
Yoho	Yoho

Peters (MI)	Pocan
Polis	Polis
Price (GA)	Price (GA)
Rahall	Rahall
Ribble	Ribble
Rohrabacher	Rohrabacher
Ruppersberger	Ruppersberger
Rush	Rush
Sánchez, Linda T.	Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta	Sanchez, Loretta
Schiff	Schiff
Schrader	Schrader
Simpson	Simpson
Smith (TX)	Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)	Smith (WA)
Southerland	Southerland
Stewart	Stewart
Stivers	Stivers
Tiberi	Tiberi
Vargas	Vargas
Veasey	Veasey
Wasserman	Wasserman
Schultz	Schultz
Wilson (SC)	Wilson (SC)
Yarmuth	Yarmuth

2014, I was unavoidably detained in my district and missed the one rollcall vote of the day. Had I been present I would have voted: “aye”—Rollcall vote 497—H.R. 5108—To establish the Law School Clinic Certification Program of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, September 15, 2014.

Hon. JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives that I have been served with a subpoena, issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, for documents in a criminal case.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House.

Sincerely,

ED CASSIDY,
Chief Administrative Officer.

NORTHERN NEVADA LAND CONSERVATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5205) to authorize certain land conveyances involving public lands in northern Nevada to promote economic development and conservation, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5205

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Northern Nevada Land Conservation and Economic Development Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—PINE FOREST RANGE RECREATION ENHANCEMENT ACT

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Definitions.

Sec. 103. Addition to National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sec. 104. Administration.

Sec. 105. Release of wilderness study areas.

Sec. 106. Wildlife management.

Sec. 107. Land exchanges.

Sec. 108. Native American cultural and religious uses.

TITLE II—LYON COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION ACT

Sec. 201. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 202. Land conveyance to Yerington, Nevada.

Sec. 203. Addition to National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sec. 204. Withdrawal.
 Sec. 205. Native American cultural and religious uses.

TITLE III—CARLIN ECONOMIC SELF-DETERMINATION ACT

Sec. 301. Conveyance of certain Federal land to City of Carlin, Nevada.

TITLE IV—FERNLEY ECONOMIC SELF-DETERMINATION ACT

Sec. 401. Definitions.
 Sec. 402. Conveyance of certain Federal land to City of Fernley, Nevada.
 Sec. 403. Release of United States.

TITLE V—RESTORING STOREY COUNTY ACT

Sec. 501. Short title.
 Sec. 502. Definitions.
 Sec. 503. Conveyance of Federal land in Storey County, Nevada.

TITLE VI—ELKO MOTOCROSS AND TRIBAL CONVEYANCE ACT

Sec. 601. Short title.
 Sec. 602. Definition of Secretary.
 Subtitle A—Elko Motocross Land Conveyance
 Sec. 611. Definitions.
 Sec. 612. Conveyance of land to Elko County.
 Subtitle B—Trust Land for Te-moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Elko Band)

Sec. 621. Land to be held in trust for the Te-moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Elko Band).

TITLE VII—NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON HOUSING AND SAFETY DEVELOPMENT ACT

Sec. 701. Short title.
 Sec. 702. Transfer of Department of the Interior land.
 Sec. 703. Water rights.
 Sec. 704. Withdrawal.

TITLE I—PINE FOREST RANGE RECREATION ENHANCEMENT ACT

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Pine Forest Range Recreation Enhancement Act".

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) COUNTY.—The term "County" means Humboldt County, Nevada.
 (2) MAP.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Proposed Pine Forest Range Wilderness Area" and dated October 28, 2013.
 (3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.
 (4) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Nevada.
 (5) WILDERNESS.—The term "Wilderness" means the Pine Forest Range Wilderness designated by section 103(a).

SEC. 103. ADDITION TO NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the approximately 26,000 acres of Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the Map, is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to be known as the "Pine Forest Range Wilderness".

(b) BOUNDARY.—

(1) ROAD ACCESS.—The boundary of any portion of the Wilderness that is bordered by a road shall be 100 feet from the edge of the road.

(2) ROAD ADJUSTMENTS.—The Secretary shall—

(A) reroute the road running through Long Meadow to the west to remove the road from the riparian area;

(B) reroute the road currently running through Rodeo Flat/Corral Meadow to the east to remove the road from the riparian area;

(C) except for administrative use, close the road along Lower Alder Creek south of Bureau of Land Management road #2083;

(D) manage the access road, through Little Onion Basin, on the east side of the wet meadow to retain travel only on the road existing on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(E) permanently leave open the Cove Creek road to Little Onion Basin, but close connecting spur roads.

(3) LITTLE ONION BASIN.—Remove Little Onion Basin from the boundaries of the Wilderness and from wilderness designation.

(4) RESERVOIR ACCESS.—The access road to the Little Onion Reservoir dam will remain open and the boundary of the Wilderness shall be 160 feet downstream from the dam at Little Onion Reservoir to allow public access and dam maintenance.

(c) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the Wilderness.

(2) EFFECT.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(d) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Wilderness is withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

SEC. 104. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(1) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary.

(b) LIVESTOCK.—The grazing of livestock in the Wilderness, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, is compatible with the Wilderness designation and shall continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

(1) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(2) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101-405).

(c) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the Wilderness to create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Wilderness.

(2) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen, heard, or detected from areas within the Wilderness shall not preclude, limit, control, regulate or determine the conduct or management of the activities or uses outside the boundary of the Wilderness.

(d) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this Act restricts or precludes—

(1) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the Wilderness, including military overflights that can be seen, heard, or detected within the Wilderness;

(2) flight testing and evaluation; or

(3) the designation or creation of new units of special use airspace, or the establishment of

military flight training routes, over the Wilderness.

(e) WILDFIRE, INSECT, AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT.—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), the Secretary may take such measures in the Wilderness as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases (including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of the activities with a State or local agency).

(f) WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to preclude a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management or prevention operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) or to interfere with the authority of the Secretary to authorize mechanical thinning of trees or underbrush to prevent or control the spread of wildfires or the use of mechanized equipment for wildfire pre-suppression and suppression.

(g) WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this subsection is to protect the wilderness recreation value of the land designated as wilderness by this title by means other than a federally reserved water right.

(2) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this title—

(A) constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water or water rights with respect to the Wilderness;

(B) affects any water rights in the State (including any water rights held by the United States) in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(C) establishes a precedent with regard to any future wilderness designations;

(D) affects the interpretation of, or any designation made under, any other Act; or

(E) limits, alters, modifies, or amends any interstate compact or equitable apportionment decree that apportions water among and between the State and other States.

(3) NEVADA WATER LAW.—The Secretary shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law in order to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of enactment of this Act with respect to the Wilderness.

(4) NEW PROJECTS.—

(A) DEFINITION OF WATER RESOURCE FACILITY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In this paragraph, the term "water resource facility" means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(ii) EXCLUSION.—In this paragraph, the term "water resource facility" does not include wildlife guzzlers.

(B) RESTRICTION ON NEW WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—Except as otherwise provided in this title, on or after the date of enactment of this Act, neither the President nor any other officer, employee, or agent of the United States shall fund, assist, authorize, or issue a license or permit for the development of any new water resource facility within the Wilderness, any portion of which is located in the County.

SEC. 105. RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Blue Lakes and Alder Creek wilderness study areas not designated as wilderness by section 103(a) have been adequately studied for wilderness character and wilderness designation pursuant to section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782) and are no longer subject to any requirement pertaining to the management of wilderness or wilderness study areas, including the approximately 990 acres in the following locations:

(1) Lower Alder Creek Basin.

(2) Little Onion Basin.

(3) Lands east of Knott Creek reservoir.

(4) Portions of Corral Meadow and the Blue Lakes trailhead.

(b) RELEASE.—Any public land described in subsection (a) that is not designated as wilderness by this Act—

(1) is no longer subject to—

(A) section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

(B) Secretarial Order 3310 issued on December 22, 2010;

(2) shall be managed in accordance with—

(A) land management plans adopted under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712); and

(B) cooperative conservation agreements in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(3) shall be subject to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

SEC. 106. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this title affects or diminishes the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish and wildlife management, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping, in the Wilderness.

(b) MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.—In furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Secretary may conduct any management activities in the Wilderness that are necessary to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations and the habitats to support those populations, if the activities are carried out—

(1) consistent with relevant wilderness management plans; and

(2) in accordance with—

(A) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(B) appropriate policies, such as those set forth in Appendix B of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101-405), including the occasional and temporary use of motorized vehicles if the use, as determined by the Secretary, would promote healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations that would enhance wilderness recreation with the minimal impact necessary to reasonably accomplish those tasks, including but not limited to, the hunting or culling of wildlife and access for persons with disabilities.

(c) EXISTING ACTIVITIES.—Consistent with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and in accordance with appropriate policies such as those set forth in Appendix B of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101-405), the State may continue to use aircraft, including helicopters, to survey, capture, transplant, monitor, and provide water for wildlife in the Wilderness.

(d) EMERGENCY CLOSURES.—Nothing in this title prohibits a Federal land management agency from establishing or implementing emergency closures or restrictions of the smallest practicable area to provide for public safety, resource conservation, national security, or other purposes as authorized by law. Such an emergency closure shall terminate after a reasonable period of time, but no longer than one year, unless converted to a permanent closure consistent with Federal statute.

(e) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The State, including a designee of the State, may conduct wildlife management activities in the Wilderness—

(A) in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the cooperative agreement between the Secretary and the State entitled “Memorandum of Understanding between the Bureau of Land Management and the Nevada Department of Wildlife Supplement No. 9” and signed November and December 2003, including

any amendments to the cooperative agreement agreed to by the Secretary and the State; and

(B) subject to all applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) REFERENCES; CLARK COUNTY.—For the purposes of this subsection, any reference to Clark County in the cooperative agreement described in paragraph (1)(A) shall be considered to be a reference to the Pine Forest Range Wilderness.

SEC. 107. LAND EXCHANGES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means Federal land in the County that is identified for disposal by the Secretary through the Winnemucca Resource Management Plan.

(2) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term “non-Federal land” means land identified on the Map as “non-Federal lands for exchange”.

(b) ACQUISITION OF LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—Consistent with applicable law and subject to subsection (c), the Secretary may exchange the Federal land for non-Federal land.

(c) CONDITIONS.—Each land exchange under subsection (a) shall be subject to—

(1) the condition that the owner of the non-Federal land pay not less than 50 percent of all costs relating to the land exchange, including the costs of appraisals, surveys, and any necessary environmental clearances; and

(2) such additional terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(d) DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION OF LAND EXCHANGE.—It is the intent of Congress that the land exchanges under this section be completed by not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 108. NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS USES.

Nothing in this title alters or diminishes the treaty rights of any Indian tribe (as defined in section 204 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b)).

TITLE II—LYON COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION ACT

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

This title may be cited as the “Lyon County Economic Development and Conservation Act”.

SEC. 202. LAND CONVEYANCE TO YERINGTON, NEVADA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CITY.—The term “City” means the city of Yerington, Nevada.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the land located in Lyon County and Mineral County, Nevada, that is identified on the map as “City of Yerington Sustainable Development Conveyance Lands”.

(3) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Yerington Land Conveyance” and dated December 19, 2012.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) CONVEYANCES OF LAND TO CITY OF YERINGTON, NEVADA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to valid existing rights and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), the Secretary shall convey to the City, subject to the agreement of the City, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land identified on the map.

(2) APPRAISAL TO DETERMINE FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The Secretary shall determine the fair market value of the Federal land to be conveyed—

(A) in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

(B) based on an appraisal that is conducted in accordance with—

(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition; and

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(4) APPLICABLE LAW.—Beginning on the date on which the Federal land is conveyed to the City, the development of and conduct of activities on the Federal land shall be subject to all applicable Federal laws (including regulations).

(5) COSTS.—As a condition of the conveyance of the Federal land under paragraph (1), the City shall pay—

(A) an amount equal to the appraised value determined in accordance with paragraph (2); and

(B) all costs related to the conveyance, including all surveys, appraisals, and other administrative costs associated with the conveyance of the Federal land to the City under paragraph (1).

SEC. 203. ADDITION TO NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term “County” means Lyon County, Nevada.

(2) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Wovoka Wilderness Area” and dated December 18, 2012.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(4) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Nevada.

(5) WILDERNESS.—The term “Wilderness” means the approximately 47,449 acres to be known as the Wovoka Wilderness designated by subsection (b)(1).

(b) ADDITION TO NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Federal land managed by the Forest Service, as generally depicted on the Map, is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to be known as the “Wovoka Wilderness”.

(2) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of any portion of the Wilderness that is bordered by a road shall be 150 feet from the centerline of the road.

(3) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the Wilderness.

(B) EFFECT.—The map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical and typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(4) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Wilderness is withdrawn from—

(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(C) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that any reference in that Act to the effective date shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) LIVESTOCK.—The grazing of livestock in the Wilderness, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary, in accordance with—

(A) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(B) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101-405).

(3) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the Wilderness to create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Wilderness.

(B) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen, heard, or detected from areas within the Wilderness shall not preclude, limit, control, regulate, or determine the conduct of the activities or uses outside the boundary of the Wilderness.

(4) OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this section restricts or precludes—

(A) low-level overflights of aircraft over the Wilderness, including military overflights that can be seen, heard, or detected within the Wilderness;

(B) flight testing and evaluation; or

(C) the designation or creation of new units of special use airspace, or the establishment of military flight training routes, over the Wilderness.

(5) WILDFIRE, INSECT, AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT.—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), the Secretary may take any measures in the Wilderness that the Secretary determines to be necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases, including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of the activities with a State or local agency.

(6) WATER RIGHTS.—

(A) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this paragraph is to protect the wilderness values of the Wilderness by means other than a federally reserved water right.

(B) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph—

(i) constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water or water rights with respect to the Wilderness;

(ii) affects any water rights in the State (including any water rights held by the United States) in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(iii) establishes a precedent with regard to any future wilderness designations;

(iv) affects the interpretation of, or any designation made under, any other Act; or

(v) limits, alters, modifies, or amends any interstate compact or equitable apportionment decree that apportions water among and between the State and other States.

(C) NEVADA WATER LAW.—The Secretary shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law in order to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of enactment of this Act with respect to the Wilderness.

(D) NEW PROJECTS.—

(i) DEFINITION OF WATER RESOURCE FACILITY.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—In this subparagraph, the term “water resource facility” means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(II) EXCLUSION.—In this subparagraph, the term “water resource facility” does not include wildlife guzzlers.

(ii) RESTRICTION ON NEW WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, on or after the date of enactment of this Act, neither the President nor any officer, employee, or agent of the United States shall fund, assist, authorize, or issue a license or permit for the development of any new water resource facility within the Wilderness, any portion of which is located in the County.

(II) EXCEPTION.—If a permittee within the Bald Mountain grazing allotment submits an application for the development of water resources for the purpose of livestock watering by the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue a water development permit within the non-wilderness boundaries of the Bald Mountain grazing allotment for the purposes of carrying out activities under paragraph (2).

(d) WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this section affects or diminishes the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish and wildlife management, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping, in the Wilderness.

(2) MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.—In furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Secretary may conduct any management activities in the Wilderness that are necessary to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations and the habitats to support the populations, if the activities are carried out—

(A) consistent with relevant wilderness management plans; and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(ii) appropriate policies, such as those set forth in Appendix B of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101-405), including the occasional and temporary use of motorized vehicles and aircraft, if the use, as determined by the Secretary, would promote healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations that would enhance wilderness values with the minimal impact necessary to reasonably accomplish those tasks, including but not limited to, the hunting or culling of wildlife and access for persons with disabilities.

(3) EXISTING ACTIVITIES.—Consistent with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and in accordance with appropriate policies such as those set forth in Appendix B of House Report 101-405, the State may continue to use aircraft, including helicopters, to survey, capture, transplant, monitor, and provide water for wildlife populations in the Wilderness.

(4) EMERGENCY CLOSURES.—Nothing in this title prohibits a Federal land management agency from establishing or implementing emergency closures or restrictions of the smallest practicable area to provide for public safety, resource conservation, national security, or other purposes as authorized by law. Such an emergency closure shall terminate after a reasonable period of time, unless converted to a permanent closure consistent with Federal statute.

(5) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The State, including a designee of the State, may conduct wildlife management activities in the Wilderness—

(A) in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the cooperative agreement between the Secretary and the State entitled “Memorandum of Understanding: Intermountain Region USDA Forest Service and the Nevada Department of Wildlife State of Nevada” and signed by the designee of the State on February 6, 1984, and by the designee of the Secretary on January 24, 1984, including any amendments, appendices, or additions to the agreement agreed to by the Secretary and the State or a designee; and

(B) subject to all applicable laws (including regulations).

(e) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—Subject to subsection (c), the Secretary shall authorize structures and facilities, including existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the Wilderness if—

(1) the structures and facilities will, as determined by the Secretary, enhance wilderness values by promoting healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations; and

(2) the visual impacts of the structures and facilities on the Wilderness can reasonably be minimized.

SEC. 204. WITHDRAWAL.

(a) DEFINITION OF WITHDRAWAL AREA.—In this section, the term “Withdrawal Area” means the land administered by the Forest Service and identified as “Withdrawal Area” on the map described in section 203(a)(2).

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the Withdrawal Area is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) operation of the mineral laws, geothermal leasing laws, and mineral materials laws.

(c) MOTORIZED AND MECHANICAL VEHICLES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), use of motorized and mechanical vehicles in the Withdrawal Area shall be permitted only on roads and trails designated for the use of those vehicles, unless the use of those vehicles is needed—

(A) for administrative purposes; or

(B) to respond to an emergency.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) does not apply to aircraft (including helicopters).

SEC. 205. NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS USES.

Nothing in this title alters or diminishes the treaty rights of any Indian tribe (as defined in section 204 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b)).

TITLE III—CARLIN ECONOMIC SELF-DETERMINATION ACT

SEC. 301. CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN FEDERAL LAND TO CITY OF CARLIN, NEVADA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this title:

(1) CITY.—The term “City” means the City of Carlin, Nevada.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the approximately 1329 acres of land located in the City of Carlin, Nevada, that is identified on the map as “Carlin Selected Parcels”.

(3) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Proposed Carlin, Nevada Land Sales” map dated October 25, 2013.

(b) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—Subject to valid existing rights and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary of the Interior receives a request from the City for the Federal land, the Secretary shall convey to the City, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States to and in the Federal land.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(d) COSTS.—At closing for the conveyance authorized under subsection (b) the City shall pay or reimburse the Secretary, as appropriate, for the reasonable transaction and administrative personnel costs associated with the conveyance authorized under such subsection, including the costs of title searches, maps, and boundary and cadastral surveys.

(e) RELEASE OF UNITED STATES.—Upon making the conveyance under subsection (b), notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States is released from any and all liabilities or claims of any kind or nature arising from the presence, release, or threat of release of any hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, petroleum product (or derivative of a petroleum product of any kind), solid waste, mine materials or mining related features (including

tailings, overburden, waste rock, mill remnants, pits, or other hazards resulting from the presence of mining related features) on the Federal land in existence on or before the date of the conveyance.

(f) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land identified for conveyance shall be withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) disposition under the mineral leasing, mineral materials and geothermal leasing laws.

TITLE IV—FERNLEY ECONOMIC SELF-DETERMINATION ACT

SEC. 401. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) CITY.—The term “City” means the City of Fernley, Nevada.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the land located in the City of Fernley, Nevada, that is identified as “Proposed Sale Parcels” on the map.

(3) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Proposed Fernley, Nevada, Land Sales” and dated January 25, 2013.

SEC. 402. CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN FEDERAL LAND TO CITY OF FERNLEY, NEVADA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—Subject to valid existing rights and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary of the Interior receives a request from the City for the Federal land, the Secretary shall convey to the City, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States to and in the Federal land.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(c) RESERVATION OF EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—The City and the Bureau of Reclamation may retain easements or rights-of-way on the Federal land to be conveyed, including easements or rights-of-way that the Bureau of Reclamation determines are necessary to carry out—

(1) the operation and maintenance of the Truckee Canal Irrigation District Canal; or

(2) the Newlands Project.

(d) COSTS.—At closing for the conveyance authorized under subsection (a), the City shall pay or reimburse the Secretary, as appropriate, for the reasonable transaction and administrative personnel costs associated with the conveyance authorized under such subsection, including the costs of title searches, maps, and boundary and cadastral surveys.

SEC. 403. RELEASE OF UNITED STATES.

Upon making the conveyance under section 402, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States is released from any and all liabilities or claims of any kind or nature arising from the presence, release, or threat of release of any hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, petroleum product (or derivative of a petroleum product of any kind), solid waste, mine materials or mining related features (including tailings, overburden, waste rock, mill remnants, pits, or other hazards resulting from the presence of mining related features) on the Federal land in existence on or before the date of the conveyance.

TITLE V—RESTORING STOREY COUNTY ACT

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Restoring Storey County Act”.

SEC. 502. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) COUNTY.—The term “County” means Storey County, Nevada.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the approximately 1,745 acres of Federal land identified on the map as “BLM Owned - County Request Transfer”.

(3) MAP.—The term “map” means the map titled “Restoring Storey County Act” and dated November 20, 2012.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 503. CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL LAND IN STOREY COUNTY, NEVADA.

Subject to valid existing rights and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and if requested by the County, the Secretary shall convey to the County, by quitclaim deed, all surface rights of the United States in and to the Federal land, including any improvements thereon. All costs associated with the conveyance under this section shall be the responsibility of the Bureau of Land Management.

TITLE VI—ELKO MOTOCROSS AND TRIBAL CONVEYANCE ACT

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Elko Motocross and Tribal Conveyance Act”.

SEC. 602. DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.

In this title, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management.

Subtitle A—Elko Motocross Land Conveyance

SEC. 611. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) COUNTY.—The term “county” means the county of Elko, Nevada.

(2) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Elko Motocross Park” and dated April 19, 2013.

SEC. 612. CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO ELKO COUNTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of this section, if requested by the county the Secretary shall convey to the county, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in subsection (b).

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in subsection (a) consists of approximately 275 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, Elko District, Nevada, as generally depicted on the map as “Elko Motocross Park”.

(c) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall finalize the legal description of the parcel to be conveyed under this section.

(2) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct any minor error in the map or the legal description.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(d) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under this subtitle shall be used only as a motocross, bicycle, off-highway vehicle, or stock car racing area, or for any other public purpose consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(e) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The Secretary shall require the county to pay all survey costs and other administrative costs necessary for the preparation and completion of any patents for, and transfers of title to, the land described in subsection (b).

Subtitle B—Trust Land for Te-moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Elko Band)

SEC. 621. LAND TO BE HELD IN TRUST FOR THE TE-MOAK TRIBE OF WESTERN SHOSHONE INDIANS OF NEVADA (ELKO BAND).

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in subsection (b)—

(1) shall be held in trust by the United States for the benefit and use of the Te-moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Elko Band) (referred to in this subtitle as the “Tribe”); and

(2) shall be part of the reservation of the Tribe.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in subsection (a) is the approximately 373 acres of land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the map as “Expansion Area”.

(c) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Te-moak Tribal Land Expansion”, dated April 19, 2013. This map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(d) SURVEY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete a survey of the boundary lines to establish the boundaries of the land taken into trust under subsection (a).

(e) USE OF TRUST LAND.—

(1) GAMING.—Land taken into trust under subsection (a) shall not be eligible, or considered to have been taken into trust, for class II gaming or class III gaming (as those terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2703)).

(2) GENERAL USES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe shall use the land taken into trust under subsection (a) only for—

(i) traditional and customary uses;

(ii) stewardship conservation for the benefit of the Tribe; or

(iii) residential or recreational development.

(B) OTHER USES.—If the Tribe uses any portion of the land taken into trust under subsection (a) for a purpose other than a purpose described in subparagraph (A), the Tribe shall pay to the Secretary an amount that is equal to the fair market value of the portion of the land, as determined by an appraisal.

(3) THINNING; LANDSCAPE RESTORATION.—With respect to the land taken into trust under subsection (a), the Secretary, in consultation and coordination with the Tribe, may carry out any fuels reduction and other landscape restoration activities on the land that is beneficial to the Tribe and the Bureau of Land Management.

TITLE VII—NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON HOUSING AND SAFETY DEVELOPMENT ACT

SEC. 701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Naval Air Station Fallon Housing and Safety Development Act”.

SEC. 702. TRANSFER OF DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR LAND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall transfer to the Secretary of the Navy, without reimbursement, the Federal land described in subsection (b).

(b) DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL LAND.—The Federal land referred to in subsection (a) is the parcel of approximately 400 acres of land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior that—

(1) is adjacent to Naval Air Station Fallon in Churchill County, Nevada; and

(2) was withdrawn under Public Land Order 6834 (NV-943-4214-10; N-37875).

(c) MANAGEMENT.—On transfer of the Federal land described under subsection (b) to the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Navy

shall have full jurisdiction, custody, and control of the Federal land.

SEC. 703. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) *WATER RIGHTS.*—Nothing in this title shall be construed—

(1) to establish a reservation in favor of the United States with respect to any water or water right on lands transferred by this title; or

(2) to authorize the appropriation of water on lands transferred by this title except in accordance with applicable State law.

(b) *EFFECT ON PREVIOUSLY ACQUIRED OR RESERVED WATER RIGHTS.*—This section shall not be construed to affect any water rights acquired or reserved by the United States before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 704. WITHDRAWAL.

Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land to be transferred under section 702 is withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws and the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws, so long as the land remains under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WENSTRUP). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5205 is a bill introduced by former Natural Resources Committee member MARK AMODEI of Nevada and is cosponsored by his three colleagues from Nevada: Mr. HECK, Mr. HORSFORD, and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 5205 combines seven bills addressing Federal land issues in northern Nevada. This compilation prescribes the preferred or best use of these lands or addresses or resolves longstanding issues within the affected Federal areas.

It is the product of tireless negotiations with the stakeholders and the Nevada congressional delegation to reflect a broad compromise of ideas and solutions, and it provides a balanced or complementary approach to the proposed wilderness in the bill by advancing measures to create jobs and solve long-awaited problems for these northern Nevada communities.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleague, Mr. AMODEI, for his tireless work in bringing this bill to the floor today. For him, I know this has been a labor of love, and the State of Nevada should be proud of his accomplishments today.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. I yield myself, Mr. Speaker, as much time as I may consume.

(Mr. GRIJALVA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5205 is a comprehensive package of bills that deals with several public lands issues in Nevada. We are pleased this package establishes nearly 40,000 acres of new wilderness and are happy to see that the majority worked across the aisle to eliminate language which concerned us.

Several of the management activities described in H.R. 5205 are limited to the existing purview of the managing agencies and as authorized by the Wilderness Act; however, this legislation contains ambiguous language that could be construed as an exception to authorize thinning in wilderness for other activities beyond wildfire mitigation.

As the West continues to dry up and the threat of wildfire increases, we recognize the importance of fire mitigation measures; nevertheless, it is the intent of Congress that any thinning activities conducted for the purpose of mitigating wildfires be carried out within the framework of the Wilderness Act in the Pine Forest Range and the Wovoka Wilderness.

It is encouraging to see the majority is willing to advance important conservation bills. I hope we can continue to work towards bipartisan conservation legislation which is of critical importance for all Americans.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I advise my friend I have another speaker, but I don't see him on the floor. Pending his arrival, I will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. At this point, Mr. Speaker, let me yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD), one of the supporters of the legislation.

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the ranking subcommittee chairman, Mr. GRIJALVA, for his leadership and the chairman for the House Natural Resources Committee.

It is my honor to be here in support of this legislation today. With this bill, the city of Yerington, which is one key provision of this bill within this measure, will be allowed to purchase at fair market value over 10,000 acres of land from the Bureau of Land Management.

It is a very technical bill but has tremendous impacts to the State of Nevada at large. This is a true benefit for Lyon County, and it is in no way a giveaway. This project will generate between \$15 to \$25 million in annual revenue for Lyon County, Lyon County schools, South Lyon Hospital District, the Mason Valley Fire Protection District, and the State of Nevada.

Nevada Copper, the relevant mining company, already owns roughly 95 percent of the minerals to be mined, and it

is contained on 1,500 acres of privately-held land.

We expect that the total economic impact of this development will create approximately 3,000 to 4,000 jobs when you include indirect employment. The mine itself will directly employ approximately 800 to 900 people, providing high-quality wages for nearly two decades. This is in addition to the more than 500 people who will be employed during the construction phase.

In this comprehensive development, up to 63 percent of the acquired Federal lands will be used for infrastructure, other economic development, and local recreation.

We further anticipate that the city of Yerington will be able to draw in additional economic activity due to these infrastructure investments which include power, roads, water, and sewer infrastructure; additionally, this project is environmentally sound.

In fact, the legislation includes the creation of the Wovoka Wilderness Act which will protect old growth pinyon pine and unique archeological sites and preserve this region for future generations of Nevada.

This is a commonsense bill that will create jobs for one of the most economically depressed counties in our country; and, while it took time for this legislation to move, it reminds me that with hard work, determination, and a little bipartisanship, we can get things done.

This is a bill that has unanimous support from the local community. It has unanimous support from the Federal delegation of the State of Nevada, and it passed without objection out of the House Natural Resources Committee.

Let's use the passage of a non-controversial bill out of the House as a lesson that there is a place for Congress to help the American people. There is good that government can do, and something that appears to be a small achievement in the constellation of national politics will mean a lot to Lyon County, particularly the city of Yerington.

In addition to moving this important job-creating bill, I am looking forward to working with my colleagues to move the Tule Springs national monument bill considered for action next.

On top of the national park designation, this bill would transfer land from the BLM to the cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas for two 600-acre economic development zones.

It would also transfer land across the street from the southern Nevada veterans hospital. Mayor John Lee and I envision this as space for a new medical complex that could be the anchor for a new medical school in southern Nevada.

Let's keep working. We have great momentum right now. Nevadans today see that we can get things done here in Washington and Washington can solve problems; and, while today's bill is just a tiny crack in the dam of congressional gridlock, if we keep moving forward where we have consensus, we can

achieve great things for our constituents.

I want to especially thank my colleague, Representative MARK AMODEI, for all of his hard work on this important legislation. Our congressional districts both contain parts of Lyon County.

He fought hard for this bill during previous sessions of Congress. His support has been critical to getting this entire package of bills through this House, and I want to continue working with him and our entire Nevada delegation to put our State first.

I also want to thank the ranking member, Mr. DEFAZIO, for helping make this bill a top priority for our side of the aisle, as well as to the subcommittee chairman, Mr. GRIJALVA, for advocating for this bill to move quickly through the process.

Last but not least I want to thank Chairman DOC HASTINGS and the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. BISHOP, for working across the aisle and making this bill a priority.

Since I have arrived in Congress, you both have been willing to work with me on important public lands issues for my home State, and I am grateful to you both for your service and for your stability in working together on the House Natural Resources Committee.

Again, Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill that would create jobs that are desperately needed in a portion of Nevada's Fourth District, and I would like to thank this body for their consideration in passage of this important legislation.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. AMODEI), the author of this legislation.

Mr. AMODEI. Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the remarks of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle that went before me on this measure.

I want to also say thank you to the House of Representatives for passing this bill again in the 113th Congress. It was passed in the 112th Congress.

There were concerns about not having a conservation element. It contained 75,000 acres of wilderness, 50 in Lyon County, 25,000—congratulations to the folks in Humboldt County who have worked on the pine forest bill for a long time—elements in Elko, elements in Fernley—it clears up some title problem for the folks in Virginia City dating back to the Comstock days.

I guess, now, it is appropriate since we have shown such unity on this bill in passing it out of the House twice for all eyes—for all eyes—to turn to our colleagues at the north end of the building and see what they can do with the bill that my colleague from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) has so eloquently described as nearly unanimous and overwhelmingly bipartisan.

Go, Senate.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. I advise my friend I have no more requests

for time. If the gentleman is prepared to yield back, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5205, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UPPER MISSISQUOI AND TROUT WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2569) to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate segments of the Missisquoi River and the Trout River in the State of Vermont, as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H. R. 2569

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Upper Missisquoi and Trout Wild and Scenic Rivers Act".

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS.

Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(208) MISSISQUOI RIVER AND TROUT RIVER, VERMONT.—The following segments in the State of Vermont, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river:

"(A) The 20.5-mile segment of the Missisquoi River from the Lowell/Westfield town line to the Canadian border in North Troy, excluding the property and project boundary of the Troy and North Troy hydroelectric facilities.

"(B) The 14.6-mile segment of the Missisquoi River from the Canadian border in Richford to the upstream project boundary of the Enosburg Falls hydroelectric facility in Sampsonville.

"(C) The 11-mile segment of the Trout River from the confluence of the Jay and Wade Brooks in Montgomery to where the Trout River joins the Missisquoi River in East Berkshire."

SEC. 3. MANAGEMENT.

(a) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The river segments designated by paragraph (208) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) shall be managed in accordance with—

(A) the Upper Missisquoi and Trout Rivers Management Plan developed during the study described in section 5(b)(19) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(b)(19)) (referred to in this section as the "management plan"); and

(B) such amendments to the management plan as the Secretary determines are consistent with this Act and as are approved by the Upper Missisquoi and Trout Rivers Wild and Scenic Committee (referred to in this section as the "Committee").

(2) COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The management plan, as finalized in March 2013,

and as amended, shall be considered to satisfy the requirements for a comprehensive management plan pursuant to section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)).

(b) COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall coordinate management responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior under this Act with the Committee, as specified in the management plan.

(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for the long-term protection, preservation, and enhancement of the river segments designated by paragraph (208) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)), the Secretary of the Interior may enter into cooperative agreements pursuant to sections 10(e) and 11(b)(1) (16 U.S.C. 1281(e), 1282(b)(1)) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act with—

(A) the State of Vermont;

(B) the municipalities of Berkshire, Enosburg Falls, Enosburgh, Montgomery, North Troy, Richford, Troy, and Westfield; and

(C) appropriate local, regional, statewide, or multi-state planning or recreational organizations consistent with the management plan.

(2) CONSISTENCY.—Each cooperative agreement entered into under this section shall be consistent with the management plan and may include provisions for financial or other assistance from the United States.

(d) EFFECT ON EXISTING HYDROELECTRIC FACILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The designation of the river segments by paragraph (208) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)), does not—

(A) preclude, prohibit, or restrict the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission from licensing, relicensing, or otherwise authorizing the operation or continued operation of the Troy Hydroelectric, North Troy, or Enosburg Falls hydroelectric project under the terms of licenses or exemptions in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) limit modernization, upgrade, or other changes to the projects described in paragraph (1).

(2) HYDROPOWER PROCEEDINGS.—Resource protection, mitigation, or enhancement measures required by Federal Energy Regulatory Commission hydropower proceedings—

(A) shall not be considered to be project works for purposes of this Act; and

(B) may be located within the river segments designated by paragraph (208) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)).

(e) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(1) ZONING ORDINANCES.—For the purpose of the segments designated in paragraph (208) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)), the zoning ordinances adopted by the towns of Berkshire, Enosburg Falls, Enosburgh, Montgomery, North Troy, Richford, Troy, and Westfield in the State of Vermont, including provisions for conservation of floodplains, wetlands, and watercourses associated with the segments, shall be considered to satisfy the standards and requirements of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)).

(2) ACQUISITIONS OF LAND.—The authority of the Secretary to acquire land for the purposes of the segments designated in paragraph (208) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) shall be—

(A) limited to acquisition by donation or exchange; and

(B) subject to the additional criteria set forth in the management plan.

(3) NO CONDEMNATION.—The Secretary of the Interior may not acquire by condemnation any land or interest in land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by paragraph (208) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)).

(4) WRITTEN CONSENT OF OWNER REQUIRED.—No private property or non-Federal public property shall be included within the boundaries of