To protect and enhance opportunities for recreational hunting, fishing, and shooting, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 19, 2015

Mr. WITTMAN (for himself, Mr. WALZ, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, and Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To protect and enhance opportunities for recreational hunting, fishing, and shooting, and for other purposes.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
3

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

4 This Act may be cited as the “Sportsmen’s Heritage
5 and Recreational Enhancement Act of 2015” or the
6 “SHARE Act”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

8 The table of contents for this Act is as follows:
Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.
Sec. 3. Report on economic impact.

TITLE I—HUNTING, FISHING AND RECREATIONAL SHOOTING PROTECTION ACT

Sec. 101. Short title.
Sec. 102. Modification of definition.
Sec. 103. Limitation on authority to regulate ammunition and fishing tackle.

TITLE II—TARGET PRACTICE AND MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING SUPPORT ACT

Sec. 201. Short title.
Sec. 202. Findings; purpose.
Sec. 203. Definition of public target range.
Sec. 204. Amendments to Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act.
Sec. 205. Limits on liability.
Sec. 206. Sense of Congress regarding cooperation.

TITLE III—POLAR BEAR CONSERVATION AND FAIRNESS ACT

Sec. 301. Short title.
Sec. 302. Permits for importation of polar bear trophies taken in sport hunts in Canada.

TITLE IV—RECREATIONAL LANDS SELF-DEFENSE ACT

Sec. 401. Short title.
Sec. 402. Protecting Americans from violent crime.

TITLE V—WILDLIFE AND HUNTING HERITAGE CONSERVATION COUNCIL ADVISORY COMMITTEE


TITLE VI—RECREATIONAL FISHING AND HUNTING HERITAGE OPPORTUNITIES ACT

Sec. 601. Short title.
Sec. 602. Findings.
Sec. 603. Fishing, hunting, and recreational shooting.
Sec. 604. Volunteer Hunters; Reports; Closures and Restrictions.

TITLE VII—FARMER AND HUNTER PROTECTION ACT

Sec. 701. Short title.
Sec. 702. Baiting of migratory game birds.

TITLE VIII—TRANSPORTING BOWS ACROSS NATIONAL PARK SERVICE LANDS

Sec. 801. Bows in the parks.

TITLE IX—FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION ACT REAUTHORIZATION (FLTFA)
TITLE X—AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION AND LEGAL IVORY POSSESSION ACT

Sec. 1001. Short title.
Sec. 1002. References.
Sec. 1003. Limited exemption for certain African elephant ivory.
Sec. 1004. Placement of United States Fish and Wildlife Service law enforce-
ment officer in each African elephant range country.
Sec. 1006. Treatment of elephant ivory.
Sec. 1007. Sport-hunted elephant trophies.
Sec. 1008. African Elephant Conservation Act financial assistance priority and reauthorization.

TITLE XI—RESPECT FOR TREATIES AND RIGHTS

Sec. 1101. Respect for Treaties and Rights.

TITLE XII—INTEREST ON OBLIGATIONS HELD IN THE WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUND

Sec. 1201. Interest on obligations held in the wildlife restoration fund.

TITLE XIII—PERMITS FOR FILM CREWS OF FIVE PEOPLE OR LESS

Sec. 1301. Annual permit and fee for film crews of 5 persons or fewer.

SEC. 3. REPORT ON ECONOMIC IMPACT.

Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Interior shall submit a report to Congress that assesses expected economic impacts of the Act. Such report shall include—

(1) a review of any expected increases in recreational hunting, fishing, shooting, and conservation activities;

(2) an estimate of any jobs created in each industry expected to support such activities described in paragraph (1), including in the supply, manufacturing, distribution, and retail sectors;
(3) an estimate of wages related to jobs described in paragraph (2); and

(4) an estimate of anticipated new local, State, and Federal revenue related to jobs described in paragraph (2).

TITLE I—HUNTING, FISHING AND RECREATIONAL SHOOTING PROTECTION ACT

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Hunting, Fishing, and Recreational Shooting Protection Act”.

SEC. 102. MODIFICATION OF DEFINITION.

Section 3(2)(B) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2602(2)(B)) is amended—

(1) in clause (v), by striking “, and” and inserting “, or any component of any such article including, without limitation, shot, bullets and other projectiles, propellants, and primers,”;

(2) in clause (vi) by striking the period at the end and inserting “, and”; and

(3) by inserting after clause (vi) the following:

“(vii) any sport fishing equipment (as such term is defined in subsection (a) of section 4162 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) the sale of which is subject to the tax imposed by section
4161(a) of such Code (determined without regard to
any exemptions from such tax as provided by section
4162 or 4221 or any other provision of such Code),
and sport fishing equipment components.”.

SEC. 103. LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY TO REGULATE AM-
MUNITION AND FISHING TACKLE.

(a) LIMITATION.—Except as provided in section
20.21 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect
on the date of the enactment of this Act, or any substan-
tially similar successor regulation thereto, the Secretary
of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and, except
as provided by subsection (b), any bureau, service, or of-
ifice of the Department of the Interior or the Department
of Agriculture, may not regulate the use of ammunition
cartridges, ammunition components, or fishing tackle
based on the lead content thereof if such use is in compli-
ance with the law of the State in which the use occurs.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The limitation in subsection (a)
shall not apply to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or
the National Park Service.
TITLE II—TARGET PRACTICE
AND MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING SUPPORT ACT

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Target Practice and
Marksmanship Training Support Act".

SEC. 202. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the use of firearms and archery equipment
for target practice and marksmanship training ac-
tivities on Federal land is allowed, except to the ex-
tent specific portions of that land have been closed
to those activities;

(2) in recent years preceding the date of enact-
ment of this Act, portions of Federal land have been
closed to target practice and marksmanship training
for many reasons;

(3) the availability of public target ranges on
non-Federal land has been declining for a variety of
reasons, including continued population growth and
development near former ranges;

(4) providing opportunities for target practice
and marksmanship training at public target ranges
on Federal and non-Federal land can help—
(A) to promote enjoyment of shooting, recreational, and hunting activities; and

(B) to ensure safe and convenient locations for those activities;

(5) Federal law in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, including the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669 et seq.), provides Federal support for construction and expansion of public target ranges by making available to States amounts that may be used for construction, operation, and maintenance of public target ranges; and

(6) it is in the public interest to provide increased Federal support to facilitate the construction or expansion of public target ranges.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this title is to facilitate the construction and expansion of public target ranges, including ranges on Federal land managed by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 203. DEFINITION OF PUBLIC TARGET RANGE.

In this title, the term “public target range” means a specific location that—

(1) is identified by a governmental agency for recreational shooting;

(2) is open to the public;
(3) may be supervised; and

(4) may accommodate archery or rifle, pistol, or shotgun shooting.

SEC. 204. AMENDMENTS TO PITTMAN-ROBERTSON WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2 of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (8) as paragraphs (3) through (9), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) the term ‘public target range’ means a specific location that—

“(A) is identified by a governmental agency for recreational shooting;

“(B) is open to the public;

“(C) may be supervised; and

“(D) may accommodate archery or rifle, pistol, or shotgun shooting;”.

(b) EXPENDITURES FOR MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE AREAS AND RESOURCES.—Section 8(b) of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669g(b)) is amended—
(1) by striking “(b) Each State” and inserting
the following:
“(b) EXPENDITURES FOR MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE AREAS AND RESOURCES.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
graph (2), each State”;
(2) in paragraph (1) (as so designated), by
striking “construction, operation,” and inserting
“operation”;
(3) in the second sentence, by striking “The
non-Federal share” and inserting the following:
“(3) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal
share”;
(4) in the third sentence, by striking “The Sec-
retary” and inserting the following:
“(4) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary”; and
(5) by inserting after paragraph (1) (as des-
ignated by paragraph (1) of this subsection) the fol-
lowing:
“(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding the limita-
tion described in paragraph (1), a State may pay up
to 90 percent of the cost of acquiring land for, ex-
panding, or constructing a public target range.”.
(c) FIREARM AND BOW HUNTER EDUCATION AND
SAFETY PROGRAM GRANTS.—Section 10 of the Pittman-
Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669h–1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

“(3) Allocation of additional amounts.—Of the amount apportioned to a State for any fiscal year under section 4(b), the State may elect to allocate not more than 10 percent, to be combined with the amount apportioned to the State under paragraph (1) for that fiscal year, for acquiring land for, expanding, or constructing a public target range.”;

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) Cost sharing.—

“(1) In general.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Federal share of the cost of any activity carried out using a grant under this section shall not exceed 75 percent of the total cost of the activity.

“(2) Public target range construction or expansion.—The Federal share of the cost of acquiring land for, expanding, or constructing a public target range in a State on Federal or non-Federal land pursuant to this section or section 8(b) shall
not exceed 90 percent of the cost of the activity.”;
and

(3) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) by striking “Amounts made” and inserting the following:
“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), amounts made”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:
“(B) EXCEPTION.—Amounts provided for acquiring land for, constructing, or expanding a public target range shall remain available for expenditure and obligation during the 5-fiscal-year period beginning on October 1 of the first fiscal year for which the amounts are made available.”.

SEC. 205. LIMITS ON LIABILITY.

(a) DISCRETIONARY FUNCTION.—For purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly referred to as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”), any action by an agent or employee of the United States to manage or allow the use of Federal land for purposes of target practice or marksmanship training by a member of the public shall be considered to be the exercise or performance of a discretionary function.
(b) CIVIL ACTION OR CLAIMS.—Except to the extent provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, the United States shall not be subject to any civil action or claim for money damages for any injury to or loss of property, personal injury, or death caused by an activity occurring at a public target range that is—

(1) funded in whole or in part by the Federal Government pursuant to the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669 et seq.); or

(2) located on Federal land.

SEC. 206. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING COOPERATION.

It is the sense of Congress that, consistent with applicable laws and regulations, the Chief of the Forest Service and the Director of the Bureau of Land Management should cooperate with State and local authorities and other entities to carry out waste removal and other activities on any Federal land used as a public target range to encourage continued use of that land for target practice or marksmanship training.

TITLE III—POLAR BEAR CONSERVATION AND FAIRNESS ACT

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Polar Bear Conservation and Fairness Act of 2015”.
SEC. 302. PERMITS FOR IMPORTATION OF POLAR BEAR TROPHIES TAKEN IN SPORT HUNTS IN CANADA.

Section 104(c)(5)(D) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1374(c)(5)(D)) is amended to read as follows:

“(D)(i) The Secretary of the Interior shall, expeditiously after the expiration of the applicable 30-day period under subsection (d)(2), issue a permit for the importation of any polar bear part (other than an internal organ) from a polar bear taken in a sport hunt in Canada to any person—

“(I) who submits, with the permit application, proof that the polar bear was legally harvested by the person before February 18, 1997; or

“(II) who has submitted, in support of a permit application submitted before May 15, 2008, proof that the polar bear was legally harvested by the person before May 15, 2008, from a polar bear population from which a sport-hunted trophy could be imported before that date in accordance with section 18.30(i) of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations.

“(ii) The Secretary shall issue permits under clause (i)(I) without regard to subparagraphs (A)
and (C)(ii) of this paragraph, subsection (d)(3), and
sections 101 and 102. Sections 101(a)(3)(B) and
102(b)(3) shall not apply to the importation of any
polar bear part authorized by a permit issued under
clause (i)(I). This clause shall not apply to polar
bear parts that were imported before June 12, 1997.

“(iii) The Secretary shall issue permits under
clause (i)(II) without regard to subparagraph (C)(ii)
of this paragraph or subsection (d)(3). Sections
101(a)(3)(B) and 102(b)(3) shall not apply to the
importation of any polar bear part authorized by a
permit issued under clause (i)(II). This clause shall
not apply to polar bear parts that were imported be-
fore the date of enactment of the Polar Bear Con-
servation and Fairness Act of 2015.”.

TITLE IV—RECREATIONAL LANDS SELF-DEFENSE ACT

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Recreational Lands Self-Defense Act of 2015”.

SEC. 402. PROTECTING AMERICANS FROM VIOLENT CRIME.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Second Amendment to the Constitution
provides that “the right of the people to keep and
bear Arms, shall not be infringed”.

•HR 2406 IH
(2) Section 327.13 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, provides that, except in special circumstances, “possession of loaded firearms, ammunition, loaded projectile firing devices, bows and arrows, crossbows, or other weapons is prohibited” at water resources development projects administered by the Secretary of the Army.

(3) The regulations described in paragraph (2) prevent individuals complying with Federal and State laws from exercising the second amendment rights of the individuals while at such water resources development projects.

(4) The Federal laws should make it clear that the second amendment rights of an individual at a water resources development project should not be infringed.

(b) PROTECTING THE RIGHT OF INDIVIDUALS TO BEAR ARMS AT WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—The Secretary of the Army shall not promulgate or enforce any regulation that prohibits an individual from possessing a firearm, including an assembled or functional firearm, at a water resources development project covered under section 327.0 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act), if—
(1) the individual is not otherwise prohibited by
law from possessing the firearm; and

(2) the possession of the firearm is in compli-
ance with the law of the State in which the water
resources development project is located.

TITLE V—WILDLIFE AND HUNTING HERITAGE CONSERVA-
TION COUNCIL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SEC. 501. WILDLIFE AND HUNTING HERITAGE CONSERVA-
TION COUNCIL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C.
661 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
lowing:

“SEC. 10. WILDLIFE AND HUNTING HERITAGE CONSERVA-
TION COUNCIL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established
the Wildlife and Hunting Heritage Conservation Council
Advisory Committee (in this section referred to as the ‘Ad-
visory Committee’) to advise the Secretaries of the Interior
and Agriculture on wildlife and habitat conservation,
hunting, and recreational shooting.

“(b) CONTINUANCE AND ABOLISHMENT OF EXIST-
ing WILDLIFE AND HUNTING HERITAGE CONSERVATION
COUNCIL.—The Wildlife and Hunting Heritage Conserva-

•HR 2406 IH
tion Council established pursuant to section 441 of the Revised Statutes (43 U.S.C. 1457), section 2 of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742a), and other Acts applicable to specific bureaus of the Department of the Interior—

“(1) shall continue until the date of the first meeting of the Wildlife and Hunting Heritage Conservation Council established by the amendment made by subsection (a); and

“(2) is hereby abolished effective on that date.

“(c) DUTIES OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The Advisory Committee shall advise the Secretaries with regard to—

“(1) implementation of Executive Order No. 13443: Facilitation of Hunting Heritage and Wildlife Conservation, which directs Federal agencies ‘to facilitate the expansion and enhancement of hunting opportunities and the management of game species and their habitat’;

“(2) policies or programs to conserve and restore wetlands, agricultural lands, grasslands, forest, and rangeland habitats;

“(3) policies or programs to promote opportunities and access to hunting and shooting sports on Federal lands;
“(4) policies or programs to recruit and retain new hunters and shooters;

“(5) policies or programs that increase public awareness of the importance of wildlife conservation and the social and economic benefits of recreational hunting and shooting; and

“(6) policies or programs that encourage coordination among the public, the hunting and shooting sports community, wildlife conservation groups, and States, tribes, and the Federal Government.

“(d) Membership.—

“(1) Appointment.—

“(A) In general.—The Advisory Committee shall consist of no more than 16 discretionary members and 7 ex officio members.

“(B) Ex officio members.—The ex officio members are—

“(i) the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or a designated representative of the Director;

“(ii) the Director of the Bureau of Land Management or a designated representative of the Director;
“(iii) the Director of the National Park Service or a designated representative of the Director;

“(iv) the Chief of the Forest Service or a designated representative of the Chief;

“(v) the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or a designated representative of the Chief;

“(vi) the Administrator of the Farm Service Agency or a designated representative of the Administrator; and

“(vii) the Executive Director of the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies.

“(C) DISCRETIONARY MEMBERS.—The discretionary members shall be appointed jointly by the Secretaries from at least one of each of the following:

“(i) State fish and wildlife agencies.

“(ii) Game bird hunting organizations.

“(iii) Wildlife conservation organizations.

“(iv) Big game hunting organizations.

“(v) Waterfowl hunting organizations.
“(vi) The tourism, outfitter, or guiding industry.

“(vii) The firearms or ammunition manufacturing industry.

“(viii) The hunting or shooting equipment retail industry.

“(ix) Tribal resource management organizations.

“(x) The agriculture industry.

“(xi) The ranching industry.

“(xii) Women’s hunting and fishing advocacy, outreach, or education organization.

“(xiii) Minority hunting and fishing advocacy, outreach, or education organization.

“(xiv) Veterans service organization.

“(D) ELIGIBILITY.—Prior to the appointment of the discretionary members, the Secretaries shall determine that all individuals nominated for appointment to the Advisory Committee, and the organization each individual represents, actively support and promote sustainable-use hunting, wildlife conservation, and recreational shooting.
“(2) TERMS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), members of the Advisory Committee shall be appointed for a term of 4 years. Members shall not be appointed for more than 3 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

“(B) TERMS OF INITIAL APPOINTEES.—As designated by the Secretary at the time of appointment, of the members first appointed—

“(i) 6 members shall be appointed for a term of 4 years;

“(ii) 5 members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years; and

“(iii) 5 members shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

“(3) PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC ADVISORY STATUS.—No individual may be appointed as a discretionary member of the Advisory Committee while serving as an officer or employee of the Federal Government.

“(4) VACANCY AND REMOVAL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any vacancy on the Advisory Committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.
“(B) Removal.—Advisory Committee members shall serve at the discretion of the Secretaries and may be removed at any time for good cause.

“(5) Continuation of Service.—Each appointed member may continue to serve after the expiration of the term of office to which such member was appointed until a successor has been appointed.

“(6) Chairperson.—The Chairperson of the Advisory Committee shall be appointed for a 3-year term by the Secretaries, jointly, from among the members of the Advisory Committee. An individual may not be appointed as Chairperson for more than 2 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

“(7) Pay and Expenses.—Members of the Advisory Committee shall serve without pay for such service, but each member of the Advisory Committee may be reimbursed for travel and lodging incurred through attending meetings of the Advisory Committee approved subgroup meetings in the same amounts and under the same conditions as Federal employees (in accordance with section 5703 of title 5, United States Code).

“(8) Meetings.—
“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Advisory Committee shall meet at the call of the Secretaries, the chairperson, or a majority of the members, but not less frequently than twice annually.

“(B) OPEN MEETINGS.—Each meeting of the Advisory Committee shall be open to the public.

“(C) PRIOR NOTICE OF MEETINGS.—Timely notice of each meeting of the Advisory Committee shall be published in the Federal Register and be submitted to trade publications and publications of general circulation.

“(D) SUBGROUPS.—The Advisory Committee may establish such workgroups or subgroups as it deems necessary for the purpose of compiling information or conducting research. However, such workgroups may not conduct business without the direction of the Advisory Committee and must report in full to the Advisory Committee.

“(9) QUORUM.—Nine members of the Advisory Committee shall constitute a quorum.

“(e) EXPENSES.—The expenses of the Advisory Committee that the Secretaries determine to be reasonable and appropriate shall be paid by the Secretaries.
“(f) Administrative Support, Technical Services, and Advice.—A designated Federal Officer shall be jointly appointed by the Secretaries to provide to the Advisory Committee the administrative support, technical services, and advice that the Secretaries determine to be reasonable and appropriate.

“(g) Annual Report.—

“(1) Required.—Not later than September 30 of each year, the Advisory Committee shall submit a report to the Secretaries, the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate. If circumstances arise in which the Advisory Committee cannot meet the September 30 deadline in any year, the Secretaries shall advise the Chairpersons of each such Committee of the reasons for such delay and the date on which the submission of the report is anticipated.

“(2) Contents.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall describe—

“(A) the activities of the Advisory Committee during the preceding year;
“(B) the reports and recommendations made by the Advisory Committee to the Secretaries during the preceding year; and

“(C) an accounting of actions taken by the Secretaries as a result of the recommendations.

“(h) FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Advisory Committee shall be exempt from the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).”.

TITLE VI—RECREATIONAL FISHING AND HUNTING HERITAGE OPPORTUNITIES ACT

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Recreational Fishing and Hunting Heritage and Opportunities Act”.

SEC. 602. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) recreational fishing and hunting are important and traditional activities in which millions of Americans participate;

(2) recreational anglers and hunters have been and continue to be among the foremost supporters of sound fish and wildlife management and conservation in the United States;

(3) recreational fishing and hunting are environmentally acceptable and beneficial activities that
occur and can be provided on Federal lands and waters without adverse effects on other uses or users;

(4) recreational anglers, hunters, and sporting organizations provide direct assistance to fish and wildlife managers and enforcement officers of the Federal Government as well as State and local governments by investing volunteer time and effort to fish and wildlife conservation;

(5) recreational anglers, hunters, and the associated industries have generated billions of dollars of critical funding for fish and wildlife conservation, research, and management by providing revenues from purchases of fishing and hunting licenses, permits, and stamps, as well as excise taxes on fishing, hunting, and recreational shooting equipment that have generated billions of dollars of critical funding for fish and wildlife conservation, research, and management;

(6) recreational shooting is also an important and traditional activity in which millions of Americans participate;

(7) safe recreational shooting is a valid use of Federal lands, including the establishment of safe and convenient recreational shooting ranges on such
lands, and participation in recreational shooting
helps recruit and retain hunters and contributes to
wildlife conservation;

(8) opportunities to recreationally fish, hunt,
and shoot are declining, which depresses participa-
tion in these traditional activities, and depressed
participation adversely impacts fish and wildlife con-
servation and funding for important conservation ef-
forts; and

(9) the public interest would be served, and our
citizens’ fish and wildlife resources benefitted, by ac-
tion to ensure that opportunities are facilitated to
engage in fishing and hunting on Federal land as
recognized by Executive Order No. 12962, relating
to recreational fisheries, and Executive Order No.
13443, relating to facilitation of hunting heritage
and wildlife conservation.

SEC. 603. FISHING, HUNTING, AND RECREATIONAL SHOOT-

ING.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land”
means any land or water that is owned by the
United States and under the administrative jurisdic-
tion of the Bureau of Land Management or the For-
est Service.
(2) Federal land management officials.—The term “Federal land management officials” means—

(A) the Secretary of the Interior and Director of the Bureau of Land Management regarding Bureau of Land Management lands and interests in lands under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture and Chief of the Forest Service regarding National Forest System lands.

(3) Hunting.—

(A) In general.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the term “hunting” means use of a firearm, bow, or other authorized means in the lawful—

(i) pursuit, shooting, capture, collection, trapping, or killing of wildlife;

(ii) attempt to pursue, shoot, capture, collect, trap, or kill wildlife; or

(iii) the training of hunting dogs, including field trials.

(B) Exclusion.—The term “hunting” does not include the use of skilled volunteers to
cull excess animals (as defined by other Federal law).

(4) Recreational fishing.—The term “recreational fishing” means the lawful—

(A) pursuit, capture, collection, or killing of fish; or

(B) attempt to capture, collect, or kill fish.

(5) Recreational shooting.—The term “recreational shooting” means any form of sport, training, competition, or pastime, whether formal or informal, that involves the discharge of a rifle, handgun, or shotgun, or the use of a bow and arrow.

(b) In General.—Subject to valid existing rights and subsection (e), and cooperation with the respective State fish and wildlife agency, Federal land management officials shall exercise authority under existing law, including provisions regarding land use planning, to facilitate use of and access to Federal lands, including National Monuments, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, and lands administratively classified as wilderness eligible or suitable and primitive or semi-primitive areas, for fishing, hunting, and recreational shooting, except as limited by—
(1) statutory authority that authorizes action or withholding action for reasons of national security, public safety, or resource conservation;

(2) any other Federal statute that specifically precludes fishing, hunting, or recreational shooting on specific Federal lands, waters, or units thereof; and

(3) discretionary limitations on fishing, hunting, and recreational shooting determined to be necessary and reasonable as supported by the best scientific evidence and advanced through a transparent public process.

(e) MANAGEMENT.—Consistent with subsection (a), Federal land management officials shall exercise their land management discretion—

(1) in a manner that supports and facilitates fishing, hunting, and recreational shooting opportunities;

(2) to the extent authorized under applicable State law; and

(3) in accordance with applicable Federal law.

(d) PLANNING.—

(1) EVALUATION OF EFFECTS ON OPPORTUNITIES TO ENGAGE IN FISHING, HUNTING, OR RECREATIONAL SHOOTING.—Planning documents that
apply to Federal lands, including land resources management plans, resource management plans, travel management plans, and general management plans shall include a specific evaluation of the effects of such plans on opportunities to engage in fishing, hunting, or recreational shooting.

(2) **Strategic Growth Policy for the National Wildlife Refuge System.**—Section 4(a)(3) of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd(a)(3)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) and (D) and subparagraphs (D) and (E), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (B), the following:

“(C) the Secretary shall integrate wildlife-dependent recreational uses in accordance with their status as priority general public uses into proposed or existing regulations, policies, criteria, plans, or other activities to alter or amend the manner in which individual refuges or the National Wildlife Refuge System (System) are managed, including, but not limited to,
any activities which target or prioritize criteria
for long and short term System acquisitions;’’.

(3) NO MAJOR FEDERAL ACTION.—No action
taken under this Act, or under section 4 of the Na-
tional Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of
1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd), either individually or cu-
mulatively with other actions involving Federal lands
or lands managed by the United States Fish and
Wildlife Service, shall be considered to be a major
Federal action significantly affecting the quality of
the human environment, and no additional identi-
fication, analysis, or consideration of environmental
effects, including cumulative effects, is necessary or
required.

(4) OTHER ACTIVITY NOT CONSIDERED.—Fed-
eral land management officials are not required to
consider the existence or availability of fishing, hunt-
ing, or recreational shooting opportunities on adja-
cent or nearby public or private lands in the plan-
ning for or determination of which Federal lands are
open for these activities or in the setting of levels of
use for these activities on Federal lands, unless the
combination or coordination of such opportunities
would enhance the fishing, hunting, or recreational
shooting opportunities available to the public.
(c) **Federal Lands.**—

(1) **Lands open.**—Lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service, including Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, lands designated as wilderness or administratively classified as wilderness eligible or suitable and primitive or semi-primitive areas and National Monuments, but excluding lands on the Outer Continental Shelf, shall be open to fishing, hunting, and recreational shooting unless the managing Federal agency acts to close lands to such activity. Lands may be subject to closures or restrictions if determined by the head of the agency to be necessary and reasonable and supported by facts and evidence, for purposes including resource conservation, public safety, energy or mineral production, energy generation or transmission infrastructure, water supply facilities, protection of other permittees, protection of private property rights or interest, national security, or compliance with other law.

(2) **Recreational shooting ranges.**—

(A) **In general.**—The head of each Federal agency shall use his or her authorities in
a manner consistent with this Act and other applicable law, to—

(i) lease or permit use of lands under the jurisdiction of the agency for recreational shooting ranges; and

(ii) designate specific lands under the jurisdiction of the agency for recreational shooting activities.

(B) LIMITATION ON LIABILITY.—Any designation under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall not subject the United States to any civil action or claim for monetary damages for injury or loss of property or personal injury or death caused by any activity occurring at or on such designated lands.

(f) NECESSITY IN WILDERNESS AREAS AND “WITHIN AND SUPPLEMENTAL TO” WILDERNESS PURPOSES.—

(1) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMINISTRATION.—The provision of opportunities for fishing, hunting, and recreational shooting, and the conservation of fish and wildlife to provide sustainable use recreational opportunities on designated Federal wilderness areas shall constitute measures necessary to meet the minimum requirements for the administration of the wilderness area, provided that this de-
termination shall not authorize or facilitate commodity development, use, or extraction, motorized recreational access or use that is not otherwise allowed under the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), or permanent road construction or maintenance within designated wilderness areas.

(2) Application of Wilderness Act.—Provisions of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), stipulating that wilderness purposes are “within and supplemental to” the purposes of the underlying Federal land unit are reaffirmed. When seeking to carry out fish and wildlife conservation programs and projects or provide fish and wildlife dependent recreation opportunities on designated wilderness areas, each Federal land management official shall implement these supplemental purposes so as to facilitate, enhance, or both, but not to impede the underlying Federal land purposes when seeking to carry out fish and wildlife conservation programs and projects or provide fish and wildlife dependent recreation opportunities in designated wilderness areas, provided that such implementation shall not authorize or facilitate commodity development, use or extraction, or permanent road construction or maintenance within designated wilderness areas.
(g) No Priority.—Nothing in this section requires a Federal land management official to give preference to fishing, hunting, or recreational shooting over other uses of Federal land or over land or water management priorities established by Federal law.

(h) Consultation With Councils.—In fulfilling the duties under this section, Federal land management officials shall consult with respective advisory councils as established in Executive Order Nos. 12962 and 13443.

(i) Authority of the States.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as interfering with, diminishing, or conflicting with the authority, jurisdiction, or responsibility of any State to exercise primary management, control, or regulation of fish and wildlife under State law (including regulations) on land or water within the State, including on Federal land.

(j) Federal Licenses.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize a Federal land management official to require a license, fee, or permit to fish, hunt, or trap on land or water in a State, including on Federal land in the States, except that this subsection shall not affect the Migratory Bird Stamp requirement set forth in the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act (16 U.S.C. 718 et seq.).
SEC. 604. VOLUNTEER HUNTERS; REPORTS; CLOSURES AND
RESTRICTIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section:

(1) PUBLIC LAND.—The term “public land”

means—

(A) units of the National Park System;

(B) National Forest System lands; and

(C) land and interests in land owned by

the United States and under the administrative
jurisdiction of—

(i) the Fish and Wildlife Service; or

(ii) the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary”

means—

(A) the Secretary of the Interior and in-
cludes the Director of the National Park Serv-

ice, with regard to units of the National Park

System;

(B) the Secretary of the Interior and in-
cludes the Director of the Fish and Wildlife

Service, with regard to Fish and Wildlife Serv-

ice lands and waters;

(C) the Secretary of the Interior and in-
cludes the Director of the Bureau of Land

Management, with regard to Bureau of Land

Management lands and waters; and
(D) the Secretary of Agriculture and includes the Chief of the Forest Service, with regard to National Forest System lands.

(3) Volunteer from the Hunting Community.—The term “volunteer from the hunting community” means a volunteer who holds a valid hunting license issued by a State.

(b) Volunteer Hunters.—When planning wildlife management involving reducing the size of a wildlife population on public land, the Secretary shall consider the use of and may use volunteers from the hunting community as agents to assist in carrying out wildlife management on public land. The Secretary shall not reject the use of volunteers from the hunting community as agents without the concurrence of the appropriate State wildlife management authorities.

(c) Report.—Beginning on the second October 1 after the date of the enactment of this Act and biennially on October 1 thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

(1) any public land administered by the Secretary that was closed to fishing, hunting, and rec-
reational shooting at any time during the preceding year; and

(2) the reason for the closure.

(d) CLOSURES OR SIGNIFICANT RESTRICTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Other than closures established or prescribed by land planning actions referred to in section 604(e) or emergency closures described in paragraph (2), a permanent or temporary withdrawal, change of classification, or change of management status of public land that effectively closes or significantly restricts any acreage of public land to access or use for fishing, hunting, recreational shooting, or activities related to fishing, hunting, or recreational shooting, or a combination of those activities, shall take effect only if, before the date of withdrawal or change, the Secretary—

(A) publishes appropriate notice of the withdrawal or change, respectively;

(B) demonstrates that coordination has occurred with a State fish and wildlife agency; and

(C) submits to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Re-
sources of the Senate written notice of the withdraw-

drawal or change, respectively.

(2) EMERGENCY CLOSURES.—Nothing in this

Act prohibits the Secretary from establishing or im-

plementing emergency closures or restrictions of the

smallest practicable area to provide for public safety,

resource conservation, national security, or other

purposes authorized by law. Such an emergency clo-

sure shall terminate after a reasonable period of

time unless converted to a permanent closure con-

sistent with this Act.

TITLE VII—FARMER AND

HUNTER PROTECTION ACT

SEC. 701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Hunter and Farmer

Protection Act”.

SEC. 702. BAITING OF MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS.

Section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16

U.S.C. 704) is amended by striking subsection (b) and in-

serting the following:

“(b) PROHIBITION OF BAITING.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) BAITED AREA.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘baited

area’ means—
“(I) any area on which salt, grain, or other feed has been placed, exposed, deposited, distributed, or scattered, if the salt, grain, or feed could lure or attract migratory game birds; and

“(II) in the case of waterfowl, cranes (family Gruidae), and coots (family Rallidae), a standing, unharvested crop that has been manipulated through activities such as mowing, discing, or rolling, unless the activities are normal agricultural practices.

“(ii) EXCLUSIONS.—An area shall not be considered to be a ‘baited area’ if the area—

“(I) has been treated with a normal agricultural practice;

“(II) has standing crops that have not been manipulated; or

“(III) has standing crops that have been or are flooded.

“(B) BAITING.—The term ‘baiting’ means the direct or indirect placing, exposing, depositing, distributing, or scattering of salt, grain,
or other feed that could lure or attract migratory game birds to, on, or over any areas on which a hunter is attempting to take migratory game birds.

“(C) MIGRATORY GAME BIRD.—The term ‘migratory game bird’ means migratory bird species—

“(i) that are within the taxonomic families of Anatidae, Columbidae, Gruidae, Rallidae, and Scolopacidae; and

“(ii) for which open seasons are prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

“(D) NORMAL AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘normal agricultural practice’ means any practice in 1 annual growing season that—

“(I) is carried out in order to produce a marketable crop, including planting, harvest, postharvest, or soil conservation practices; and

“(II) is recommended for the successful harvest of a given crop by the applicable State office of the Co-operative Extension System of the De-
partment of Agriculture, in consultation with, and if requested, the concurrence of, the head of the applicable State department of fish and wildlife.

“(ii) INCLUSIONS.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (II), the term ‘normal agricultural practice’ includes the destruction of a crop in accordance with practices required by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation for agricultural producers to obtain crop insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) on land on which a crop during the current or immediately preceding crop year was not harvestable due to a natural disaster (including any hurricane, storm, tornado, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, drought, fire, snowstorm, or other catastrophe that is declared a major disaster by the President in accordance with section
401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170)).

“(II) LIMITATIONS.—The term ‘normal agricultural practice’ only includes a crop described in subclause (I) that has been destroyed or manipulated through activities that include (but are not limited to) mowing, discing, or rolling if the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation certifies that flooding was not an acceptable method of destruction to obtain crop insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.).

“(E) WATERFOWL.—The term ‘waterfowl’ means native species of the family Anatidae.

“(2) PROHIBITION.—It shall be unlawful for any person—

“(A) to take any migratory game bird by baiting or on or over any baited area, if the person knows or reasonably should know that the area is a baited area; or

“(B) to place or direct the placement of bait on or adjacent to an area for the purpose
of causing, inducing, or allowing any person to
take or attempt to take any migratory game
bird by baiting or on or over the baited area.

“(3) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the In-
terior may promulgate regulations to implement this
subsection.

“(4) REPORTS.—Annually, the Secretary of Ag-
riculture shall submit to the Secretary of the Inte-
rior a report that describes any changes to normal
agricultural practices across the range of crops
grown by agricultural producers in each region of
the United States in which the recommendations are
provided to agricultural producers.”.

TITLE VIII—TRANSPORTING
BOWS ACROSS NATIONAL
PARK SERVICE LANDS

SEC. 801. BOWS IN THE PARKS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means
the Director of the National Park Service.

(2) NOT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.—The
term “not ready for immediate use” means—

(A) a bow or crossbow, the arrows of which
are secured or stowed in a quiver or other
arrow transport case; and
(B) with respect to a crossbow, uncocked.

(b) VEHICULAR TRANSPORTATION AUTHORIZED.—

The Director shall not promulgate or enforce any regulation that prohibits an individual from transporting bows and crossbows that are not ready for immediate use across any unit of the National Park System in the vehicle of the individual if—

(1) the individual is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing the bows and crossbows;

(2) the bows or crossbows that are not ready for immediate use remain inside the vehicle of the individual throughout the period during which the bows or crossbows are transported across National Park System land; and

(3) the possession of the bows and crossbows is in compliance with the law of the State in which the unit of the National Park System is located.

(c) HUNTER ACCESS CORRIDORS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director is authorized to establish and publish (in accordance with section 1.5 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation)) on a publicly available map hunter access corridors for use in accordance with subsection (c).
(2) **HUNTING SEASON.**—The hunter access corridors shall be open for use during hunting seasons.

(3) **EXCEPTION.**—The Director may establish limited periods during which access through the hunter access corridors is closed for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable law.

(4) **IDENTIFICATION OF CORRIDORS.**—The Director shall—

(A) post signs during hunting seasons that identify each hunter access corridor;

(B) make information regarding hunter access corridors available on the individual website of the applicable unit of the National Park System; and

(C) provide information regarding any processes established by the Director for transporting legally taken game through individual hunter access corridors.

(5) **REGISTRATION; TRANSPORTATION OF GAME.**—The Director may—

(A) provide registration boxes to be located at the trailhead of each hunter access corridor for self-registration in accordance with subsection (c)(2)(B);
(B) provide a process for online self-reg-
istration in accordance with subsection
(c)(2)(B); and

(C) allow non-motorized conveyances to
transport legally taken game through the cor-
ridors established under subsection (b) includ-
ing, but not limited to, game carts and sleds.

(6) CONSULTATION WITH STATES.—The Direc-
tor shall consult with each applicable State wildlife
agency to identify appropriate hunter access cor-
ridors.

TITLE IX—FEDERAL LAND
TRANSACTION FACILITATION
ACT REAUTHORIZATION
(FLTFA)

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.
This title may be cited as the “Federal Land Trans-
action Facilitation Act Reauthorization of 2015”.

SEC. 902. FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION
ACT.
The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act is
amended—

(1) in section 203(1) (43 U.S.C. 2302(1)), by
striking “cultural, or” and inserting “cultural, rec-
reational access and use, or other”;
(2) in section 203(2) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “on the date of enactment of this Act was” and inserting “is”;

(3) in section 205 (43 U.S.C. 2304)—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “section 206” and all that follows through the period and inserting the following:

“section 206—

“(1) to complete appraisals and satisfy other legal requirements for the sale or exchange of public land identified for disposal under approved land use plans under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712);

“(2) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act Reauthorization of 2015, to establish and make available to the public, on the website of the Department of the Interior, a database containing a comprehensive list of all the land referred to in paragraph (1); and

“(3) to maintain the database referred to in paragraph (2).”;

(B) in subsection (d), by striking “11” and inserting “22”;
(4) in section 206(c)(2) (43 U.S.C. 2305(c)(2))—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (D) as subparagraphs (B) through (E), respectively;

(B) by inserting before subparagraph (B), as so redesignated, the following:

“(A) **Deferred Maintenance Activities.**—Except as authorized under subparagraph (D), funds shall be used to purchase lands or interests therein for the performance of deferred maintenance on administrative sites or other deferred maintenance activities.”;

(C) in subparagraph (B), as so redesignated—

(i) by striking “subparagraph (C)” and inserting “subparagraph (D)”;

(ii) in clause (i), by striking “and”;

(iii) in clause (ii), by striking the period and inserting “; and”;

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) opportunities for hunting, recreational fishing, recreational shooting, and other recreational activities.”;
(D) in subparagraph (E), as so redesignated, by striking “(C)” and inserting “(D)”; and

(E) by adding at the end the following:

“(F) Any funds made available under subparagraph (E) that are not obligated or expended by the end of the fourth full fiscal year after the date of the sale or exchange of land that generated the funds may be expended in any State.’’;

(5) in section 206(e)(3) (43 U.S.C. 2305(e)(3))—

(A) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) the extent to which the acquisition of the land or interest therein will increase the public availability of resources for, and facilitate public access to, hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities;”’; and

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (C) and (D);

(6) in section 206(f) (43 U.S.C. 2305(f)), by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) any remaining balance in the account shall be deposited in the Treasury and used for deficit re-
duction, except that in the case of a fiscal year for
which there is no Federal budget deficit, such
amounts shall be used to reduce the Federal debt (in
such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury con-
siders appropriate).”;

(7) in section 207(b) (43 U.S.C. 2306(b))—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “96–568” and insert-
ing “96–586”; and

(ii) by striking “; or” and inserting a

semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting “Public Law 105–

263;” before “112 Stat.”; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end

and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) the White Pine County Conservation,
Recreation, and Development Act of 2006 (Public
Law 109–432; 120 Stat. 3028);

“(4) the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation,
and Development Act of 2004 (Public Law
108–424; 118 Stat. 2403);
“(5) subtitle F of title I of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 111–11);

“(6) subtitle O of title I of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 460www note, 1132 note; Public Law 111–11);

“(7) section 2601 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1108); or

“(8) section 2606 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1121).”.

TITLE X—AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION AND LEGAL IVORY POSSESSION ACT

SEC. 1001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “African Elephant Conservation and Legal Ivory Possession Act of 2015”.

SEC. 1002. REFERENCES.

Except as otherwise specifically provided, whenever in this title an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a provision of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.).
SEC. 1003. LIMITED EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN AFRICAN ELEPHANT IVORY.

Section 2203 (16 U.S.C. 4223) is amended—

(1) by inserting ``(a) In General.—'' before the first sentence;

(2) by inserting ``and subsection (b) of this section'' after ``2202(e)''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

``(b) Exemption.—Nothing in this Act or subsection (a) or (d) of section 9 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1538) shall be construed to prohibit importation or exportation, or to require permission of the Secretary for importation or exportation, of—

``(1) any raw ivory or worked ivory—

``(A) imported solely for purposes of becoming part of a museum’s permanent collection, return to a lending museum, or display in a museum; or

``(B) exported solely for purposes of—

``(i) display in a foreign museum; or

``(ii) return to a foreign person who lent such ivory to a museum in the United States;

``(2) any raw ivory or worked ivory that was lawfully importable into the United States on February 24, 2014, regardless of when acquired; or
“(3) any worked ivory that was previously lawfully possessed in the United States.”.

SEC. 1004. PLACEMENT OF UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER IN EACH AFRICAN ELEPHANT RANGE COUNTRY.

Part I (16 U.S.C. 4211 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 2105. PLACEMENT OF UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER IN EACH AFRICAN ELEPHANT RANGE COUNTRY.

“The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of State, may station one United States Fish and Wildlife Service law enforcement officer in the primary United States diplomatic or consular post in each African country that has a significant population of African elephants, who shall assist local wildlife rangers in the protection of African elephants and facilitate the apprehension of individuals who illegally kill, or assist the illegal killing of, African elephants.”.
SEC. 1005. CERTIFICATION FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE
FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE ACT OF 1967.

Section 2202 of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4222) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) CERTIFICATION.—When the Secretary of the Interior finds that a country, directly or indirectly, is a significant transit or destination point for illegal ivory trade, the Secretary shall certify such fact to the President with respect to the country for the purposes of section 8(a) of the Fishermen’s Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1978(a)).”.

SEC. 1006. TREATMENT OF ELEPHANT IVORY.

Section 2203 (16 U.S.C. 4223) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) TREATMENT OF ELEPHANT IVORY.—Nothing in this Act or the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1538) shall be construed—

“(1) to prohibit, or to authorize prohibiting, the possession, sale, delivery, receipt, shipment, or transportation of African elephant ivory, or any product containing African elephant ivory, that has been lawfully imported or crafted in the United States; or

“(2) to authorize using any means of determining for purposes of this Act or the Endangered Species Act of 1973 whether African elephant ivory
has been lawfully imported, including any presump-
tion or burden of proof applied in such determina-
tion, other than such means used by the Secretary
as of February 24, 2014.”.

SEC. 1007. SPORT-HUNTED ELEPHANT TROPHIES.

Section 2203 (16 U.S.C. 4223) is further amended
by adding at the end the following:

“(d) SPORT-HUNTED ELEPHANT TROPHIES.—Noth-
ing in this Act or subsection (a) or (d) of section 9 of
shall be construed to prohibit any citizen or legal resident
of the United States, or an agent of such an individual,
from importing a sport-hunted African elephant trophy
under section 2202(e) of this Act, if the country in which
the elephant was taken had an elephant population on Ap-
pendix II of CITES at the time the trophy elephant was
taken.

“(e) RELATIONSHIP TO THE CONVENTION.—Nothing
in this section shall be construed as modifying or repealing
the Secretary’s duties to implement CITES and the ap-
pendices thereto, or as modifying or repealing section 8A
or 9(e) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C.
1537a and 1538(e)).”.

•HR 2406 IH
SEC. 1008. AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT FINAN-
CIAL ASSISTANCE PRIORITY AND REAUTHOR-
IZATION.

(a) Financial Assistance Priority.—Section


4211) is amended by redesignating subsections (e) and (f)
as subsections (f) and (g), respectively, and by inserting
after subsection (d) the following:

“(e) Priority.—In providing financial assistance
under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to
projects designed to facilitate the acquisition of equipment
and training of wildlife officials in ivory producing coun-
tries to be used in anti-poaching efforts.”.

(b) Reauthorization.—Section 2306(a) of the Af-
rican Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4245(a)) is
amended by striking “2007 through 2012” and inserting
“2016 through 2020”.

TITLE XI—RESPECT FOR
TREATIES AND RIGHTS

SEC. 1101. RESPECT FOR TREATIES AND RIGHTS.

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this
Act shall be construed to affect or modify any treaty or
other right of any federally recognized Indian tribe.
TITLE XII—INTEREST ON OBLIGATIONS HELD IN THE WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUND

SEC. 1201. INTEREST ON OBLIGATIONS HELD IN THE WILDLIFE RESTORATION FUND.

Section 3(b)(2)(C) of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669b(b)(2)(C)) is amended by striking “2016” and inserting “2026”.

TITLE XIII—PERMITS FOR FILM CREWS OF FIVE PEOPLE OR LESS

SEC. 1301. ANNUAL PERMIT AND FEE FOR FILM CREWS OF 5 PERSONS OR FEWER.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide commercial film crews of 5 persons or fewer access to film in areas designated for public use during public hours on Federal land and waterways.

(b) NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM LAND.—Section 100905 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “The Secretary” and inserting “Except as provided in paragraph (3), the Secretary”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:
“(3) Special rules for film crews of 5 persons or fewer.—

“(A) Definition of film crew.—In this paragraph, the term ‘film crew’ means any persons present on Federal land or waterways under the jurisdiction of the Secretary who are associated with the production of a film.

“(B) Required permit and fee.—For any film crew of 5 persons or fewer, the Secretary shall require a permit and assess an annual fee of $200 for commercial filming activities or similar projects on Federal land and waterways administered by the Secretary.

“(C) Commercial filming activities.—A permit issued under subparagraph (B) shall be valid for commercial filming activities or similar projects that occur in areas designated for public use during public hours on all Federal land and waterways administered by the Secretary for a 1-year period beginning on the date of issuance of the permit.

“(D) No additional fees.—For persons holding a permit issued under this paragraph, during the effective period of the permit, the
Secretary shall not assess any fees in addition to the fee assessed under subparagraph (B).

“(E) USE OF CAMERAS.—The Secretary shall not prohibit, as a mechanized apparatus or under any other purposes, use of cameras or related equipment used for the purpose of commercial filming activities or similar projects in accordance with this paragraph on Federal land and waterways administered by the Secretary.

“(F) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—A film crew of 5 persons or fewer subject to a permit issued under this paragraph shall notify the applicable land management agency with jurisdiction over the Federal land at least 48 hours before entering the Federal land.

“(G) DENIAL OF ACCESS.—The head of the applicable land management agency may deny access to a film crew under this paragraph if—

“(i) there is a likelihood of resource damage that cannot be mitigated;

“(ii) there would be an unreasonable disruption of the use and enjoyment of the site by the public;
“(iii) the activity poses health or safety risks to the public; or

“(iv) the filming includes the use of models or props that are not part of the natural or cultural resources or administrative facilities of the Federal land.”; and

(2) in the first sentence of subsection (b), by striking “collect any costs” and inserting “recover any costs”.

(c) Other Federal Land.—Section 1 of Public Law 106–206 (16 U.S.C. 460l–6d) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “The Secretary” and inserting “Except as provided in paragraph (3), the Secretary”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) Special rules for film crews of 5 persons or fewer.—

“(A) Definition of film crew.—In this paragraph, the term ‘film crew’ means any persons present on Federal land or waterways under the jurisdiction of the Secretary who are associated with the production of a film.

“(B) Required permit and fee.—For any film crew of 5 persons or fewer, the Sec-
retary shall require a permit and assess an annual fee of $200 for commercial filming activities or similar projects on Federal land and waterways administered by the Secretary.

“(C) COMMERCIAL FILMING ACTIVITIES.—
A permit issued under subparagraph (B) shall be valid for commercial filming activities or similar projects that occur in areas designated for public use during public hours on all Federal land and waterways administered by the Secretary for a 1-year period beginning on the date of issuance of the permit.

“(D) NO ADDITIONAL FEES.—For persons holding a permit issued under this paragraph, during the effective period of the permit, the Secretary shall not assess any fees in addition to the fee assessed under subparagraph (B).

“(E) USE OF CAMERAS.—The Secretary shall not prohibit, as a mechanized apparatus or under any other purposes, use of cameras or related equipment used for the purpose of commercial filming activities or similar projects in accordance with this paragraph on Federal land and waterways administered by the Secretary.
“(F) Notification Required.—A film crew of 5 persons or fewer subject to a permit issued under this paragraph shall notify the applicable land management agency with jurisdiction over the Federal land at least 48 hours before entering the Federal land.

“(G) Denial of Access.—The head of the applicable land management agency may deny access to a film crew under this paragraph if—

“(i) there is a likelihood of resource damage that cannot be mitigated;

“(ii) there would be an unreasonable disruption of the use and enjoyment of the site by the public;

“(iii) the activity poses health or safety risks to the public; or

“(iv) the filming includes the use of models or props that are not part of the natural or cultural resources or administrative facilities of the Federal land.”; and

(2) in the first sentence of subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “collect any costs” and inserting “recover any costs”; and
(B) by striking “similar project” and inserting “similar projects”.