

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1222

To amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to facilitate the establishment of additional or expanded public target ranges in certain States.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 14, 2019

Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Mr. HUNTER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

A BILL

To amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to facilitate the establishment of additional or expanded public target ranges in certain States.

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 “Target Practice and
5 Marksmanship Training Support Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSE.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

8 (1) the use of firearms and archery equipment
9 for target practice and marksmanship training ac-
10 tivities on Federal land is allowed, except to the ex-

1 tent specific portions of that land have been closed
2 to those activities;

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

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

11 (4) providing opportunities for target practice
12 and marksmanship training at public target ranges
13 on Federal and non-Federal land can help—

14 (A) to promote enjoyment of shooting, rec-
15 reational, and hunting activities; and

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

18 (5) Federal law in effect on the date of enact-
19 ment of this Act, including the Pittman-Robertson
20 Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669 et seq.),
21 provides Federal support for construction and ex-
22 pansion of public target ranges by making available
23 to States amounts that may be used for construc-
24 tion, operation, and maintenance of public target
25 ranges; and

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

3 “(A) is identified by a governmental agen-
4 cy for recreational shooting;

5 “(B) is open to the public;

6 “(C) may be supervised; and

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

9 (b) EXPENDITURES FOR MANAGEMENT OF WILD-
10 LIFE AREAS AND RESOURCES.—Section 8(b) of the Pitt-
11 man-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C.
12 669g(b)) is amended—

13 (1) by striking “(b) Each State” and inserting
14 the following:

15 “(b) EXPENDITURES FOR MANAGEMENT OF WILD-
16 LIFE AREAS AND RESOURCES.—

17 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
18 graph (2), each State”;

19 (2) in paragraph (1) (as so designated), by
20 striking “construction, operation,” and inserting
21 “operation”;

22 (3) in the second sentence, by striking “The
23 non-Federal share” and inserting the following:

24 “(3) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal
25 share”;

1 (4) in the third sentence, by striking “The Sec-
2 retary” and inserting the following:

3 “(4) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary”; and

4 (5) by inserting after paragraph (1) (as des-
5 ignated by paragraph (1) of this subsection) the fol-
6 lowing:

7 “(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding the limita-
8 tion described in paragraph (1), a State may pay up
9 to 90 percent of the cost of acquiring land for, ex-
10 panding, or constructing a public target range.”.

11 (c) FIREARM AND BOW HUNTER EDUCATION AND
12 SAFETY PROGRAM GRANTS.—Section 10 of the Pittman-
13 Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 669h–1)
14 is amended—

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

17 “(3) ALLOCATION OF ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS.—
18 Of the amount apportioned to a State for any fiscal
19 year under section 4(b), the State may elect to allo-
20 cate not more than 10 percent, to be combined with
21 the amount apportioned to the State under para-
22 graph (1) for that fiscal year, for acquiring land for,
23 expanding, or constructing a public target range.”;

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

1 “(b) COST SHARING.—

2 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
3 graph (2), the Federal share of the cost of any activ-
4 ity carried out using a grant under this section shall
5 not exceed 75 percent of the total cost of the activ-
6 ity.

7 “(2) PUBLIC TARGET RANGE CONSTRUCTION OR
8 EXPANSION.—The Federal share of the cost of ac-
9 quiring land for, expanding, or constructing a public
10 target range in a State on Federal or non-Federal
11 land pursuant to this section or section 8(b) shall
12 not exceed 90 percent of the cost of the activity.”;
13 and

14 (3) in subsection (c)(1)—

15 (A) by striking “Amounts made” and in-
16 serting the following:

17 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in
18 subparagraph (B), amounts made”; and

19 (B) by adding at the end the following:

20 “(B) EXCEPTION.—Amounts provided for
21 acquiring land for, constructing, or expanding a
22 public target range shall remain available for
23 expenditure and obligation during the 5-fiscal-
24 year period beginning on October 1 of the first

1 fiscal year for which the amounts are made
2 available.”.

3 **SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING COOPERATION.**

4 It is the sense of Congress that, consistent with appli-
5 cable laws and regulations, the Chief of the Forest Service
6 and the Director of the Bureau of Land Management
7 should cooperate with State and local authorities and
8 other entities to carry out waste removal and other activi-
9 ties on any Federal land used as a public target range
10 to encourage continued use of that land for target practice
11 or marksmanship training.

○