Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 129. Mr. BURR (for himself and Mr. TULLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 130. Mr. BURR (for himself and Mr. TULLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 131. Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 132. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 133. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 134. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. TULLIS, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. GARDNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 135. Ms. MCSALLY (for herself and Ms. SINEMA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 136. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. ENZI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 137. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 138. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 139. Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 140. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 141. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 142. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. HENRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 143. Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. BURNETT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 144. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Mr. HAYDEN (for himself, Mr. KAIN, and Mr. DAYTON) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 145. Mr. MANCHIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 146. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 147. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 148. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 149. Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 150. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 151. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 152. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 153. Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. TOOMY, and Mr. ROMNEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 154. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 155. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 156. Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 157. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 110. Mrs. HYDE-SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title I, add the following:


(a) In General.—The Delta National Forest in the State of Mississippi is redesignated as the “Thad Cochran Delta National Forest”, as determined appropriate by the Secretary, in accordance with the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.).

(b) Boundary Revision.—Nothing in this section shall prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) from adjusting the boundaries of the Thad Cochran Delta National Forest, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(c) References.—Any reference in a law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the Delta National Forest shall be construed as a reference to the “Thad Cochran Delta National Forest”.

SA 111. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the “Natural Resources Management Act.”

(b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definition of Secretary.

TITLe 1—pUblic LaNd and Forests

Subtitle A—Land Exchanges and Conveyances

Sec. 1001. Craggs land exchange, Colorado.

Sec. 1002. Arapaho National Forest boundary exchange.

Sec. 1003. Santa Ana River Wash Plan land exchange.
Sec. 1104. Maintenance or replacement of facilities and structures at Smith Gulch.

Sec. 1105. Repeal of provision limiting the extraction of helium.

Sec. 1106. Designation of Fowler and Boskoff Peaks.

Sec. 1107. Coronado National Forest land conveyance.

Sec. 1108. Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area boundary adjustment.

Sec. 1109. Maintenance of Federal mineral leases based on extraction of helium.

Sec. 1110. Small miner waivers to claim maintenance fees.

Sec. 1111. Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial and National Recreation Area.

Sec. 1112. Owyhee Wilderness Areas boundary modifications.

Sec. 1113. Chugach Region land study.

Sec. 1114. Wildfire Modernization.

Sec. 1115. McCoy Flats Trail System.

Sec. 1116. Technical corrections to certain laws relating to Federal land in the State of Nevada.

Sec. 1117. Ashley Karst National Recreation and Geologic Area.

Sec. 1118. John Wesley Powell National Conservation Area.

Sec. 1119. Alaska Native Vietnam era veteran land allotment.

Sec. 1120. Red River gradient boundary survey.

Sec. 1121. San Juan County settlement implementation.

Sec. 1122. Rio Puerco Watershed management program.

Sec. 1123. Ashley Springs land conveyance.

Subtitle C—Wilderness Designations and Withdrawals

PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 1201. Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area boundary.

Sec. 1202. Goblin Valley State Park.

Sec. 1203. Goblin Valley State Park.

Sec. 1204. Goblin Valley State Park.

Sec. 1205. Jurasssic National Monument.

Sec. 1206. Public land disposal and acquisition.

Sec. 1207. Public purpose conveyances.

Sec. 1208. Exchange of BLM and School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration land.

Subtitle D—Wild and Scenic Rivers

Sec. 1209. Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook wild and scenic river.

Sec. 1210. Wood-Pawcatuck watershed wild and scenic river segments.

Sec. 1211. Nashua wild and scenic rivers, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Subtitle E—California Desert Protection and Recreation

Sec. 1212. Definitions.

PART I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA

Sec. 1213. California desert conservation and recreation.

PART II—DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA

Sec. 1214. Vinagre Wash Special Management Area.

PART III—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM ADDITIONS

Sec. 1215. Death Valley National Park boundary revision.

Sec. 1216. Mojave National Preserve.

Sec. 1217. Joshua Tree National Park.

PART IV—OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS

Sec. 1218. Off-highway vehicle recreation areas.

PART V—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 1219. Transfer of land to Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.

Sec. 1220. Wildlife corridors.

Sec. 1221. Prohibited uses of acquired, donated, and conservation land.

Sec. 1222. Tribal uses and interests.


Sec. 1224. California State school land.

Sec. 1225. Designation of wild and scenic river segments.

Sec. 1226. Conforming amendments.

Sec. 1227. Juniper Flats.


Sec. 1229. Designation of Dean Stone Bridge.
TITLE I—PUBLIC LAND AND FORESTS

Subtitle A—Reclamation Title Transfers

SEC. 1001. CRAGS LAND EXCHANGE, COLORADO.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to authorize, direct, expedite and facilitate the land exchange set forth herein; and

(2) to promote enhanced public outdoor recreational and natural resource conservation opportunities in the Pike National Forest near Pikes Peak, Colorado, via acquisition of the non-Federal land and trail easement.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BHI.—The term “BHI” means Broadmoor Hotel, Inc., a Colorado corporation.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to approximately 83 acres of land within the Pike National Forest, Teller County, Colorado, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Crags Land Exchange—Federal Parcel—Crags Property” and dated March 2015; and

(3) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term “non-Federal land” means all right, title, and interest of BHI in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall accept the offer and simultaneously convey to BHI the Federal land.

C. LAND TITLE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If BHI offers to convey to the Secretary all right, title, and interest of BHI in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall accept the offer and simultaneously convey to BHI the Federal land.

(2) LAND TITLE.—Title to the non-Federal land conveyed and donated to the Secretary under this section shall be acceptable to the Secretary and shall conform to the title approval standards of the Attorney General of the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(3) PERPETUAL ACCESS EASEMENT TO BHI.—The nonexclusive perpetual access easement to be granted to BHI as shown on the map referred to in subsection (b)(2) shall allow—

(A) BHI to fully maintain, at BHI’s expense, and use Forest Service Road 371 from its junction with Forest Service Road 368 in accordance with historic use and maintenance patterns by BHI; and

(B) full and continued public and administrative access and use of Forest Service Road 371 in accordance with the existing Forest Service travel management plan, or as such plan may be revised by the Secretary.

D. ROUTE AND CONDITION OF ROAD.—

The Secretary and the BHI and the Secretary may mutually agree to improve, relocate, reconstruct, or otherwise alter the route and condition of all or portions of such road as the Secretary, in close consultation with BHI, may determine advisable.

E. EXCHANGE COSTS.—BHI shall pay for all land surveys, appraisal, and other costs to the Secretary as may be necessary to process and consummate the exchange directed by this section, including reimbursement to the Secretary if the Secretary so requests, for staff time spent in such processing and consummation.

F. EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE AND APPRAISALS.—

(1) APPRAISALS.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals performed—

(A) in accordance with—

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

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and

(iii) appraisal instructions issued by the Secretary; and

(2) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—The values of the Federal land and non-Federal land parcels exchanged shall be equal, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:

(A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land parcel identified in subsection (b)(3)(A), BHI shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States as necessary to pay the difference in value, including, if necessary, an amount in excess of that authorized pursuant to section 206(b) of the Federal
Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)).

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Any cash equalization moneys received by the Secretary under subparagraph (b)(3)(A) shall be deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the “Sisk Act”); 18 U.S.C. 484a; and
(3) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary for the acquisition of land or interests in land in Region 2 of the Forest Service.

(c) SUPPLIES OF NON-FEDERAL LAND VALUATIONS.—If the appraised value of the non-Federal land parcel identified in subsection (b)(3)(A) exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the United States shall make a cash equalization payment to BHI, and any such portion of the non-Federal land parcel shall be considered a donation by BHI to the United States for all purposes of law.

(d) APPRAISAL EXCLUSIONS.—
(A) SPECIFIC USE PERMIT.—The appraised value of the Federal land parcel shall not reflect any increase or diminution in value due to the special use permit existing on the date of enactment of this Act to BHI on the parcel and improvements thereunder.
(B) BARR TRAIL EASEMENT.—The Barr Trail easement donation identified in subsection (b)(3)(B) shall not be appraised for purposes of this section.

(e) MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.—
(1) WITHDRAWAL.—
(A) WITHDRAWAL.—Lands acquired by the Secretary shall, without further action by the Secretary, be permanently withdrawn from all forms of appropriation and disposal under the public land laws (including mineral leasing laws) and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

(B) WITHDRAWAL REVOCATION.—Any public land donation with withdrawn lands, or withdrawals of the Federal land from appropriation or disposal under a public land law shall be revoked to the extent necessary to permit disposal of the Federal land parcel to BHI.

(2) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND.—All Federal land authorized to be exchanged under this section, if not already withdrawn or segregated from appropriation or disposal under the public land laws of the United States, shall, by operation of law upon enactment of this Act, is hereby so withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, until the date of conveyance of the Federal land to BHI.

(3) LAND MANAGEMENT.—
(A) Land acquired by the Secretary under this section shall become part of the Pike-San Isabel National Forest and be managed in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the National Forest System.

B. EXCHANGE TIMETABLE.—It is the intent of Congress that the land exchange directed by this section be consummated no later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) DEFINITIONS, ESTIMATES, AND DESCRIPTIONS.—
(A) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary and BHI may by mutual agreement make minor boundary adjustments to the Federal and non-Federal land parcels necessary to effectuate the terms of the Act, provided that no legal description of any Federal land shall be changed.

(B) APPRAISAL.—An appraiser of the appraisal shall make a map, acreage estimate, or description of any land to be exchanged.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—Upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file and make available for public inspection in the head office of the Department of Agriculture a map of the San Isabel National Forest a copy of all maps referred to in this section.

SEC. 1002. ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.
(a) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Arapaho National Forest of Colorado is adjusted to include the approximately 12.95 acres of land generally depicted as “The Wedge” on the map entitled “Arapaho National Forest Administrative Map” and dated November 6, 2013, and described as lots three, four, eight, and nine of section 13, Township 4 North, Range 76 West, Sixth Principal Meridian (T 4 N, R 76 W, 6th PM). A portion of this described in this subsection may be included in the boundary adjustment only after the Secretary of Agriculture obtains written permission for such an action from the lot owner or owners.

(b) BOWEN GULCH PROTECTION AREA.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall include all Federal land within the boundary described in subsection (a) in the Bowen Gulch Protection Area established under section 6 of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 599).

(c) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—For purposes of section 200306(a)(2)(B)(i) of title 54, United States Code, the boundaries of the Arapaho National Forest, as modified under subsection (a), shall be considered to be the boundaries of the Arapaho National Forest specified by section 20636(b).

(d) PUBLIC MOTORIZED USE.—Nothing in this section opens privately owned lands within the boundary described in subsection (a) to public motorized use.

(e) ACCESS TO NON-FEDERAL LANDS.—Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6(f) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 599) regarding motorized travel, the owners of any non-Federal lands within the boundary described in subsection (a) who historically have accessed their lands through lands now or hereafter owned by the United States within the boundary described in subsection (a) shall have the continued right of motorized access to their lands across the existing roadway.

SEC. 1003. SANTA ANA RIVER WASH PLAN LAND EXCHANGE.
(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) CONSERVATION DISTRICT.—The term “Conservation District” means the San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District, a political subdivision of the State of California.

(2) FEDERAL EXCHANGE PARCEL.—The term “Federal exchange parcel” means the approximately 90 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, generally depicted as “BLM Equalization Land to SBVWCD” on the map and is to be conveyed to the Conservation District if necessary to equalize the fair market values of the lands otherwise to be exchanged.

(3) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means approximately 327 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management generally depicted as “BLM Land to SBVWCD” on the map.

(4) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Santa Ana River Wash Land Exchange” and dated September 3, 2015.

(5) NON-FEDERAL EXCHANGE PARCEL.—The term “non-Federal exchange parcel” means the approximately 59 acres of land owned by the Conservation District generally depicted as “SBVWCD Equalization Land on the Principal Map of the United States if necessary to equalize the fair market values of the lands otherwise to be exchanged.

(6) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term “non-Federal Land” means the approximately 310 acres of land owned by the Conservation District generally depicted as “SBVWCD to BLM” on the map.

(b) EXCHANGE OF LAND; EQUALIZATION OF VALUE.—
(1) EXCHANGE AUTHORIZED.—Notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202, 210, and 211 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1717a, 1720b, and 1720c), as applicable, or any other requirement of law, the Secretary of the Interior may order the exchange of lands if the Secretary of Agriculture obtains written permission from the lot owner or owners.

(B) If the equalization payment is to equalize values by which the Federal land exceeds the non-Federal land and the credited value of the non-Federal exchange parcel, the Conservation District may accept from the United States a portion of the non-Federal exchange parcel to the extent equal to the difference between the total fair market value of the non-Federal exchange parcel and the total fair market value of the Federal land.

(3) APPRAISALS.—
(A) The value of the land to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by appraisal of the value of the non-Federal exchange parcel by the Secretary and of the value of the Federal exchange parcel by the Conservation District.

(B) The Secretary and the Conservation District shall use the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(C) TITLE APPROVAL.—The title to the land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a format acceptable to the Secretary and the Conservation District.

(D) LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall finalize a map.
and legal descriptions of all land to be conveyed under this section. The Secretary may correct any minor errors in the map or in the legal descriptions. The map and legal description of the land shall be filed and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(6) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition of conveyance under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall convey the land to the State for the reasonable costs of any surveys, recording, or other reasonable costs.

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—

(1) The Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(2) the survey under paragraph (6).

(b) CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL REVERSIONARY INTEREST IN LAND LOCATED IN TUCSON, ARIZONA.—

(1) COUNTY.—The term “County” means Pima County, Arizona.

(2) PARCEL A.—

(A) the survey under paragraph (6).

(B) subject to any other terms and conditions described in paragraph (2), if the Secretary deems it appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(3) APPRAISAL.—

(A) The fair market value of the property shall be the market value determined by the Secretary in accordance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.

(B) The Secretary may correct any errors in the map.

(C) As an analysis of the conveyance under this paragraph, the Secretary shall determine the fair market value of the property and convey the property to the State for the fair market value determined by the Secretary.

(4) COSTS.—

(A) The City shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance, including the costs of any surveys, recording, and other reasonable costs.

(b) CONVEYANCE.—In this section:

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

(C) costs of conveyance associated with the conveyance, including the costs of:

(a) the appraisal under paragraph (3); and

(b) the survey under paragraph (6).

(2) PARCEL B.—Subject to valid existing rights, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 39.65 acres of Federal lands generally depicted on the map as “Parcel A” are declared to be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe.

(3) RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSES ACT.—The term “Recreation and Public Purposes Act” means the Act of June 14, 1926 (43 U.S.C. 659 et seq.).

(4) TRIBE.—The term “Tribe” means the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona, a federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(b) LAND TO BE HELD IN TRUST.—

(1) PARCEL A.—Subject to paragraph (2) and to valid existing rights, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 39.65 acres of Federal lands generally depicted on the map as “Parcel A” are declared to be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Paragraph (1) shall take effect on the day after the date on which the Secretary publishes notice of this conveyance in the Federal Register.

(C) lands to be conveyed to the district.—

(1) PARCEL B.—

(A) In general.—Subject to valid existing rights and payment to the United States of the fair market value, the United States shall convey to the District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 39.65 acres of Federal lands generally depicted on the map as “Parcel B”. The fair market value of the property shall be determined by the Secretary in accordance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.

(B) costs of conveyance.—As a condition of the conveyance under this paragraph, all costs associated with the conveyance shall be paid by the District.

(2) PARCEL C.—

(A) In general.—If, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary determines that the conveyance described in subparagraph (A) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary.

(7) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition of conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall pay to the Secretary all costs associated with the conveyance, including the costs of:

(a) the appraisal under paragraph (3); and

(b) the survey under paragraph (6).

(8) PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF LAND.—Any proceeds received by the Secretary from the conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the “Siak Act”) (16 U.S.C. 484a); and

(c) the survey under paragraph (6).

(b) the survey under paragraph (6).
map as "Parcel C", the Secretary shall convey to the District such reversionary interest in the lands covered by the offer. The Secretary shall be conveyed, as determined—

(A) in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), or under regulations including any mineral interests.

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

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

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(2) RESTRICTIONS ON CONVEYANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall, and as a condition of any subsequent conveyance, any subsequent owner shall—

(i) make minor boundary adjustments to the Federal land to be conveyed, as determined—

(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 required by subparagraph (C), shall be paid by the District.

(c) G Aming Prohibition.—The Tribe may not conduct gaming activities on lands taken into trust pursuant to this section, either as a matter of claimed inherent authority, under the authority of any Federal law, including the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), or under regulations promulgated by the Secretary or the National Indian Gaming Commission.

(d) WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall be no Federal reserved right to surface water or groundwater for any land taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe under this section.

(2) STATUTE WATER RIGHTS.—The Tribe retains any right or claim to water under State law for any land taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe under this section.

(3) FORFEITURE OR ABANDONMENT.—Any water rights that are appurtenant to land taken into trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe under this section may not be forfeited or abandoned.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—Nothing in this section affects or modifies any right of the Tribe or any obligation of the United States under Public Law 95-375.

SEC. 1008. LA PAZ COUNTY LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONCESSION.—The term "County" means La Paz County, Arizona.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term "Federal land" means the approximately 5,935 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management and designated as "Federal land to be conveyed" on the map.

(3) MAP.—The term "map" means the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled "Proposed La Paz County Land Conveyance" and dated October 1, 2018.

(b) CONVEYANCE TO LA PAZ COUNTY, ARIZONA.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the planning requirement of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1971 (17 U.S.C. 1712, 1713) or any other applicable law, as soon as practicable after receiving a request from the County to convey the Federal land, the Secretary shall convey the Federal land to the County.

(2) RESTRICTIONS ON CONVEYANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be subject to—

(i) valid existing rights; and

(ii) such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines.

(B) EXCLUSION.—The Secretary shall exclude from the conveyance under paragraph (1) any Federal land that contains significant cultural, environmental, wildlife, or recreational resources.

(3) PAYMENT OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be for the fair market value of the Federal land to be conveyed, as determined—

(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 Acquisitions; and

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(4) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL CULTURAL ARTIFACTS.—As a condition of the conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall, and as a condition of any subsequent conveyance, any subsequent owner shall—

(A) make reasonable efforts to avoid disturbing Tribal artifacts; and

(B) minimize impacts on Tribal artifacts if they are disturbed.

(5) CORRECTIONS.—The Secretary and the County may, by mutual agreement—

(A) make minor boundary adjustments to the Federal land to be conveyed under paragraph (1); and

(B) correct any minor errors in the map, an acreage estimate, or the description of the Federal land, including any mineral interests.

(6) WITHDRAWAL.—The Federal land is withdrawn from the operation of the mining and mineral leasing laws of the United States.

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

(A) an amount equal to the appraised value determined in accordance with paragraph (3)(B); and

(B) all costs related to the conveyance, including any legal description, or associated activities required to prepare and issue a patent under this subsection.

(d) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file, and make available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management, the Map and legal descriptions of the omitted land to be conveyed under this subsection.

SEC. 1009. LAKE BISTINEAU LAND TITLE STABILITY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CLAIMANT.—The term "claimant" means any individual, group, or corporation that has been held in good faith and in peaceful, adverse possession of the lands described in paragraph (2), if the claimant is disturbed;

(2) RESTRICTION.—The term "omitted land" includes—

(A) Peggie's Island in lot 1 of sec. 17, T. 16 N., R. 10 W., Louisiana Meridian; and

(B) Hog Island in lot 1 of sec. 29, T. 16 N., R. 10 W., Louisiana Meridian.

(3) ORIGINAL SURVEY.—The term "Original Survey" means the survey of land surrounding Lake Bistineau, conducted by the General Land Office in 1838 and approved by the Surveyor General on December 8, 1842.

(b) CONVEYANCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with the first section of the Act of December 22, 1828 (commonly known as the "Color of Title Act") (45 Stat. 1069, chapter 47; 43 U.S.C. 1068), except as provided by this section, the Secretary shall convey to the claimant the omitted land, including any mineral interests, that has been held in good faith and in peaceful, adverse possession by a claimant or an ancestor or grantor of the claimant under claim or color of title, based on the Original Survey.

(2) CONFIRMATION OF TITLE.—The conveyance of a patent of omitted land to a claimant under paragraph (1) shall have the effect of confirming title to the surface and minerals in the claimant and shall not serve as any admission by a claimant.

(c) PAYMENT OF nIq —

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the conveyance required under subsection (b) shall be without consideration.

(2) CONDITION.—As a condition of the conveyance of the omitted land to a claimant under subsection (b), before making the conveyance, the Secretary shall recover from the State of Louisiana any costs incurred by the Secretary relating to any legal description, or associated activities required to prepare and issue a patent under that subsection.

(d) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file, and make available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management, the Map and legal descriptions of the omitted land to be conveyed under this subsection.

SEC. 1010. LAKE FANNIN LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term "County" means Fannin County, Texas.

(2) MAP.—The term "map" means the map entitled "Lake Fannin Conveyance" and dated November 21, 2013.

(b) CONVEYANCE TO L AKE FANNIN LAND.—The term "National Forest System land" means the approximately 2,025 acres of National Forest System land generally depicted on the map.

(c) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.
Section 1013. Public Purpose Conveyance to the City of Hyde Park, Utah

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) CITY.—The term “City” means Bullhead City, Arizona.

(2) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term “non-Federal land” means the approximately 1,100 acres of land owned by Bullhead City in the Black Mountain Range generally depicted as “Bullhead City Land to be Exchanged to BLM” on the Map.

(3) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Bullhead City Land Exchange” and dated August 24, 2018.

(4) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the approximately 365.2 acres of land located in the Bullhead City, Arizona, generally depicted as “Federal Land to be exchanged to Bullhead City” on the Map.

(b) Exchange Agreement.—The City shall accept the offer and simultaneously convey to the City the non-Federal land, and the Secretary shall accept the offer and simultaneously convey to the City the Federal land.

(c) Land Title.—Title to the non-Federal land conveyed to the City under this section shall be in a form acceptable to the Secretary and shall conform to the title approval standards of the Attorney General of the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(3) Exchange Costs.—The City shall pay for all land survey, appraisal, and other costs associated with the conveyance of the Federal land, and the Secretary shall pay for all land survey, appraisal, and other costs associated with the conveyance of the non-Federal land.

Sec. 1014. Juab County conveyance

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term “County” means Juab County, Utah.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(3) Nephi Work Center Conveyance Parcel.—The term “Nephi Work Center conveyance parcel” means the parcel of approximately 5 acres of non-Federal land located west of U.S.C.R. 208, north of Nephi, Utah, described as a tract of land located west of U.S.C.R. 208, north of Nephi, Utah, and located adjacent to the Nephi Work Center.

(b) Conveyance of Nephi Work Center Conveyance Parcel.—In (1) CONCERNING PUBLIC PURPOSE CONVEYANCE TO URPINGAYUK INUPIAT CORPORATION.

(a) In General.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the Secretary receives a written request by the City of Hyde Park, Utah, the Secretary shall convey to the Ukpurgayuk Inupiat Corporation the land described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (4).

(b) Appraisal.—The Secretary shall conduct an appraisal of the land described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (4) and determine the fair market value of this land as determined by an independent appraiser.

Sec. 1015. Black Mountain Range and Bullhead City Land Exchange

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) CITY.—The term “City” means Bullhead City, Arizona.

(2) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term “non-Federal land” means the approximately 1,100 acres of land owned by Bullhead City in the Black Mountain Range generally depicted as “Bullhead City Land to be Exchanged to BLM” on the Map.

(b) Exchange Agreement.—The City shall accept the offer and simultaneously convey to the City the non-Federal land, and the Secretary shall accept the offer and simultaneously convey to the City the Federal land.

(c) Land Title.—Title to the non-Federal land conveyed to the City under this section shall be in a form acceptable to the Secretary and shall conform to the title approval standards of the Attorney General of the United States applicable to land acquisitions by the Federal Government.

(3) Exchange Costs.—The City shall pay for all land survey, appraisal, and other costs associated with the conveyance of the Federal land, and the Secretary shall pay for all land survey, appraisal, and other costs associated with the conveyance of the non-Federal land.

Sec. 1016. Equal Value Exchange and Appraisals.

(a) Appraisals.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals performed—

(A) in accordance with—
(1) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions;
(2) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and
(3) any instructions issued by the Secretary; and

(B) by an appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and the City.

(2) APPRAISALS.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this section shall be equal, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:

(A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land, the County shall make a cash equalization payment to the City, and surplus value of the non-Federal land shall not make a cash equalization payment to the Federal land.

(B) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the United States shall make a cash equalization payment to the City, and surplus value of the non-Federal land.

(C) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals performed:

(A) in accordance with—

(1) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions;
(2) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice;
(3) appraisals issued by the Secretary; and

(B) by an appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and the City.

(3) EXCHANGE COSTS.—The County shall pay for all land survey, appraisal, and other costs to the Secretary as may be necessary to process and consummate the exchange under this section, including reimbursement to the Secretary, if the Secretary so requests, for staff time spent in such processing and consummation.

(F) USE OF FUNDS.—Any cash equalization moneys received by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be—

(1) deposited in the Federal Land Disposal Account established under section 206(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b));

(2) available to the Secretary for the purposes Act and the Geothermal Steam

(G) REVERSIONARY INTERESTS.—Upon conveyance of the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall convey to the University the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land. For the purpose of unencumbering the title to the non-Federal land to enable economic development of the non-Federal land.

(H) MANUFACTURAL.-—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the exact legal description of the non-Federal land shall be determined in a manufactory.

(I) DETERMINATION.-—The determination of the appraisal required under subsection (c), the University shall pay all costs of the appraisal, including the costs of the appraisal and the conveyance under paragraph (1), including the costs of the appraisal required under subsection (c), the costs of any surveys, recording costs, and other reasonable costs.

(J) APPRAISAL.—In this section:

(1) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ‘‘non-Federal land’’ means the approximately 16-acre parcel of University land identified in section 3(a) of Public Law 105–363 (112 Stat. 3297).

(2) UNIVERSITY.—The term ‘‘University’’ means Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Florida.

(3) CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL REVERSIONARY INTEREST IN LAND LOCATED IN THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI, ARIZONA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the conveyance of the appraisal required under subsection (c), the University shall submit to the Secretary an offer to acquire the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall convey to the University the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land.

(B) USE OF FUNDS.—Any cash equalization moneys received by the Secretary under paragraph (A) shall be—

(1) deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the ‘‘Sisk Act’’); 16 U.S.C. 696a); and

(2) made available to the Secretary for the acquisition of land or interests in land in Region 3 of the Forest Service.

(C) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the United States shall not make a cash equalization payment to the University unless the Secretary and the City mutually agree otherwise.

(D) WITHDRAWAL PROVISIONS.—Lands acquired by the Secretary under this section are, upon such terms and conditions to the conveyance under paragraph (1), including the costs of the appraisal required under subsection (c), the costs of any surveys, recording costs, and other reasonable costs.

(E) APPRAISAL.—In this section:

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the exact legal description of the non-Federal land shall be determined in a manufactory.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—The conveyance under paragraph (1), including the costs of the appraisal required under subsection (c), the costs of any surveys, recording costs, and other reasonable costs.
(A) deposited in the Federal Land Disposal Account established by section 206(a) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2305(a)); and

(B) used in accordance with that Act (43 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.).

Subtitle B—Public Land and National Forest System Management

SEC. 1101. BOLTS DITCH ACCESS.

(a) ACCESS GRANTED.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall permit by special use authorization nonmotorized access and use, in accordance with section 293.6 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, of the Bolts Ditch Headgate and the Bolts Ditch within the Holy Cross Wilderness, Colorado, as designated by Public Law 96-560 (94 Stat. 3265), for the purposes of the diversion of water and use, maintenance, and repair of such ditch and headgate by the Town of Minturn, Colorado, a Colorado Home Rule Municipality.

(b) LOCATION OF FACILITIES.—The Bolts Ditch headgate and ditch segment referenced in subsection (a) are as generally depicted on the map entitled “Bolts Ditch headgate and Ditch Segment” and dated November 2015.

SEC. 1102. CLASSIFICATION RELATING TO A CERTAIN LAND DESCRIPTION UNDER THE NORTHERN ARIZONA LAND EXCHANGE AND VERDE RIVER BASIN PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 2005.

Section 106(a)(5) of the Northern Arizona Land Exchange and Verde River Basin Partnership Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–110; 119 Stat. 2356) is amended by inserting before the period at the end of “which, notwithstanding section 102(a)(4)(B), includes the N 1/4 Sec. 34, T22N, R2E, M1/4 S1/2 Sec. 1, and the N 1/4 Sec. 34, T22N, R2E, M1/4 S1/2 Sec. 1” the following:

“SW 1/4 SW 1/4, the N 1/2 N1/2 SE 1/4 SW 1/4, and the N 1/2 N1/2 SE 1/4 SW 1/4, sec. 34, Township 22 North, Range 2 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Coconino County, Arizona, comprising approximately 25 acres.”

SEC. 1103. FRANK AND JEANNE MOORE WILD STEELHEAD SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Frank Moore has committed his life to family, friends, his country, and fly fishing;

(2) Frank Moore is a World War II veteran who stormed the beaches of Normandy along with 150,000 troops during the D-Day Allied invasion and was awarded the Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor for his bravery;

(3) Frank Moore returned home after the war, started a family, and pursued his passion of fishing on the winding rivers in Oregon;

(4) as the proprietor of the Steamboat Inn along the North Umpqua River in Oregon for nearly 20 years, Frank Moore, along with his wife Jeanne, shared his love of fishing, the rivers, and the great outdoors, with visitors from all over the United States and the world;

(5) Frank Moore has spent most of his life fishing the vast rivers of Oregon, during which time he has contributed significantly to efforts to conserve fish habitats and protect river health, including serving on the State of Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission;

(6) Frank Moore has been recognized for his contributions with the National Wild Steelhead Conservationist of the Year award, the Wild Steelhead Coalition Conservation Award, and his 2010 induction into the Fresh Water Fishing Hall of Fame; and

(7) in honor of the many accomplishments of Frank Moore, both on and off the river, appropriate areas of Federal land in the State of Oregon should be designated as the “Frank and Jeann Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area”.

(b) In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area Designation Act” and dated June 23, 2016.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Forest Service.

(3) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The term “Special Management Area” means the Frank and Jeann Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area designated by subsection (c)(1).

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

(c) FRANK AND JEANNE MOORE WILD STEELHEAD SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA, Oregon.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The approximately 99,653 acres of Forest Service land in the State, as designated by the applicable forest plan, is hereby designated as the “Frank and Jeann Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area”.

(2) MAP; 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 Special Management Area.

(B) FORCE OF LAW.—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 clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The 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) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Special Management Area shall be administered by the Secretary—

(A) in accordance with all laws (including regulations) applicable to the National Forest System; and

(B) in a manner that—

(i) conserves and enhances the natural character, scientific use, and the botanical, recreational, ecological, fish and wildlife, scenic, drinking water, and cultural values of the Special Management Area;

(ii) maintains or enhances the watershed as a thermal refuge for wild salmonids; and

(iii) preserves opportunities for recreation, including primitive recreation.

(5) WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.

(6) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section—

(A) creates any protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Special Management Area; or

(B) modifies the applicable travel management plan for the Special Management Area.

(7) WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary, in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, as appropriate, from conducting wildfire fire operations in the Special Management Area consistent with the purposes of this section, including the use of aircraft, machinery, mechanized equipment, fire breaks, backfires, and retardant.

(8) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects within the Special Management Area in a manner consistent with the purposes described in paragraph (3); and

(B) the applicable forest plan.

(9) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section diminishes any treaty rights of an Indian Tribe.

(10) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the Special Management Area river segments designated by paragraph (1) is withdrawn from all forms of entry.

(A) 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.

SEC. 1104. MAINTENANCE OR REPLACEMENT OF FACILITIES AND STRUCTURES AT SMITH GULCH.

The authorization of the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct fire suppression, maintain or replace the facilities or structures for commercial recreation services at Smith Gulch under section 3(a)(24)(D) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271(a)(24)(D))—

(1) may include improvements or replacements that the Secretary of Agriculture determines—

(A) are consistent with section 9(b) of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 1231 note; Public Law 96-312); and

(B) would reduce the impact of the commercial recreation facilities on the wildscenic wild and scenic river resources and values; and

(2) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to consider including, as appropriate—

(A) hydroelectric generators and associated electrical transmission facilities;

(B) water pumps for fire suppression;

(C) transitions from propane to electrical lighting;

(D) solar energy systems;

(E) 6-volt or 12-volt battery banks for power storage; and

(F) other improvements or replacements which are consistent with this section that the Secretary of Agriculture determines appropriate.

SEC. 1105. REPEAL OF PROVISION LIMITING THE EXPORT OF TIMBER HARVESTED FROM CERTAIN NAVAJO TRIBAL CORPORATION LAND.

Section 42 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629b) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (h);

(2) by redesignating subsection (i) as subsection (h); and

(3) in subsection (h) (as so redesignated), in the first sentence, by striking “and to provide” and all that follows through “subsection (h).”

SEC. 1106. DESIGNATION OF FOWLER AND BOSKOFF PEAKS.

(a) DESIGNATION OF FOWLER PEAK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The 13,498-foot mountain peak, located at 37°53′59″ N, by 106°01′17″ W, in the Uncompahgre National Forest in the State of Colorado, shall be known and designated as “Fowler Peak.”

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the peak described in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to “Fowler Peak.”

(b) DESIGNATION OF BOSKOFF PEAK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The 13,123-foot mountain peak, located at 37°53′49″ N, by 106°03′11″ W, in the Uncompahgre National Forest in the State of Colorado, shall be known and designated as “Boskoff Peak.”

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the peak described in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to “Boskoff Peak.”

SEC. 1107. CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) PERMITTER.
A. In GENERAL.—The term “permittee” means a person who, on the date of enactment of this Act, holds a valid permit for use of a property.

B. DEFINITIONS.—The term “permittee” includes any heirs, executors, and assigns of the permittee or interest of the permittee.

(2) PROPERTY.—The term “property” means

(A) the approximately 1.1 acres of National Forest System land in sec. 8, T. 10 S., R. 16 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Coronado National Forest Land Conveyance Act of 2017”, special use permit number SAN5005–03, and dated October 2017.

(B) the approximately 4.5 acres of National Forest System land in sec. 8, T. 10 S., R. 16 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Coronado National Forest Land Conveyance Act of 2017”, special use permit number SAN5116–03, and dated October 2017; and

(C) the approximately 3.9 acres of National Forest System land in W½, sec. 1, T. 10 S., R. 15 E., Gila and Salt River Meridian, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Coronado National Forest Land Conveyance Act of 2017”, special use permit number SAN5039–02, and dated October 2017.

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

(b) SALE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, during the period described in paragraph (2), not later than 90 days after the date on which a permittee submits a request to the Secretary, the Secretary shall—

(A) accept tender of consideration from that permittee; and

(B) sell and quitclaim to that permittee all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property for which the permittee holds a permit.

(2) PERIOD DESCRIBED.—The period referred to in paragraph (1) is the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date of expiration of the applicable permit.

(3) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may establish such terms and conditions on the sale of property under this section; and

(E) APPRAISAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall complete an appraisal of each property, which shall—

(A) include the value of any appurtenant easements; and

(B) exclude the value of any private improvements permitted by the permittee of the property before the date of appraisal.

(2) STANDARDS.—An appraisal under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with—

(A) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions, established in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.); and

(B) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(3) SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall pay—

(A) the cost of a conveyance of a property under this section; and

(B) the cost of an appraisal under this section.

(c) PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF LAND.—Any payment received by the Secretary from the sale of property under this section shall be deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the “Sisk Act”) (16 U.S.C. 484a) and shall be available to the Secretary until expended for the acquisition of inholdings in national forests in the State of Arizona.

(d) APPRAISAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an appraisal of each property.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(3) PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Supervisor of the Coronado National Forest.

SEC. 1108. DESCHUTES CANYON-STEELEHEAD FALLS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT, Oregon

(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Deschutes Canyon-Steelehead Falls Wilderness Study Area is modified to exclude the following:

(B) OFF-ROAD RECREATIONAL MOTORIZED USE.—The Secretary shall not permit off-road recreational motorized use on the public land excluded from the Deschutes Canyon-Steelehead Falls Wilderness Study Area under subsection (a).

(c) REINSTATEMENT OF CLAIMS DEEMED FORFEITED.—The Secretary shall reinstate any claim of a covered claimholder as of the date declared forfeited and void—

(1) under section 10101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28i) for failure to pay the claim maintenance fee or obtain a valid waiver under section 10101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28i); or

(2) under section 314(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (33 U.S.C. 1744(d)) for failure to timely file a small miner maintenance fee waiver application.

(4) TREATMENT OF COVERED CLAIMHOLDERS.—The Secretary shall—

(A) to cure any defect in a small miner maintenance fee waiver application (including the failure to timely file a small miner maintenance fee waiver application) for any prior period during which the defect existed; or

(B) to pay any claim maintenance fees due for any prior period during which the defect existed; and

(2) to cure any defect in the filing of any instrument required under section 314(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (33 U.S.C. 1744a) (including the failure to timely file an instrument) for any prior period during which the defect existed.

(3) REINSTATEMENT OF CLAIMS DEEMED FORFEITED.—The Secretary shall reinstate any claim of a covered claimholder as of the date declared forfeited and void—

(1) under section 10101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28i) for failure to pay the claim maintenance fee or obtain a valid waiver under section 10101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28i); or

(2) under section 314(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (33 U.S.C. 1744(c)) for failure to file any instrument required under that Act (33 U.S.C. 1744a) for any prior period during which the defect existed if the covered claimholder—

(A) curbs the defect; or

(B) pays the claim maintenance fee under subsection (b)(1)(B).

SEC. 1110. MAINTENANCE OF FEDERAL MINERAL LEASES BASED ON EXTRACTION OF HELIUM.

The first section of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181) is amended in the fifth paragraph by inserting after “purchaser thereof” the following: “, and that extraction of helium from gas produced from such lands shall maintain the lease as if the extracted helium were oil and gas”.

SEC. 1110. SMALL MINER WAIVERS TO CLAIM MAINTENANCE FEES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED CLAIMHOLDER.—The term “covered claimholder” means—

(A) the claimholder of the claims in the State of California, for the purpose of honoring the victims of the Saint Francis Dam disaster of February 15, 1928; and

(B) the claimholder of the claims in the State of Arizona, for the purpose of honoring the victims of the Saint Francis Dam disaster of March 12, 1928.

(2) EFFECT.—The term “defect” includes a failure—

(A) to timely file—

(i) a small miner maintenance fee waiver application;

(ii) an affidavit of annual labor associated with a small miner maintenance fee waiver application; or

(iii) an instrument required under section 314(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (33 U.S.C. 1744a); and

(B) to pay the required application fee for a small miner maintenance fee waiver application.

(3) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Alaska.

(b) TREATMENT OF COVERED CLAIMHOLDERS.—Notwithstanding section 10101(d) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28f(d) and section 314(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (33 U.S.C. 1744c), each covered claimholder shall, during the 60-day period beginning on the date on which the covered claimholder receives written notification from the Bureau of Land Management by registered mail of the opportunity, have the opportunity—

(1) to cure any defect in a small miner maintenance fee waiver application (including the failure to timely file a small miner maintenance fee waiver application) for any prior period during which the defect existed; or

(2) to pay any claim maintenance fees due for any prior period during which the defect existed; and

(2) to cure any defect in the filing of any instrument required under section 314(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (33 U.S.C. 1744a) (including the failure to timely file an instrument) for any prior period during which the defect existed.

(3) REINSTATEMENT OF CLAIMS DEEMED FORFEITED.—The Secretary shall reinstate any claim of a covered claimholder as of the date declared forfeited and void—

(1) under section 10101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28i) for failure to pay the claim maintenance fee or obtain a valid waiver under section 10101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 28i); or

(2) under section 314(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (33 U.S.C. 1744(c)) for failure to file any instrument required under that Act (33 U.S.C. 1744a) for any prior period during which the defect existed if the covered claimholder—

(A) curbs the defect; or

(B) pays the claim maintenance fee under subsection (b)(1)(B).

SEC. 1111. SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MEMORIAL.—The term “Memorial” means the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument authorized under subsection (b)(1).

(2) MONUMENT.—The term “Monument” means the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument established by subsection (d)(1).

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

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

(b) SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary may establish a memorial at the Saint Francis Dam site in the county of Los Angeles, California, for the purpose of honoring the victims of the Saint Francis Dam disaster of March 12, 1928.
(A) USE OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—The use of motorized vehicles within the Monument may be permitted only—
(i) on roads designated for use by motorized vehicles; or
(ii) for administrative purposes; or
(iii) emergency responses.
(B) Grazing.—The Secretary shall permit grazing within the Monument, where established before the date of enactment of this Act—
(i) subject to all applicable laws (including regulations and Executive orders); and
(ii) consistent with the purpose described in subsection (a).

(4) DISASTER NATIONAL MONUMENT.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects the operation, maintenance, replacement, or modification of existing water resource, flood control, utility, pipeline, or telecommunications facilities that are located outside the boundary of the Monument, subject to the special use authorities of the Secretary.

(DISASTER MODIFICATIONS.
(1) USE OF EXISTING FUNDS.—This section shall be carried out using amounts otherwise made available to the Secretary.
(2) ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section.

(e) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section affects the administrative, legislative, or judicial determinations made under the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1033) or modify to include the activity or use outside the boundary of the Monument.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF Appropriations.—The Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report describing the results of the study, including—
(1) recommendations for Federal acquisitions under the program; and
(2) detailed information on—
(A) the acres of Federal land identified for exchange; and
(B) any other recommendations provided by the Secretary.

(g) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section affects the operation, maintenance, replacement, or modification of existing water resource, flood control, utility, pipeline, or telecommunications facilities that are located outside the boundary of the Monument, subject to the special use authorities of the Secretary.

(b) THE USE OF LAND EXCHANGE OPTIONS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture and in consultation with CAC, shall—
(i) conduct a study of land ownership and use patterns in the Region; and
(ii) convey to CAC Federal land identified under subparagraph (B).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Subcommittee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report describing the results of the study, including—
(1) recommended land exchange options; and
(2) detailed information on—
(A) the acres of Federal land identified for exchange; and
(B) any other recommendations provided by the Secretary.

SECTION 1113. CHUGACH REGION LAND STUDY.
(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) CAC.—The term ‘‘CAC’’ means the Chugach Alaska Corporation.
(2) CAC LAND.—The term ‘‘CAC land’’ means land conveyed to CAC pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (36 U.S.C. 161 et seq.) under which—
(A) both the surface estate and the subsurface estate were conveyed to CAC; or
(B) the surface estate was conveyed to CAC; and

(3) USES.—
(i) the laws generally applicable to the National Forest System;
(ii) the laws generally applicable to the National Forest System; and
(iii) any other applicable laws.
(A) firefighters; and
(b) the public.

(2) Definitions.—In this section:

(A) Secretaries.—The term "Secretaries" means—

(1) the Secretary of Agriculture; and
(2) the Secretary.

(B) CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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(3) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.—

(1) Definitions.—In this subsection, the term "unmanned aircraft" and "unmanned aircraft system" include the meanings given to those terms in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The system shall—

(A) have the capability to remotely track the location of an active resource, such as a Global Positioning System;

(B) depict the location of each fire resource on the applicable maps developed under subsection (c)(3);

(C) establish and maintain a database, to be known as the "Rapid Response Erosion Database", on fires for fire-prone areas of the United States; and

(D) establish consistent protocols and plans for the use on wildland fires of unmanned aircraft system technologies, including for the development of real-time maps of the location of wildland fires.


(A) by inserting at the end the following:

"(ii) available without charge."; and

(B) by striking "the Center for Firefighter Injury Research and Safety Trends" and inserting "the Center for Firefighter Injury Research and Safety Trends after "public and private".

(5) MEDICAL PRIVACY OF FIREFIGHTERS.—Section 9(b)(4) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2208(b)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) MEDICAL PRIVACY OF FIREFIGHTERS.—

The collection, storage, and transfer of any medical data collected under this section shall be conducted in accordance with the privacy regulations promulgated under section 264(c) of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d–2 note; Public Law 104–191); and"

(6) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided by this section terminates on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.
(1) requires the Secretary concerned to establish a new program, system, or database to replace an existing program, system, or database that meets the objectives of this section;

(2) precludes the Secretary concerned from using existing or future technology that—

(A) is more efficient, safer, or better meets the needs of hikers, cyclists, other personnel, or the public; and

(B) meets the objectives of this section.

SEC. 1115. MCCOY FLATS TRAIL SYSTEM.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) McCoy Flats Trail System means the McCoy Flats Trail System established by subsection (b)(1).

(2) Acreage Included.—The Trail System shall include public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the County, as described in the Decision Record.

(b) Acreage Included.—The Trail System shall include public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the County, as described in the Decision Record.

(c) Map and Legal Description.—

(1) GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the McCoy Flats Trail System numbered DOI-BLM-G010-2012-8057 and dated October 2012.

(2) Acreage Included.—The Trail System shall include public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the County, as described in the Decision Record.

(d) Map and Legal Description.—

(1) GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the McCoy Flats Trail System numbered DOI-BLM-G010-2012-8057 and dated October 2012.

(2) Acreage Included.—The Trail System shall include public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the County, as described in the Decision Record.

SEC. 1116. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO CERTAIN LAWS RELATING TO FEDERAL LAND IN STOREY COUNTY, NEVADA.

(a) Amendment to Conveyance of Federal Land in Storey County, Nevada.—Section 3009(d) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 128 Stat. 3751) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking subparagraphs (B) through (D) and redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (D); and

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

(II) Federal land.—The term ‘Federal land’ means the land generally depicted as ‘Federal land’ on the map.

(III) Federal land.—The term ‘Federal land’ means the land generally depicted as ‘Federal land’ on the map.

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

(B) Federal land.—The term ‘Federal land’ means the land generally depicted as ‘Federal land’ on the map.

(C) Federal land.—The term ‘Federal land’ means the land generally depicted as ‘Federal land’ on the map.

(d) Validating Existing Patent.—

(1) General.—The Secretary shall administer the Trail System in accordance with—

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

(2) this section; and

(3) other applicable law.

(2) Management Plan.—

(1) In General.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation and coordination with the County and affected Indian Tribes, shall establish a management plan for the Trail System.

(2) Public Comment.—The management plan shall be developed with opportunities for public comment.

(3) Interim Management.—Until the completion of the management plan, the Trail System shall be administered in accordance with the Decision Record.

(4) Recreational Opportunities.—In developing the management plan, the Secretary shall seek to provide for new mountain bike trails, multiuse trail construction to increase recreational opportunities within the Trail System, consistent with this section.

(f) Access.—The Trail System shall be used for nonmotorized recreation, as described in the Decision Record.

(g) Acquisition.—
known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act” (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.), to Lincoln County all right, title and interest of the United States in and to 400 acres of land conveyed under paragraph (1) in Lincoln County, Nevada, more particularly described as follows: T. 11 S., R. 62, E., Section 25 E 1/2 of W 1/2 and W 5/9 of E 1/2; and E 1/2 of S 7/8.

(2) Reservation.—The Secretary shall reserve to the United States the mineral estate in any land conveyed under paragraph (1).

(b) Mobile Home Parks.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by Lincoln County, Nevada, to provide a suitable location for the establishment of a central site for the purpose of providing a suitable site area and authorized facilities to discourage unauthorized dumping and trash disposal on environmentally-sensitive public land. Lincoln County may dispose of the land conveyed under paragraph (1).

(c) Reversion.—If Lincoln County, Nevada, ceases to use any parcel of land conveyed under paragraph (1) for the purposes described in paragraph (3)—

(A) title to the parcel shall revert to the Secretary, at the option of the Secretary; and

(B) Lincoln County shall be responsible for any reclamation necessary to restore the parcel to a condition acceptable to the Secretary.

(d) Mt. Moriah Wilderness, High Schells Wilderness, and Arc Dome Wilderness Boundary Adjustments.—

(1) Amendments to the Pam White Wilderness Act of 2006.—Section 323 of the Pam White Wilderness Act of 2006 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is amended by striking “(2) the land identified as ‘NFS Lands’ on the map entitled ‘Proposed Wilderness Boundaries’ on the map and legal description of the Recreation Area.”

(2) Recreation Area.—The term “Recreation Area” means the Ashley Karst National Recreation and Geologic Area established by subsection (b)(1).

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

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

(b) Reuse.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, the Secretary shall amend subsection (e)(2)(A).

(c) Purposes.—The purposes of the Recreation Area are to conserve and protect the watershed, geological, recreational, wildlife, scenic, natural, cultural, and historic resources of the Recreation Area.

(d) Map and Legal Description.—

(1) In General.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, a map and legal description of the Recreation Area.

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

(e) Availability.—A copy of the map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives.

(f) Administration.—The Secretary shall administer the Recreation Area in accordance with—

(A) the laws generally applicable to the Forest Service; (B) any other applicable law; (C) any other applicable law.

(g) Motorized Vehicles.—The Secretary shall only allow uses of the Recreation Area that—

(1) are consistent with the management plan in the Recreation Area; (2) are consistent with the management plan in the Recreation Area; (3) are consistent with the management plan in the Recreation Area; (4) are consistent with the management plan in the Recreation Area; (5) are consistent with the management plan in the Recreation Area; (6) are consistent with the management plan in the Recreation Area; (7) are consistent with the management plan in the Recreation Area; (8) are consistent with the management plan in the Recreation Area; (9) are consistent with the management plan in the Recreation Area; (10) are consistent with the management plan in the Recreation Area.

(h) Water Infrastructure.—

(1) Existing Access.—The designation of the Recreation Area shall not affect the ability of authorized users to access, operate, and maintain water infrastructure facilities within the Recreation Area in accordance with applicable authorizations and permits.

(2) Cooperative Agreements.—The Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with authorized users and local governmental entities to provide, in accordance with any applicable law (including regulations),—

(A) access, including motorized access, for repair and maintenance to water infrastructure facilities within the Recreation Area, including Whiterocks Reservoir, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary; and

(B) access and maintenance of unauthorized users and local governmental entities for the continued delivery of water to the Ashley Valley if water flows cease or become diminished due to impairment of the karst system, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary.

(i) Grazing.—The grazing of livestock in the Recreation Area, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

(A) applicable law (including regulations); (B) the purposes of the Recreation Area; and

(C) the guidelines set forth in the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96–617).

(j) Fish and Wildlife.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on Federal land in the State.

(k) Wildlife Water Projects.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State, may authorize wildlife water projects (including grants) within the Recreation Area.

(l) Water Rights.—Nothing in this section—

(1) constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the Recreation Area; and

(2) affects any water rights in the State;
(3) affects the use or allocation, in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, of any water, water right, or interest in water; (4) affects any vested absolute or decreed water right, or interest in water, existing on the date of enactment of this Act, affecting the continued use or allocation, in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, of any water right held by the United States; (5) affects any interstate water compact in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; or
(6) shall be considered to be a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(m) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land in the Recreation Area is withdrawn from—
(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws,
(2) locating, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
(3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(n) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects, including the management of vegetation or restoration operations in the Recreation Area for the purposes of improving water quality and reducing risks from wildfire.

(o) WILDFIRE FIRE OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary, in consultation with other Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies, as appropriate, from conducting prescribed fire treatments, restoration projects, or other fire related activities in the Recreation Area.

(p) RECREATION FEES.—Except for fees for improved campgrounds, the Secretary is prohibited from collecting recreation entrance or recreation use fees within the Recreation Area.

(q) COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE.—Nothing in this section affects the continued use of communication infrastructure (including necessary upgrades) within the Recreation Area, in accordance with applicable authorizations and permits.

(r) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects non-Federal land or interests in non-Federal land within the Recreation Area.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land in the State of Utah is withdrawn from—
(A) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws; and
(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
(C) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(v) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects, including fuels reduction activities, within the National Conservation Area.

SEC. 1118. JOHN WESLEY POWELL NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:


(2) NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.—The term ‘‘National Conservation Area’’ means the John Wesley Powell National Conservation Area established by subsection (b)(1).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the John Wesley Powell National Conservation Area in the State of Utah.

(2) EFFECTS INCLUDED.—The National Conservation Area shall consist of approximately 29,888 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management as generally depicted on the Map.

(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the National Conservation Area are to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the nationally significant historic, cultural, natural, scientific, scenic, recreational, archaeological, and educational resources of the National Conservation Area.

(d) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and file a map and legal description of the National Conservation Area with the Secretary of Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

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

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

(e) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the National Conservation Area—
(1) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources of the National Conservation Area;
(2) in accordance with—
(A) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);
(B) this section; and
(C) any other applicable law; and
(3) as part of the National Landscape Conservation System.

(f) USES.—The Secretary shall only allow uses of the National Conservation Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes for which the National Conservation is established.

(g) ACQUISITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire land or interests in land within the boundaries of the National Conservation Area by purchase from a willing seller, donation, or exchange.

(2) INCORPORATION IN NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.—Any land or interest in land located inside the boundary of the National Conservation Area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall be added to and administered as part of the National Conservation Area.

(h) STATE.—On request of the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration and, if practicable, not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall seek to acquire all State-owned land within the boundaries of the National Conservation Area by exchange or other transaction subject to the appropriation of necessary funds.

(i) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), except in cases in which motorized vehicles are needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized vehicles in the National Conservation Area shall be permitted only on roads designated in the management plan.

(2) USE OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Prior to the completion of the management plan, the use of motorized vehicles within the National Conservation Area shall be permitted in accordance with the applicable Bureau of Land Management resource management plan.

(j) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock in the National Conservation Area, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and conditions as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—
(1) applicable law (including regulations);
(2) the purposes of the National Conservation Area;
(3) 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);
(4) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on Federal land in the State.

(k) WILDLIFE WATER PROJECTS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State of Utah, may authorize wildlife water projects (including guzzlers) within the National Conservation Area.

(l) GREATER SAGE-GROUSE CONSERVATION.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the Secretary to acquire Greater sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus) conservation projects to maintain and improve Greater sage-grouse habitat through mechanical means, to further the purposes of the National Conservation Area.

(m) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section—

(1) constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the National Conservation Area;
(2) affects any water rights in the State;
(3) affects the use or allocation, in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, of any water, water right, or interest in water;
(4) affects any vested absolute or decreed conditional water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, of any water, water right, or interest in water;
(5) affects any vested absolute or decreed conditional water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water right held by the United States;
(6) affects any interstate water compact in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;
(7) shall be considered to be a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(n) NO BUFFER ZONES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the National Conservation Area.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.—The fact that an authorized activity or use on land outside the National Conservation Area can be seen or heard within the National Conservation Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Area.

(o) WITHDRAWAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land in the National Conservation Area (including any land acquired after the date of enactment of this Act) is withdrawn from—
(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;
(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
(C) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(p) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects, including fuels reduction activities, within the National Conservation Area that are consistent with this section and that further the purposes of the National Conservation Area.
(q) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary, in consultation with other Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies, as appropriate, from conducting wildland fire prevention and restoration operations in the National Conservation Area, consistent with the purposes of this section.

(r) OUTFITTING AND GUIDING ACTIVITIES.—Outfitting and guiding services within the National Conservation Area, including commercial outfitting and guide services, are authorized in accordance with this section and other applicable law (including regulations).

(s) FEDERAL LANDS—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects non-Federal land or interests in non-Federal land within the National Conservation Area.

(2) REASONABLE ACCESS.—The Secretary shall provide reasonable access to non-Federal land or interests in non-Federal land within the National Conservation Area.

(t) RESEARCH AND INTERPRETIVE MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary may establish programs and projects for the conduct of scientific research, archaeological, and natural studies through the use of public and private partnerships that further the purposes of the National Conservation Area.

SECTION 111B. ALLOTMENTS FOR ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS FROM THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(A) AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND.—The term "available Federal land" means Federal land in the State that—

(i) is vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved and is identified as available for selection under subsection (b)(5); or

(ii) has been selected by, but not yet conveyed to—

(I) the State, if the State agrees to voluntarily relinquish the selection of the Federal land for sale to an eligible individual;

(II) a Regional Corporation or a Village Corporation, if the State, if the State agrees to voluntarily relinquish the selection of the Federal land for sale to an eligible individual; or

(III) a right-of-way of the TransAlaska Pipeline; or

(iii) an inner or outer corridor of such a right-of-way;

(iv) withdrawn or acquired for purposes of the Armed Forces; or

(v) under review for a pending right-of-way for a natural gas corridor;

(vi) within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge;

(vii) within a unit of the National Forest System;

(viii) designated as wilderness by Congress;

(ix) within a unit of the National Park System, a National Preserve, or a National Monument;

(x) within a component of the National Trails System;

(xi) within a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; or

(xii) within the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska.

(B) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term "eligible individual" means an individual who, as determined by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (c)(1), is—

(i) a Native veteran;

(ii) a veteran of the Armed Forces during the period between August 5, 1961, and December 31, 1971; and

(iii) has not received an allotment made pursuant to—

(I) the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197, chapter 2469) (as in effect on December 17, 1971);

(II) section 14(h)(5) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(h)(5)); or

(III) section 41 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1629g); or

(B) is the personal representative of the estate of a deceased eligible individual described in subparagraph (A) who has been duly appointed in the appropriate Alaska State court or a registrar has qualified, acting for the benefit of the heirs of the estate of a deceased eligible individual described in subparagraph (A).

(C) NATIVE; REGIONAL CORPORATION; VILLAGE CORPORATION.—The terms "Native", "Regional Corporation", and "Village Corporation" have the meanings given those terms in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602).

(D) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Alaska.

(E) VETERAN.—The term "veteran" has the meaning given the term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

(b) ALLOTMENTS FOR ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS—

(1) INFORMATION TO DETERMINE ELIGIBILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall provide to the Secretary a list of all members of the Armed Forces who served during the period between August 5, 1961, and December 31, 1971.

(B) USE.—The Secretary shall use the information provided under subparagraph (A) to determine whether an individual meets the military service requirements under subsection (a)(2)(A)(i).

(C) OUTREACH AND ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall conduct outreach and provide assistance in applying for allotments to eligible individuals.

(2) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations to carry out this subsection.

(c) IDENTIFICATION OF AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND IN UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM.

(1) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(A) conduct a study to determine whether any additional Federal land within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State should be made available for allotment selection; and

(B) report the findings and conclusions of the study to Congress.

(2) CONTENT OF THE REPORT.—The Secretary shall include in the report required under paragraph (1) the Secretary’s determination whether Federal land within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State should be made available for allotment selection by eligible individuals; and

(d) IDENTIFICATION OF AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND FOR ALLOTMENT SELECTION.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(A) conduct a study to determine whether any additional Federal land in the State should be made available for allotment selection by eligible individuals; and

(B) identify the specific areas (including maps) within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State that the Secretary determines should be made available, consistent with the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System and the specific purposes for which the unit was established, and this subsection.

(e) FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.—In determining whether Federal land within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State should be made available under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall take into account—

(A) the proximity of the Federal land made available for allotment selection by eligible individuals; and

(B) the proximity of the units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State to eligible individuals.

(f) AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL FEDERAL LAND.—The amount of additional Federal land within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State that the Secretary estimates would be necessary to make allotments available for selection by eligible individuals.

(g) IDENTIFYING FEDERAL LAND IN UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM.—In identifying whether Federal lands within
units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State should be made available for allotment under paragraph (2)(B), the Secretary shall not identify any Federal land in a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System—

(A) the conveyance of which, independently or as part of a group of allotments—

(i) could significantly interfere with biological, physical, cultural, scenic, recreational, natural quiet, or subsistence values of the unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System; or

(ii) could obstruct access by the public or the Fish and Wildlife Service to the resource values of the unit;

(B) that is located within 300 feet from the shore of a navigable water body; or

(C) that is within the purposes for which the unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System was established; or

(D) that is designated as wilderness by Congress; or

(E) that is within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

(d) LIMITATION.—No Federal land may be identified for sale or made available for allotment within a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System unless it has been authorized by an Act of Congress subsequent to the date of enactment of this Act. Further, any proposed conveyance of land within a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System must be identified by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (c)(4) in the report to Congress required by subsection (c) and include patent provisions that the land remains subject to the laws and regulations governing the use and development of the Refuge.

SEC. 1120. RED RIVER GRADIENT BOUNDARY SURVEY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(A) AFFECTED AREA.—The term ‘‘affected area’’ means land along the approximately 116-mile stretch of the Red River, from its confluence with the north fork of the Red River on the west to the 98th meridian on the east.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ‘‘affected area’’ does not include the portion of the Red River within the boundary depicted on the survey prepared pursuant to the Plan of the Unit of the Land Management Units entitled ‘‘Township 5 South, Range 14 West, of the Indian Meridian, Oklahoma, Dependent Re survey and Survey’’ and dated February 9, 2006.

(2) GRADIENT BOUNDARY SURVEY METHOD.—

The term ‘‘gradient boundary survey method’’ means the measurement technique used to locate the Red River boundary, in accordance with the methodology established in Oklahoma v. Texas, 261 U.S. 340 (1923) (recognizing that the boundary line along the Red River is subject to change due to erosion and accretion).

(C) LANDOWNER.—The term ‘‘landowner’’ means any individual, group, association, corporation, or other private or governmental legal entity that owns an interest in land in the affected area.

(D) SECRETARY.—The term ‘‘Secretary’’ means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(3) SURVEY REQUIRED.—Surveys of individual parcels in the affected area shall be conducted in accordance with the boundary survey approved under subsection (b)(2).

(4) NOTICE AND AVAILABILITY OF SURVEY.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the boundary survey is approved under subsection (b)(2), the Secretary shall publish notice of the approval of the survey in—

(A) the Federal Register; and

(B) 1 or more local newspapers; and

(C) on request, furnish to any landowner a copy of—

(i) the survey; and

(ii) any field notes relating to—

(I) the individual parcel of the landowner; or

(ii) any individual parcel adjacent to the individual parcel of the landowner.

(d) EXCEPT OR SECTION.—Nothing in this section—

(1) modifies any interest of the State of Oklahoma or Texas, or the sovereignty, property, or trust rights of any federally recognized Indian Tribe, relating to land located north of the South Bank boundary line, as established by the survey; or

(2) modifies any land located within the Act of December 22, 1926 (45 Stat. 1069, chapter 47; 43 U.S.C. 1068) (commonly known as the ‘‘Color of Title Act’’), before the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) modifies or supersedes the Red River Boundary Compact enacted by the States of Oklahoma and Texas and consented to by Congress pursuant to Public Law 106–288 (114 Stat. 919);

(4) creates or reimagines any Indian reservation or any portion of such a reservation;

(5) modifies any interest or any property or trust rights of any individual allottee; or

(6) alters any valid right of the State of Oklahoma or the Kiowa, Comanche, or Apache Indian tribes to the mineral interest in the mineral trust fund established under the Act of June 12, 1926 (44 Stat. 740, chapter 572).

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $1,000,000.

SEC. 1121. SAN JUAN COUNTY SETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) EXCHANGE OF COAL PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS.—

(1) DEFINITION OF BIDDING RIGHT.—In this subsection, the term ‘‘bidding right’’ means an appropriate legal instrument or other written documentation, including an entry in an account managed by the Secretary, issued or created under part 3435 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, that may be used—

(A) in lieu of a monetary payment for 50 percent of a bonus bid for a coal lease sale under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.); or

(B) as a monetary credit against 50 percent of any rental or royalty payments due under any Federal coal lease.

(2) USE OF BIDDING RIGHT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary retires a coal preference right lease application under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) by issuing a bidding right in exchange for the relinquishment of the coal preference right lease application, the bidding right subsequently may be used in lieu of 50 percent of the amount owed for any monetary payment of—

(i) a bonus in a coal lease sale; or

(ii) a rental or royalty under a Federal coal lease.

(B) PAYMENT CALCULATION.—

(c) SURVEY OF INDIVIDUAL PARCELS.—Surveys of individual parcels in the affected area shall be conducted in accordance with the boundary survey approved under subsection (b)(2).
(i) In general.—The Secretary shall calculate a payment of amounts owed to a relevant State under section 33(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191(a)) based on the dollar equivalent of the bidding rights and amounts received.

(ii) Amounts received.—Except as provided in this paragraph, for purposes of calculation of payment of amounts owed to a relevant State under clause (i) only, a bidding right shall be considered amounts received.

(c) Requirement.—The total number of bidding rights issued by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) before October 1, 2029, shall not exceed the number of bidding rights that reflect a value equivalent to $67,000,000.

(d) Source of payments.—The Secretary shall make payments to the relevant State under paragraph (3) from monetary payments received by the Secretary when bidding rights are exercised under this section.

(4) Treatment of payments.—A payment to a State under this subsection shall be treated as a payment under section 33(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191(a)).

(5) Transferability; limitation.

(A) Transferability.—A bidding right issued for a coal preference right lease application under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) shall be fully transferable to any other person.

(B) Notification of secretary.—A person who transfers a bidding right shall notify the Secretary of the transfer by any method determined to be adequate by the Secretary.

(C) Effective period.—

(i) In general.—A bidding right issued under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) shall terminate on the expiration of the 7-year period beginning on the date the bidding right is issued.

(ii) Time of termination.—The 7-year period described in clause (i) shall be tolled during any period in which exercise of the bidding right is precluded by temporary injunctive relief granted under, or administrative, legal, legislative, or judicial supervision of, the Federal coal leasing program.

(D) Deadline.—

(A) In general.—If an existing settlement of a coal preference right lease application has not been implemented as of the date of enactment of this Act, not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete the bidding rights valuation process in accordance with the terms of the settlement.

(B) Exception.—For purposes of the valuation process under subparagraph (A), the market price of coal shall be determined no later than the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) Certain land selections of the Navajo Nation.

(1) Cancellation of certain selections.—

The land selected under the Navajo Nation pursuant to Public Law 93–531 (commonly known as the “Navajo–Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974”) (88 Stat. 1712) that are described in the Act entitled “Navajo–Hopi Land Settlement Act Selected Lands” and dated April 2, 2015, are cancelled.

(2) Authorization for new selection.

(A) In general.—Subject to subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) and paragraph (3), the Navajo Nation may make new land selections in accordance with the Act referred to in paragraph (1) to replace the land selections cancelled under that paragraph.

(B) Acreage cap.—The total acreage of land selected under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed 15,000 acres.

(C) Exclusions.—The following land shall not be eligible for selection under subparagraph (A):

(i) any land within a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System.

(ii) Land within—

(I) the Glade Run Recreation Area; and

(II) the Fossil Forest Research Natural Area.

(iii) A special management area or area of critical environmental concern identified in a land use plan developed under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.


(v) Land not under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

(vi) Land identified as “Parcels Excluded from Selection” on the map entitled “Parcels Excluded from the San Juan County Settlement Implementation Act” and dated December 14, 2018.

(D) Deadline.—Not later than 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Navajo Nation shall make all selections under subparagraph (A).

(E) Withdrawal.—Any land selected and conveyed by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be withdrawn from disposal, leasing, and development until the date on which the Secretary determines the land selected is placed into trust for the Navajo Nation.

(F) Treatment of payments.—A payment received by the Secretary when bidding rights issued under section 11(c) of Public Law 93–531 (commonly known as the “Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974”) (25 U.S.C. 6804–13(c)) and subject to paragraph (2)(B), the value of the land selected under paragraph (2)(A) and the land subject to selections cancellation under paragraph (1) shall be equal, based on appraisals conducted under subparagraph (B).

(B) Appraisals.—

(I) In general.—The value of the land selected under paragraph (2)(A) and the land subject to selections cancelled under paragraph (1) shall be determined by appraisals conducted in accordance with—

(I) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(II) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(II) Timing.—

(I) Land subject to selections cancelled.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the appraisal under clause (i) of the land subject to selections cancellation under paragraph (1) shall be completed.

(II) New selections.—The appraisals under clause (i) of the land selected under paragraph (2)(A) shall be completed as the Navajo Nation finalizes those land selections.

(3) Boundary.—For purposes of this subsection, the boundary of the Wilderness, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be the boundary effective on the date of enactment of that Act, as amended by this Act, as provided in paragraph (2)(C).

(C) Designation of Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness.

(1) In general.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the approximately 7,242 acres of land as generally depicted on the map entitled “San Juan County Wilderness Designation” and dated April 2, 2015, is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, which shall be known as the “Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness” in accordance with in this subsection as the “Wilderness”.

(2) Management.—

(A) In general.—Subject to valid existing rights, this subsection shall be administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management in accordance with this subsection and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that any reference in that Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) Adjacent management.—

(I) In general.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the Wilderness to create a protected perimeter or buffer zone around the Wilderness.

(II) Nonwilderness activities.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be conducted from areas within the Wilderness shall not preclude the conduct of the activities or uses outside the boundary of the Wilderness.

(C) Incorporation of acquired land and interests in land.—Any land or interest in land that is within the boundary of the Wilderness that is acquired by the United States shall—

(i) become part of the Wilderness; and

(ii) be managed in accordance with—

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

(ii) this subsection; and

(iii) any other applicable laws.

(D) Designation.—Grandfathered lands within the Wilderness, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue in accordance with—

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

(ii) the guidelines set forth in the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate on H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96–617).

(3) Release of Wilderness study areas.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 606(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1722(c)), the Wilderness Study Area not designated as wilderness by this subsection has been adequately studied for wilderness designation and is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1722(c)).

(D) Expansion of Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness.

(1) In general.—There is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System the Federal land comprising approximately 2,250 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “San Juan County Wilderness Designation” and dated April 2, 2015, that is incorporated in and shall be considered to be a part of the Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness.

(2) Administration.—Subject to valid existing rights, the land designated as wilderness by this paragraph shall not preclude the conduct of the activities or uses outside the boundary of that land.

(D) Incorporation of acquired land and interests in land.—Any land or interest in land that is within the boundary of the land...
designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) that is acquired by the United States shall—
(A) become part of the Blsit/De-Na-Zin Wild-
erness; and
(B) be managed in accordance with—
(i) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.);
(ii) the San Juan Basin Wilderness Protec-
tion Act (Public Law 99–683; 98 Stat. 3155; 110 Stat. 4211);
(iii) this subsection; and
(iv) any other applicable laws.
(2) Grazing livestock in the land designated as wilderness by paragraph (1), where established before the date of en-
actment of this Act, shall be allowed to con-
tinue to be grazed 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 the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Af-
fairs of the House of Representatives accom-
pnying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96–617).
(e) ROAD MAINTENANCE.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, shall ensure that land that is within the boundaries of the County, without consideration, the approxi-
mately 791 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Don˜a Ana County comprising approximately 11,114 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Desert Peaks Complex” and dated October 1, 2018, which shall be known as the “Sierra de las Uvas Wilderness.”
(J) WHITETOWN WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Manage-
ment in Don˜a Ana County comprising approximately 12,155 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Whitewater Wilderness”.

PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS
SEC. 1201. ORGAN MOUNTAINS—DESSERT PEAKS WILDERNESS
(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) Monument.—The term “Monument” means the Organ Mountains—Dessert Peaks Wilderness 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 the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Af-
fairs of the House of Representatives accom-
pnying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96–617).
(2) State.—The term “State” means the State of New Mexico.
(3) Wilderness area.—The term “wilderness area” means a wilderness area designated by the Secretary.
(b) DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas are designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:
(A) ADEN LAVA FLOW WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Don˜a Ana County comprising approximately 27,673 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Potrillo Mountains Complex” and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be known as the “Aden Lava Flow Wilderness”.
(B) BROAD CANYON WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Don˜a Ana County comprising approximately 13,902 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Dessert Peaks Complex” and dated October 1, 2018, which shall be known as the “Broad Canyon Wilderness.”
(C) CINDER CONE WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Manage-
ment in Don˜a Ana County comprising approx-
imately 16,935 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Cinder Cone Wilderness Complex” and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be known as the “Cinder Cone Wilderness.”
(D) EAST POTRILLO MOUNTAINS WILDER-
NESS.—Certain land administered by the Bu-
reau of Land Management in Don˜a Ana and Luna counties comprising approximately 12,155 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Potrillo Mountains Complex” and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be known as the “East Potrillo Mountains Wilder-
ness.”
(E) MOUNT RILEY WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Don˜a Ana and Luna counties comprising approximately 8,382 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Potrillo Mountains Complex” and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be known as the “Mount Riley Wilderness.”
(F) ORGAN MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Cer-
tain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 19,916 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Organ Mountains Area” and dated September 21, 2016, which shall be known as the “Organ Mountains Wilderness,” the boundary of which shall be offest 400 feet from the center-
line of Dripping Springs Road in T. 23 S., R.
94 W., Sec. 20, T 23 S., R. 94 W., Sec. 18, T. 23 S., R. 94 W., Sec. 17, T. 23 S., R. 94 W., Sec. 16, T. 23 S., R. 94 W., Sec. 15, T. 23 S., R. 94 W., Sec. 14, and T. 23 S., R. 94 W., Sec. 13.
(G) POTRILLO MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Cer-
tain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Don˜a Ana and Luna counties comprising approximately 150,085 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Potrillo Mountains Complex” and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be known as the “Potrillo Mountains Wilderness.”
(H) ROBLEDO MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Cer-
tain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Don˜a Ana County comprising approximately 16,776 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Desert Peaks Complex” and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be known as the “Robledo Mountains Wilderness.”
(I) SIERRA DE LAS UVAS WILDERNESS.—Cer-
tain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Don˜a Ana County comprising approximately 9,616 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Potrillo Mountains Complex” and dated September 27, 2018, which shall be known as the “Sierra de las Uvas Wilderness.”
(J) WHITETOWN WILDERNESS.—Certain land adminis-
tered by the Bureau of Land Management in Don˜a Ana County comprising approximately 12,155 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Whitehown Wilderness”.

SEC. 1122. RIO PUERCO WATERSHED MANAGE-
MENT PROGRAM.
(a) AUTHORIZATION OF THE RIO PUERCO WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.—Section 401(b)(4) of division I of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 1109) is amended by striking “Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009” and inserting “Natural Resources Management Act”.
(b) AUTHORIZATION OF THE RIO PUERCO WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.—Section 401(e) of division I of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 1109) is amended by striking “Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009” and inserting “Natural Resources Management Act”.
SEC. 1123. ASHLEY SPRINGS LAND CONVEYANCE.
(a) CONVEYANCE.—Subject to valid existing rights, at the request of Uintah County, Utah (referred to in this section as the “County”), the Secretary shall convey to the County—
(1) the land that is generally depicted on the map entitled “Ashley Springs Property” and dated February 4, 2019, subject to the following restrictions:

(2) Mining or any form of mineral develop-
ment on the conveyed land is prohibited.
(3) The County shall allow for non-motor-
ized public recreation access on the conveyed land.
(4) No new roads may be constructed on the conveyed land.
(b) REVERSION.—A conveyance under sub-
section (a) shall include a reversionary clause to ensure that the land described in that subsection shall revert to the Secretary if the land is no longer being managed in accordance with that sub-
section.

Subtitle C—Wilderness Designations and Withdrawals

SEC. 1120. PART I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1121. PART II—WITHDRAWALS

SEC. 1122. PART III—CONSERVATION.
and Insular Affairs to accompany H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress. (H. Rept. 101–406).

6. MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection restricts or precludes—
(A) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the wilderness areas, including military overflights that can be seen or heard within the wilderness areas;
(B) the use of special airspace over the wilderness areas; or
(C) the use or establishment of military flight training routes over the wilderness areas.

7. BUFFER ZONES.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subsection precludes the installation and maintenance of buffer zones, or hearing within the wilderness area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wilderness area.
(B) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS AREAS.—The fact that an activity or use on land withdrawn under the public land laws, or heard within the wilderness area, or heard within the wilderness area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wilderness area.

8. PARAGLIDING.—The use of paragliding within areas of the East Potrillo Mountains Wilderness designated by paragraph (1)(D) in which the use has been established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue in accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), subject to any terms and conditions the Secretary determines to be necessary.

9. CLIMATOLOGIC DATA COLLECTION.—Subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, nothing in this section precludes the installation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorologic, or climatologic collection devices in wilderness areas if the facilities and access to the facilities are essential to flood warning, flood control, or water reservoir operation activities.

10. PERMITTING.—Federal permitting described in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish and wildlife located on public land in the State, except that the Secretary, after consultation with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, may designate zones where, and establish periods during which, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable law.

11. WITHDRAWS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the wilderness areas and any land or interest in land that is United States in the wilderness areas after the date of enactment of this Act is withdrawn from—
(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;
(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
(iii) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(B) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The land referred to in subparagraph (A) is certain land administered by the Secretary of the Army that is certain land administered by the Secretary of the Army determined to be necessary for law enforcement and border security from conducting any low-level overflight over the wilderness areas, including the ability to use motorized access within a wilderness area while in pursuit of a suspect.

(C) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(c)), the public land in Dona Ana County administered by the Bureau of Land Management not designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) of subparagraph (B) described in paragraph (A) has been adequately studied for wilderness designation;

(D) EXEMPTION FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT.—No longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(c)); and

(E) USE OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT.—Nothing in this Act prevents the Secretary of Homeland Security from undertaking law enforcement and border security activities, in accordance with section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(c)), within the wilderness areas, including the ability to use motorized access within a wilderness area while in pursuit of a suspect.

12. RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(c)), the public land in Dona Ana County administered by the Bureau of Land Management not designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) described in subparagraph (A) is certain land administered by the Secretary of Homeland Security from undertaking law enforcement and border security activities, in accordance with section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(c)), within the wilderness areas, including the ability to use motorized access within a wilderness area while in pursuit of a suspect.

13. MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this paragraph restricts or precludes—
(i) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the parcel, including military overflights that can be seen or heard within the parcel;
(ii) the designation of new units of special airspace over the parcel; or
(iii) the use or establishment of military flight training routes over the parcel.

14. PRIVATE LAND.—In accordance with section 5 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1134), the Secretary shall ensure adequate access to non-Federal land located within the boundary of a wilderness area.

15. BORDER SECURITY.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section—
(ii) prevents the Secretary of Homeland Security from conducting any low-level overflights over the wilderness areas that may be necessary for law enforcement and border security purposes.

(B) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall—
(i) provide for the protection of natural, historic, and cultural resources in the area of the parcel.

(C) USE OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT.—Nothing in this Act prevents the Secretary of Homeland Security from conducting any low-level overflights over the wilderness areas, including the ability to use motorized access within a wilderness area while in pursuit of a suspect.
boundary of the Monument identified under paragraphs (B) in exchange for the conveyance of communication or surveillance infrastructure necessary for law enforcement uses, including border security activities.

CHANGE.—The Secretary and the Commissioner of Public Lands of New Mexico shall become part of the Monument, and (ii) such terms as the Secretary and the State shall establish.

EVALUATION, APPRAISALS, AND EQUALIZATION.—

(1) (A) The value of the Bureau of Land Management land and the State trust land to be conveyed in a land exchange under this paragraph shall be equal, as determined by appraisals conducted in accordance with clause (ii); or

(ii) if not equal, shall be equalized in accordance with clause (iii).

(1) In general.—The Bureau of Land Management land and State trust land to be exchanged under this paragraph shall be appraised by an independent, qualified appraiser that is agreed to by the Secretary and the State.

(2) (a) Any land or interest in land that is within the State trust land described in subparagraph (B) that is acquired by the United States shall—

(i) become part of the Monument; and

(ii) be managed in accordance with—

(II) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(b) Subject to valid existing rights, any Federal land within the wilderness area can be seen or heard within the wilderness area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wilderness area.

RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1762(c)), the public land within the San Antonio Wilderness Study Area not designated as wilderness by this section—

(A) has been adequately studied for wilderness designation;

(B) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1762(c)); and

(C) shall be managed in accordance with this section.

MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file the map and legal descriptions of the wilderness areas with—

(i) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(ii) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(B) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal descriptions filed under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included as this section, except that the Secretary may correct errors in the legal description and map.

PUBLIC ACCESS.—The map and legal descriptions filed under subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM.—The wilderness areas shall be administered as components of the National Landscape Conservation System.
including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from—

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

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

(ii) segment of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(iii) Treaty Rights.—Nothing in this section enlarges, diminishes, or otherwise modifies any treaty rights.

SEC. 1203. METHOW VALLEY, WASHINGTON, FEDERAL LAND WITHDRAWAL.

(a) Definition of Map.—In this section, the term "Map" means the Forest Service map entitled "Methow Headwaters Withdrawal Proposal Legislative Map" and dated May 24, 2016.

(b) Withdrawal.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 340,079 acres of Federal land and interests in the land located in the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest within the area depicted on the Map as "Proposed Withdrawal" 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) disposal under the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

(c) Acquired Land.—Any land or interest in land within the area depicted on the Map as "Proposed Withdrawal" that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall, on acquisition, be immediately withdrawn in accordance with this section.

(d) Availability of Map.—The Map shall be kept on file and made available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 1204. EMIGRANT CREVICE WITHDRAWAL.

(a) Definition of Map.—In this section, the term "Map" means the Emigrant Crevice Proposed Withdrawal Area and dated November 10, 2016.

(b) Withdrawal.—Subject to valid existing rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the National Forest System land and interests in the National Forest System land, as depicted on the map, is withdrawn from—

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

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

(3) disposal under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing.

(c) Acquired Land.—Any land or interest in land within the area depicted on the map that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall, on acquisition, be immediately withdrawn in accordance with this section.

(d) P.R.—

(1) Submission of Map.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file the map with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) Force of Law.—The map filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map.

(e) Public Availability.—The map filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

(f) Effect.—Nothing in this section affects any recreational use, including hunting or fishing, that is authorized on land within the area depicted on the map under applicable law as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) Wild and Scenic Rivers.

(a) Definition of Map.—In this section, "Map" means the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) as amended by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

(5) Map.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

(b) Map Availability.—The Map shall be kept on file and made available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

(c) Effect.—Nothing in this section affects any recreational use, including hunting or fishing, that is authorized on land within the area depicted on the map under applicable law as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) Definitions.—In this section, "Map" means the Map filed under this section.

(3) Additions to rogue wild and scenic rivers.

(a) Definition of Map.—In general.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

(5) Map.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

(d) Availability of Map.—The Map shall be kept on file and made available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

(e) Effect.—Nothing in this section affects any recreational use, including hunting or fishing, that is authorized on land within the area depicted on the map under applicable law as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(II) Wild river.—The approximately 3.7-mile segment of East Fork Big Windy Creek from road 34-9-36 to the confluence with Big Windy Creek, as a wild river.

(viii) Little Windy Creek.—

(i) Scenic river.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Little Windy Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 33, Williamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

(ii) Wild river.—The approximately 1.9-mile segment of Little Windy Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 33, Williamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(ix) Howard Creek.—

(i) Scenic river.—The approximately 3.5-mile segment of Howard Creek from its headwaters to road 34-9-34, as a scenic river.

(ii) Wild river.—The approximately 6.9-mile segment of Howard Creek from 0.1 miles downstream of road 34-9-34 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(iii) Proposed Withdrawal Proposal Legislative Map."
headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xvi) MONTGOMERY CREEK.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Montgomery Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xvii) HENWITT CREEK.—The approximately 1.1-mile segment of Henwitt Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xviii) BUNKER CREEK.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of Bunker Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xix) DULOG CREEK.—

"(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.6-mile segment of Dulog Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a scenic river.

"(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Dulog Creek from road 34-8-36 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xx) QUAIL CREEK.—The approximately 1.1-mile segment of Quail Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxi) MEADOW CREEK.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Meadow Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxii) RUSSIAN CREEK.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Russian Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxiii) ALDER CREEK.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Alder Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxiv) BOOZE CREEK.—The approximately 1.4-mile segment of Booze Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxv) BRONCO CREEK.—The approximately 1.6-mile segment of Bronco Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxvi) COPSEY CREEK.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Copsey Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxvii) CORRAL CREEK.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Corral Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxviii) COWLEY CREEK.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Cowley Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxix) DITCH CREEK.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Ditch Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 23, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxx) FRANCIS CREEK.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of Francis Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxxi) LONG GULCH.—

"(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.4-mile segment of Long Gulch from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 23, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

"(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.1-mile segment of Long Gulch from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 23, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxxii) BAILEY CREEK.—

"(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.4-mile segment of Bailey Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary on the west section line of T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 14, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

"(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Bailey Creek from the west section line of T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 14, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence of the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxxiii) SHADY CREEK.—The approximately 0.7-mile segment of Shady Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(xxxiv) SLIDE CREEK.—

"(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters downstream to road 33-9-6, as a scenic river.

"(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 0.7-mile segment of Slide Creek from road 33-9-6 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

"(B) MANAGEMENT.—Each river segment designated by subparagraph (B) of section 3(a)(5) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(5)) (as added by subparagraph (A)) shall be managed as part of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River.

"(C) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by subparagraph (B) of section 3(a)(5) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(5)) (as added by subparagraph (A)) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(i) location, entry, and patent under the public land laws;

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

(iii) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

"(D) ADDITIONAL PROTECTIONS FOR ROGUE RIVER TRIBUTARIES.—

(1) LICENSING BY COMMISSION.—The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works on or directly affecting any water resources project in or directly affecting any stream segment that is described in clause (iv), except to maintain or repair existing or other resources projects in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) EFFECT.—Nothing in this clause prohibits any department or agency of the United States from acquiring by loan, grant, license, or otherwise, a water resources project—

(a) the primary purpose of which is ecological or recreational; and

(b) that provides a net benefit to water quality and aquatic resources; and

(c) that is consistent with protecting and enhancing the values for which the river was designated.

(3) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the stream segments described in clause (iv) is withdrawn from all forms of—

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

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

(iii) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(4) DESCRIPTION OF STREAM SEGMENTS.—The following are the stream segments referred to in clause (i):

(I) KESELEY CREEK.—The approximately 2.5-mile segment of Kelsey Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 32 S., R. 9 W., sec. 23, Willamette Meridian.

(II) GRAVE CREEK.—The approximately 10.2-mile segment of Grave Creek from the east boundary of T. 34 S., R. 7 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River.

(III) CENTENNIAL GULCH.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Centennial Gulch from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River in T. 34 S., R. 7 W., sec. 18, Willamette Meridian.

(IV) SHADY CREEK.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of Quail Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian.

(V) DITCH CREEK.—The approximately 0.7-mile segment of Ditch Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 36, Willamette Meridian.

(VI) GALICE CREEK.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Galice Creek from the confluence of the North Fork Galice Creek downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 4, Willamette Meridian.

(VII) QUARTZ CREEK.—The approximately 3.8-mile segment of Quartz Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the North Fork Galice Creek in T. 35 S., R. 8 W., sec. 4, Willamette Meridian.

(VIII) NORTH FORK GALICE CREEK.—The approximately 5.7-mile segment of the North Fork Galice Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the South Fork Galice Creek in T. 36 S., R. 8 W., sec. 3, Willamette Meridian.

(2) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT.—

(A) CHESTO, OREGON.—Section 3(a)(69) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(69)) is amended—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(ii) in the matter preceding clause (i) (as so redesignated), by striking “The 44.5-mile” and inserting “27.5-mile”;

(iii) in clause (i) (as so redesignated)—

(I) by striking “25.5-mile” and inserting “27.5-mile”; and

(II) by striking “Boulder Creek at the Kalmiopsis Wilderness boundary” and inserting “Mislatnah Creek”;

(iv) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated)—

(I) by striking “4-mile” and inserting “7.5-mile”; and

(II) by striking “Boulder Creek to Steel Bridge” and inserting “Mislatnah Creek to Eagle Creek”;

(v) in clause (iii) (as so redesignated)—

(I) by striking “11-mile” and inserting “9.5-mile”; and

(II) by striking “Steel Bridge” and inserting “Eagle Creek”;

(vi) by adding at the end the following:

(B) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the stream segments designated by subparagraph (A) is withdrawn from all forms of—

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

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

(iii) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.
“(i) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.”;

(B) WHYCUS CREEK, OREGON.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking ‘‘WHYCUS CREEK’’ and inserting ‘‘WHYCUS CREEK and the approximately 1.5-mile segment of Milbury Creek from—

(ii) by redesigning subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(iii) the preceding introductory clause (a) as so redesignated—

(iv) by striking ‘‘The 15.4-mile’’ and inserting ‘‘A Designations.—The 15.4-mile’’;

(v) by striking ‘‘McAllister Ditch, including the Soap Fork Squaw Creek, the North Fork, the East and West Forks of Park Creek, and Park Creek Fork’’ and inserting ‘‘Plainview Ditch, including the Soap Fork Squaw Creek, the North and South Forks of Whychus Creek, the East and West Forks of Park Creek, and Park Creek’’;

(vi) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated), by striking ‘‘McAllister Ditch’’ and inserting ‘‘Plainview Ditch’’;

(vii) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) Withdrawal.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by subparagraph (A) is withdrawn from all forms of—

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

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

(5) DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

(A) ELK RIVER, OREGON.—

(i) In General.—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:

“(vii) Elk, Oregon.—The approximately 69.2-mile segment of the Elk River from its source in the southeast quarter of T. 33 S., R. 12 W., sec. 32, Willamette Meridian, downstream to 0.01 miles below Forest Service Road 3533, as a scenic river.

(ii) Wild river.—The approximately 5.5-mile segment of the North Fork Elk from 0.01 miles below Forest Service Road 3533 to its confluence with the South Fork Elk, as a wild river.

(A) Mainstem.—The 17-mile segment from the confluence of the North and South Forks of the Elk to Anvil Creek as a recreational river.

(B) North fork.—

(i) Scenic river.—The approximately 0.6-mile segment of the North Fork Elk from its source in T. 33 S., R. 12 W., sec. 32, Willamette Meridian, downstream to 0.01 miles below Forest Service Road 3533, as a scenic river.

(ii) Recreational river.—The approximately 4.2-mile segment of the North Fork Elk from 0.01 miles below Forest Service Road 3533 to its confluence with the South Fork Elk, as a recreational river.

(B) Other tributaries.—

(i) Rock Creek.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Rock Creek from its headwaters to the west boundary of T. 32 S., R. 14 W., sec. 30, Willamette Meridian, as a wild river.

(ii) Bald Mountain Creek.—The approximately 8-mile segment of Bald Mountain Creek from its headwaters, including Salal Spring to its confluence with Elk River, as a recreational river.

(iii) South Fork Bald Mountain Creek.—The approximately 3.5-mile segment of South Fork Bald Mountain Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Bald Mountain Creek, as a scenic river.

(iv) Platinum Creek.—The approximately 1-mile segment of Platinum Creek from—

(i) its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river;

(ii) Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.

(v) Purple Mountain Creek.—The approximately 2.9-mile segment locally known as ‘‘Purple Mountain Creek’’ from—

(i) its headwaters in secs. 35 and 36, T. 33 S., R. 14 W., Willamette Meridian, to 0.01 miles above Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river;

(ii) 0.01 miles above Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with the Elk River, as a scenic river.

(iv) Bear Creek.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Bear Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with Bald Mountain Creek, as a recreational river.

(v) Butler Creek.—The approximately 4-mile segment of Butler Creek from—

(i) its headwaters to the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, as a wild river; and

(ii) from the south boundary of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Elk River, as a scenic river.

(B) DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS.

(1) MALOLLA RIVER, OREGON.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) as amended by paragraph (3) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(217) Nestucca river, Oregon.—The approximately 15.5-mile segment of its confluence with Ginger Creek downstream until it reaches the western edge of P. 4 S., R. 7 W., sec. 7, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

(B) Walker Creek, Oregon.—The approximately 2.9-mile segment from the headwaters in T. 3 S., R. 6 W., sec. 20 downstream
to the confluence with the Nustucca River in T. 3 S., R. 6 W., sec. 15, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

(221) DEVIL'S STAIRCASE CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 6-mile segment from the headwaters in T. 35 S., R. 9 W., sec. 1 downstream to the western edge of the Bureau of Land Management boundary in T. 34 S., R. 9 W., sec. 17, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

(222) JENNY CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 1.1-mile segment from its source at Shoat Springs in T. 40 S., R. 4 E., sec. 34, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the confluence with Jenny Creek in T. 41 S., R. 4 E., sec. 3, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

(223) SPRING CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 1.1-mile segment from its source at Shoat Springs in T. 40 S., R. 4 E., sec. 34, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the confluence with Jenny Creek in T. 41 S., R. 4 E., sec. 3, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

(224) LOBSTER CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 5-mile segment from T. 15 S., R. 8 W., Willamette Meridian, downstream to the northern edge of the Bureau of Land Management boundary in T. 15 S., R. 8 W., sec. 15, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

(225) ELK CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment from its confluence with Flat Creek near river mile 9, to the southern edge of the Army Corps of Engineers boundary in T. 33 S., R. 1 E., sec. 30, Willamette Meridian, near river mile 1.7, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

(226) MAP.—The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Devil’s Staircase Wilderness Proposal'' and dated July 26, 2018.

(227) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means—

(i) the Secretary, with respect to public land administered by the Secretary; or

(ii) any agency administered with respect to National Forest System land.

(228) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Oregon.
SEC. 1222. MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION AREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Recreation Area—

(1) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances values and resources for which the Recreation Area is established; and

(2) in accordance with—

(A) this section; 

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

(C) other applicable laws.

(b) USES OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall permit only those uses of the Recreation Area that are consistent with the purposes for which the Recreation Area is established.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive management plan for the long-term protection and management of the Recreation Area.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Management Plan shall—

(1) describe the appropriate uses and management of the Recreation Area;

(2) be developed with extensive public input;

(C) take into consideration any information developed in studies of the land within the Recreation Area; and


(d) MOTORIZED VEHICLES; NEW ROADS.—

(1) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—Except as needed for emergency response or administrative purposes, the use of motorized vehicles in the Recreation Area shall be permitted only on roads and motorized routes designated in the Management Plan for the use of motorized vehicles.

(2) NEW ROADS.—No new permanent or temporary nonmotorized road and nonmotorized vehicular routes shall be constructed within the Recreation Area after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) RESISTING ROADS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Necessary maintenance or repairs to existing roads designated in the Management Plan for the use of motorized vehicles, including necessary repairs to keep existing roads free of debris or other safety hazards, shall be permitted after the date of enactment of this Act, consistent with the requirements of this section.

(B) EFFECT.—Nothing in this subsection prevents the Secretary from rerouting an existing road or trail to protect Recreation Area resources from degradation or to protect public safety, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary.

(e) GRAZING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The grazing of livestock in the Recreation Area, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

(A) applicable law (including regulations); and

(B) the purposes of the Recreation Area.

(2) INVENTORY.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(A) conduct an inventory of facilities and improvements associated with grazing activities in the Recreation Area;

(B) COLD WAR SITES.—The Secretary shall manage the Recreation Area in a manner that conserves Cold War and historic uranium mine sites in the Recreation Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary considers necessary to protect public health and safety.

(C) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—Any land or interest in land located within the boundary of the Recreation Area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall—

(1) become part of the Recreation Area; and

(2) be managed in accordance with applicable laws, including as provided in this section.

(D) STUDY OF NONMOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall conduct a study of nonmotorized recreational opportunities, including bicycle trails, within the Recreation Area, consistent with the purposes of the Recreation Area.

(1) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—The Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the State in accordance with section 307(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1737(b)) and other applicable laws to provide for the protection, management, and maintenance of the Recreation Area.

SEC. 1223. SAN RAFAEL SWELL RECREATION AREA ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory council, to be known as the “San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Advisory Council”.

(b) DUTIES.—The Council shall advise the Secretary with respect to the preparation and implementation of the Management Plan for the Recreation Area.

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—The Council shall be subject to—

(1) the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.); and


(d) MEMBERS.—The Council shall—

(1) consist of not more than 11 members;

(2) be appointed by the Secretary from among—

(A) 1 member shall represent the Emery County Commission;

(B) 1 member shall represent motorized recreational users;

(C) 1 member shall represent nonmotorized recreational users;

(D) 1 member shall represent recreation organizations;

(E) 1 member shall have expertise in the historical uses of the Recreation Area; and

(F) 1 member shall be appointed from the education and related organizations representing the Northern Paiute, Shoshone, and Western Apache tribes, the Western Shoshone, the Ute, the Paiute, the Goshute, and other tribes with recognized Indian Tribe that has significant cultural or historical connections to, and expertise in, the landscape, archeological sites, or cultural sites within the County.

Subpart B—Wilderness Areas

SEC. 1231. ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

(a) ADDITIONS.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following land in the State is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) BIG WILD HORSE MESA.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 18,192 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Big Wild Horse Mesa Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Big Wild Horse Mesa Wilderness”.

(2) COLD WASH.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 11,001 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Cold Wash Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Cold Wash Wilderness”.

(3) DESOLATION CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 142,996 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Desolation Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Desolation Canyon Wilderness”.

(4) DEVIL’S CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 13,832 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Devil’s Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Devil’s Canyon Wilderness”.

(5) EAGLE CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 13,291 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Eagle Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Eagle Canyon Wilderness”.

(6) HORSE VALLEY.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 5,643 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Horse Valley Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Horse Valley Wilderness”.

(7) Labyrinth Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 14,566 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness”.

(8) Little OCEAN DRAW.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 20,660 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Little Ocean Draw Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Little Ocean Draw Wilderness”.

(9) LITTLE WILD HORSE CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 5,479 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Little Wild Horse Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Little Wild Horse Canyon Wilderness”.

(10) LOWER LAST CHANCE.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 19,338 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Lower Last Chance Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Lower Last Chance Wilderness”.

(11) MEXICAN MOUNTAIN.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 76,413 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Mexican Mountain Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Mexican Mountain Wilderness”.

(12) MIDDLE WILD HORSE MESA.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 18,343 acres, generally depicted on the Map as...
Section 1231. Administration.

(a) Management.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1311 et seq.), except that—

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

(2) any reference in that Act to the effective date of enactment of that Act shall be construed to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(3) any reference in that Act to the effective date of enactment of that Act shall be construed to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) Recreational Climbing.—Nothing in this paragraph or in any other provision of law shall be construed to constitute an express or implied reservation of the United States' or any Federal agency's right or water rights with respect to the land designated as wilderness by section 1231; (b) shall affect any water rights in the State existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States;

(c) shall be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future wilderness designations; (d) shall affect the interpretation of, or any designation made pursuant to, any other Act; or (E) shall be construed as limiting, altering, modifying, or amending any of the interstate compacts or equitable apportionment decrees that apportions water among and between the State and other States.

(2) State Water Law.—The Secretary shall follow the procedures and substantive requirements of the State 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 areas.

(j) Memorandum of Understanding.—The Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the State for the protection of public land in the State.

SEC. 1232. Release of Public Land.

(a) Finding.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the approximately 17,420 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the State of Nevada that has not been designated as wilderness by section 1231(a) has been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(b) Authority.—The public land described in subsection (a)—

(1) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c));

(2) shall be managed in accordance with—

(A) applicable law; and


Subpart C—Wild and Scenic River Designation

SEC. 1241. Green River Wild and Scenic River Designation.

(a) In General.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (43 U.S.C. 1781(a)) (as amended by section 1205(a) of the Interior Appropriations Bill (1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(22) Green River.—The approximately 64.5-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Emery County Public Land Management Act of 2018 Overview Map' and dated December 11, 2018, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, in the following classifications:

(A) Wild River Segment.—The 5.3-mile segment from the boundary of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, south to the Neffertiti boat ramp, as a wild river.

(B) Recreational River Segment.—The 8.5-mile segment from the Neffertiti boat ramp, south to the Swasey's boat ramp, as a recreational river.

(C) Scenic River Segment.—The 42.9-mile segment from Bull Bottom, south to the county line between Emery and Wayne Counties, as a scenic river."

(b) Incorporation of Acquired Non-Federal Land.—If the United States acquires Federal land within or adjacent to a river segment of the Green River designated by paragraph (22) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, such land shall be considered incorporated or acquired as non-Federal land for wilderness purposes.
and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)), the acquired land shall be incorporated in, and be administered as part of, the applicable wild, scenic, or re-

Subpart D—Land Management and Conveyances

SEC. 1251. GOBLIN VALLEY STATE PARK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to convey to the Utah Division of Parks and Recreation of the Utah Department of Nat-

ural Resources (referred to in this section as the “State”), approximately 6,261 acres of land depicted on the Map as the “Proposed Goblin Valley State Park Expansion”, without consideration, for the management by the State as a State park, consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(b) REVERSIONARY CLAUSE REQUIRED.—A conveyance under subsection (a) shall include a reversionary clause to ensure that management of the land described in that subsection shall revert to the Secretary if the land is no longer being managed as a State park in accordance with subsection (a).

SEC. 1252. JURASSIC NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall con-

serve, interpret, and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the paleon-
tological, scientific, educational, and recre-
tional values and uses of the area and subject to valid existing rights, there is established in the State the Jurassic National Monument (referred to in this section as the “Monument”) consisting of approximately 250 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the County and generally depicted as “Proposed Jurassic National Monument” on the Map.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a map and legal description of the Monument.

(2) EFFECT.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description, subject to the requirement that, before making the proposed corrections, the Secretary shall submit to the State and any affected county the proposed corrections.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—A copy of the map and legal description filed 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, any Federal land within the boundaries of the Monument and any land or inter-
est acquired by the United States for inclusion in the Monument after the date of enactment of this Act is withdrawn from—

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

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

(3) sale under the mineral leasing laws, geothermal leasing laws, and minerals mate-

rials laws.

(e) MANAGEMENT.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall man-

age the Monument.

(A) In a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources and values of the Monument.

(B) In accordance with—

(i) this section;

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

(iii) any other applicable Federal law.

(2) NATIONAL LAND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.—The Monument shall be managed as a component of the National Landscape Con-

servation System.

(3) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive management plan for the longer-term protection and management of the Monument.

(2) COMPONENTS.—The management plan developed under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) describe the appropriate uses and management of the Monument, consistent with the provisions of this section; and

(B) allow for continued scientific research at the Monument during the development of the management plan for the Monument, subject to any terms and conditions that the Secretary determines necessary to protect Monument resources.

(3) AUTHORIZED USES.—The Secretary shall only allow uses of the Monument that the Secretary determines would further the pur-

poses for which the Monument has been estab-

lished.

(f) INTERPRETATION, EDUCATION, AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall pro-

vide for public interpretation of, and edu-
cation and scientific research on, the paleono-
tological and geological resources of the Monu-

ment.

(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Sec-

retary may enter into cooperative agree-

ments with appropriate public entities to carry out paragraph (1).

(g) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The establishment of the Monument shall not modify the management status of any area of the Monument that is managed as an area of critical environmental concern.

(2) CONFLICT OF LAWS.—If there is a conflict between the laws applicable to an area described in paragraph (1) and this section, the more restrictive provision shall control.

(h) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—Except as needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized vehicles in the Monument shall be allowed only on roadways or trails designated for use by motor-

ized vehicles under the management plan for the Monument developed under subsection (e).

(i) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water or water rights with respect to the Monument.

(j) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock in the Monument, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reason-

able regulations, policies, and practices as the Sec-

retary considers to be necessary in accord-

ance with—

(1) applicable law (including regulations);

(2) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representa-

tives of the 101st Congress (House Report 101–465); and

(3) the purposes of the Monument.

SEC. 1253. PUBLIC LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with applica-
cable law, the Secretary may sell public land located in the County that has been identi-
fied as suitable for disposal based on specific criteria as listed in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713) in the applicable resource management plan in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) USE OF PROCEEDS.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (other than a law that specifically provides for a portion of the proceeds of a land sale to be distributed to any tax-supported public land agency), the sale of public land under subsection (a) shall be deposited in a separate account in the Treasury, to be known as the “Emery Coun-

ty, Utah, Land Account” (re-

ferred to in this section as the “Account”), in accordance with applicable law.

(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Notwithstanding the land use planning requirement of sections 202 and 208 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), on re-

quest by the applicable local governmental entity, the Secretary shall convey without further appropriation the following public lands to be used for public purposes:

(1) EMERY COUNTY RECREATION AREA.—The approximately 640-acre parcel as generally de-
picted on the Map, to the City of Emery, Utah, for the creation or enhancement of public recreation opportunities consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(2) HUNTINGTON AIRPORT.—The approxi-

mately 330-acre parcel as generally de-
picted on the Map, to Emery County, Utah, for expansion of Huntington Airport consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(3) HUNTINGTON COUNTY SHERIFF’S OFFICE.—The approximately 5-acre parcel as generally de-
picted on the Map, to Emery County, Utah, for the Emery County Sheriff’s Office sub-

stantially consistent with uses under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(4) BUCKHORN INFORMATION CENTER.—The approximately 5-acre parcel as generally de-
picted on the Map, to Emery County, Utah, for the Buckhorn Information Center consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal descrip-

tion of each parcel of land to be conveyed under subsection (a) with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) EFFECT.—Each map and legal descrip-
tion filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this part, except that the Secretary may correct clerical or typographical errors in the map and legal description.

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

(c) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, any Federal land within the boundaries of the Monument and any land or interest acquired by the United States for inclusion in the Monument after the date of enactment of this Act is withdrawn from—

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

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

(3) sale under the mineral leasing laws, geothermal leasing laws, and minerals mate-

rials laws.

(d) MANAGEMENT.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall man-

age the Monument.

(A) In a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources and values of the Monument.

(B) In accordance with—

(i) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(ii) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) EFFECT.—Each map and legal descrip-
tion filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this part, except that the Secretary may correct clerical or typographical errors in the map and legal description.
shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Price Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management.

(c) REVISION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a parcel of land conveyed under subsection (a) is used for a purpose other than the purpose described in that subsection, the parcel of land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

(2) RESPONSIBILITY FOR REMEDIATION.—In the case of a reversion under paragraph (1), if the Secretary determines that the parcel of land is contaminated with hazardous waste, the local governmental entity to which the parcel of land is conveyed under subsection (a) shall be responsible for remediation.

SEC. 1255. EXCHANGE OF BLM AND SCHOOL AND INSTITUTIONAL TRUST LANDS ADMINISTRATION LAND.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) EXCHANGE MAP.—The term "Exchange Map" means the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled "Emery County Public Land Management Act—Proposed Land Exchange" and dated December 10, 2010.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term "Federal land" means public land located in the State of Utah that is identified on the Exchange Map as—

(A) "BLM Surface and Mineral Lands Proposed for Transfer to SITLA";

(B) "BLM Mineral Lands Proposed for Transfer to SITLA";

(C) "BLM Surface Lands Proposed for Transfer to SITLA".

(3) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term "non-Federal land" means the land owned by the State in the Emery and Uintah Counties that is identified on the Exchange Map as—

(A) "SITLA Surface and Mineral Lands Proposed for Transfer to BLM";

(B) "SITLA Mineral Lands Proposed for Transfer to BLM"; and

(C) "SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for Transfer to BLM".

(4) STATE.—The term "State" means the State, acting through the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration.

(b) EXCHANGE OF FEDERAL LAND AND NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the State offers to convey to the United States its interest in any title to the non-Federal land, the Secretary, in accordance with this section, shall—

(A) accept the offer; and

(B) convey to the United States title to all right, title, and interest in and to the non-Federal land, convey to the State (or a designee) all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.

(2) CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS IN PHASES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding that appraisals for all of the parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land may not have been approved under subsection (c)(5), parcels of the Federal land and non-Federal land may be exchanged under paragraph (1) in phases, to be mutually agreed on by the Secretary and the State, beginning on the date on which the appraised values of the parcels included in the applicable phase are approved.

(B) NON-EXCHANGE.—If any dispute or delay arises with respect to the exchange of an individual parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land under paragraph (1), the Secretary and the State may mutually agree to set aside the individual parcel to allow the exchange of the other parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land to proceed.

(3) EXCLUSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall exclude from any conveyance of a parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land under paragraph (1) any parcel of Federal land that contains critical habitat designated for a species listed as an endangered species or a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), (6).

(B) REQUIREMENT.—Any Federal land exchanged under paragraph (1) shall be the smallest area necessary to protect the applicable critical habitat.

(4) APPLICABLE LAW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The land exchange under paragraph (1) shall be subject to section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716) and other applicable law.

(B) LAND USE PLANNING.—With respect to the Federal land to be conveyed under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall not be required to undertake a land use planning under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) before the conveyance of the Federal land.

(5) VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.—The land exchange under paragraph (1) shall be subject to valid existing rights.

(6) TITLE APPROVAL.—Title to the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under paragraph (1) shall be in a form acceptable to the Secretary and the State.

(c) APPRAISALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land to be exchanged under subsection (b)(1) shall be determined by appraisals conducted by 1 or more independent and qualified appraisers.

(2) STATE APPRAISER.—The Secretary and the State may agree to use an independent and qualified appraiser—

(A) retained by the State; and

(B) approved by the Secretary.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The appraisals under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(4) MINERALS.—

(A) MINERAL REPORTS.—The appraisals under paragraph (1) may take into account mineral and technical reports provided by the Secretary and the State in the evaluation of mineral parcels in the Federal land and non-Federal land.

(B) MINING CLAIMS.—To the extent permissible under applicable appraisal standards, the value of any portion of any wilderness area that is encumbered by a mining or millsite claim located under sections 2318 through 2352 of the Revised Statutes (commonly known as " Mining Law of 1872") (30 U.S.C. 21 et seq.) shall be appraised in accordance with standard appraisal practices, including, as appropriate, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition.

(d) CONVEYANCE OF TITLE.—It is the intent of Congress that the land exchange authorized under subsection (b)(1) shall be completed at least 60 days later than the final approval by the Secretary and the State of the appraisals conducted under subsection (c).

(e) PUBLIC INSPECTION AND NOTICE.—

(1) PUBLIC INSPECTION.—Not later than 30 days before the date of any exchange of Federal land and non-Federal land under subsection (b)(1), all final appraisals and appraisal reviews for the land to be exchanged shall be available for public review at the office of the State Director of the Bureau of Land Management in the State of Utah.

(2) NOTICE.—The Secretary shall make available on the public website of the Secretary, and the Secretary or the State, as applicable, notice of a proposed general circulation in Salt Lake County, Utah, a notice that the appraisals conducted under subsection (c) are available for public inspection.

(f) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under subsection (b)(1) shall be equal; or

(B) shall be made equal in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) EQUALIZATION.—

(A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND.—With respect to any Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under subsection (b)(1), if the value of the Federal land exceeds the value of the non-Federal land, the value of the Federal land shall be equalized by—

(A) the State conveying to the Secretary, as necessary to equalize the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land, after the acquisition of all State trust land located within the wilderness area or national conservation area, a parcel of State trust land located within any of the wilderness areas or national conservation areas in Washington County, Utah, established under title 0 of part I of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1075); and

(B) the State, to the extent necessary to equalize any remaining imbalance of value after all available Washington County, Utah, land described in clause (i) has been conveyed to the Secretary, conveying to the Secretary additional State trust land as identified and agreed upon by the Secretary and the State.

(B) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.—If the value of the non-Federal land exceeds the value of the Federal land, the value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land shall be equalized—

(A) by removing non-Federal land from the exchange.

(C) PUBLIC INSPECTION.—The Secretary shall consult with any federally recognized Indian Tribe in the vicinity of the Federal land and
MINERAL ENTRY PRIOR TO EXCHANGE.—Subsection (a) is amended in the first sentence by striking the word "non-Federal" and inserting the word "Federal" before the word "lands." 

- Subsection (b) is amended—
  (1) by striking "14-mile" and inserting "26.8-mile" before the word "segments"; and
  (2) by striking "12.6-mile" and inserting "17.5-mile" before the word "segments".

- Section 3(a)(156) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(a)(156)) is amended in the first sentence by striking the word "non-Federal" and inserting the word "Federal" before the word "lands."
line" and inserting "to the confluence with the Nepaug River."
be consistent with the management plan and the terms entered into under this paragraph shall satisfy the requirements for a comprehensive management plan under section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(a)).

(2) COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall coordinate the management responsibilities of the Secretary under this section with the Stewardship Council, as specified in the management plan.

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for the location, description, preservation, and enhancement of the river segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(a)) (as added by subsection (a)), the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements pursuant to sections 10(e) and 11(b)(1) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(c), 1282(b)(1)) with—

(i) the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of New Hampshire;

(ii) the municipalities of—

(A) Ayer, Bolton, Dunstable, Groton, Harvard, Lancaster, Pepperell, Shirley, and Townsend in Massachusetts; and

(B) Wakefield and Hollis in New Hampshire; and

(iii) appropriate local, regional, State, or interstate planning, environmental, or recreational organizations.

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

(4) EFFECT ON WORKING DAMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The designation of the river segment by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(a)) (as added by subsection (a)), does not—

(i) impact or alter the existing terms of permitting, licensing, or operation of—

(I) the Peppercorn hydroelectric project (FERC Project P-12721, Nashua River, Pepperell, MA); or

(II) the Ice House hydroelectric project (FERC Project P-12769, Nashua River, Ayer, MA); or

(III) the Hollingsworth and Vose Dam (non-FERC industrial facility, Squannacook River, West Groton, MA) as further described in the management plan (Appendix A, ‘‘Working Dams’’); or

(ii) preclude the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission from licensing, relicensing, or otherwise authorizing the operation of, or the operation of the Peppercorn and Ice House hydroelectric projects under the terms of licenses or exemptions in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(iii) be construed to mean that modernize, up-grade, or carry out other changes to such projects authorized pursuant to clause (i), subject to written determination by the Secretary that the modifications are consistent with the purposes of the designation.

(5) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(A) ZONING ORDINANCES.—For the purpose of the segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(a)) (as added by subsection (a)), the zoning ordinances adopted by the municipalities described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii), including provisions for conservation of floodplains, wetlands, and watercourses associated with the segments, shall be deemed to satisfy the standards and requirements of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(c)).

(B) ACTING SECRETARY.—The authority of the Secretary to acquire land for the purposes of the segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(a)) (as added by subsection (a)) shall be—

(i) limited to acquisition by donation or acquisition with the consent of the owner of the land; and

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

(C) NO CONDEMNATION.—No land or interest in land within the boundary of the river segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(a)) (as added by subsection (a)) may be acquired by condemnation.

(6) RELATION TO THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding section 16(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(c)), each segment of the Nashua, Squannacook, and Nissitissit Rivers designated as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System under this section is:

(A) be administered as a unit of the National Park System; or

(B) be subject to regulations that govern the National Park System.

Subtitle E—California Desert Protection and Recreation

SEC. 1410. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term ‘‘Conservation Area’’ means the California Desert Conservation Area.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ‘‘Secretary’’ means:

(A) the Secretary, with respect to land administered by the Department of the Interior; or

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System land.

(3) STATE.—The term ‘‘State’’ means the State of California.

PART I—DEVELOPMENT OF WILDERNESS IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA

SEC. 1411. CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION ACT

(a) DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—Section 102 of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-433; 108 Stat. 4472) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(74) BUZZARDS PEAK WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area, administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 2,250 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Proposed Buzzards Peak Wilderness’’.

(75) MILPITAS WASH WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area, administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 1,250 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Proposed Milpitas Wash Wilderness’’.

(b) ADDITIONS TO EXISTING WILDERNESS AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—For the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following land in the State is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) GOLDEN VALLEY WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 1,250 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Proposed Golden Valley Wilderness Additions’’ and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be added to and administered as part of the ‘‘Golden Valley Wilderness’’.

(2) KINGSTON RANGE WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 52,410 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Proposed Kingston Range Wilderness Additions’’ and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be added to and administered as part of the ‘‘Kingston Range Wilderness’’.

(3) PALO VERDE MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 1,250 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Proposed Palo Verde Mountains Wilderness Additions’’.

(c) DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following land in Death Valley National Park is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, which shall be added to, and administered as part of the ‘‘Death Valley National Park Wilderness established by section 110 of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994’’ (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-433; 108 Stat. 4966):
(1) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—North Eureka Valley.—Approximately 11,496 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area—North Eureka Valley", numbered 143/100,082D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(2) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—Panamint Valley.—Approximately 23,650 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area—Panamint Valley", numbered 143/100,083D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(3) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—AXE HEAD.—Approximately 8,638 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area—Axe Head", numbered 143/100,085D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(4) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—WARM SPRINGS.—Approximately 10,685 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area—Warm Spring Canyon/Galena Canyon", numbered 143/100,084D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(5) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—CABRIOLET.—Approximately 29,923 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area—Bowling Alley", numbered 143/128,604A, and dated November 1, 2018.

(6) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—IBEX.—Approximately 23,650 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area—Piston Basin", numbered 143/100,086D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(7) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—AGUA FRIA.—Approximately 11,496 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area—Agua Fria", numbered 143/100,087D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(8) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—GREAT FALLS BASIN.—Approximately 11,496 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area—Great Falls Basin", numbered 143/100,091D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(9) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—RIDGE.—Approximately 11,496 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area—Ridge", numbered 143/100,092D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(10) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS—STUDY AREAS.—(A) The term 'Public Land' means the land within the State of California which is owned by the United States and which is included in the proposed wilderness area designated by paragraph (1) and (A) enter into agreements with appropriate State or local firefighting agencies relating to the wilderness area.

SEC. 1421. VINAGRE WASH SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

Title I of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–433; 108 Stat. 4472) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 109. VINAGRE WASH SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(1) DELETION.—The term 'Management Area' means the term noted on the map entitled "Proposed Vinagre Wash Special Management Area and Proposed Wilderness' and dated November 1, 2018.

(2) PUBLIC LAND.—The term 'public land' has the meaning given the term 'public lands' in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702).

(3) STATE.—The term 'State' means the State of California.

(4) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Vinagre Wash Special Management Area in the State, to be managed by the Secretary.

(5) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Management Area is to conserve, protect, and enhance the—

(i) the plant and wildlife values of the Management Area; and

(ii) the outstanding and nationally significant cultural, recreational, archaeological, cultural, historic, and other resources of the Management Area.

(6) BOUNDARIES.—The Management Area shall consist of the public land in Imperial County, California, comprising approximately 81,880 acres, as generally depicted on the map as 'Proposed Special Management Area'.

(7) MAP—LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—(i) In General.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 3 years, after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit a map and legal description of the Management Area.

(ii) Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(iii) The Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(8) EFFECT OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—The map and legal description submitted under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct any errors in the map and legal description.

(9) AVAILABILITY.—Copies of the map submitted under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(10) MANAGEMENT.—(i) In General.—The Secretary shall manage the Management Area—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes for which the Management Area is established; and

(B) in accordance with—

(1) this section;

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

(3) other applicable laws.

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

"(i) CLOSURE.—The Secretary shall close or preclude the renewal or reauthorization of any existing right-of-way or customary operation, maintenance, repair, upgrading, or replacement activities in a right-of-way acquired by or issued, granted, or permitted to the Edison Company or successors or assigns of the Southern California Edison Company.

"(ii) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.—(A) In General.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the land described in paragraph (2) that is not designated as a wilderness area or a wilderness study area shall be added to the State or local firefighting agencies relating to the wilderness area.

"(B) Withdrawal.—Any portion of a wilderness study area described in paragraph (2) that is not designated as a wilderness area or a wilderness study area shall be withdrawn from future location, entry, and occupation, pending the enactment of this Act, establish agency approval procedures (including appropriate delegations of authority to the Forest Supervisor, District Manager, or other agency officials) for responding to fire emergencies in the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1) and

"(C) Withdrawals.—Any portion of a wilderness study area described in paragraph (2) that is not designated as a wilderness area or a wilderness study area shall be withdrawn from location, entry, and occupation, pending the enactment of this Act, establish agency approval procedures (including appropriate delegations of authority to the Forest Supervisor, District Manager, or other agency officials) for responding to fire emergencies in the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1) and

"(D) ADMINISTRATION.—In accordance with subparagraph (A) and other applicable Federal laws, the Secretary shall—

(i) enter into agreements with appropriate State or local firefighting agencies relating to the wilderness area.

"(E) FEDERAL FIRE MANAGEMENT.—In accordance with any available right-of-way or customary operation, maintenance, repair, upgrading, or replacement activities in a right-of-way acquired by or issued, granted, or permitted to the Edison Company or successors or assigns of the Southern California Edison Company.

(3) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.—(A) In General.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the land described in paragraph (2) that is not designated as a wilderness area or a wilderness study area shall be added to and administered as part of the San Gorgonio Wilderness established by the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

"(B) Withdrawal.—Any portion of a wilderness study area described in paragraph (2) that is not designated as a wilderness area or a wilderness study area shall be withdrawn from location, entry, and occupation, pending the enactment of this Act, establish agency approval procedures (including appropriate delegations of authority to the Forest Supervisor, District Manager, or other agency officials) for responding to fire emergencies in the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1) and

"(C) Withdrawals.—Any portion of a wilderness study area described in paragraph (2) that is not designated as a wilderness area or a wilderness study area shall be withdrawn from location, entry, and occupation, pending the enactment of this Act.

(4) STATE.—The term 'State' means the State of California.

"(B) CLOSURE.—The Secretary may close or preclude the renewal or reauthorization of any existing right-of-way or customary operation, maintenance, repair, upgrading, or replacement activities in a right-of-way acquired by or issued, granted, or permitted to the Edison Company or successors or assigns of the Southern California Edison Company.

"(C) RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.—(A) In General.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the land described in paragraph (2) that is not designated as a wilderness area or a wilderness study area shall be added to and administered as part of the San Gorgonio Wilderness established by the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

"(B) Withdrawal.—Any portion of a wilderness study area described in paragraph (2) that is not designated as a wilderness area or a wilderness study area shall be withdrawn from location, entry, and occupation, pending the enactment of this Act.

"(C) Withdrawals.—Any portion of a wilderness study area described in paragraph (2) that is not designated as a wilderness area or a wilderness study area shall be withdrawn from location, entry, and occupation, pending the enactment of this Act.

"(D) ADMINISTRATION.—In accordance with subparagraph (A) and other applicable Federal laws, the Secretary shall—

(i) enter into agreements with appropriate State or local firefighting agencies relating to the wilderness area.

"(I) CLOSURE.—The Secretary may close or permanently reroute a portion of a route described in subsection (A) to prevent, or allow for restoration of, resource management, or

(ii) to protect Tribal cultural resources, including the resources identified in the Tribal cultural resources management plan developed under section 2 of the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan.

(5) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE USE.—(A) In General.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), and all other applicable laws, the use of off-highway vehicles shall be permitted on routes in the Management Area as generally depicted on the map.

(B) CLOSURE.—The Secretary may close or permanently reroute a portion of a route described in subsection (A) to prevent, or allow for restoration of, resource management, or

(i) to protect Tribal cultural resources, including the resources identified in the Tribal cultural resources management plan developed under section 2 of the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan.

(ii) to address public safety concerns; or

(iii) as otherwise required by law.
PART III—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM ADDITIONS

SEC. 1431. DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY REVISION.

(a) In General.—The boundary of Death Valley National Park is adjusted to include—

(1) the approximately 28,923 acres of Bureau of Land Management land in Inyo County, California, abutting the southern end of the Death Valley National Park that lies between Death Valley National Park and the Rincon Mili-
tary Reservation to the south and which runs approximately 34 miles from west to east, as depicted on the map entitled “Death Valley National Park Proposed Boundary Addition-Bowling Alley”, numbered 143/ 128.605A, and dated November 1, 2018; and

(2) the approximately 6,369 acres of Bureau of Land Management land in Inyo County, California, located in the northeast area of Death Valley National Park that is within, and surrounded by, land under the jurisdic-
tion of the Director of the National Park Service, as depicted on the map entitled “Death Valley National Park Proposed Boundary Addition—Violent Circle”, numbered 143/ 100,070A, and dated November 1, 2018.

(b) AvAILABILITY OF MAP.—The maps described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall—

(1) administer any land added to Death Valley National Park under subsection (a) as part of Death Valley National Park; and

(2) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), consult with the Quechan Indian Na-
tion, the Yuman Tribes, and the Yup’ik and Inupiat Tribes located in the area described in paragraph (1), in the management and administration of the National Park.

SEC. 1432. MOJAVE NATIONAL PRESERVE.

The boundary of the Mojave National Pre-
serve is adjusted to include the 35 acres of Bureau of Land Management land in Baker, California, as depicted on the map entitled “Mojave National Preserve Proposed Boundary Addition”, numbered 170/190, and dated November 1, 2018.

SEC. 1433. JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL PARK.

(a) Boundary Adjustment.—The boundary of the Joshua Tree National Park is adjusted to include—

(1) the approximately 2,879 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management that are subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the Management Area is withdrawn from—

(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposition of public land laws; and

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

(C) right-of-way, leasing, or disposition untrusted laws relating to—

(i) minerals and mineral materials; or

(ii) solar, wind, and geothermal energy.

(2) the approximately 1,639 acres of land that are permitted under—

(II) are consistent with the purposes of the Management Area.

(3) the approximately 6,369 acres of Bureau of Land Management land that are subject to valid exist-
ing rights, all Federal land within the Management Area is withdrawn from—

(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposition of public land laws; and

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

(C) right-of-way, leasing, or disposition untrusted laws relating to—

(i) minerals and mineral materials; or

(ii) solar, wind, and geothermal energy.

(4) the approximately 1,639 acres of land that are permitted under—

(II) are consistent with the purposes of the Management Area.

(5) the approximately 6,369 acres of Bureau of Land Management land that are subject to valid exist-
ing rights, all Federal land within the Management Area is withdrawn from—

(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposition of public land laws; and

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

(C) right-of-way, leasing, or disposition untrusted laws relating to—

(i) minerals and mineral materials; or

(ii) solar, wind, and geothermal energy.

(6) CONSIDERATION.—The Secretary shall—

(1) consult with the Quechan Indian Na-
tion, the Yuman Tribes, and the Yup’ik and Inupiat Tribes located in the area described in paragraph (1), in the management and administration of the National Park.

(2) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), consult with the Quechan Indian Na-
tion, the Yuman Tribes, and the Yup’ik and Inupiat Tribes located in the area described in paragraph (1), in the management and administration of the National Park.

(3) PUBLICATION OF PLANS.—Not later than 3 years beginning on the date of enactment of this section, the Sec-
tary shall publish plans for regular and emer-
gency access by the Southern California Edison Company to the rights-of-way of the Southern California Edison Company or the successors or assigns of the Southern Cali-
ifornia Edison Company that is located on land described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), including—

(A) plans for access and related facilities; and

(B) plans for emergency access.

(4) VISITOR CENTER.—The Secretary shall—

(1) consult with the Quechan Indian Na-
tion, the Yuman Tribes, and the Yup’ik and Inupiat Tribes located in the area described in paragraph (1), in the management and administration of the National Park.

(2) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), consult with the Quechan Indian Na-
tion, the Yuman Tribes, and the Yup’ik and Inupiat Tribes located in the area described in paragraph (1), in the management and administration of the National Park.

(3) PUBLICATION OF PLANS.—Not later than 3 years beginning on the date of enactment of this section, the Sec-
tary shall publish plans for regular and emer-
gency access by the Southern California Edison Company to the rights-of-way of the Southern California Edison Company that is located on land described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), including—

(A) plans for access and related facilities; and

(B) plans for emergency access.

(4) VISITOR CENTER.—The Secretary shall—

(1) consult with the Quechan Indian Na-
tion, the Yuman Tribes, and the Yup’ik and Inupiat Tribes located in the area described in paragraph (1), in the management and administration of the National Park.

(2) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), consult with the Quechan Indian Na-
tion, the Yuman Tribes, and the Yup’ik and Inupiat Tribes located in the area described in paragraph (1), in the management and administration of the National Park.

(3) PUBLICATION OF PLANS.—Not later than 3 years beginning on the date of enactment of this section, the Sec-
tary shall publish plans for regular and emer-
gency access by the Southern California Edison Company to the rights-of-way of the Southern California Edison Company that is located on land described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), including—

(A) plans for access and related facilities; and

(B) plans for emergency access.

(4) VISITOR CENTER.—The Secretary shall—

(1) consult with the Quechan Indian Na-
tion, the Yuman Tribes, and the Yup’ik and Inupiat Tribes located in the area described in paragraph (1), in the management and administration of the National Park.

(2) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), consult with the Quechan Indian Na-
tion, the Yuman Tribes, and the Yup’ik and Inupiat Tribes located in the area described in paragraph (1), in the management and administration of the National Park.

(3) PUBLICATION OF PLANS.—Not later than 3 years beginning on the date of enactment of this section, the Sec-
tary shall publish plans for regular and emer-
gency access by the Southern California Edison Company to the rights-of-way of the Southern California Edison Company that is located on land described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), including—

(A) plans for access and related facilities; and

(B) plans for emergency access.

(4) VISITOR CENTER.—The Secretary shall—

(1) consult with the Quechan Indian Na-
tion, the Yuman Tribes, and the Yup’ik and Inupiat Tribes located in the area described in paragraph (1), in the management and administration of the National Park.

(2) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), consult with the Quechan Indian Na-
tion, the Yuman Tribes, and the Yup’ik and Inupiat Tribes located in the area described in paragraph (1), in the management and administration of the National Park.

(3) PUBLICATION OF PLANS.—Not later than 3 years beginning on the date of enactment of this section, the Sec-
tary shall publish plans for regular and emer-
gency access by the Southern California Edison Company to the rights-of-way of the Southern California Edison Company that is located on land described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), including—

(A) plans for access and related facilities; and

(B) plans for emergency access.
(1) may include the property owned (as of the date of enactment of this section) by the Joshua Tree National Park Association and commonly referred to as the ‘Joshua Tree National Park Association Office’,

(2) shall be administered by the Secretary as part of the park; and

(3) may be acquired only with the consent of the park association or other legal entity that has a financial interest in the property (including, but not limited to, a deed, donation, or gift).

PART IV—OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS

SEC. 1441. OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS

Public Law 103–343 is amended by inserting after title XII (16 U.S.C. 410bbb et seq.) and resource management plans developed under this title and subject to valid rights, the following land within the Conservation Area in San Bernardino County, California, is designated as Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Areas:

(a) DUMONT DUNES OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 7,620 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Dumont Dunes OHV Recreation Area’ and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be known as the ‘Dumont Dunes Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area’.

(b) EL MIRAGE OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 16,370 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed El Mirage OHV Recreation Area’ and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be known as the ‘El Mirage Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area’.

(c) RASOR OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 21,000 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Rasor OHV Recreation Area’ and dated December 19, 2018, which shall be known as the ‘Rasor Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area’.

(d) SPANGLER HILLS OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 92,240 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Spangler Hills OHV Recreation Area’ and dated December 10, 2018, which shall be known as the ‘Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area’.

(e) STODDARD VALLEY OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 40,118 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Stoddard Valley OHV Recreation Area’ and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be known as the ‘Stoddard Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area’.


(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded under subsection (a) is to preserve and enhance the recreational opportunities within the Conservation Area (including opportunities for vehicular recreation), while conserving the wildlife and other natural resource values of the Conservation Area.

(2) MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS.—

(A) PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of each off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded by subsection (a) with—

(AA) the Committee on Natural Resources and Public Lands of the House of Representatives; and

(BB) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(B) LEGAL EFFECT.—The map and legal descriptions of the off-highway vehicle recreation areas filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct errors in the map and legal descriptions.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be filed and made available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(d) USE OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS.

(1) RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall continue to authorize, maintain, and enhance the recreational uses of the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a), as long as the recreational use is consistent with this section and any other applicable laws.

(B) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND OFF-HIGHWAY RECREATION.—To the extent consistent with applicable Federal law (including regulations) and this section, any authorized recreation activities and use designations in effect on the date of enactment of this title and applicable to the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) shall continue, including casual off-highway vehicular use, racing, competitive events, rock crawling, training, and other forms of recreation.

(2) WILDLIFE GUARDERS.—Wildlife guards shall be allowed in the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) in accordance with—

(A) applicable Bureau of Land Management guidelines; and

(B) state law.

(3) PROHIBITED USES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), commercial development (including, but not limited to, the construction of roads, buildings, facilities, or other property) that is located on land in the conservation area, is incompatible with the purpose described in subsection (a); or

(B) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may issue a temporary or permanent permit to a commercial vendor to provide access or other support for off-highway vehicle recreation in the off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded under subsection (a) for a limited period and consistent with the purposes of the off-highway vehicle recreation area and applicable laws.

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) in accordance with—

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

(C) any other applicable laws (including regulations).

(5) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall—

(i) amend existing resource management plans applicable to the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a); or

(ii) develop new management plans for each off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded under that subsection.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—All new or amended plans under subparagraph (A) shall be designed to preserve and enhance safe off-highway vehicle and other recreational opportunities within the applicable recreation area consistent with—

(i) the purpose described in subsection (b); and

(ii) any applicable laws (including regulations).

(6) INTERIM PLANS.—Pending completion of a resource management plan under subparagraph (A), the existing resource management plans shall govern the use of the applicable off-highway vehicle recreation area.

(7) WITHDRAWAL.—Subsequent to existing rights, all Federal land within the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded under subsection (a) is withdrawn from—

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

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

(iii) right-of-way, leasing, or disposition under all laws relating to mineral leasing, geothermal leasing, or mineral materials.

(8) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

(I) GENERAL.—

(A) In general.—Nothing in this title—

(i) affects any validly issued right-of-way for the custody, operation, maintenance, repair, relocation within an existing right-of-way, replacement, or other authorized energy transport facility activity (including the use of any mechanized vehicle, helicopter, and other aerial device) in a right-of-way acquired by or issued, granted, or permitted to Southern California Edison Company (including any subsidiary that is owned or assigns) that is located on land included in—

(AA) the El Mirage Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

(BB) the Stoddard Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

(CC) the Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

(ii) affects the application, siting, route selection, construction of the Coolwater-Lugo transmission project, as may be approved by the California Public Utilities Commission and the Bureau of Land Management; or

(iii) prohibits the permitting or replacement of any Southern California Edison Company—

(AA) utility facility, including such a utility facility known on the date of enactment of this title as—

(i) ‘Gaile-PS 512 transmission lines or right-of-way’;

(ii) ‘Patio, Jack Ranch, and Kenworth distribution circuits or rights-of-way’; or

(iii) ‘Bessemer and Peacock distribution circuits or rights-of-way’;

(BB) energy transport facility in a right-of-way issued, granted, or permitted by the Secretary to Southern California Edison Company (including any subsidiary) in the Conservation Area.

(ii) the Southern California Edison Company (including any subsidiary that owns or assigns) that is located on land included in—

(AA) the El Mirage Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

(BB) the Stoddard Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

(CC) the Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

(iii) the railroad, pipeline, or other similar public transportation facility in the Conservation Area.
Secretary adjacent to a utility facility referred to in clause (i).

(2) PLANS FOR ACCESS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Southern California Edison Company, shall publish plans for regular and emergency access by the Southern California Edison Company to the rights-of-way of the Company by the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this title—

(A) the date of enactment of this title; and

(B) the date of issuance of a new energy transport facility right-of-way within—

(i) the El Mirage Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

(ii) the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;

(iii) the Stoddard Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area; or

(iv) the Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area.

(3) PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY UTILIT Y FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

(A) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title—

(a) affects any validly issued right-of-way for the customary operation, maintenance, upgrading, or replacement, within an existing right-of-way, replacement, or other authorized activity (including the use of any mechanical (including a helicopter, and other aerial device) in a right-of-way acquired by or issued, granted, or permitted to Pacific Gas and Electric Company (including any successor or assign) that is located on land included in the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area; or

(b) prohibits the upgrading or replacement of any—

(i) utility facilities of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, including those utility facilities known on the date of enactment of this title—

(A) 'Gas Transmission Line 311 or rights-of-way'; or

(B) 'Gas Transmission Line 372 or rights-of-way'; or

(ii) utility facilities of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in rights-of-way issued, granted, or permitted by the Secretary adjacent to a utility facility referred to in clause (i).

(2) PLANS FOR ACCESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title or the issuance of a new utility facility right-of-way within the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area, whichever is later, the Secretary, in consultation with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, shall publish plans for regular and emergency access by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to the rights-of-way of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

TITLE XIV—ALABAMA HILLS NATIONAL SCENIC AREA

SEC. 1401. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term 'management plan' means the management plan for the Scenic Area developed under section 1403(a).

(2) MAP.—The term 'Map' means the map entitled 'Proposed Alabama Hills National Scenic Area' and dated November 7, 2018.

(3) MOTORIZED VEHICLE.—The term 'motorized vehicle' means a motorized or mechanized vehicle and includes, when used by a utility, mining, or other company, an aircraft, and any other aerial device necessary to maintain electrical or communications infrastructure.

(4) SCENIC AREA.—The term 'Scenic Area' means the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area established by section 1402(a).

(5) STATE.—The term 'State' means the State of California.

(6) TRIBE.—The term 'Tribe' means the Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe.

SEC. 1402. ALABAMA HILLS NATIONAL SCENIC AREA, CALIFORNIA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established in Inyo County, California, the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area, to be comprised of the approximately 18,610 acres generally depicted on the Scenic Area.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Scenic Area is to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of present and future generations the nationally significant scenic, cultural, geological, educational, biological, historical, recreational, cinematographic, and scientific resources of the area, consistent with section 302(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(a)).

(c) MAP, LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—(1) In making any map or legal description, the Secretary shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act.

(2) The map and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall manage the Scenic Area—

(A) as a component of the National Landscape Conservation System; and

(B) as an area appropriate for the protection and enhancement of national, state, and local parks, and as a recreation area.

(2) so as not to impact the future continuing operation and maintenance of any activities associated with valid, existing rights, including water rights;

(3) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources and values of the Scenic Area described in subsection (b); and

(4) in accordance with

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

(B) this title; and

(C) any other applicable laws.

(e) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall allow appropriate uses on the Scenic Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes of the Scenic Area as described in subsection (b).

(2) RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—Except as otherwise provided in this title or other applicable law, or as the Secretary determines to be necessary for public health and safety, the Secretary shall allow existing recreational uses of the Scenic Area to continue, including hiking, mountain biking, rock climbing, sightseeing, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, photography, and other appropriate authorized activities; and

(3) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—Except as otherwise provided in this title, necessary for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized vehicles in the Scenic Area shall be permitted only on—

(A) roads and trails designated by the Secretary for use of motorized vehicles as part of a management plan sustaining a semiprimitive motorized experience;

(B) county-maintained roads in accordance with applicable State and county laws.

(f) NO BUFFER ZONES.—In making a map or legal description in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Scenic Area.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE SCENIC AREA.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Scenic Area can be seen or heard within the Scenic Area shall not preclude the activities or uses outside the boundaries of the Scenic Area.

(g) ACCESS.—The Secretary shall provide private landowners adequate access to include—

(1) subject to—

(A) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary; and

(B) applicable law; and

(2) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

(h) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife.

(2) public inspection, in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

(i) LIVESTOCK.—The grazing of livestock in the Scenic Area, including grazing under the Alabama Hills allotment and the George Creek allotment, as established before the date of enactment of this title, shall be permitted to continue—

(1) subject to—

(A) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary; and

(B) applicable law; and

(2) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

(k) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to the provisions of this title and valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary may withdraw from—

(1) entry, appropriation, or use outside the boundaries of the Scenic Area.

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

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

(l) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this title prohibits the Secretary, in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, as appropriate, from conducting all wildfire and other operations in the Scenic Area, consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

(m) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with, State, Tribal, and local governmental entities and private entities to conduct research, interpretation, or public education or to carry out any other initiative relating to the restoration, conservation, or management of the Scenic Area.

(n) UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

(1) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title—

(A) affects the existence, use, operation, maintenance (including vegetation control), repair, construction, reconstruction, expansion, inspection, renewal, reconstruction, alteration, addition, relocation, improvement, funding, removal, or replacement of any utility facility or appurtenant right-of-way within or adjacent to the Scenic Area; or

(B) subject to subsection (b), affects necessary or efficient access to utility facilities or rights-of-way within or adjacent to the Scenic Area; or

(C) limits or prohibits the Secretary from authorizing the establishment of new utility facility rights-of-way (including instream sites, routes, and areas) within the Scenic Area in a manner that maintains the purpose of the Scenic Area as described in subsection (b).
"(i) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), and any other applicable law;

(ii) subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate;

(iii) that are determined by the Secretary to be the only technical or feasible location, following a study of alternatives in existing rights-of-way or outside of the Scenic Area.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Consistent with this title, the Management Plan shall establish provisions for maintenance of public utility and other rights-of-way within the Scenic Area.

SEC. 1419. MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this title, in accordance with subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive plan for the long-term management of the Scenic Area.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In developing the management plan, the Secretary shall consult with—

(1) appropriate State, Tribal, and local governmental entities, including Inyo County and the State of California;

(2) utilities, including Southern California Edison Company and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power;

(3) the Alabama Hills Stewardship Group; and

(4) members of the public.

(c) CONTENTS.—In accordance with this title, the management plan shall include provisions for maintenance of existing public utility and other rights-of-way within the Scenic Area.

(d) INcorporAtioN.—In developing the management plan, in accordance with this section, the Secretary may allow casual use minimal use or allow the use of hand tools, metal detectors, hand-held dry washers, vacuum cleaners, gold pans, small sluices, and similar items.

(e) IntentioN.—Pending completion of the management plan, the Secretary shall manage the Scenic Area in accordance with section 1902(b).

SEC. 1420. LAND TAKEN INTO TRUST FOR LONE PINE PAUHTE-SHOSHONE RESERVATION.

(a) TRUST LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On completion of the survey described in subsection (b), all right, title, and interest of the United States in the 250-foot-wide right-of-way granted to the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power for the construction and operation of the Los Angeles Aqueduct.

(2) CONDITIONS.—The land described in subsection (b) shall be managed as a State Park System.

(3) INcorporAtioN.—In developing the management plan, in accordance with this section, the Secretary shall consider the information and recommendations of the study under paragraph (1) to determine the individual and cumulative impacts of rights-of-way for projects in the California Desert Conservation Area, in accordance with—

(A) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

(B) any other applicable law.

(c) LAND MANAGEMENT PLANS.—The Secretary shall incorporate into all land management plans applicable to the California Desert Conservation Area the findings and recommendations of the study under subsection (b).

SEC. 1453. PROHIBITED USES OF ACQUIRED, DONATED, AND CONSERVATION LAND.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACQUIRED LAND.—The term ‘acquired land’ means any land acquired within the Conservation Area from the land and water conservation fund established under section 200302 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term ‘Conservation Area’ means the California Desert Conservation Area.

(3) CONSERVATION LAND.—The term ‘conservation land’ means any land within the Conservation Area that is designated to satisfy the conditions of a Federal habitat conservation plan, general conservation plan, or State natural communities conservation plan, including—

(A) national conservation land established pursuant to section 2002(b)(2)(D) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 7202(b)(2)(D)); and

(B) areas of critical environmental concern established pursuant to section 202(c)(3) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712(c)(3)).

(4) DONATED LAND.—The term ‘donated land’ means any private land donated to the United States for conservation purposes in the Conservation Area.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) the term ‘donor’ means an individual or entity that donates private land to the United States for conservation purposes in the Conservation Area.

(B) any other applicable law.

(1) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title limits commercial services for existing or historic recreation uses, as authorized by the permit process of the Bureau of Land Management.

(b) GUIDED RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Commercial permits to exercise guided recreational opportunities for the public that are authorized as of the date of enactment of this title may continue to be authorized.

PART V—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 1451. TRANSFER OF LAND TO ANZA-BORREGO DESSERT STATE PARK.

Title VII of the California Desert Protection Act is 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aa–71 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

SEC. 712. TRANSFER TO ANZA-BORREGO DESSERT STATE PARK.

(1) IN GENERAL.—On completion of the study described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall transfer the land described in this subsection to the State of California.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in subsection (b) is certain BLM land in San Diego County, California, comprising approximately 934 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Map to Show Feasibility of State Park System in the Borrego Desert Area’ and dated November 7, 2018.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The land transferred under subsection (a) shall be managed in accordance with the provisions of the California Wilderness Act (California Public Resources Code sections 5095.30–5095.60).

(2) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the land transferred under subsection (a) 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.

(3) REVOCATION.—If the State ceases to manage the land transferred under subsection (a) as part of the State Park System or in a manner inconsistent with the California Wilderness Act (California Public Resources Code sections 5095.30–5095.60), the land shall revert to the Secretary at the discretion of the Secretary to be managed as a Wilderness Study Area.

SEC. 1452. WILDLIFE CORRIDORS.

Title VII of the California Desert Protection Act is 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aa–71 et seq.) is amended by section 1451 is amended by adding at the end the following:

SEC. 713. WILDLIFE CORRIDORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(1) assess the impacts of habitat fragmentation on wildlife in the California Desert Conservation Area; and

(2) establish policies and procedures to ensure the preservation of wildlife corridors and facilitate species migration.

(b) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 2 years, after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall complete a study regarding the impact of habitat fragmentation on wildlife in the California Desert Conservation Area.

(2) COMPONENTS.—The study under paragraph (1) shall—

A) identify the species migrating, or likely to migrate in the California Desert Conservation Area;

B) determine the impacts and potential impacts of habitat fragmentation on—

(i) plants, insects, and animals;

(ii) soil;

(iii) air quality;

(iv) water quality and quantity; and

(v) species migration and survival;

C) identify critical wildlife and species migration corridors recommended for preservation; and

D) include recommendations for ensuring the biological connectivity of public land managed by the Secretary and the Secretary of Defense throughout the California Desert Conservation Area.

(3) RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—The Secretary shall consider the information and recommendations of the study under paragraph (1) to determine the individual and cumulative impacts of rights-of-way for projects in the California Desert Conservation Area, in accordance with—

A) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

B) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

C) any other applicable law.

SEC. 1453. PROHIBITED USES OF ACQUIRED, DONATED, AND CONSERVATION LAND.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ACQUIRED LAND.—The term ‘acquired land’ means any land acquired for projects in the California Desert Conservation Area.

(2) DONATED LAND.—The term ‘donated land’ means any private land donated to the United States for conservation purposes in the Conservation Area.

(3) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term ‘Conservation Area’ means the California Desert Conservation Area.

(4) CONSERVATION LAND.—The term ‘conservation land’ means any land within the Conservation Area that is designated to satisfy the conditions of a Federal habitat conservation plan, general conservation plan, or State natural communities conservation plan, including—

A) national conservation land established pursuant to section 2002(b)(2)(D) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 7202(b)(2)(D)); and

B) areas of critical environmental concern established pursuant to section 202(c)(3) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712(c)(3)).

(5) DONOR.—The term ‘donor’ means an individual or entity that donates private land to the United States for conservation purposes in the Conservation Area.

(6) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(7) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means the State of California.
SEC. 1454. TRIBAL USES AND INTERESTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term "natural areas" means—

(A) the Great Basin National Park Service Area established by the Act of June 28, 1968 (72 Stat. 882, title II); and

(B) any other area designated by the Secretary as a natural area for purposes of this section.

(2) The term "Indian Tribe" means—

(A) any Indian Tribe or tribal entity that—

(i) has a government-to-government relationship with the United States; and

(ii) is recognized by the United States as a sovereign Indian Tribe or tribal entity.

(b) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary shall—

(1) designate as a National Natural Area any natural area under paragraph (1) that meets the standards for designation as a National Natural Area under section 4030 of title 54; and

(2) make such designations—

(A) in consultation with—

(i) the natural area's Indian Tribe; and

(ii) the State or States in which the natural area is located; and

(B) after public notice and public comment.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—The Secretary may—

(1) determine, after public notice and public comment, that a natural area should not be designated as a National Natural Area under paragraph (1); and

(2) establish administrative procedures for designating or redesignating natural areas as National Natural Areas.

(d) TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Secretary shall prepare a Tribal cultural resources management plan for the land designated as a National Natural Area under paragraph (1) and shall consult with the Indian Tribe for the control of all resources and activities on the National Natural Area.

SEC. 1455. RELEASE OF FEDERAL REVERSIONARY LAND INTERESTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term "1932 Act" means the Act of June 18, 1932 (47 Stat. 324, chapter 270).

(2) The term "District" means the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

(b) RELEASE.—Subject to valid existing claims perfected prior to the effective date of the 1932 Act and the reservation of minerals set forth in the 1932 Act, the Secretary shall release, convey, or otherwise quitclaim to the District, in a form recordable in local county records, and subject to the approval of the District, after consultation and with—

(1) the permission of the Secretary, all right, title, and remaining interest of the United States in and to the land that was conveyed to the District pursuant to the 1932 Act or any other authorizing conveyance subject to restrictions or reversionary interests retained by the United States, on request by the District.

(c) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—A conveyance authorized by subsection (b) shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:

(1) The District shall conduct, or reimburse the Secretary for, the costs incurred by the Secretary to make the conveyance, including title searches, surveys, deed preparation, attorneys' fees, and similar expenses.

(2) By accepting the conveyances, the District agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States with regard to any boundary dispute relating to any parcel conveyed under this section.
"(A) The approximately 7.5-mile segment of the Amargosa River in the State of California, the private property boundary in sec. 19, T. 22 N., R. 7 E., to 100 feet upstream of the Thorn Hot Springs Road crossing, administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1303(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(229) SURPRISE CANYON CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The following segments of Surprise Canyon Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

(i) The approximately 5.3 miles of Surprise Canyon Creek from the confluence of Frenchman Hot Springs Road and Water Canyon to 100 feet upstream of Chris Wicht Camp, as a wild river.

(ii) The approximately 1.8 miles of Surprise Canyon Creek from 100 feet upstream of Chris Wicht Camp to the southern boundary of sec. 14, T. 21 S., R. 44 E., as a recreational river.

(B) EFFECT ON HISTORIC MINING STRUCTURES.—Nothing in this paragraph affects the historic mining structures associated with the former Point Mugu Mining District.

(230) DEEP CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The following segments of Deep Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

(i) The approximately 6.5-mile segment from 0.125 mile downstream of the Rainbow Dam to sec. 33, T. 2 N., R. 2 W., San Bernardino Meridian, to 0.25 mile upstream of the Road 3N34 crossing, as a wild river.

(ii) The 0.5-mile segment from 0.25 mile upstream of the Road 3N34 crossing to 0.25 mile downstream of the Road 3N34 crossing, as a scenic river.

(iii) The 2.5-mile segment from 0.25 miles downstream of the Road 3 N. 34 crossing to 0.25 miles upstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing, as a wild river.

(iv) The 0.5-mile segment from 0.25 miles upstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing to 0.25 mile downstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing, as a scenic river.

(v) The 10-mile segment from 0.25 miles downstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing to the upper limit of the Mojave Dam flood zone in sec. 17, T. 3 N., R. 3 W., San Bernardino Meridian, as a recreational river.

(vi) The 11-mile segment of Holcomb Creek from 100 yards downstream of the Road 3N12 crossing to .25 miles downstream of Holcomb Crossing, as a recreational river.

(vii) The 3.5-mile segment of the Holcomb Creek from 0.25 miles downstream of Holcomb Crossing to the Deep Creek confluence, as a wild river.

(B) EFFECT ON SKI OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this paragraph affects

(i) the operations of the Snow Valley Ski Resort;

(ii) the State regulation of water rights and water quality associated with the operation of the Snow Valley Ski Resort.

(231) ROAD CROSSINGS.—The following segments of the Whitewater River in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, acting jointly:

(A) The 5.8-mile segment of the North Fork Whitewater River from the source of the River near Mt. San Gorgonio to the confluence with the South Fork, as a wild river.

(B) The 6.4-mile segment of the Middle Fork Whitewater River from the source of the River to the confluence with the South Fork, as a wild river.

(C) The 1-mile segment of the South Fork Whitewater River from the confluence of the River with the East Fork to the section line between sections 32 and 33, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a wild river.

(D) The 1-mile segment of the South Fork Whitewater River from the section line between sections 32 and 33, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, to the section line between sections 33 and 34, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a recreational river.

(E) The 4.9-mile segment of the South Fork Whitewater River from the section line between sections 33 and 34, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, to the confluence with the Middle Fork, as a wild river.

(F) The 5.4-mile segment of the main stem of the Whitewater River from the confluence of the Middle Fork to the San Gorgonio Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

(G) The 3.6-mile segment of the main stem of the Whitewater River from the San Gorgonio Wilderness boundary to .25 miles upstream of the southern boundary of sec. 35, T. 2 S., R. 3 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a recreational river.

SEC. 1458. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—Section 1 of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–81) is amended by striking paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting the following:

"(1) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term ‘Conservation Area’ means the California Desert Conservation Area.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means the State of California.

(2) GROUND COMPACT.—The term ‘Ground Compact’ means the Ground Compact, as defined in section 802 of the California Military Lands Withdrawal and Overflights Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–82 note; 108 Stat. 4471) is amended by inserting after section 2 the following:

"SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term ‘study area’ means—

(1) areas administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Defense to conduct military operations at installations and ranges within the California Desert Conservation Area that are authorized under any other provision of law.

SEC. 1461. DESERT TORTOISE CONSERVATION CENTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish, operate, and maintain a trans-State desert tortoise conservation center (referred to in this section as the ‘Center’) on public land along the California-Nevada border:

(1) to support desert tortoise research, disease monitoring, handling training, rehabilitation, and reintroduction;

(2) to provide temporary quarters for animals collected from authorized salvage from renewable energy sites; and

(3) to ensure the full recovery and ongoing survival of the species.

(b) CENTER.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall:

(1) seek the participation of or contract with qualified organizations with expertise in desert tortoise disease research and experience with desert tortoise translocation techniques, and with training of professional biologists for handling tortoises, to staff and manage the Center;

(2) ensure that the Center engages in public outreach and education on tortoise handling; and

(3) consult with the State and the State of Nevada to ensure that the Center is operated consistent with State and Federal law.

(c) NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Secretary may accept and expend contributions of non-Federal funds to establish, operate, and maintain the Center.

TITLE II—NATIONAL PARKS

Subtitle A—Special Resource Studies

SEC. 2001. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF JAMES K. POLK PRESIDENTIAL HOME.

(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term ‘study area’ means the President James K. Polk Home in Columbia, Tennessee, and adjacent property.

(b) STUDY.—The Secretary shall:

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall:

(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;

(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;

(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations;

(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local government entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and

(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are available for the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on
Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that describes—
(A) the results of the study; and
(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 2002. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF THURGOOD MARSHALL SCHOOL.

(a) Definition of Study Area.—In this section, the term ‘‘study area’’ means—
(1) the public school located in West Baltimore, Maryland, which Thurgood Marshall attended as a youth; and
(2) any other resources in the neighborhood surrounding P.S. 103 that relate to the early life of Thurgood Marshall.

(b) Special Resource Study.—
(1) Study.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.
(2) Contents.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—
(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;
(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;
(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations; and
(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and
(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.

(3) Applicable Law.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) Report.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out the study under paragraph (1), 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—
(A) the results of the study; and
(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 2004. AMACHE SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.

(a) Definition of Study Area.—In this section, the term ‘‘study area’’ means the site known as ‘‘Amache’’, ‘‘Camp Amache’’, and ‘‘Granada Relocation Center’’ in Granada, Colorado, which was 1 of the 19 relocation centers where Japanese Americans were incarcerated during World War II.

(b) Special Resource Study.—
(1) In General.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.
(2) Contents.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—
(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;
(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;
(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations; and
(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and
(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives described in subparagraphs (B) and (C).

(3) Applicable Law.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) Report.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out the study under paragraph (1), 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—
(A) the results of the study; and
(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

(5) Definitions.—In this section:
(3) Applicable Law.—The term ‘‘affiliated area’’ means the Parker’s Crossroads Battlefield established as an affiliated area of the National Park System under section 100507(c)(1).
(2) Park.—The term ‘‘Park’’ means Shiloh National Military Park, a unit of the National Park System.

(3) Areas to be Added to Shiloh National Military Park.—
(1) Additional Areas.—The boundary of the Park is modified to include the areas that are generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Shiloh National Military Park, Proposed Boundary Adjustment’’, numbered 30480611, and dated July 2014, and which are comprised of the following:

(A) Fallen Timbers Battlefield.
(B) Russell House Battlefield.
(C) Davis Bridge Battlefield.
(D) Franklin Battlefield.

(4) Report.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out the study under paragraph (1), 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—
(A) the results of the study; and
(B) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 2005. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF GEORGE W. BUSH CHILDHOOD HOME.

(a) Definition of Study Area.—In this section, the term ‘‘study area’’ means the George W. Bush Childhood Home located at 1412 West Ohio Avenue, Midland, Texas.

(b) Special Resource Study.—
(1) Study.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.
(2) Contents.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—
(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;
(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;
(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations; and
(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and
(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the management entity, shall develop a general management plan for the Park in accordance with title 16, United States Code.

(B) TRANSMITTAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, 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 the general management plan for the Park.

SEC. 2102. OCMULGEE MOUNDS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK BOUNDARY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORICAL PARK.—The term ‘‘Historical Park’’ means the Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park in the State of Georgia.

(2) SOURCE STUDY.—The term ‘‘Source Study’’ means the study entitled ‘‘Ocmulgee National Monument Proposed Boundary Adjustment’’, number 363/129996, and dated January 2016.

(3) STUDY AREA.—The term ‘‘study area’’ means the Ocmulgee River corridor between the cities of Macon, Georgia, and Hawkinsville, Georgia.

(b) OCMULGEE MOUNDS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In the Ocmulgee National Monument, established pursuant to the Act of June 14, 1934 (48 Stat. 958, chapter 519), shall be designated as the ‘‘Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park’’.

(B) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the ‘‘Ocmulgee National Monument’’ shall be deemed to be a reference to the ‘‘Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park’’.

(2) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Park is revised to include the approximately 8 acres of land or interests in land identified as ‘‘Wallis House and Harristown Hill’’, as generally depicted on the map.

(B) MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(3) LAND ACQUISITION.—The Secretary may acquire land or interests in land described in paragraph (1) by donation, purchase from willing sellers, or exchange.

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the land acquired under this section in accordance with regulations.

SEC. 2103. KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL Battlefield PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Ocmulgee National Monument, established pursuant to the Act of April 20, 1957, in the State of Georgia, as redesignated by subsection (b)(1)(A), shall be known and designated as the ‘‘Ocmulgee National Monument’’.

(2) OCMULGEE RIVER CORRIDOR SPECIAL RESOURCE AREA.—The term ‘‘Ocmulgee River Corridor Special Resource Area’’ means the area generally depicted as ‘‘Proposed Acquisition Areas’’ and ‘‘Proposed Boundary Modification’’, numbered 172/80,056, and dated June 2009 (22 sheets).

(b) BOUNDARY EXPANSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Fort Frederica National Monument in the State of Georgia is modified to include the land generally described as ‘‘Proposed Acquisition Areas’’ on the map entitled ‘‘Fort Frederica National Monument Proposed Boundary Expansion’’, numbered 363/132,469, and dated April 2016.

(2) AVALAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map described in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(3) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—The Secretary may acquire the land and interests in land described in paragraph (1) by donation, purchase from willing sellers, or exchange.

(4) USE OF CONDEMNATION OR EMINENT DOMAIN.—The Secretary may not acquire by condemnation or eminent domain any land or interests in land under this section or for the purposes of this section.

SEC. 2104. FORT FREDERICA NATIONAL MUSEUM, GEORGIA.

(a) MAXIMUM FUND.—The first section of the Act of May 26, 1936 (43 U.S.C. 433g), is amended by striking ‘‘two hundred and fifty acres’’ and inserting ‘‘305 acres’’.

(b) BOUNDARY EXPANSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Fort Frederica National Monument in the State of Georgia is modified to include the land generally described as ‘‘Proposed Acquisition Areas’’ on the map entitled ‘‘Fort Frederica National Monument Proposed Boundary Expansion’’, numbered 363/132,469, and dated April 2016.

(2) AVALAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map described in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(3) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—The Secretary may acquire the land and interests in land described in paragraph (1) by donation, purchase from willing sellers, or exchange.

(4) USE OF CONDEMNATION OR EMINENT DOMAIN.—The Secretary may not acquire by condemnation or eminent domain any land or interests in land under this section or for the purposes of this section.

SEC. 2105. FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY.

Public Law 95–484 (92 Stat. 1610) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by inserting ‘‘, by purchase with appropriated funds, or by exchange’’ after ‘‘donation’’; and

(B) by striking the proviso; and

(2) in section 2—

(A) by striking ‘‘SEC. 2. When’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT.’’

‘‘(a) IN GENERAL.—When’’; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(b) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—The boundary of the Fort Scott National Historic Site established under subsection (a) is modified as generally depicted on the map referred to in paragraph (1) of this section, ‘Fort Scott National Historic Site Proposed Boundary Modification’, numbered 47/1, 80,057, and dated February 2016.’’;

SEC. 2106. FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY.

The first section of Public Law 91–60 (83 Stat. 101) is amended—

(1) by striking ‘‘entitled Proposed Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument’’, numbered NM–FFB–7100, and dated March 1967, and more particularly described by metes and bounds in an attachment to that map, and inserting ‘‘entitled Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument Proposed Boundary Adjustment’’, numbered 171/132,544, and dated May 3, 2016,’’; and

(2) by striking ‘‘six thousand acres’’ and inserting ‘‘6,300 acres’’.

SEC. 2107. VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) BOUNDARIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 102(a) of Public Law 91–661 (16 U.S.C. 160a–1a) is amended—

(A) by striking ‘‘paragraph (1)(C) and (D)’’ and inserting ‘‘paragraph (C) and (D) of paragraph (1)’’; and

(B) in the second and third sentences, by striking ‘‘inserting each place it appears and inserting ‘map’’.

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Section 102(b)(2)(A) of Public Law 91–661 (16 U.S.C. 160a–1b(2)(A)) is amended—

(A) by striking ‘‘paragraph (1)(C) and (D)’’ and inserting ‘‘paragraph (C) of paragraph (1)’’;

(B) in the second proviso, by striking ‘‘paragraph (1)(E)’’ and inserting ‘‘paragraph (1)(E)’’.

SEC. 2108. LAND ACQUISITIONS.—Section 201 of Public Law 91–661 (16 U.S.C. 160b) is amended—

(1) by striking the section designation and heading and all that follows through ‘‘Concealed’’ and inserting ‘‘For the purposes of this section, by striking ‘‘Any portion’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘(2) CERTAIN PORTIONS OF TRACTS.—

‘‘(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which only a portion of a tract of land is within the boundaries of the park’’;

(B) in the third sentence, by striking ‘‘Land so acquired and the following’’;

‘‘(B) EXCHANGE.—

‘‘(i) IN GENERAL.—Any land acquired pursuant to subparagraph (A) from willing sellers’’;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking ‘‘When any tract of land is only partly within the boundaries of this park’’;

(B) in the fourth sentence, by striking ‘‘Any portion’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘(i) PORTIONS NOT EXCHANGED.—Any portion’’;

(3) in the fifth sentence, by striking ‘‘Any Federal property’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘(C) TRANSFERS OF FEDERAL PROPERTY.—Any Federal property’’;

(4) by striking the last sentence and inserting the following:

Eispers a legislative text that is a part of the Congressional Record. The text deals with the adjustment of boundaries for various national parks and monuments, including the Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park, the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, and the Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument. The text also includes provisions for the acquisition of land through purchase with appropriated funds, donation, and condemnation, and it describes the process for amending boundaries and inserting maps.
“(D) Administrative Jurisdiction.—Effective beginning on the date of enactment of this subparagraph, there is transferred to the National Park Service administrative jurisdiction over—

(i) any land managed by the Bureau of Land Management within the boundaries of the park, as depicted on the map described in subsection (a) of this section; and

(ii) any additional public land identified by the Bureau of Land Management as appropriate for transfer within the boundaries of the park.

(E) Land Owned by State.—

(i) Donations and Exchanges.—Any land located within or adjacent to the boundaries of the park, owned by the State of Minnesota (or a political subdivision of the State) may be acquired by the Secretary only through donation or exchange.

(ii) Revision.—On completion of an acquisition from the State under clause (i), the Secretary shall revise the boundaries of the park to reflect the acquisition.”; and

(iii) offers by individuals.—In exercising his and inserting the following:

“(b) Offers by Individuals.—In exercising his

SEC. 2108. ACADIA NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY.

(a) Boundary Clarification.—Section 101 of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “in order to” and inserting the following:

“(a) boundaries.—Subject to subsections (b) and (c)(2), to”; and

(2) in the second sentence—

(A) by striking “The map shall be on file” and inserting the following:

“(A) availability and revisions of maps.—

(1) Availability.—The map, together with the map described in subsection (b)(1) and any revised boundary map published under paragraph (4), if applicable, shall be—

“A) on file”; and

(B) by striking “interior, and it shall be made” and inserting the following: “interior; and

“(B) made”;

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) (as designated by paragraph (1) the following:

“(C) availability and revisions of maps.—

(1) availability.—The map, together with the map described in subsection (b)(1) and any revised boundary map published under paragraph (4), if applicable, shall be—

“A) on file”; and

(B) by striking “interior, and it shall be made” and inserting the following: “interior; and

“(B) made”; and

(4) by inserting after subsection (a) (as designated by paragraph (1) the following:

“in general.—The boundary of the park is confirmed to include approximately 1,441 acres of land and interests in land, as depicted on the map entitled ‘Acadia National Park, Hancock County, Maine, Schoodic Peninsula Boundary Revision’, numbered 123/129102, and dated July 10, 2015.

(2) in subsection (c), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “of the interior” and inserting “of the interior” (hereinafter in this title referred to as ‘the secretary’);

(3) in subsection (d)(1), in the first sentence, by striking “the the” and inserting “the”;

(4) in subsection (k), by redesignating the subsection as paragraph (2)), and inserting the paragraph appropriately; and

(B) by moving the paragraph so as to appear at the end of subsection (b); and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(k) requirements.—Before revising the boundaries of the Park pursuant to this section or section 101(c)(2)(B), the Secretary shall—

(1) certify that the proposed boundary revision will contribute to, and is necessary for, the proper preservation, protection, interpretation, management, and enjoyment of the Park;

(2) consult with the governing body of each county, city, town, or other jurisdiction with primary taxing authority over the land or interests in land within or adjacent to the Park regarding or the impacts of the proposed boundary revision;

(3) obtain from each property owner the land interest in land which is being to be acquired for, or lost from, the Park written consent for the proposed boundary revision; and

(4) submit to the Acadia National Park Advisory Commission established by section 103(a), the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Natural Resources of the Senate, and the Maine Congressional Delegation a written notice of the proposed boundary revision.

(2) Limitation.—The Secretary may not use the authority provided by section 100506 of title 54, United States Code, to adjust the permanent boundaries of the Park pursuant to this title.

(c) Acadia National Park Advisory Commission.

(1) In general.—The Secretary shall reestablish, at the discretion of the Secretary, the Acadia National Park Advisory Commission in accordance with section 103 of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note).

(2) Confirmation.—Section 103 of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended by striking subsection (f).

(d) Repeal of Certain Provisions Relating to Acadia National Park.—The following are repealed:

(1) Section 3 of the Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1178, chapter 45).

(2) The first section of the Act of January 19, 1929 (45 Stat. 1083, chapter 77).

(e) Modification of Use Restrictions.—The Act of August 1, 1950 (64 Stat. 363, chapter 511), is amended—

(1) by striking ‘‘That the Secretary’’ and inserting the following:

“SECTION 1. CONCESSION OF LAND IN ACADIA NATIONAL PARK.

“The Secretary’’; and

(2) by striking ‘‘for school purposes’’ and inserting ‘‘for public purposes to the conditions that use of the land shall not degrade or adversely impact the resources or values of Acadia National Park and that the land shall remain in public ownership for recreational, educational, or similar public purposes’’.

(f) Continuation of Certain Traditional Uses.—Title I of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

SEC. 2109. CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN TRADITIONAL USES.

“(a) Definitions.—In this section:

“(1) land within the park.—The term ‘land within the Park’ means land owned or controlled by the United States.

“(A) that is within the boundary of the Park established by section 101; or

“(B) (1) that is outside the boundary of the Park and

(ii) in which the Secretary has or acquires a property interest or conservation easement pursuant to this title.

“(C) marine species—MARINE WORM, SHELLFISH.—The terms ‘marine species’, ‘marine worm’, and ‘shellfish’ have the meanings given those terms in section 6001 of title 12 of the Maine Revised Statutes (as in effect on the date of enactment of this section).

“(3) state law.—The term ‘state law’ means the law (including regulations) of the State of Maine, including the common law.

“(4) taking.—The term ‘taking’ means the removal or attempted removal of a marine species, marine worm, or shellfish from the natural habitat of the marine species, marine worm, or shellfish.

“(b) Continuation of Traditional Uses.—The Secretary shall allow for the traditional uses of marine species, marine worm, and shellfish, on land within the Park between the high mean high water mark and the mean low water mark in accordance with state law.”.

“(g) conveyance of certain land in acadia national park to the town of bar harbor, maine.—

(1) in general.—The Secretary shall convey to the Town of Bar Harbor an, right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the 29.92-acre parcel of land in Acadia National Park that is identified at lot 110–055 on the Maine Revised Statutes (as in effect on section 110, dated April 1, 2015, to be used for—

(A) a solid waste transfer facility; or

(B) other public purposes consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ‘Recreation and Public Purposes Act’) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 575, 48 U.S.C. 669 et seq.).

(2) Reversion.—If the land conveyed under paragraph (1) is used for a purpose other than a purpose described in that paragraph, the land shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 2109. AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ACCEPT CERTAIN PROPERTIES.

(a) ste. genevieve national historical park.—Section 718(a)(3) of the Energy and

(b) HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—Public Law 96–32 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note) is amended—

(1) in section 3, by striking the section designation and all that follows through ‘‘is authorized and’’ and inserting the following: ‘‘SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

‘‘There are authorized;’’ and inserting the following:

(b) USE BY MARGARET TRUMAN DANIEL.—In administering the Harry S Truman National Historic Site, the Secretary may; and

(B) by striking the section designation and all that follows through ‘‘and shall be’’ in the first sentence and inserting the following:

‘‘SEC. 3. DESIGNATION; USE BY MARGARET TRUMAN DANIEL.

(a) Designation.—Any property acquired pursuant to this section—

(1) is designated as the ‘‘Harry S Truman National Historic Site’’; and

(2) shall be; and

(B) in the first section—

(A) by redesignating subsection (e) as paragraph (2), indenting the paragraph appropriately, and moving the paragraph so as to appear at the end of subsection (c); and

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking the subsection designation and all that follows through ‘authorized to’ and inserting the following: ‘‘(c) Truman Farm Home.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary may; and

(ii) in paragraph (1), by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) appropriately;

(B) by striking the paragraph designation and all that follows through ‘authorized and directed to’ and inserting the following: ‘‘(2) TECHNICAL AND PLANNING ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall;’’

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (c) as paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘(b)(1) The Secretary is further authorized to’’ and inserting the following:

(b) Noland-Haakenbery and Wallace Houses.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary may; and

(ii) in paragraph (1), by indenting subparagraphs (A) and (B) appropriately;

(D) by adding at the end the following:

(e) ADDITIONAL LAND IN INDEPENDENCE FOR MAN DANIEL.

(1) In general.—The Secretary may acquire, by donation, purchase from a willing seller using donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, the approximately 89 acres of land identified as the ‘‘Morgan Property’’ and generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, National Historic Site, Proposed Park Addition’’, numbered 390/108,461, and dated May 2017.

(b) Availability of Map.—The map referred to in subsection (a) shall be available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) Boundary Adjustment; Administration.—On acquisition of the land referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) adjust the boundary of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site to reflect the acquisition; and

(2) administer the acquired land as part of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, in accordance with applicable laws.

Subtitle C—National Park System

Redesignations

SEC. 2201. DESIGNATION OF SAINT-GAUDENS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) In General.—The Secretary may acquire, by donation, purchase from a willing seller using donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, the approximately 1.08 acres of land—

(A) located in the area of the city of Saint-Gaudens on the east. Lynn Street, the west, East White Oak Street on the north, and the city transit center on the east.

(3) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—On acquisition of the land under this subsection, the Secretary shall modify the boundary of the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site to reflect that acquisition;’’; and

(E) in subsection (a)—

(I) the bombardment of Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces on April 12, 1861; and

other paper of the United States to the Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site shall be considered to be a reference to the ‘‘Saint-Gaudens National Historic Park’’.

SEC. 2202. REDESIGNATION OF ROBERT EMMET PARK.

(a) REDENomination.—The small triangular property designated by the National Park Service as ‘‘Robert Emmet Park’’, numbered 27013/30, shall be known as ‘‘Robert Emmet Park’’.

(b) Reference.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other record of the United States to the property referred to in subsection (a) is deemed to be a reference to ‘‘Robert Emmet Park’’.

SIGNAGE.—The Secretary may post signs on or near Robert Emmet Park that include 1 or more of the following:

(1) Information on Robert Emmet, his contribution to Irish Independence, and his respect for the United States and the American Revolution.

(2) Information on the history of the statue of Robert Emmet located in Robert Emmet Park.

SEC. 2203. FORT SUMTER AND FORT MOULTON NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In this section—

(1) MAP.—The term ‘‘map’’ means the map entitled ‘‘Boundary Map, Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historic Park’’, numbered 27013/30.

(2) PARK.—The term ‘‘Park’’ means the Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historic Park established by subsection (b).

(3) STATE.—The term ‘‘State’’ means the State of South Carolina.

(4) SULLIVAN’S ISLAND LIFE SAVING STATION NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—The term ‘‘Sullivan’s Island Life Saving Station Historic District’’ means the Charleston Lighthouse, the boathouse, garage, bunksersighting station, sig- tower, and any associated land and improvements to the land that are located between Sullivan’s Island life Saving Station and the mean low water mark.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park in the State as a single unit of the National Park System to preserve, maintain, and interpret the nationally significant historical values and cultural resources associated with Fort Sumter National Monument, Fort Moultrie National Monument, and the Sullivan’s Island Life Saving Station Historic District.

(c) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of the Park shall be as generally depicted on the map.

Availability of Map.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall administer the Park in accordance with this section and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(A) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(B) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

INTERPRETATION OF HISTORICAL EVENTS.—The Secretary shall provide for the interpretation of historical events and activities that occurred in the vicinity of Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie, including—

(A) the Battle of Sullivan’s Island on June 28, 1776;

(B) the Siege of Charleston during 1780;

(C) the Civil War; and

(i) the bombardment of Fort Sumter by Confederate forces on April 12, 1861; and
(ii) any other events of the Civil War that are associated with Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie;

(D) the development of the coastal defense systems of the United States during the period from 1861 to 1865, known as the "Endicott Period";

(E) the lives of—

(i) the soldiers and sailors who built and maintained Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie;

(ii) the soldiers who defended the forts;

(iii) the sailors held at the forts; and

(iv) captive Africans bound for slavery who, after first landing in the United States, were brought to quarantine houses in the vicinity of Fort Moultrie in the 18th century, and who, after first landing in the United States, were brought to quarantine houses in the vicinity of Fort Moultrie in the 18th century,

(iv) that are directly related to the Reconstruction Era.

B. St. Helena Island.—Subject to subparagraph (D), the Secretary is authorized to acquire the following: (i) the portion of the island that is land adjacent to the existing boundary on St. Helena Island, South Carolina, as reflected on the Map; and (ii) land in South Carolina, that has a historic connection to the Reconstruction Era.

C. Camp Saxton.—Subject to subparagraph (A), the Secretary is authorized to accept administrative jurisdiction of Federal land or interests in Federal land adjacent to the existing boundary at Camp Saxton, as reflected on the Map. To accept administrative jurisdiction of Federal land or interests in Federal land, the Secretary shall expand the boundary of the historical park to encompass that Federal land or interests in Federal land.

D. Land Acquisition Authority.—The Secretary may only acquire land under this section by donation, exchange, or purchase with donated funds.

3. Administration.—

(A) In General.—The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with this section and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

(B) Management Plan.—If the management plan for the Reconstruction Era National Monument—

(i) has not been completed on or before the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall incorporate all provisions of this section into the planning process and complete a management plan for the historical park within 5 years;

(ii) has been completed on or before the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall update the plan incorporating the provisions of this section.

(C) Reconstruction Era National Historical Network.—

(1) In General.—The Secretary shall—

(A) establish, within the National Park Service, a program to be known as the "Reconstruction Era National Historical Network";

(B) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, solicit proposals from sites interested in being a part of the Network; and

(C) administer the Network through the historical park.

(2) Duties of Secretary.—In carrying out the Network, the Secretary shall—

(A) establish and report on the Network, the Secretary shall—

(A) produce and disseminate appropriate educational materials relating to the Reconstruction Era and the sites in the Network, such as handbooks, maps, interpretive guides, or electronic information;

(B) enter into appropriate cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding to provide technical assistance to, the heads of other Federal agencies, States, units of local government, regional governmental bodies, and private entities.

SEC. 2205. GOLDEN SPIKE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Park.—The term "Park" means the National Park Service, a program to be known as the "Golden Spike National Historical Park".

(2) Study.—Before establishing the Program, the Secretary shall—

(A) establish, within the National Park Service, a program to be known as the "Golden Spike National Historical Park"; and

(B) conduct research relating to Reconstruction Era National Historical Sites.

(3) Elements.—The Network shall encompass the following:

(A) All units and programs of the National Park Service that are determined by the Secretary to relate to the Reconstruction Era.

(B) Other Federal, State, local, and privately owned properties that the Secretary determines are directly related to, the National Register of Historic Places.

(C) Other governmental and nongovernmental sites, facilities, and programs of an educational, research, or interpretive nature that are directly related to, the Reconstruction Era.

4. Cooperative Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding.—The purposes of this section and to ensure effective coordination of the Federal and non-Federal elements of the Network and units and programs of the National Park Service, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding, and provide technical assistance to, the heads of other Federal agencies, States, units of local government, regional governmental bodies, and private entities.

SEC. 2206. RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Park.—The term "Park" means the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park designated by subsection (b)(1).

(2) Program.—The term "Program" means the program to commemorate and interpret the Transcontinental Railroad authorized under subsection (c).

(3) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(4) Transcontinental Railroad.—The term "Transcontinental Railroad" means the approximately 1,912-mile continuous railroad constructed between 1863 and 1869 extending from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to San Francisco, California.

(b) Redesignation.—The Golden Spike National Historical Site designated April 2, 1957, and placed under the administration of the National Park Service under Public Law 89–102 (34 U.S.C. 20001 note; 78 Stat. 426), shall be known and designated as the "Golden Spike National Historical Park".

(c) Transcontinental Railroad Commemoration and Program.—In general.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall establish within the National Park Service a program to commemorate and interpret the Transcontinental Railroad.

(2) Study.—Before establishing the Program, the Secretary shall conduct a study of alternatives for commemorating and interpreting the Transcontinental Railroad that includes—

(A) a historical assessment of the Transcontinental Railroad;

(B) the identification of—

(1) existing National Park System land and affiliated areas, land managed by other Federal agencies, and Federal programs that may be related to preserving, commemorating, and interpreting the Transcontinental Railroad;

(ii) any properties relating to the Transcontinental Railroad; and

(i) existing National Park System land and affiliated areas, land managed by other Federal agencies, and Federal programs that may be related to preserving, commemorating, and interpreting the Transcontinental Railroad; and

(ii) any properties relating to the Transcontinental Railroad; and

(iii) areas identified for inclusion, on the National Register of Historic Places;
(iii) any objects relating to the Transcontinental Railroad that have educational, research, or interpretive value; and
(iv) any governmental programs or non-governmental educational, research, or interpretive nature relating to the Transcontinental Railroad; and
(C) recommendations for—
(i) which public resources identified under subparagraph (B) into the Program; and
(ii) other appropriate ways to enhance historical research, education, interpretation, and public awareness of the Transcontinental Railroad.
(3) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment, 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 containing the findings and recommendations of the study.
(4) FREIGHT RAILROAD OPERATIONS.—The Program shall not include any properties that are—
(A) used in active freight railroad operations for any purpose; or
(B) reasonably anticipated to be used for freight railroad operations in the future.
(5) ELEMENTS OF THE PROGRAM.—In carrying out the Program under this subsection, the Secretary—
(A) shall produce and disseminate appropriate education materials relating to the history, construction, and legacy of the Transcontinental Railroad, such as handbooks, maps, interpretive guides, or electronic information;
(B) may enter into appropriate cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding and provide technical assistance to the heads of other Federal agencies, States, units of local government, regional governmental bodies, and private entities to further the purposes of the Program and this section; and
(C) may—
(i) create and adopt an official, uniform symbol or device to identify the Program; and
(ii) issue guidance for the use of the symbol or device created and adopted under clause (i).
(d) PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT.—
(1) PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall seek to enter into a programmatic agreement with the Utah State Historical Society, the Utah State historic Site Program, the state Historic Preservation Officer to add to the list of undertakings eligible for streamlined review under section 300106 of title 54, United States Code, certain uses that would have limited physical impact to land in the Park.
(2) DEVELOPMENT AND CONSULTATION.—The programmatic agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall be developed—
(A) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations); and
(B) in consultation with adjacent landowners, Indian Tribes, and other interested parties.
(3) APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall—
(A) consider any application for uses covered by the programmatic agreement; and
(B) not later than 60 days after the receipt of an application described in subparagraph (A), approve the application, if the Secretary determines the application is consistent with—
(i) the programmatic agreement entered into under paragraph (1); and
(ii) applicable laws (including regulations).
(c) PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT.—The Secretary shall consult with, and seek to coordinate with, adjacent landowners to address the treatment of invasive species adjacent to, and within the boundaries of, the Park.

SEC. 2206. WORLD WAR II PACIFIC SITES.
(a) PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL, HAWA'I.—
(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:
(A) MAP.—The term ‘‘Map’’ means the map entitled ‘‘Pearl Harbor National Memorial—Proposed Boundary’’, numbered 380/150,514, and dated November 2017.
(B) NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—The term ‘‘National Memorial’’ means the Pearl Harbor National Memorial established by paragraph (2)(A)(i).
(2) PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—
(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Pearl Harbor National Memorial in the State of Hawai’i as a unit of the National Park System.
(ii) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the National Memorial are the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.
(iii) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.
(B) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the National Memorial are to preserve, interpret, and commemorate the presentation of the Pacific War and future generations the history of World War II in the Pacific from the events leading to the December 7, 1941, attack on O‘ahu, to peace and reconciliation.
(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the National Memorial in accordance with this subsection, section 121 of Public Law 111–38 (123 Stat. 2920), and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System including—
(i) the National Park System Improvement Act of 1996, Public Law 104–333 (110 Stat. 13211–13219), and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System including—
(ii) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the National Memorial are the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.
(iii) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.
(3) REMOVAL OF PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL MEMORIAL FROM THE WORLD WAR II VALOR IN THE PACIFIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—
(A) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument are revised to exclude from the monument the land and interests in land identified as the ‘‘Pearl Harbor National Memorial’’, as depicted on the Map.
(B) INCORPORATION INTO NATIONAL MEMORIAL.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—The land and interests in land excluded from the monument under subparagraph (A) are incorporated in and made part of the National Memorial in accordance with this subsection.
(ii) USE OF FUNDS.—Any funds for the purposes of the land and interests in land excluded from the monument under subparagraph (A) shall be made available for the purposes of the National Memorial.
(iii) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law (other than this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to resources in the State of California included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument shall be considered to be a reference to ‘‘Tule Lake National Monument’’.
(b) TULE LAKE NATIONAL MONUMENT, CALIFORNIA.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The areas of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument located in the State of California, as established by Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75293; December 10, 2008), are redesignated as the ‘‘Tule Lake National Monument’’.
(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Tule Lake National Monument in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75293; December 10, 2008) applicable to the sites and resources in the State of California that are subject to that proclamation.
(3) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law (other than this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the sites and resources in the State of California included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument shall be considered to be a reference to the ‘‘Tule Lake National Monument’’.
(c) ALASKAN ISLANDS WORLD WAR II NATIONAL MEMORIAL, ALASKA.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The areas of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument located in the State of Alaska, as established by Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75293; December 10, 2008), are redesignated as the ‘‘Aleutian Islands World War II National Memorial’’.
(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Aleutian Islands World War II National Monument in accordance with the provisions of the Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75293; December 10, 2008) applicable to the sites and resources in the State of Alaska that are subject to that proclamation.
(3) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law (other than this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the sites and resources in the State of Alaska included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument shall be considered to be a reference to the ‘‘Aleutian Islands World War II National Memorial’’.
(d) HONOLULI NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, HAWA’I.—
(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:
(A) HISTORIC SITE.—The term ‘‘Historic Site’’ means the Honouliuli National Historic Site established by paragraph (2)(A)(v).
(B) MAP.—The term ‘‘Map’’ means the map entitled ‘‘Honouliuli National Historic Site—Proposed Boundary’’, numbered 800/339426, and dated June 2017.
(2) HONOLULI NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—
(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the Honouliuli National Historic Site in the State of Hawai’i as a unit of the National Park System.
(B) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the Historic Site shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.
(iii) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service.
(B) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Historic Site are to preserve and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations the history associated with the internment and detention of civilians of Japanese and other ancestries during World War II in Hawai’i, the impacts of war and martial law on society in the Hawaiian Islands, and the collaboration and diversity experiences of Prisoners of War at the Honouliuli Internment Camp site.
(3) ADMINISTRATION.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Historic Site in accordance with this subsection and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—
(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and
(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.
(B) PARTNERSHIPS.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into agreements with, or acquire easements from, owners of property adjacent to the Historic Site to provide public access to the Historic Site.
(ii) INTERPRETATION.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with governmental and nongovernmental organizations to provide for interpretation at the Monument.

(C) SHARED RESOURCES.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary may use the resources of the Pearl Harbor National Memorial to administer the Monument.

(4) ABOLISHMENT OF HONOULIULI NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In light of the establishment of a new unit as authorized in section 100101(a), the Honouliuli National Monument is abolished and the lands and interests therein are incorporated within and made part of the Monument.

(B) EFFECT.—The President shall submit to Congress its determination that the Monument has been established.

(5) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may enter into agreements with the owner of a nonprofit or governmental organization to acquire land needed for the Monument.

(6) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the Monument shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that a sufficient quantity of land or interests in land has been acquired to constitute a manageable park unit.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Monument in accordance with—

(A) this section; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to the Secretary for this purpose, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the Monument in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) SUBMISSION.—On completion of the general management plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall submit it to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(3) AGREEMENTS.—

(A) MONUMENT.—The Secretary shall enter into agreements with the College to provide interpretive and educational services relating to the Monument; and

(B) MONUMENT.—The Secretary may enter into agreements with the College and other entities for the purposes of carrying out this section.

(2) HISTORIC DISTRICT.—The Secretary shall enter into agreements with the owner of a nationally significant property within the Historic District, to identify, mark, interpret, and provide technical assistance with respect to the protection and interpretation of the property.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), there is established as a unit of the National Park System, the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument established by subsection (b)(1).

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Secretary shall develop a general management plan for the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument.

(c) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that a sufficient quantity of land or interests in land has been acquired to constitute a manageable park unit.

(d) NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary makes a determination under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the establishment of the Monument.

(4) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of the Monument shall be as generally depicted on the Map.

(e) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may only acquire land or an interest in land located within the boundary of the Monument by—

(A) donation; or

(B) purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds; or

(C) exchange.

(f) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Monument in accordance with—

(A) this section; and

(B) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to prepare a general management plan for the Monument, the Secretary shall submit it to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(B) SUBMISSION.—On completion of the general management plan, the Secretary shall submit it to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(d) PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION.—Nothing in this section affects the land use rights of private property owners within or adjacent to the Monument.

(e) NO BUFFER ZONES.—In general.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Monument.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Monument can be seen or heard within the Monument shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundaries of the Monument.

(e) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument, Nancy, Kentucky", numbered 297/145513, and dated June 2018.

(f) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument, Nancy, Kentucky", numbered 297/145513, and dated September 2018.

(g) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Medgar Evers Home National Monument, Tougaloo College, a private educational institution located in Jackson, Mississippi", numbered 515/142561, and dated September 2018.

(h) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Medgar Evers Home National Monument, Tougaloo College, a private educational institution located in Jackson, Mississippi", numbered 515/142561, and dated September 2018.

(i) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Medgar Evers Home National Monument, Tougaloo College, a private educational institution located in Jackson, Mississippi", numbered 515/142561, and dated September 2018.

(j) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Medgar Evers Home National Monument, Tougaloo College, a private educational institution located in Jackson, Mississippi", numbered 515/142561, and dated September 2018.

(k) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Medgar Evers Home National Monument, Tougaloo College, a private educational institution located in Jackson, Mississippi", numbered 515/142561, and dated September 2018.
land located within the boundary of the Monument by donation, purchase with do-
nated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(f) ADMINISTRATION.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall ad-
minister the Monument in accordance with—
(A) this section;
(B) Presidential Proclamation 9811 (83 Fed. Reg. 54645 (October 31, 2018)); and
(C) the Applicable Law applicable to units of the National Park System, including—
(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and
(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made
available to the Secretary for the prepara-
tion of a general management plan for the
Monument, the Secretary shall prepare a
general management plan for the Monument
in accordance with section 10002 of title 54,
United States Code.

(B) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—On comple-
tion of the general management plan, the
Secretary shall submit to the Committee on
Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate
and the Committee on Natural Resources of
the House of Representatives the general
management plan.

(g) NO BUFFER ZONES.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding this section creates a
protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Monument.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE NATIONAL MONU-
MENT.—Public fact that an activity or use on
land outside the Monument can be seen or
heard within the Monument shall not pre-
clude the activity or use outside the bound-
ary of the Monument.

(h) CONFLICTS.—If there is conflict between
this section and Proclamation 9811 (83 Fed. Reg. 54645; October 31, 2018), this section
shall control.

Subtitle E—National Park System Management

SEC. 2401. DENALI NATIONAL PARK AND PRE-
SERVE NATURAL GAS PIPELINE.

(a) PERMIT.—Section 3(b)(1) of the Denali
National Park Improvement Act (Public Law 113–33; 127 Stat. 516) is amended by striking
"within a zone that approximates 7-
mile segment of the George Parks Highway
that runs through the Park".

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Section 3(c)(1)
of the Denali National Park Improvement Act
/Public Law 113–33; 127 Stat. 516) is amended
by adding at the end the following:

"(1) Authority to Grant Easements and Rights-of-Way.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior may grant an easement or right-of-way for Federal lands within Gateway National Recreation Area for construction, operation, and maintenance of control and prevention of flooding and shoreline erosion.

(2) CHARGES AND REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.—The Secretary may grant such an easement or right-of-way without charge for the value of the right so conveyed, except for reimbursement of costs incurred by the United States for processing the application therefore and right-of-way. Amounts received as such reimbursement shall be credited to the relevant appropriation account.

SEC. 2408. ADAMS MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

(a) COMMISSION.—There is established a
commission to be known as the "Adams Mem-
orial Commission" (referred to in this sec-
tion as the "Commission") for the purpose of
establishing a permanent memorial to honor
John Adams and his legacy as authorized by
Public Law 107–62 (115 Stat. 411), located in the
city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
land within Gateway National Recreation Area.

(b) MEMBERS.—The Commission shall be
composed of—
(1) 4 persons appointed by the President,
not more than 2 of whom may be members
of the same political party;

(2) 4 Members of the Senate appointed by the
President pro tempore of the Senate in consultation with the Majority Leader and
Minority Leader of the Senate, of which

not more than 2 appointees may be
members of the same political party;

(3) 4 Members of the House of Representa-
tives appointed by the Speaker of the House
of Representatives in consultation with the
Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the
House of Representatives of which more
than 2 appointees may be members of the
same political party.

(c) CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR.—The members of
the Commission shall select a Chair and Vice
Chair of the Commission. The Chair and Vice
Chair shall not be members of the same polit-
ical party.

(d) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Com-
mission shall not affect its powers if a quorum
is present, but shall be filled in the same
manner as the original appointment.

(e) MEETINGS.—
(1) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 45
days after the date on which a majority of the
members of the Commission have been
appointed, the Commission shall hold its
first meeting.

SEC. 2402. HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND
UNIVERSITIES HISTORIC PRESER-
VATION PROGRAM REAUTHORIZED.

Section 507(d)(2) of the Omnibus Parks and
Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (94 U.S.C. 1527) is amended by striking the
period at the end and inserting "and each of fiscal years 2018 through 2024."
(b) AMENDMENTS TO LIST OF ITEMS.—The list of items of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking “U.S. Civil Rights Network” each place it appears and inserting “African American Civil Rights Network” (using identical font as used in the text being replaced).

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law (other than in this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the “U.S. Civil Rights Network” shall be a reference to the “African American Civil Rights Network”.

SEC. 2408. TRANSFER OF THE JAMES J. HOWARD MARINE SCIENCES LABORATORY.

Section 7 of Public Law 100–515 (16 U.S.C. 1244 note) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) Transfer From the State to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, or the provisions of the August 13, 1991, Ground Lease Agreement (‘Lease’) between the Department of the Interior and the State of New Jersey (‘State’), upon notice to the National Park Service, the State may transfer without consideration, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration may accept, all improvements within the land assignment and right of way, including the James J. Howard Marine Sciences Laboratory (‘Laboratory’), two parking lots, and the seawater supply and backflow pipes as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Gateway National Recreation Area, James J. Howard Marine Science Laboratory Land Assignment’, numbered 666/142,581A, and dated April 2018 (‘Map’) and any related State personnel property.

“(2) LEASE AMENDMENT.—Upon the transfer authorized in paragraph (1), the Lease shall be amended to exclude any obligations of the State and the Department of the Interior related to the Laboratory and associated property and improvements transferred to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. However, all obligations of the State to rehabilitate Building 74 and modify landscaping on the surrounding property as depicted on the Map, under the Lease and pursuant to subsection (a), shall remain in full force and effect.

“(3) USE BY THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.—Upon the transfer authorized in paragraph (1), the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is authorized to use the land generally depicted on the Map as a land for research, and right of way and associated land and appurtenances for continued use of the Laboratory, including providing maintenance and repair, and access to the Laboratory, the parking lots and the seawater supply and backflow pipes, without consideration, except for reimbursement to the National Park Service of any reasonable actual costs of subsequently provided goods and services.

“(4) AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.—Upon the transfer authorized in paragraph (1), the Director of the National Park Service and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall enter into 1 or more agreements—

“(A) to convey the reversionary interest in the property acquired under this Act to the National Park Service, free of unacceptable encumbrances and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations regarding known contaminants; and

“(B) to transfer authorized in paragraph (1), the Director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration accepts the improvements as authorized in paragraph (1) and these improvements are not used or in support of a marine science laboratory, the State shall demolish and remove the improvements and restore the land in accordance with the standards set forth by the National Park Service, free of unacceptable encumbrances and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations regarding known contaminants.

“(5) RESTORATION.—Atmospheric Administration shall enter into an agreement addressing responsibilities pertaining to the use of the land assignment within the Sandy Hook Unit of the Gateway National Recreation Area as authorized in paragraph (3). The agreement shall prohibit any new construction on this land, permanent or nonpermanent, or significant alteration of the land or the Laboratory, without National Park Service approval.

“(6) RESTORATION.—

“(A) Notwithstanding any provision of the Lease to the contrary, if the State does not transfer the improvements as authorized in paragraph (1), and these improvements are not used or in support of a marine science laboratory, the State shall demolish and remove the improvements and restore the land in accordance with the standards set forth by the National Park Service, free of unacceptable encumbrances and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations regarding known contaminants.

“(B) If the Secretary of the Interior and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall be responsible for demolishing and removing these improvements and restoring the land, in accordance with the standards set forth by the National Park Service, free of unacceptable encumbrances and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations regarding known contaminants.

SEC. 2409. BOWS IN PARKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§104908. Bows in parks.

“(a) DEFINITION OF NOT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.—The term ‘not ready for immediate use’ means—

“(1) a bow or crossbow, the arrows of which are secured or stowed in a quiver or other arrow transport case; and

“(2) 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 System unit 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 are transported across the System land; and

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

“(c) CONSIDERATION.—The table of sections for chapter 1049, title 54, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 104907 the following:

“104908. Bows in parks.

“104909. Wildlife management in parks.

“104910. Matters relating to the National Trails System.

SEC. 2410. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN PARKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code (as amended by section 2409(a)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§104909. Wildlife management in parks.

“(a) USE OF QUALIFIED VOLUNTEERS.—If the Secretary determines it is necessary to reduce the size of a wildlife population on System land in accordance with applicable law (including regulations), the Secretary may use qualified volunteers to assist in carrying out wildlife management on System land.

“(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR QUALIFIED VOLUNTEERS.—Qualified volunteers providing assistance under subsection (a) shall be subject to—

“(1) any training requirements or qualifications established by the Secretary; and

“(2) any other terms and conditions that the Secretary may require.

“(c) REQUIREMENTS.—If the Secretary may authorize the donation and distribution of meat from wildlife management activities carried out under this section, including the donation and distribution to Indian Tribes, qualified volunteers, food banks, and other organizations that work to address hunger, 

“federal agencies, and states with applicable health guidelines and such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

“(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 1049, title 54, as amended by section 2409(b), United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 104908 the following:

“104909. Wildlife management in parks.

“104910. Matters relating to the National Trails System.

“104912. Designation of Dean Stone Bridge.

“Sec. 2411. POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY REVERSIONARY INTEREST.

Section 2 of Public Law 101–191 (103 Stat. 1616) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(g) CONVEYANCE OF REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that it is no longer in the public interest to operate and maintain the center, subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may enter into 1 or more agreements—

“(A) to convey the reversionary interest held by the United States and described in the quitclaim deed dated April 13, 1998, in Pottawattamie County, Iowa (referred to in this subsection as the ‘deed’); and

“(B) to extinguish the requirement in the deed that alterations to structures on the property may not be made without the authorization of the Secretary.

“(2) CONSIDERATION.—A reversionary interest may be conveyed under paragraph (1)(A)—

“(A) without consideration, if the land subject to the reversionary interest is required to be used in perpetuity for public recreational, educational, or similar purposes; or

“(B) for consideration in an amount equal to the fair market value of the reversionary interest, as determined based on an appraisal that is conducted in accordance with—

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

“(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

“Sec. 2412. DESIGNATION OF DEAN STONE BRIDGE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The bridge located in Blount County, Tennessee, on the Poothills Parkway (commonly known as ‘Bridge 2’) shall be known and designated as the “Dean Stone Bridge”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the bridge referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Dean Stone Bridge”.

Subtitle F—National Trails and Related Matters.

SEC. 2501. NORTH COUNTRY SCENIC TRAIL ROUTE ADJUSTMENT.

Section 5(a)(8) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)(8)) is amended in the sentence that begins—

“(1) by striking ‘‘thirty two hundred miles, extending from eastern New York State’’ and
inserting “4,600 miles, extending from the Appalachian Trail in Vermont”;

(2) by striking “Proposed North Country Trail” and all that follows through “July 1975,” and substituting “North Country National Scenic Trail, Authorized Route”, dated February 2014, and numbered 648116780.”

SEC. 2502. EXTENSION OF LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 5(a)(6) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)(6)) is amended—

(1) by striking “three thousand seven hundred” and inserting “4,900”;

(2) by striking “Wood River, Illinois,” and inserting “the Ohio River in Pennsylvania,”; and


(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2503. AMERICAN DISCOVERY TRAIL SIGNAGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term “Secretary concerned” means—

(A) the Secretary, with respect to Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; or

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) TRAIL.—The term “Trail” means the trail known as the “American Discovery Trail”, which consists of approximately 6,800 miles of trails extending from Cape Henlopen State Park in Delaware to Point Reyes National Seashore in California, as generally described in volume 2 of the National Park Service feasibility study dated June 1995.

(b) SIGNAGE AUTHORIZED.—As soon as practicable after the date on which signage acceptable to the Secretary concerned is determined to be appropriate for placement on Federal land at points along the Trail, the Secretary concerned shall place the signage on the Federal land.

(c) NO FEDERAL FUNDS.—No Federal funds may be used to provide signage authorized for placement under subsection (b).

SEC. 2504. PIKE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL STUDY.

Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) PIKE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—The Pike National Historic Trail, a series of routes extending approximately 3,664 miles, which follows the route taken by Lt. Zebulon Montgomery Pike during the 1806-1807 Pike expedition, in Fort Bellemont, Missoula, extended through portions of the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas, and ended in Natchitoches, Louisiana.”

TITLE III—CONSERVATION AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 3001. REALLOCATION OF LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 200302(a) of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “During the period ending September 30, 2018, there is inserting “There”; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “through September 30, 2018”.  .

(b) REALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Section 200304 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the second sentence; and

(2) by striking “There” and inserting the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) ALLLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the total amount made available to the Fund through appropriations or deposited in the Fund under section 108(a)(2)(B) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 1381 note; Public Law 109–432)—

“(1) not less than 40 percent shall be used for Federal purporses and

“(2) not less than 60 percent shall be used to provide financial assistance to States.”.

(c) PARITY FOR TERRITORIES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Section 200305 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (5).

(d) RECREATIONAL PUBLIC ACCESS.—Section 200306 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) RECREATIONAL PUBLIC ACCESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available for expenditure in any fiscal year under section 200306, there shall be made available for recreational public access projects identified on the priority list developed under paragraph (2) not less than the greater of—

“(A) an amount equal to 3 percent of those amounts;

“(B) $15,000,000.

“(2) PRIORITY LIST.—The Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the head of each affected Federal agency, shall maintain a national list of projects that, through acquisition of land (or an interest in land), secure recreational public access to Federal land under the jurisdiction of the applicable Secretary for hunting, fishing, recreational shooting, or other outdoor recreational purposes.”.

(e) ACQUISITION CONSIDERATIONS.—Section 200306 of title 54, United States Code (as amended by subsection (d)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) ACQUISITION CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining whether to acquire land (or an interest in land) under this section, the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture shall take into account—

“(1) the significance of the acquisition;

“(2) the urgency of the acquisition;

“(3) management efficiencies;

“(4) managers’ interest in the acquisition;

“(5) geographic distribution;

“(6) threats to the integrity of the land; and

“(7) the recreational value of the land.”.

SEC. 3002. CONSERVATION INCENTIVES LANDOWNER EDUCATION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a conservation incentives landowner education program (referred to in this section as the “program”).

(b) Purposes.—The program shall provide information on Federal conservation programs available to landowners interested in undertaking conservation actions on the landowners, including options under each conservation program available to achieve the conservation goals of the program, such as—

(1) fee title land acquisition;

(2) donation; and

(3) perpetual and term conservation easements or agreements.

(c) AVALIABILITY.—The Secretary shall ensure that the information provided under the program is made available to—

(1) interested landowners; and

(2) the public.

(d) NOTIFICATION.—In any case in which the Secretary contacts a landowner directly about participation in a Federal conservation program, the Secretary shall, in writing—

(1) notify the landowner of the program; and

(2) make available information on the conservation program options that may be available to the landowner.

TITLE IV—SPORTSMEN’S ACCESS AND RELATED MATTERS

Subtitle A—National Policy

SEC. 4001. CONGRESSIONAL DECLARATION OF NATIONAL POLICY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States that Federal departments and agencies, in accordance with the mission and goals of these departments and agencies, Executive Orders 12962 and 13443 (60 Fed. Reg. 30769 (June 7, 1995); 72 Fed. Reg. 46537 (August 16, 2007)), and applicable law, shall—

(1) facilitate the expansion and enhancement of hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting opportunities on Federal land, in consultation with the Wildlife and Hunting Heritage Conservation Council, the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council, State and Tribal fish and wildlife agencies, and other interested parties; and

(2) conserve and enhance aquatic systems and the management of game species and the habitat of those species on Federal land, including through hunting and fishing, in a manner that respects—

(A) State management authority over wildlife resources; and

(B) private property rights; and

(3) consider hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting opportunities as part of all Federal plans for land, resource, and travel management.

(b) EXCLUSION.—In this title, the term “fishing” does not include commercial fishing in which fish are harvested, either in whole or in part, that are intended to enter commerce through sale.

Subtitle B—Sportsmen’s Access to Federal Land

SEC. 4101. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means—

(A) any land in the National Forest System (as defined in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609a(a))) that is administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service; and

(B) public lands (as defined in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702)), the surface of which is administered by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term “Secretary concerned” means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to land described in paragraph (1)(A); and

(B) the Secretary, with respect to land described in paragraph (1)(B).

SEC. 4102. FEDERAL LAND OPEN TO HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL SHOOTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), Federal land shall be open to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting, in accordance with applicable law, unless the Secretary concerned closes an area in accordance with section 4103.

(b) EFFECT OF PART.—Nothing in this subtitle opens to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting any land that is not open to those activities as of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4103. CLOSURE OF FEDERAL LAND TO HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL SHOOTING.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—
10. Subject to paragraph (3), the Secretary concerned shall—

(a) consult with State fish and wildlife
agencies; and

(b) provide public notice and opportunity for comment under paragraph (2).

(2) PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Public notice and comment shall include—

(i) a notice of intent—

(II) not less than 30 days for a temporary

(ii) the percentage of Federal land in each

(III) that describes—

(aa) the proposed closure; and

(bb) the justification for the proposed closure,

(1) less than 14 days in duration; and

(2) covered by a permit.

(ii) the percentage of Federal land in each

(1) identifies how public access and egress to

(2) Minimum size.—Any land identified

(A) designated as a wilderness study area;

(B) administratively designated as—

(i) wilderness-eligible; or

(ii) wilderness-suitable; or

(C) a primitive or semiprimitive area;

(D) any other factor, as determined by the

(E) any other factor, as determined by the

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after

the date of enactment of this Act, and

(b) the percentage of Federal land in each

State closed under this section with respect
to hunting, fishing, and recreational
shooting.

(c) APPLICATION.—This section shall not apply if the closure is—

(1) less than 60 days for a permanent closure;

(2) not less than 30 days for a temporary

(3) TRAVEL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term

(4) a national monument, national volcanic

monument, or national scenic area; or

(5) a component of the National Wild and

Scenic Rivers System (including areas
designated for potential addition to the

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System).

SEC. 4105. IDENTIFYING OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION ON FEDERAL LAND.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means—

(A) the Secretary, with respect to land

administered by—

(i) the Director of the National Park Service;

(ii) the Director of the United States Fish and

Wildlife Service; and

(iii) the Director of the Bureau of Land

Management.

(B) the Secretary of the Interior;

(C) the Director of the National Park Service,

Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service,

and the Bureau of Land Management;

(D) any other factor, as determined by the

Secretary;

(E) any other factor, as determined by the

Secretary.

(b) PRIORITY LISTS REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after

the date of enactment of this Act, and

(b) the percentage of Federal land in each

State closed under this section with respect
to hunting, fishing, and recreational
shooting.

(c) APPLICATION.—This section shall not apply if the closure is—

(1) less than 60 days for a permanent closure;

(2) not less than 30 days for a temporary


closure.

(2) FINAL DECISION.—In a final decision to

permanently or temporarily close an area to

hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting,

the Secretary concerned shall—

(i) review any significant issues raised by the

public during the public notice and

comment process described in paragraph (5); and

(ii) show how the resolution led to the

closure.

(c) TEMPORARY CLOSURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A temporary closure under

this section may not exceed a period of

180 days.

(2) RENEWAL.—Except in an emergency,

a temporary closure for the same area of

land closed to the same activities—

(M) may not be renewed more than 3 times

after the first temporary closure; and

(M) must be subject to a separate notice and

comment procedure in accordance with

subsection (b)(2).

(3) EFFECT OF TEMPORARY CLOSURE.—Any

Federal land that is temporarily closed to

hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting

under this section shall not become

permanently closed to that activity without a sep-

arate public notice and opportunity to com-

ment in accordance with subsection (b)(2).

(d) REPORTING.—On an annual basis, the

Secretaries concerned shall—

(1) publish on the website a list of all

areas of Federal land temporarily or perma-
nently subject to a closure; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Energy and

Natural Resources and the Committee on

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the

Senate and the Committee on Natural

Resources and the Committee on Agriculture

of the House of Representatives a report that identifies—

(A) a list of each area of Federal land tem-

porarily or permanently subject to a closure;

(B) the acreage of each closure; and

(C) a survey of—

(i) the aggregate areas and acreage closed

under this section in each State; and

(ii) the aggregate areas and acreage closed

under this section in each Federal land

unit, if available; and

(dd) in at least 1 local newspaper;

(ii) the percentage of Federal land in each

State closed under this section with respect
to hunting, fishing, and recreational

shooting.

(2) RENEWAL.—Except in an emergency, a

land use permit may not be renewed more

than 3 times under this section.

(A) may not be renewed more than 3 times

(B) FINAL DECISION.—In a final decision to

permanently or temporarily close an area to

hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting,

the Secretary concerned shall—

(i) review any significant issues raised by the

public during the public notice and

comment process described in paragraph (5); and

(ii) show how the resolution led to the

closure.

(c) TEMPORARY CLOSURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A temporary closure under

this section may not exceed a period of

180 days.

(2) RENEWAL.—Except in an emergency,

a temporary closure for the same area of

land closed to the same activities—

(M) may not be renewed more than 3 times

after the first temporary closure; and

(M) must be subject to a separate notice and

comment procedure in accordance with

subsection (b)(2).

(3) EFFECT OF TEMPORARY CLOSURE.—Any

Federal land that is temporarily closed to

hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting

under this section shall not become

permanently closed to that activity without a sep-

arate public notice and opportunity to com-

ment in accordance with subsection (b)(2).

(d) REPORTING.—On an annual basis, the

Secretaries concerned shall—

(1) publish on the website a list of all

areas of Federal land temporarily or perma-
nently subject to a closure; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Energy and

Natural Resources and the Committee on

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the

Senate and the Committee on Natural

Resources and the Committee on Agriculture

of the House of Representatives a report that identifies—

(A) a list of each area of Federal land tem-

porarily or permanently subject to a closure;

(B) the acreage of each closure; and

(C) a survey of—

(i) the aggregate areas and acreage closed

under this section in each State; and

(ii) the percentage of Federal land in each

State closed under this section with respect
to hunting, fishing, and recreational

shooting.

(e) APPLICATION.—This section shall not apply if the closure is—

(F) any other factor, as determined by the

Secretary.

(2) Minimum size.—Any land identified

under paragraph (1) shall consist of contig-

uous acreage of at least 640 acres.

(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In preparing the pri-

ority list required under paragraph (1), the

Secretary shall consider, with respect to the

land—

(A) whether access is absent or merely re-

stricted, including the extent of the restric-

tion;

(B) the likelihood of resolving the absence

of or restriction to public access;

(C) the potential for recreational use;

(D) any information received from the pub-

lic or other stakeholders during the nomina-

tion process described in paragraph (6); and

(E) any other factor, as determined by the

Secretary.

(4) ADJACENT LAND STATUS.—For each par-

cel of land on the priority list, the Secretary

shall include in the priority list whether

releasing the source of public access or egress
to the land would require acquisition of an

easement, right-of-way, or fee title from—

(A) another Federal agency;

(B) a State, local, or Tribal government; or

(C) a private landowner.

(5) NOMINATION PROCESS.—In preparing a

priority list under this section, the Sec-

retary shall provide an opportunity for mem-

bers of the public to nominate parcels for in-

clusion on the priority list.

(c) ACCESS OPTIONS.—With respect to land

included on a priority list described in sub-

section (b), the Secretary shall develop and

submit to the Committees on Appropriations

and Energy and Natural Resources of the

Senate and the Committees on Appropria-

tions and Natural Resources of the House of

Representatives a report on options for pro-

viding access that—

(1) identifies how public access and egress
could reasonably be provided to the legal

users of the land in a manner that

minimizes the impact on wildlife habitat and

water quality;
(2) specifies the steps recommended to secure the access and egress, including acquiring an easement, right-of-way, or fee title from a willing owner of any land that abuts the land and that is managed by the Federal, State, or Tribal government or other Federal, State, or Tribal governments to allow for such access and egress; and

(3) consistent with the travel management plan in effect on the land.

(d) PROTECTION OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFYING INFORMATION.—In making the priority list and report prepared under subsections (b) and (c) available, the Secretary shall ensure that no personally identifying information is disclosed, such as names or addresses of individuals or entities.

(e) WILLING OWNERS.—For purposes of providing any permits to, entering into agreements with, or compensating the State, local, or Tribal government or private landowner with respect to the use of land under the jurisdiction of the government or landowner, the Secretary shall not take into account whether the State, local, or Tribal government or private landowner has granted or denied public access or egress to the land.

(f) MEANS OF PUBLIC ACCESS AND EGRESS INCLUDED.—In considering public access and egress under subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary shall not take into account whether the Secretary shall not take into account whether the legal boundaries of the land described in those subsections, including access and egress—

(1) by motorized or non-motorized vehicles; and

(2) on foot or horseback.

(g) EFFECT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—This section shall have no effect on whether a particular recreational use shall be allowed on the land included in a priority list under this section.

(2) AS A PRELIMINARY TO AGENCY CONSIDERATION.—In preparing the priority list under subsection (b), the Secretary shall only consider recreational uses that are allowed on the land at the time that the priority list is prepared.

Subtitle C—Open Book on Equal Access to Justice

SEC. 4201. FEDERAL ACTION TRANSPARENCY.

(a) MODIFICATION OF EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROVISIONS.—

(1) AGENCY PROCEEDINGS.—Section 504 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ""United States Code"";

(B) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (e); and

(C) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

""(e)(1) Not later than March 31 of the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, and every fiscal year thereafter, the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States, after consultation with the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration, shall submit to Congress and make publicly available online a report on the amount of fees and other expenses awarded during the preceding fiscal year pursuant to this subsection.

(2) Each report under subparagraph (A) shall describe the number, nature, and amount of the claims involved in the controversy, and any other relevant information that may aid Congress in evaluating the scope and impact of such awards.

(3) Each report under subparagraph (A) shall account for all payments of fees and other expenses awarded under this subsection that are made pursuant to a settlement agreement, regardless of whether the settlement agreement is sealed or otherwise subject to a nondisclosure provision.

(4) The disclosure of fees and other expenses required under clause (1) shall not affect any other information that is subject to a nondisclosure provision in a settlement agreement.

(5) The name of each party to whom the award was made as such party is identified in the order or other court document making the award.

(6) The amount of the award.

(7) The online searchable database described in section (f) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or a court order.

(8) The head of each agency (including the Attorney General of the United States) shall provide to the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States in a timely manner all information requested by the Chairman by the requirement of paragraphs (5), (6), and (7)."

(b) JUDGMENT FUND TRANSPARENCY.—Section 2412(d) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

""(f) The basis for the finding that the position of the agency concerned was not substantially justified.

(g) The online searchable database described in paragraph (f) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or a court order.

(h) The head of each agency (including the Attorney General of the United States) shall provide to the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States in a timely manner all information requested by the Chairman by the requirement of paragraphs (5), (6), and (7)."

(3) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 2412 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (d)(3), by striking ""United States Code,""; and

(B) by redesigning subsection (e) as subsection (d).

Subtitle D—Migratory Bird Framework and Hunting Opportunities for Veterans

SEC. 4301. FEDERAL CLOSING DATE FOR HUNT- ING OF DUCKS, MERGANSERS, AND COOTS.

(a) MODIFICATION OF TITLE 16, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 704) is amended by adding at the end the following:

""(c) FEDERAL FRAMEWORK CLOSING DATE FOR HUNTING OF DUCKS, MERGANSERS, AND COOTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In promulgating regulations under subsection (a) relating to the Federal framework for the closing date up to which the States may select seasons for migratory bird hunting, except as provided in a searchable database containing, with respect to each award of fees and other expenses under this section made on or after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, the following information:

(A) The case name and number, hyperlinked to the case, if available.

(B) The name of the agency involved in the adversarial adjudication.

(C) The name of each party to whom the award was made as such party is identified in the order or other court document making the award.

(D) A description of the claim in the case.

(E) The amount of the award.

(F) The basis for the finding that the position of the agency concerned was not substantially justified.

(G) The online searchable database described in paragraph (f) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or a court order.

(H) The head of each agency (including the Attorney General of the United States) shall provide to the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States in a timely manner all information requested by the Chairman by the requirement of paragraphs (5), (6), and (7)."

(3) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

""(b) JUDGMENT FUND TRANSPARENCY.—Section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 704) is amended by adding at the end the following:

""(B) The head of each agency (including the Attorney General of the United States) shall provide to the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States in a timely manner all information requested by the Chairman by the requirement of paragraphs (5), (6), and (7)."

(4) The amount paid representing principal liability, and any amounts paid representing any ancillary liability, including attorney fees, costs, and interest.

(5) A brief description of the facts that gave rise to the claim.

(6) The name of the agency that submitted the claim."
sec. 4403. state authority for fish and wildlife.

Nothing in this title—

(1) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior to require Federal licenses or permits to hunt and fish on Federal land; or

(2) enlarges or diminishes the responsibility of the States with respect to fish and wildlife management.

title v—hazards and mapping

sec. 5001. national volcano early warning and monitoring system.

(a) definitions.—in this section:

(1) secretary.—the term "secretary" means the secretary, acting through the director of the united states geological survey.

(2) system.—the term "system" means the national volcano early warning and monitoring system established under subsection (b)(1)(a).

(b) national volcano early warning and monitoring system.—

(1) establishment.—

(a) in general.—the secretary shall establish within the united states geological survey a system, to be known as the "national volcano early warning and monitoring system", to monitor, warn, and protect citizens of the united states from undue and avoidable harm from volcanic activity.

(b) purposes.—the purposes of the system are—

(i) to organize, modernize, standardize, and stabilize the monitoring systems of the volcanic observatories in the united states, which includes the alaska volcano observatory, california volcano observatory, cascades volcano observatory, hawaii volcanoes national park, and yellowstone volcano observatory; and

(ii) to unify the monitoring systems of volcanic observatories in the united states into a single interoperable system.

(c) objective.—the objective of the system is to monitor all the volcanoes in the united states at a level commensurate with the threat posed by the volcanoes by—

(i) upgrading existing networks on monitored volcanoes;

(ii) integrating new networks on unmonitored volcanoes; and

(iii) employing geodetic and other components when applicable.

(2) system components.—

(a) in general.—the system shall include—

(i) a national volcano watch office that is operational 24 hours a day and 7 days a week;

(ii) a national volcano data center; and

(iii) an external grants program to support research in volcano monitoring science and technology.

(b) modernization activities.—modernization activities under the system shall include the comprehensive application of emerging technologies, including digital broadband seismometers, real-time continuous global positioning system receivers, satellite and airborne radar interferometry, acoustic pressure sensors, and spectrometry to measure gas emissions.

(c) management.—

(i) management plan.—not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, the secretary shall submit to congress a 5-year management plan for establishing and operating the system.

(ii) annual report.—annually, the secretary shall submit to congress a report that describes the activities carried out under this section.

(d) funding.—

(1) authorization of appropriations.—there is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $55,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

(2) effect on other sources of federal funding.—amounts made available under this subsection shall supplement, and not supplant, federal funds made available for the united states geological survey hazards activities and programs.


(a) reauthorization.—

(1) in general.—section 9(a) of the national geologic mapping act of 1992 (43 u.s.c. 31b(a)) is amended by striking "2018" and inserting "2023".

(b) conforming amendment.—section 4(b)(1) of the national geologic mapping act of 1992 (43 u.s.c. 31b(1)) is amended by striking "national cooperative geologic mapping act of 2009" each place it appears in subparagraphs (a) and (b) and inserting "national heritage areas act of 2006".

(c) clerical amendments.—section 3 of the national geologic mapping act of 1992 (43 u.s.c. 31b) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking "section 6(d)(3)" and inserting "section 4(d)(3)";

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking "section 6(d)(3)" and inserting "section 4(d)(3)"; and

(3) in paragraph (9), by striking "section 6(d)(2)" and inserting "section 4(d)(2)".

title vi—national heritage areas

sec. 6001. national heritage area designations.

(a) in general.—the following areas are designated as national heritage areas, to be administered in accordance with this section:

(1) appalachian forest national heritage area, west virginia and maryland.—

(i) description.—the appalachian forest national heritage area is the appalachian forest national heritage area as depicted on the map entitled "appalachian forest national heritage area", numbered tw/80,000, and dated june 2007, including—
(i) Barbour, Braxton, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Morgan, Nicholas, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, and Webster Counties in West Virginia; and
(ii) Allegany and Garrett Counties in Maryland.

Section 3. - (A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Appalachian Forest Heritage Area in the State that is at least partially located within the area that is 1½ mile landward of the shoreline, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Appalachian Forest Heritage Area Proposed Boundary’’, numbered 584/125,483, and dated August 29, 2000.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Appalachian Forest Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A) shall—
(i) include members to represent a balanced group of diverse interests, including—
(1) forest industry; 
(2) environmental interests; 
(3) cultural heritage interests; 
(4) political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and other persons;
(j) seek to promote the economic, cultural, and historical resources values in the National Heritage Area; and
(k) have such other responsibilities as the Secretary may prescribe to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Appalachian Forest Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A) to include—
(i) the岙ual and Kittitas Counties in the State that is at least partially located within the area that is 1½ mile landward of the shoreline, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Appalachian Forest Heritage Area Proposed Boundary’’, numbered 584/125,483, and dated August 29, 2000.

(2) KITASATA COUNTY.—In carrying out the management plan, the local coordinating entity created under subparagraph (1) shall ensure that the Appalachian Forest Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A) shall—
(i) include members to represent a balanced group of diverse interests, including—
(1) forest industry; 
(2) environmental interests; 
(3) cultural heritage interests; 
(4) political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and other persons; and

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(2) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Appalachian Forest Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A) shall be the local coordinating entity for the Appalachian Forest Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A), to refer to each of the Tribal governments of the Snoqualmie, Yakama, Tulalip, Muckleshoot, and Colville Indian Tribes.

(3) MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS.—With respect to the Appalachian Forest Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A)—
(i) the preparation of an interpretive plan under subsection (c)(2)(C)(vii) shall also include plans for the local coordinating entity, the Secretary, and the local governments of the State; and
(ii) the Secretary shall ensure that the management plan developed under subsection (c) is consistent with the trust requirements established by the Secretary to Indian Tribes and Tribal treaty rights within the National Heritage Area; and
(iii) the interpretive plan and management plan for the National Heritage Area shall be developed in consultation with the Indian Tribes;

(4) SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, CALIFORNIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area in the State of California, to consist of land in Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo Counties in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary’’, numbered T27°105,030, and dated October 2012.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Delta Protection Commission established by section 7375 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations, Resource Code shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(C) MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS.—With respect to the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A)—

(i) the preparation of an interpretive plan for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area shall include—
(1) an inventory of natural, cultural, and historical resources values in the National Heritage Area;

(ii) the Secretary shall ensure that the interpretive plan and management plan developed for the National Heritage Area shall be developed in consultation with the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A) and the States of California, Nevada, and Oregon;

(iii) the interpretive plan and management plan for the National Heritage Area shall be developed in consultation with the following groups of diverse interests, including—
(1) the forest industry; 
(2) the public at large; 
(3) the public for the purpose of carrying out the National Heritage Area’s purpose of education and interpretation; 
(4) cultural heritage interests; 
(5) political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, regional planning organizations, nonprofit organizations, and other persons; and

(E) MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS.—With respect to the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A)—
(i) the preparation of an interpretive plan under subsection (c)(2)(C)(vii) shall also include plans for the local coordinating entity, the Secretary, and the local governments of the State; and

(II) include members to represent a balanced group of diverse interests, including—
(aa) the forest industry; 
(bb) environmental interests; 
(cc) cultural heritage interests; 
(dd) tourism interests; and 
(ee) regional agency partners;

(III) be composed of not fewer than 7, and not more than 15, members elected by the membership of the local coordinating entity; (III) be selected to represent a balanced group of diverse interests, including—
(aa) the forest industry; 
(bb) environmental interests; 
(cc) cultural heritage interests; 
(dd) tourism interests; and 
(ee) regional agency partners;

(iv) nothing in this paragraph shall grant to the Secretary, the local coordinating entity, or the local governments of the State any interest in real property.

(F) MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS.—With respect to the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A)—
(i) the preparation of an interpretive plan for the National Heritage Area shall include—
(1) an inventory of natural, cultural, and historical resources values in the National Heritage Area;

(ii) the Secretary shall ensure that the interpretive plan and management plan developed for the National Heritage Area shall be developed in consultation with the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A) and the States of California, Nevada, and Oregon;

(iii) the interpretive plan and management plan for the National Heritage Area shall be developed in consultation with the following groups of diverse interests, including—
(1) the forest industry; 
(2) the public at large; 
(3) the public for the purpose of carrying out the National Heritage Area’s purpose of education and interpretation; 
(4) cultural heritage interests; 
(5) political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, regional planning organizations, nonprofit organizations, and other persons; and

(iv) nothing in this paragraph shall grant to the Secretary, the local coordinating entity, or the local governments of the State any interest in real property.

(iii) require, with respect to all agreements entered into under this subparagraph, that the following requirements be included:

(B) General Powers.—The local coordinating entity created under subparagraph (A) shall—
(i) carry out programs and projects that recognize, protect, and enhance important cultural, scenic, and natural, cultural, and historical resources values in the National Heritage Area; (ii) establish and maintain interpretive exhibits and programs in the National Heritage Area; (iii) develop educational, recreational, and economic opportunities in the National Heritage Area; (iv) promote public awareness of, and appreciation for, cultural, historical, scenic, and natural, cultural, and historical resources values in the National Heritage Area; (v) develop outreach programs that recognize, protect, and enhance important cultural, scenic, and natural, cultural, and historical resources values in the National Heritage Area; and (vi) conduct meetings open to the public at least semianually regarding the development and implementation of the management plan.

(C) The Secretary shall purchase property for use in the National Heritage Area under subsection (g) to acquire real property.

(D) The Secretary may use amounts made available under subsection (g) to acquire real property or any interest in real property.
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the local coordinating entity for each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a) shall submit to the Secretary a proposed management plan to carry out the purposes of this section. The Secretary shall approve a proposed management plan for the National Heritage Area.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The management plan shall—
(A) incorporate an integrated and cooperative approach for the protection, enhancement, and interpretation of the natural, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;
(B) take into consideration Federal, State, local, and Tribal plans and treaty rights;
(C) include—
(i) an inventory of—
(I) the resources located in the National Heritage Area;
(II) any other property in the National Heritage Area that—
(aa) is related to the themes of the National Heritage Area; and
(bb) should be preserved, restored, managed, or maintained because of the significance of the property;
(ii) comprehensive policies, strategies, and recommendations for conservation, funding, management, and development of the National Heritage Area;
(iii) a description of actions that the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, private organizations, and individuals have agreed to take to protect the natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;
(iv) a program of implementation for the management plan by the local coordinating entity that includes a description of—
(I) actions to facilitate ongoing collaboration and partnerships to promote plans for resource protection, restoration, and construction; and
(II) specific commitments for implementation that have been made by the local coordinating entity or any government, organization, or individual for the first 5 years of operation;
(v) the identification of sources of funding for carrying out the management plan;
(vi) analysis and recommendations for means by which Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments, private organizations, and individuals may apply for Federal grants under section 160 of the National Park Service Organic Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 160), for the purpose of implementing the management plan.

(B) TO MODIFY PUBLIC ACCESS OR USE OF PROPERTY.—The Secretary shall—
(1) authorize public access (including access to Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, private organizations, and individuals that have been made by the local coordinating entity or any government, organization, or individual for the first 5 years of operation; and
(vi) analysis and recommendations for means by which Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments, private organizations, and individuals may apply for Federal grants under section 160 of the National Park Service Organic Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 160), for the purpose of implementing the management plan.

(C) TO MODIFY PUBLIC ACCESS OR USE OF PROPERTY.—The Secretary shall—
(1) authorize public access (including access to Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, private organizations, and individuals that have been made by the local coordinating entity or any government, organization, or individual for the first 5 years of operation; and
(vi) analysis and recommendations for means by which Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments, private organizations, and individuals may apply for Federal grants under section 160 of the National Park Service Organic Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 160), for the purpose of implementing the management plan.

(D) TO MODIFY PUBLIC ACCESS OR USE OF PROPERTY.—The Secretary shall—
(1) authorize public access (including access to Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, private organizations, and individuals that have been made by the local coordinating entity or any government, organization, or individual for the first 5 years of operation; and
(vi) analysis and recommendations for means by which Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments, private organizations, and individuals may apply for Federal grants under section 160 of the National Park Service Organic Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 160), for the purpose of implementing the management plan.
SEC. 6002. ADJUSTMENT OF BOUNDARIES OF LINCOLN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—Section 443(b)(1) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–229; 122 Stat. 819) is amended—

(1) by inserting ‘‘, Livingston,’’ after ‘‘LaSalle’’;

(2) by inserting ‘‘, the city of Jonesboro in Union County, and the city of Freeport in Stephenson County’’ after ‘‘Woodford counties’’;

(b) MAP.—The Secretary shall update the map referred to in section 443(b)(2) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 to reflect the boundary adjustment made by the amendments in subsection (a).

SEC. 6003. FINGER LAKES NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HERITAGE AREA.—The term ‘‘Heritage Area’’ means the Finger Lakes National Heritage Area.

(2) STATE.—The term ‘‘State’’ means the State of New York.

(b) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with State and local preservation officers, State and local historical societies, State and local tourism offices, and other appropriate organizations and governmental agencies, shall conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a National Heritage Area, to be known as the ‘‘Finger Lakes National Heritage Area’’.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The study shall include analysis, documentation, and determinations on whether the study area—

(A) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that—

(i) represent distinctive aspects of the heritage of the United States;

(ii) are worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use; and

(B) is able to carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress that describes—

(i) the findings of the study under subsection (b); and

(ii) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 6004. NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA AMENDMENTS.

(a) RIVERS OF STEEL NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 406(a) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4256; 129 Stat. 2551) is amended in the second sentence, by striking ‘‘$17,000,000’’ and inserting ‘‘$20,000,000’’.

(b) ESSEX NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 508 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4260; 129 Stat. 2551) is amended in the second sentence, by striking ‘‘$17,000,000’’ and inserting ‘‘$20,000,000’’.

(c) OHO & ERIK NATIONAL HERITAGE CANALWAY.—Section 810(a) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4275; 122 Stat. 826) is amended by striking the second sentence and inserting the following: ‘‘Not more than a total of $20,000,000 may be appropriated for the canalway under this title.’’


(1) in subsection (i), by striking ‘‘$12,000,000’’ and inserting ‘‘$14,000,000’’; and

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

‘‘(1) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this section terminates on September 30, 2021.’’.

(e) MOTORCITIES NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 508 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 105–355; 112 Stat. 3252) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking ‘‘$10,000,000’’ and inserting ‘‘$12,000,000’’.

(f) WHEELING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—

Subsection (h)(1) of the Wheeling National Heritage Area Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–291; 114 Stat. 867; 128 Stat. 2521; 125 Stat. 2509) is amended by striking ‘‘$13,000,000’’ and inserting ‘‘$15,000,000’’.

(g) SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK.—

Subsection (h)(1) of the Shenandoah National Park Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–653; 100 Stat. 3588; 128 Stat. 2421; 129 Stat. 2551) is amended by striking ‘‘$20,000,000’’ and inserting ‘‘$25,000,000’’.

(h) AUGUSTA CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 310 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4252; 127 Stat. 240; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661) is amended by striking ‘‘$20,000,000’’ and inserting ‘‘$25,000,000’’.


(j) OIL REGION NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—

The Oil Region National Heritage Area Act (Public Law 108–447; 118 Stat. 3398) is amended by striking ‘‘Oil Heritage Region, Inc.’’ placed it under the ‘‘Oil Region Alliance of Business, Industry and Tourism’’.

(k) HUDSON RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA REDESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4275) is amended by striking ‘‘Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area’’ each place it appears and inserting ‘‘Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area’’.

(2) REFERENCE IN LAW.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Heritage Area referred to in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ‘‘Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area’’.

TITLE VII—WILDLIFE HABITAT AND CONSERVATION

SEC. 7001. WILDLIFE HABITAT AND CONSERVATION.

(a) PARTNERS FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION.—


(b) FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION.—

(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this subsection is to protect aquatic resources, coasts, and wildlife from invasive species.

(2) AMENDMENTS TO FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION ACT.—

(a) SHORT TITLE; AUTHORIZATION.—The first section of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661) is amended by striking ‘‘For the purpose’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE. AUTHORIZATION.—’’

‘‘(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ‘Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act’. ’’

(b) PROTECTION OF WATER, OCEANS, COASTS, AND WILDLIFE FROM INVASIVE SPECIES.—

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

‘‘SEC. 10. PROTECTION OF WATER, OCEANS, COASTS, AND WILDLIFE FROM INVASIVE SPECIES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONTROL.—The term ‘control’, with respect to an invasive species, means the eradication, suppression, or reduction of the population of the invasive species within the area in which the invasive species is present.

(2) ECOSYSTEM.—The term ‘ecosystem’ means the complex of a community of organisms and the environment of the organisms.

(3) ELIGIBLE STATE.—The term ‘eligible State’ means any of—

(A) a State;

(B) the District of Columbia;

(C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(D) Guam;

(E) American Samoa;

(F) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and

(G) the United States Virgin Islands.

(4) INVASIVE SPECIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘invasive species’ means an alien species, the introduction of which causes, or is likely to cause, economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

(B) ASSOCIATED DEFINITION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘alien species’, with respect to a particular ecosystem, means any species (including the seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material of the species) that is not native to the affected ecosystem.
‘(5) MANAGE. MANAGEMENT.—The terms ‘manage’ and ‘management’, with respect to an invasive species, mean the active implementation of any activity.

‘(6) PREVENT. — The term ‘prevent’, with respect to an invasive species, means—

‘(A) to hinder the introduction of the invasive species into land or water; or

‘(B) to impede the spread of the invasive species within land or water by inspecting, intercepting, or confining invasive species or their carriers to the point of entry.

‘(7) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term ‘Secretary concerned’ means—

‘(A) the Secretary of the Army, with respect to land or water managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers;

‘(B) the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to federal land administered by the Secretary of the Interior through—

‘(i) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

‘(ii) the Bureau of Indian Affairs;

‘(iii) the Bureau of Land Management;

‘(iv) the Bureau of Reclamation; or

‘(v) the National Park Service;

‘(C) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to federal land administered by the Secretary of Agriculture through the Forest Service and—

‘(i) the U.S. Forest Service; and

‘(D) the head or a representative of any other Federal agency the duties of whom require planning relating to, and the treatment of, activities for the purpose of protecting water and wildlife on land and coasts and in oceans and water;

‘(8) SPECIES.—The term ‘species’ means a group of organisms, all of which—

‘(A) have a high degree of genetic similarity;

‘(B) are morphologically distinct;

‘(C) generally—

‘(i) interbreed at maturity only among themselves; and

‘(ii) produce fertile offspring; and

‘(D) show persistent differences from members of allied groups of organisms.

‘(9) CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT.—Each Secretary concerned shall plan and carry out activities for the protection and management of an invasive species to—

‘(A) to hinder the introduction of the invasive species into land or water; or

‘(B) to impede the spread of the invasive species within land or water by inspecting, intercepting, or confining invasive species or their carriers to the point of entry.

‘(10) STRATEGIC PLAN.—

‘(A) the Secretary concerned shall develop a strategic plan for the implementation of the invasive species program to achieve, to the maximum extent practicable, a substantive annual net reduction of invasive species populations or infested acreage on land or water managed by the Secretary concerned.

‘(B) each strategic plan shall contain a portion or subsection that describes—

‘(i) the purchase of necessary products, equipment, or services to conduct control and management activities for invasive species;

‘(ii) the use of integrated pest management options, including options that use pesticides authorized for sale, distribution, or use on food, fiber, or feed products, fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.);

‘(iii) the use of biological control agents that are proven to be effective to reduce invasive species populations;

‘(iv) the use of revegetation or cultural restoration methods designed to improve the diversity and richness of ecosystems;

‘(v) the use of monitoring and detection activities for invasive species, including equipment, detection dogs, and mechanical devices;

‘(vi) the use of appropriate methods to remove invasive species from a vehicle or vessel capable of conveyance; or

‘(vii) the use of other effective mechanical or manual control methods.

‘(C) An estimate of the expected total acres of land or area of water infested by the invasive species.

‘(D) A description of each specific, integrated pest management option to be used,
including a comparative economic assessment
to determine the least-costly method.

“(E) Any map, boundary, or Global Positioning
System coordinates needed to clearly identify
which control or management activity is proposed to be
conducted.

“(F) A written assurance that each partner will comply with the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 (7 U.S.C. 2814).

“(3) COORDINATION.—If a partner to a contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (1) is an eligible State, political sub-
division of an eligible State, or private indi-
vidual or entity, the memorandum of understand-
ing under this subsection shall include a descrip-
tion of—

“(A) the means by which each applicable control or management effort will be coordi-
nated; and

“(B) the expected outcomes of managing and controlling the invasive species.

“(4) PUBLIC OUTREACH AND AWARENESS EF-

FORTS.—If a contract or cooperative agree-
ment under subsection (1) involves any out-
reach or public awareness effort, the memo-
randum of understanding under this sub-
section shall include a list of goals and ob-
jectives of each outreach or public aware-
ness effort that have been determined to be
efficient to inform national, regional, State,
Tribal, or local audiences regarding invasive species control and management.

“(n) INVESTIGATIONS.—The purpose of any
invasive species-related investigation carried out under a contract or cooperative agree-
ment under subsection (1) shall be—

“(1) to develop solutions and specific rec-
ommendations for control and management of invasive species; and

“(2) to provide faster implementa-
tion of control and management methods;

“(o) COORDINATION WITH AFFECTED LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS.—Each project and activity
carried out pursuant to this section shall be
coordinated with affected local governments in a manner that is consistent with section
202(o)(9) of the Federal Land Policy and Man-
agement Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712(c)(9)).

(c) WILDLIFE CONSERVATION.—

(1) REAUTHORIZATIONS.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT.—Section 2306(a) of the Af-

(B) REAUTHORIZATION OF ASIAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT OF 1997.—Section 8(a) of the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 1922(a)) is amended by striking “2007 through 2012” and inserting “2019 through 2023”.

(C) REAUTHORIZATION OF RHINOCEROS AND TIGER CONSERVATION ACT OF 1994.—Section
10(a) of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conserva-

(D) REAUTHORIZATION OF RHINOCEROS AND TIGER CONSERVATION ACT OF 1994.—Section 10(a) of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conserva-

(2) AMENDMENTS TO GREAT APE CONSERVA-
TION ACT OF 2000.—

(A) PANEL.—Section 4(f) of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6693(a)(1)) is amended—

(i) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) CONVENTION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary may convene a panel of experts on great apes to identify the greatest needs and priorities for the conser-
vation of great apes;”;

(ii) by redesignating paragraph (2) as para-
graph (3);

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

“(2) COMPOSITION.—The Secretary shall en-
sure that the panel referred to in paragraph
(1) includes, to the maximum extent practic-
able, 1 or more representatives—

“(A) from each of the countries in which the flora or fauna that comprises the natural range of great apes; and

“(B) with expertise in great ape conserva-
tion.”

(B) CONSERVATION PLANS.—In identifying the conservation needs and priorities under paragraph (1), the panel referred to in that paragraph shall consider any relevant great ape conservation plan or strategy, including a description of—

“(A) the conservation needs and priorities of great apes;

“(B) any regional or species-specific action plan or strategy;

“(C) any applicable strategy developed or initiated by the partner;

“(D) any other applicable conservation plan or strategy.

(4) FUNDS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary may use amounts available to the Secretary to pay for the costs of convening and facilitating any meeting of the panel referred to in para-
graph (1).

(B) MULTIYEAR GRANTS.—Section 4 of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6303) is amended by adding at the end the follow-
ing:

“(j) MULTIYEAR GRANTS.—

“(1) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may award a grant to any person who is otherwise eligible to receive a grant under this section a multiyear grant to carry out a project that the person determines will be consistent with its mission, and that is designed to be consistent with the longer-term objectives for great apes over habitats in the habitat of great apes.

“(2) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection affects the Secretary's authority under subsection (a).

(C) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Section
5(b)(2) of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6303(b)(2)) is amended by striking “$300,000” and inserting “$150,000”.

(D) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—


(3) AMENDMENTS TO MARINE TURTLE CON-
SERVATION ACT OF 2004.—


(B) FRESHWATER TURTLE.—

“(3) FRESHWATER TURTLE.—

“(aa) in subsection (b), by striking “nesting'' each place it appears;

(bb) by striking “nesting'' each place it appears;

(cc) in section (d), by inserting “to'' before “prevent'';

(dd) in subsection (e), by striking “turtles on nesting habitat'' and inserting “turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises'';

(ee) in subsection (f), by striking “turtles over habitat used by marine turtles for nesting'' and inserting “turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises'' over habitats used by

marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises’’;

(ff) in subsection (g), by striking “turtle described in subparagraph (A); and

(gg) in paragraph (4)(g), by striking “turtles'' after “marine turtles''.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘freshwater turtle’ includes—

“(i) any part, egg, or offspring of a turtle described in subparagraph (A); and

“(ii) a carcass of such a turtle.

(C) REAUTHORIZATIONS.—

(1) REAUTHORIZATIONS OF RHINOCEROS AND TIGER CONSERVATION ACT OF 1994.—Section
10(a) of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conserva-

(2) TO CONSERVE MARINE TURTLES, FRESHWATER TURTLES, AND TORTOISES OVER HABITATS USED BY MARINE TURTLES, FRESHWATER TURTLES, AND TORTOISES.—

(2)(A) by striking “nesting'' each place it appears;

(B) by striking “nesting'' each place it appears;

(C) by inserting “to'' before “prevent'';

(D) by striking “turtles on nesting habitat'' and inserting “turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises'';

(E) by striking “turtles over habitat used by marine turtles for nesting'' and inserting “turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises'' over habitats used by marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises’’;

(F) by striking “turtles'' after “marine turtles''.

(G) by inserting “turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises'' after “marine turtles''.

(H) by inserting “turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises'' after “marine turtles''.

(I) by inserting “turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises'' after “marine turtles''.
(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) BOARD.—The term ‘‘Board’’ means the Prevention of Wildlife Poaching and Trafficking Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).

(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term ‘‘prize competition’’ means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking established under subparagraph (C)(ii).

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the ‘‘Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking’’:

(1) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking; and

(2) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that prevents wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the ‘‘Prevention of Wildlife Poaching and Trafficking Technology Advisory Board’’.

(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in:

(1) wildlife trafficking and trade;

(2) wildlife conservation and management;

(3) biology;

(4) technology development;

(5) engineering;

(6) economics;

(7) business development and management; and

(8) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve purposes of this paragraph.

(iii) ADVISERS.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(1) select a topic;

(2) issue a problem statement;

(3) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to prevent wildlife poaching and trafficking; and

(4) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, in partnership with conservation organizations, Federal or State agencies, privately held businesses, and research institutions with expertise or interest related to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(iv) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(D) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR PROMOTION OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION.—

(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(1) BOARD.—The term ‘‘Board’’ means the Prevention of Wildlife Poaching and Trafficking Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).

(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term ‘‘prize competition’’ means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the promotion of wildlife conservation established under subparagraph (B).

(iii) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the ‘‘Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the promotion of wildlife conservation’’:

(1) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the promotion of wildlife conservation; and

(2) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that promotes wildlife conservation.

(E) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the ‘‘Promotion of Wildlife Conservation Technology Advisory Board’’.

(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed...
by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—

(I) wildlife conservation and management;

(II) biology;

(III) technology development;

(IV) engineering;

(V) economics;

(VI) business development and management;

(VII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph;

(III) Duties.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(I) select a topic;

(II) issue a problem statement;

(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to promote wildlife conservation; and

(IV) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with conservation organizations, Federal or State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions with the potential to advance the mission relating to the promotion of wildlife conservation.

(iv) Consultation.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition, the Board may consult with Federal or State agencies, and any other Federal or non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(I) the Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the promotion of wildlife conservation;

(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the promotion of wildlife conservation;

(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife conservation organizations, the mission of which relates to the promotion of wildlife conservation; and

(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the promotion of wildlife conservation.

(v) Requirements.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).

(D) Agreement with National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.—

(I) In general.—The Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation relating to the duties described in paragraph (7)(B); and

(II) Duties.—Subject to clause (iv), the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(I) the Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the promotion of wildlife conservation;

(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the promotion of wildlife conservation;

(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife conservation organizations, the mission of which relates to the promotion of wildlife conservation; and

(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the promotion of wildlife conservation.

(E) Judges.—

(I) Appointment.—The Secretary shall appoint not fewer than 3 judges who shall, except as provided in clause (ii), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.

(II) Determination by Secretary.—The judges appointed under clause (i) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.

(F) Report to Congress.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize was awarded under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(I) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii); and

(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the management of invasive species;

(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife conservation organizations, the mission of which relates to the management of invasive species; and

(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the management of invasive species.

(G) Termination of Authority.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(II) Prize Competition.—The term ‘‘prize competition’’ means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the management of invasive species established under subparagraph (B).

(B) Authority.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the ‘‘Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the management of invasive species’’.

(I) Determination by Secretary.—The Secretary shall—

(I) select a topic;

(II) issue a problem statement;

(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to promote the management of invasive species established under subparagraph (B); and

(IV) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with conservation organizations, Federal or State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions with the potential to advance the mission relating to the management of invasive species.

(F) Consultation.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition, the Board may consult with Federal or non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(I) the Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the management of invasive species;
with respect to the protection of endangered species; and
(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that protects endangered species.
(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—
(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Protection of Endangered Species Technology Advisory Board”.
(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—
(I) endangered species;
(II) non-Federal stakeholders, including—
(a) other than Federal agencies and other than the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation;
(b) organizations, Federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions with expertise or interest relating to the protection of endangered species;
(III) technology development;
(IV) government;
(V) economics;
(VI) business development and management; and
(VII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.
(iii) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—
(I) select a topic;
(II) issue a problem statement; and
(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with conservation organizations, Federal or State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions with expertise or interest relating to the protection of endangered species.
(iv) CONSULTATION.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (iii), respectively, the Board shall—
(I) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the protection of endangered species;
(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the protection of endangered species;
(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the protection of endangered species; and
(IV) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the protection of endangered species.
(v) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).
(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement under subparagraph (D)(i), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in paragraph (C)(ii);
(ii) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subparagraph (D)(i), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation relating to the duties described in paragraph (7)(B); and
(iii) a statement by 1 or more of the judges appointed under subparagraph (E) that explains the basis on which the winner of the cash prize was selected.
(G) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(6) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR NONLETHAL MANAGEMENT OF ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND ENDANGERED SPECIES AT RISK DUE TO CONFLICT WITH HUMAN ACTIVITIES.—
(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:
(i) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Protection of Endangered Species Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).
(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts established under subparagraph (B).
(iii) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts”.
(iv) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall establish the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts established under subparagraph (B).
(v) ADVISORY BOARD.—The term “Advisory Board” means the Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).
(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—
(I) determine the terms, conditions, and requirements for selecting the annual winner of the prize competition; and
(II) establish such other terms, conditions, and requirements as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.
(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—
(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Nonlethal Management of Human-Wildlife Conflicts Technology Advisory Board”.
(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—
(I) nonlethal wildlife management; and
(II) social aspects of human-wildlife conflict management.
(iii) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement entered into under clause (i) shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(B).
(E) JUDGES.—
(i) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint not fewer than 3 judges who shall, except as provided in clause (ii), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.
(ii) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—The judges appointed under clause (i) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.
(F) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is awarded under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environmen- t and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—
(I) a statement that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in paragraph (C)(ii);
(II) a statement by 1 or more of the judges appointed under subparagraph (E) that explains the basis on which the winner of the cash prize was selected.
(G) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.
(7) ADMINISTRATION OF PRIZE COMPETITIONS. —
(A) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVISORY BOARDS.—An advisory board established under paragraph (4)(C)(i), (5)(C)(i), or (6)(C)(i) (referred to in this paragraph as a “Board”) shall comply with the following requirements:
(I) TERM.—A member of the Board shall serve for a term of 5 years.
(II) REMOTE PARTICIPATION.—Any member of the Board who participates in a meeting remotely under item (aa) shall not affect the powers of the Board; and
(bb) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.
(III) ADMINISTRATIVE COST REDUCTION.—The Board through the use of—
(aa) teleconferencing; or
(bb) any other remote business telecommunication method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting; and
(bb) PRESSENCE.—A member of the Board who participates in a meeting remotely under item (aa) shall be considered to be present at the meeting;
(iv) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold a meeting;
(V) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Board;
(vi) ADMINISTRATIVE COST REDUCTION.—The Board, shall, to the maximum extent practicable, minimize the administrative costs of the Board, including by encouraging the remote participation described in clause (iii)(II)(aa) to reduce travel costs.
(B) AGREEMENTS WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—Any agreement entered into under paragraph (2)(D)(i), (3)(D)(i), (4)(D)(i), (5)(D)(i), or (6)(D)(i) shall comply with the following requirements:
(I) AGREEMENT.—Any agreement shall provide that the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall—
(i) advertise the prize competition;
(ii) solicit prize competition participants;
(iii) administer funds relating to the prize competition;
(iv) receive Federal funds—
(aa) to administer the prize competition; and
(bb) to award a cash prize;
(v) carry out activities to generate contributions of non-Federal funds to offset, in whole or in part—
(aa) the administrative costs of the prize competition; and
(bb) the costs of a cash prize;
(VI) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall—
(I) keep, in a safe and secure manner, all records of the Board’s transactions with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.
(II) REMOTE PARTICIPATION.—
(i) DEPOSIT.—The Board shall effectuate the deposit described in subparagraph (ii) through the use of—
(aa) teleconferencing; or
(bb) any other remote business telecommunication method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting;
(bb) PRESSENCE.—A member of the Board who participates in a meeting remotely under item (aa) shall be considered to be present at the meeting; and
(ii) ADMINISTRATIVE COST REDUCTION.—The Board through the use of—
(aa) teleconferencing; or
(bb) any other remote business telecommunication method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting; and
(ii) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold a meeting;
(V) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Board;
(II) REMOTE PARTICIPATION.—
(i) DEPOSIT.—The Board shall effectuate the deposit described in subparagraph (ii) through the use of—
(aa) teleconferencing; or
(bb) any other remote business telecommunication method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting;
(bb) PRESSENCE.—A member of the Board who participates in a meeting remotely under item (aa) shall be considered to be present at the meeting; and
(ii) ADMINISTRATIVE COST REDUCTION.—The Board through the use of—
(aa) teleconferencing; or
(bb) any other remote business telecommunication method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting; and
(ii) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold a meeting;
(V) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Board;
(II) REMOTE PARTICIPATION.—
(i) DEPOSIT.—The Board shall effectuate the deposit described in subparagraph (ii) through the use of—
(aa) teleconferencing; or
(bb) any other remote business telecommunication method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting;
(bb) PRESSENCE.—A member of the Board who participates in a meeting remotely under item (aa) shall be considered to be present at the meeting; and
(ii) ADMINISTRATIVE COST REDUCTION.—The Board through the use of—
(aa) teleconferencing; or
(bb) any other remote business telecommunication method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting; and
(ii) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold a meeting;
(V) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Board;
(II) REMOTE PARTICIPATION.—
(i) DEPOSIT.—The Board shall effectuate the deposit described in subparagraph (ii) through the use of—
(aa) teleconferencing; or
(bb) any other remote business telecommunication method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting;
(bb) PRESSENCE.—A member of the Board who participates in a meeting remotely under item (aa) shall be considered to be present at the meeting; and
(ii) ADMINISTRATIVE COST REDUCTION.—The Board through the use of—
(aa) teleconferencing; or
(bb) any other remote business telecommunication method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting; and
(ii) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold a meeting;
(V) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Board;
(II) REMOTE PARTICIPATION.—
(i) DEPOSIT.—The Board shall effectuate the deposit described in subparagraph (ii) through the use of—
(aa) teleconferencing; or
(bb) any other remote business telecommunication method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting;
(bb) PRESSENCE.—A member of the Board who participates in a meeting remotely under item (aa) shall be considered to be present at the meeting; and
(ii) ADMINISTRATIVE COST REDUCTION.—The Board through the use of—
(aa) teleconferencing; or
(bb) any other remote business telecommunication method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting; and
(ii) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold a meeting;
(V) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Board;
(II) REMOTE PARTICIPATION.—
(i) DEPOSIT.—The Board shall effectuate the deposit described in subparagraph (ii) through the use of—
(aa) teleconferencing; or
(bb) any other remote business telecommunication method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting;
(bb) PRESSENCE.—A member of the Board who participates in a meeting remotely under item (aa) shall be considered to be present at the meeting; and
(ii) ADMINISTRATIVE COST REDUCTION.—The Board through the use of—
(aa) teleconferencing; or
(bb) any other remote business telecommunication method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting; and
(ii) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold a meeting;
(V) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Board;
(II) REMOTE PARTICIPATION.—
(i) DEPOSIT.—The Board shall effectuate the deposit described in subparagraph (ii) through the use of—
(aa) teleconferencing; or
(bb) any other remote business telecommunication method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting;
(bb) PRESSENCE.—A member of the Board who participates in a meeting remotely under item (aa) shall be considered to be present at the meeting; and
(ii) ADMINISTRATIVE COST REDUCTION.—The Board through the use of—
(aa) teleconferencing; or
(bb) any other remote business telecommunication method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting; and
(ii) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold a meeting;
(V) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Board;
(II) REMOTE PARTICIPATION.—
(i) DEPOSIT.—The Board shall effectuate the deposit described in subparagraph (ii) through the use of—
(aa) teleconferencing; or
(bb) any other remote business telecommunication method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting;
(bb) PRESSENCE.—A member of the Board who participates in a meeting remotely under item (aa) shall be considered to be present at the meeting; and
(ii) ADMINISTRATIVE COST REDUCTION.—The Board through the use of—
(aa) teleconferencing; or
(bb) any other remote business telecommunication method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting; and
(ii) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold a meeting;
(V) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Board;
The purpose of this subtitle is to facilitate the transfer of Reclamation project facilities to qualifying entities on the completion of repayment of capital costs.

SEC. 8002. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) CONVEYED PROPERTY.—The term "conveyed property" means an eligible facility that has been conveyed to a qualifying entity under section 8003.

(2) ELIGIBLE FACILITY.—The term "eligible facility" means a facility that meets the criteria for potential transfer established under section 8002(a).

(3) FACILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "facility" includes a dam or appurtenant works, canal, lateral, ditch, gate, control structure, pumping station, other infrastructure, recreation areas, fish and wildlife habitat, drainage works, and associated land or interest in land or water.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term "facility" does not include a Reclamation project facility, or a portion of a Reclamation project facility—

(i) that is a reserved works as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(ii) that generates hydropower marketed by a Federal power marketing administration;

(iii) that is managed for recreation under a lease, permit, license, or other management agreement that does contribute to capital repayment.

(4) PROJECT USE POWER.—The term "project use power" means the electrical capacity, energy, and associated ancillary service components that provide the minimum electrical service needed to operate or maintain Reclamation project facilities in accordance with the authorization for the Reclamation project.

(5) QUALIFYING ENTITY.—The term "qualifying entity" means an agency of the State or political subdivision of a State, a joint action or powers agency, a water users association, or an Indian Tribe or Tribal utility authority that—

(A) as of the date of conveyance under this subtitle, is the current operator of the eligible facility pursuant to a contract with Reclamation; and

(B) is determined by the Secretary, has the capacity to continue to manage the eligible facility for the same purposes for which the property has been managed under the reclamation laws; and

(C) is a Federal, State, Tribal, or local government entity, developed in consultation with the Reclamation project, remains under Federal Government under this subtitle;

(D) has been conveyed to a qualifying entity, if the conveyance is provided for in a separate, quantified agreement between the Secretary and the qualifying entity, subject to applicable State law and public process requirements.

SEC. 8003. AUTHORIZATION OF TRANSFERS OF TITLE TO ELIGIBLE FACILITIES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the requirements of this subtitle, the Secretary, with-out further authorization from Congress, may, on application of a qualifying entity, convey to a qualifying entity all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to an eligible facility, if—

(A) not later than 90 days before the date on which the Secretary makes the conveyance, the Secretary submits to Congress—

(i) a description of the reasons for the conveyance; and

(ii) a description of the procedures under which the conveyance is made.

(B) the Department of the Interior has determined that the conveyance is consistent with the goals of the management plan for the coastal barrier resources system if the conveyance is not enacted before the date on which the Secretary makes the conveyance; and

(C) the Secretary determines that the conveyance is consistent with the Coastal Barrier Resources Act and the purposes for which the eligible facility is being conveyed;

(2) LIMITATIONS.—For purposes of paragraph (1)—

(A) nothing in this subsection affects the boundaries of any of Units NC-06 and NC-06P.

(B) the occurrence in paragraph (2) of the name of any Unit, or the title of a map shall not be construed to refer to such Unit; and

(C) the depiction of boundaries of any of Units NC-07, FL-71P, and P31 in a map referred to in subparagraph (V), (X), or (AA) of paragraph (2) shall not be construed to affect the boundaries of such Unit.

(c) REPEAL OF REPORT.—Section 3 of Public Law 99–628 (16 U.S.C. 3503 note) is repealed.

SEC. 8004. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish criteria for determining whether a facility is eligible for conveyance under this subtitle.

(b) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) AGREEMENT OF QUALIFYING ENTITY.—The criteria established under subsection (a) shall include a requirement that a qualifying entity shall agree—

(A) to accept title to the eligible facility; and

(B) to use the eligible facility for substantially the same purposes for which the eligible facility is being used at the time the Secretary evaluates the potential transfer; and

(2) INTERESTS IN WATER.—The Secretary provides, as conditions precedent to the assent to be conveyed, compensation to the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 382 (enacted by 106th)), in the amount that is the equivalent of the net present value of any repayment obligation to the United States or other income stream that the United States expects to derive from the conveyance of the eligible facility.

(b) RESERVATION OF EASEMENT.—The Secretary may, on application of a qualifying entity, developed in consultation with the Reclamation project, remain under Federal Government under this subtitle; and

(c) INTERESTS IN WATER.—No interests in water shall be conveyed under this subtitle unless the conveyance is provided for in a separate, quantified agreement between the Secretary and the qualifying entity, subject to applicable State law and public process requirements.

(c) REPEAL OF REPORT.—Section 3 of Public Law 99–628 (16 U.S.C. 3503 note) is repealed.

TITLIE VIII—WATER AND POWER

Subtitle A—Reclamation Title Transfer

SEC. 8001. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this subtitle is to facilitate the transfer of Reclamation project facilities to qualifying entities on the completion of repayment of capital costs.

SEC. 8002. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) CONVEYED PROPERTY.—The term "conveyed property" means an eligible facility that has been conveyed to a qualifying entity under section 8003.

(2) ELIGIBLE FACILITY.—The term "eligible facility" means a facility that meets the criteria for potential transfer established under section 8002(a).

(3) FACILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "facility" includes a dam or appurtenant works, canal, lateral, ditch, gate, control structure, pumping station, other infrastructure, recreation areas, fish and wildlife habitat, drainage works, and associated land or interest in land or water.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term "facility" does not include a Reclamation project facility, or a portion of a Reclamation project facility—

(i) that is a reserved works as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(ii) that generates hydropower marketed by a Federal power marketing administration;

(iii) that is managed for recreation under a lease, permit, license, or other management agreement that does contribute to capital repayment.

(4) PROJECT USE POWER.—The term "project use power" means the electrical capacity, energy, and associated ancillary service components that provide the minimum electrical service needed to operate or maintain Reclamation project facilities in accordance with the authorization for the Reclamation project.

(5) QUALIFYING ENTITY.—The term "qualifying entity" means an agency of the State or political subdivision of a State, a joint action or powers agency, a water users association, or an Indian Tribe or Tribal utility authority that—

(A) as of the date of conveyance under this subtitle, is the current operator of the eligible facility pursuant to a contract with Reclamation; and

(B) is determined by the Secretary, has the capacity to continue to manage the eligible facility for the same purposes for which the property has been managed under the reclamation laws; and

(C) is a Federal, State, Tribal, or local government entity, developed in consultation with the Reclamation project, remains under Federal Government under this subtitle;

(D) has been conveyed to a qualifying entity, if the conveyance is provided for in a separate, quantified agreement between the Secretary and the qualifying entity, subject to applicable State law and public process requirements.

(b) RESERVATION OF EASEMENT.—The Secretary may, on application of a qualifying entity, developed in consultation with the Reclamation project, remain under Federal Government under this subtitle; and

(c) INTERESTS IN WATER.—No interests in water shall be conveyed under this subtitle unless the conveyance is provided for in a separate, quantified agreement between the Secretary and the qualifying entity, subject to applicable State law and public process requirements.

(c) REPEAL OF REPORT.—Section 3 of Public Law 99–628 (16 U.S.C. 3503 note) is repealed.

TITLIE VIII—WATER AND POWER

Subtitle A—Reclamation Title Transfer

SEC. 8001. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this subtitle is to facilitate the transfer of Reclamation project facilities to qualifying entities on the completion of repayment of capital costs.
(iv) protects the public aspects of the eligible facility, including water rights managed for public purposes, such as flood control or fish and wildlife; and
(v) power conveyed with all applicable Federal and State law; and
(vi) will not result in an adverse impact on fulfillment of existing water delivery obligations and capital costs for Federal facilities that generate and deliver, if applicable, power used for delivery of Reclamation project water after the date of conveyance, with Reclamation project use power rates.

SEC. 8007. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS.

(a) In General.—Before conveying an eligible facility under this subtitle, the Secretary shall comply with all applicable Federal environmental laws, including—
(1) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and
(2) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and
(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that any Federal permitting and review processes required with respect to a conveyance of an eligible facility under this subtitle shall be completed with the maximum efficiency and effectiveness.

Subtitle B—Endangered Fish Recovery Programs

SEC. 8101. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ANNUAL BASE FUNDING OF FISH RECOVERY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS; REMOVAL OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 351 of Public Law 106–392 (114 Stat. 1694; 128 Stat. 2144) is amended—
(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:
'(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—'(A) In general.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to be used for Reclamation project water after the date of conveyance, in accordance with Reclamation project use power rates.
'(B) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that any Federal permitting and review processes required with respect to a conveyance of an eligible facility under this subtitle should be completed with the maximum efficiency and effectiveness.

Subtitle C—Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project

SEC. 8201. AUTHORIZATION OF PHASE III.

(a) Definitions.—In this section—
(2) IRRIGATION ENTITY.—The term ‘‘irrigation entity’’ means a district, project, or State-recognized authority, board of control, agency, or entity located in the Yakima River basin that manages and delivers irrigation water to farms in the Yakima River basin.
(3) PRORATABLE IRRIGATION ENTITY.—The term ‘‘proratable irrigation entity’’ means an irrigation entity that possesses, or the members of which possess, proratable water (as defined in section 1202 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 451)).
(4) STATE.—The term ‘‘State’’ means the state of Washington.
(5) TOTAL WATER SUPPLY AVAILABLE.—The term ‘‘total water supply available’’ has the meaning given the term in applicable civil actions, as determined by the Secretary for the YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER ENHANCEMENT PROJECT.


(b) INTEGRATED PLAN.—
(1) INITIAL DEVELOPMENT PHASE.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—As the initial development phase of the Integrated Plan, the Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall identify and implement projects under the Integrated Plan that are prepared to be commenced during the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.
(B) REQUIREMENT.—The initial development phase of the Integrated Plan under subparagraph (A) shall be carried out in accordance with—
(i) a project subsection, including any related plans, reports, and correspondence referred to in this subsection; and
(2) INTERMEDIATE AND FINAL DEVELOPMENT PHASES.
(A) PLANS.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall develop plans for the intermediate and final development phases of the Integrated Plan to accomplish the purposes of title XII of the Reclamation Act of 1902 (43 U.S.C. 390aa et seq.), including conducting applicable feasibility studies, environmental reviews, and other relevant studies required to develop those plans.

(B) INTERMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT PHASE.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall develop an intermediate development phase of the Integrated Plan, to commence not earlier than 20 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) FINAL DEVELOPMENT PHASE.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall develop a final development phase of the Integrated Plan, to commence not earlier than the date that is 20 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The projects and activities identified by the Secretary for implementation under the Integrated Plan shall include—

(A) subject to authorization and appropriation;

(B) contingent on the completion of applicable feasibility studies, environmental reviews, and cost-benefit analyses that include favorable recommendations for further projects;

(C) on public review and a determination by the Secretary that design, construction, and operation of a proposed project or activity is in the best interest of the public; and

(D) in accordance with applicable laws, including—

(i) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);


(4) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection—

(A) shall be considered to be a new or supplemental benefit for purposes of the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 (43 U.S.C. 390aa et seq.);

(B) affects—

(i) any contract in existence on the date of enactment of this Act that was executed pursuant to the terms of the Reclamation Act; or

(ii) any contract or agreement between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Reclamation;

(C) except for the purposes of section 9(a) of the Reclamation Act, the Secretary shall not be required to enter into a contract or agreement under this paragraph; or

(D) constrains the authority of the Secretary to enter into contracts or agreements.

(5) PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in conjunction with the State and in consultation with the Yakama Nation, shall submit a report to Congress, through the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a progress report on the development and implementation of the Integrated Plan.

(f) FINANCING, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF KACHESS DROUGHT RELIEF PUMPING PLANT AND KACHELLUS TO KACHESS PIPELINE.—

(I) LONG-TERM AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A long-term agreement negotiated pursuant to this section or the reclamation laws between the Secretary and a participating proratable irrigation entity in the Yakima River basin for the non-Federal financing, construction, operation, or maintenance of the Drought Relief Pumping Plant or the Kacheles to Kachess Pipeline shall include provisions regarding—

(i) responsibilities of each participating proratable irrigation entity for—

(A) the planning and construction of infrastructure, in consultation and coordination with the Secretary; and

(B) the pumping and operational costs necessary to ensure supply of water available that is made inaccessible due to drought pumping during any preceding calendar year, if the Kachess Reservoir fails to refill as a result of pumping drought storage water during such a calendar year;

(ii) property titles and responsibilities of each participating proratable irrigation entity for the maintenance of, and liability for, all infrastructure constructed under title XII of Public Law 103-434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425);

(iii) operation and integration of the projects by the Secretary in the operation of the Yakima Project; and

(iv) costs associated with the design, financing, construction, operation, maintenance, and mitigation of projects, with the costs of Federal oversight and review to be incorporated into the participating proratable irrigation entities and the Yakima Project.

(B) TREATMENT.—A facility developed or operated by a participating proratable irrigation entity under this subsection shall not be considered to be a supplemental work for purposes of section 3(c)(3) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C. 483a-1).

(2) KACHESS RESERVOIR.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any additional stored water made available by the construction of a facility to access and deliver inactive and natural storage in Kachess Lake and Reservoir under this subsection—

(i) shall be considered to be Yakima Project water;

(ii) shall be used exclusively by the Secretary to enhance the water supply during years for which the total water supply available is not sufficient to provide a percentage of proratable entitlements to the Kittitas Reclamation District, the Roza Irrigation District, or any other proratable irrigation entity, participating in construction, operation, or maintenance costs of a facility under this section, in accordance with such terms and conditions as the districts may agree, subject to—

(I) the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Wapato Irrigation Project, and the Yakama Nation, on an election to participate, may also obtain water from Kachess Reservoir in active storage to enhance applicable existing irrigation water supply in accordance with such terms and conditions as the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Yakama Nation may agree; and

(II) the additional supply made available under this clause shall be available to participate in active storage to enhance applicable existing irrigation water supply in accordance with such terms and conditions as the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Yakama Nation may agree;

(BB) the proratable entitlements of all participating individuals and entities; or

(bb) such other proportion as the participating entities may agree; and

(iii) shall not be any portion of the total water supply available.

(B) EFFECT OF PARAGRAPH.—Nothing in this paragraph affects, as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, any—

(i) contract;

(ii) law (including regulations) relating to repayment costs; or

(iii) treaty right of the Yakama Nation.

(3) PROJECT POWER FOR KACHESS PUMPING PLANT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (D), the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration, pursuant to the Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 839 et seq.), shall provide to the Secretary power to operate the Kachess Pumping Plant constructed under this section if inactive storage in the Kachess Reservoir is needed to provide drought relief for irrigation purposes.

(B) DETERMINATIONS BY SECRETARY.—The project power described in subparagraph (A) may be provided only if the Secretary determines that—

(i) there are in effect—

(I) a drought declaration issued by the State; and

(II) conditions that have led to 70 percent or lower water delivery to proratable irrigation districts; and

(ii) it is appropriate to provide the power under that subparagraph.

(C) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—The power described in subparagraph (A) shall be provided during the period—

(i) beginning on the date on which the Secretary makes the determinations described in subparagraph (B); and

(ii) ending on the earlier of—

(I) the date that is 1 year after that date; and

(II) the date on which the Secretary determines that—

(aa) drought mitigation measures are still necessary in the Yakima River basin; or

(bb) the power should no longer be provided for any other reason.

(D) RATES.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration shall provide project power under subparagraph (A) at the applicable lowest Bonneville Power Administration rate for public body, cooperative, and Federal agency customer firm obligations on the date on which the authority is provided.

(ii) NO DISCOUNTS.—The rate under clause (i) shall not include any irrigation discount.

(E) LOCAL PROVIDER.—During any period for which project power is not provided under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall obtain power to operate the Kachess Pumping Plant from a local provider.

(F) OTHER COSTS.—The cost of power for pumping and station service, and the costs of transmitting power from the Federal Columbia River power system to the pumping facilities of the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project, shall be borne by the irrigation districts receiving the benefits of the applicable water.

(G) DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER.—For purposes of this paragraph, the Commissioner of Reclamation shall arrange transmission for any delivery of—

(i) Federal power over the Bonneville system through applicable tariff and business practices of that system; or

(ii) power obtained from any local provider.

(d) DESIGN AND USE OF GROUNDWATER RECHARGE PROJECTS.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, may provide technical assistance for, participate in, and authorize agreements, including with irrigation entities for the use of excess conveyance capacity in Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project facilities, for—

(1) groundwater recharge projects; and

(2) aquifer storage and recovery projects.
SEC. 8202. MODIFICATION OF PURPOSES AND SECTION 1203 OF PUBLIC LAW 108–434 (108 STAT. 4550) IS AMENDED—

(a) PURPOSES.—Section 1201 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), and (14) as paragraphs (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (17), (16), and (18), respectively;

(2) in paragraph (7), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(3) in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following:

(4) AUTHORITY OF DESIGNATED FEDERAL OFFICIAL.—The term ‘designated Federal official’ means the Commissioner of Reclamation (or a designee), acting pursuant to the charter of the Conservation Advisory Group.

(5) INTEGRATED PLAN.—The term ‘Integrated Plan’ has the meaning given in section 8201(a) of the Natural Resources Management Act, to be carried out in cooperation with, and in addition to, activities of the State of Washington and the Yakama Nation.

(b) INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS.—

(1) GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, may contribute funds for the preparation of plans and carry out projects, including those under title XII of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425). The Secretary may—

(A) arrange and provide logistical support and, as the Secretary deems necessary or advisable, for meetings of the Conservation Advisory Group or provide additional logistical support for meetings of the Conservation Advisory Group;

(B) to encourage an increase in the use of, and reduce the barriers to, water transfers, leasing, markets, and other voluntary transactions among public and private entities to enhance water management in the Yakima River basin; and

(C) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the number of irrigated acres, the following:

(1) in subsection (a)—

(C) to promote water conservation activities relating to all uses described in subparagraph (A) through (E); and

(2) in paragraph (6) (as so redesignated) the following:

(A) the number of irrigated acres;

(B) the term ‘designated Federal official’ means the Commissioner of Reclamation (or a designated Federal official) acting pursuant to the charter of the Conservation Advisory Group.

(c) PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘Program’ includes the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project, including the Integrated Plan pursuant to section 8201(b)(1) of the Natural Resources Management Act, in addition to the 65,000 acre-feet of water savings targeted through the Basin Conservation Program, as authorized on October 31, 1994:

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for—

(a) PURPOSES.—Section 1201 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

(1) to protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife and the recovery and maintenance of self-sustaining harvestable populations of fish and other aquatic life, both anadromous and resident species, throughout their historic distribution and would provide access to the stream habitat of the Yakima Basin through—

(A) improved water management and the constructions of fish passage at storage and diversions, as authorized under the Power Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619 et seq.); and

(B) improved instream flows and water supply; and

(2) to improve the resilience of the ecosystems, economies, and communities in the Yakima River basin facing drought, and to reduce the barriers to, water transfers, and for—

(A) protection, creation, and enhancement of wetlands; and

(B) to encourage an increase in the use of, and reduce the barriers to, water transfers, leasing, markets, and other voluntary transactions among public and private entities to enhance water management in the Yakima River basin.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for—

(1) DESIGNATED FEDERAL OFFICIAL.—The term ‘designated Federal official’ means the Commissioner of Reclamation (or a designee), acting pursuant to the charter of the Conservation Advisory Group.

(2) INTEGRATED PLAN.—The term ‘Integrated Plan’ has the meaning given in section 8201(a) of the Natural Resources Management Act, to be carried out in cooperation with, and in addition to, activities of the State of Washington and the Yakama Nation.

(c) PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘Program’ includes the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project, including the Integrated Plan, pursuant to section 8201(b)(1) of the Natural Resources Management Act, in addition to the 65,000 acre-feet of water savings targeted through the Basin Conservation Program, as authorized on October 31, 1994.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for—

(a) PURPOSES.—Section 1201 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), and (14) as paragraphs (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (17), (16), and (18), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

(3) in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following:

(4) AUTHORITY OF DESIGNATED FEDERAL OFFICIAL.—The designated Federal official may—

(A) arrange and provide logistical support for meetings of the Conservation Advisory Group;

(B) use a facilitator to serve as a moderator for meetings of the Conservation Advisory Group or provide additional logistical support; and

(C) grant any request for a facilitator by any member of the Conservation Advisory Group.

(3) in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following:

(4) PAYMENT OF LOCAL SHARE BY STATE OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.
(A) IN GENERAL.—The State or the Federal Government may fund not more than the 17.5-percent local share of the costs of the Basin Conservation Program in exchange for tributary diversions or administration, for use by the Yakima Project Manager as flushing flows or as otherwise and inserting "fishery purposes, as"; and
(b) in subparagraph (e), by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:
"(1) IN GENERAL.—Additional purposes of the Yakima Project shall be any of the following:
"(A) To recover and maintain self-sustaining harvesting populations of native fish, both anadromous and resident species, throughout their historic distribution range in the Yakima River basin.
"(B) To protect, mitigate, and enhance aquatic life and habitat.
"(C) Recreation.
"(D) Municipal, industrial, and domestic use.
"(E) SUPPLIES AND MANAGEME
"(F) Municipal, industrial, and domestic use.
"(G) SUPPLIES AND MANAGEME
"(H), respectively;
"(I) by redesignating clause (iii) as clause (iv), by striking "(A) the headquarters building located at 2440 East Main, Davis, Oklahoma; and
(3) in subsection (d), by striking "and nonsurface storage" after "storage".
(b) CHANDLER PUMPING PLANT AND POWER-PLANT-OPERATIONS AT PROSSER DIVERSION PLANT-OPERATIONS AT PROSSER DIVERSION
(c) by making the following amendments—
(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) by making the following amendments—
(i) by inserting "that" in the first sentence,
(ii) by striking "and economic" and inserting "and nonsurface storage"; and
(iii) by inserting "and other water supply entities" after "owners"; and
(iv) by inserting "and other water supply entities" after "owners"; and
(B) by striking "and nonstorage"; and
(C) in paragraph (3), in the first sentence,
(d) by making the following amendments—
(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) by inserting "and nonsurface storage" after "storage";
and
(2) in subsection (c)—
(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting "and nonstorage"; and
(B) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting "and nonstorage"; and
(C) in paragraph (2)—
(i) by striking paragraph designation (A), by inserting "that" in the first sentence,
(ii) by striking "and economic" and inserting "and nonsurface storage"; and
(iii) by inserting "and other water supply entities" after "owners"; and
(B) by striking "and nonstorage"; and
(2) in subsection (b), in the second sentence,
(3) in subsection (d), by striking paragraph (1), by inserting "and nonstorage"; and
(4) in subsection (d), by striking paragraph (2), by inserting "and nonstorage"; and
(5) by striking subsection (d); and
(6) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d); and
(7) in paragraph (2) of subsection (d) (as so redesignated)—
(A) in the first sentence—
(i) by inserting "and implementation" after "investigation";
(ii) by striking "other" before "Yakima River"; and
(iii) by inserting "and other water supply entities" after "owners"; and
(B) by striking the second sentence.

Subtitle D—Bureau of Reclamation Facility Conveyances

SEC. 8301. CONVEYANCE OF MAINTENANCE COM-

PLEX AND DISTRICT OFFICE OF THE ARBuckle PROJECT, OKLAHOMA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) AGREEMENT.—The term "Agreement" means the agreement entitled "Agreement between the United States and the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District for Transferring Title to the Federally Owned Maintenance Complex and District Office to the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District and numbered 14AG64013.
(2) DISTRICT.—The term "District" means the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District, located in Murray County, Oklahoma.
(3) DISTRICT OFFICE.—The term "District Office" means—
(A) the headquarters building located at 2440 East Main, Davis, Oklahoma;
(B) the approximately 0.83 acres of land described in the Agreement.

Yakima River basin when those improvements allow for increased irrigation system conveyance and corresponding reduction in diversions from tributaries or flow enhancement along tributaries for use by the Yakima Project as flushing flows or as otherwise and inserting "fishery purposes, as"; and
and
(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) in paragraph (1)—
(i) by inserting the paragraph designation (A), by inserting "that" in the first sentence,
(ii) by inserting "and economic" and inserting "and nonsurface storage"; and
(iii) by inserting "and other water supply entities" after "owners"; and
(B) by striking "and nonstorage"; and
(2) in subsection (b), in the second sentence,
(3) in subsection (d), by striking paragraph (1), by inserting "and nonstorage"; and
(4) in subsection (d), by striking paragraph (2), by inserting "and nonstorage"; and
(5) by striking subsection (d); and
(6) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d); and
(7) in paragraph (2) of subsection (d) (as so redesignated)—
(A) in the first sentence—
(i) by inserting "and implementation" after "investigation";
(ii) by striking "other" before "Yakima River"; and
(iii) by inserting "and other water supply entities" after "owners"; and
(B) by striking the second sentence.

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(2) DISTRICT.—The term "District" means the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District, located in Murray County, Oklahoma.
(3) DISTRICT OFFICE.—The term "District Office" means—

Yakima River basin when those improvements allow for increased irrigation system conveyance and corresponding reduction in diversions from tributaries or flow enhancement along tributaries for use by the Yakima Project as flushing flows or as otherwise and inserting "fishery purposes, as"; and
and
(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) in paragraph (1)—
(i) by inserting the paragraph designation (A), by inserting "that" in the first sentence,
(ii) by inserting "and economic" and inserting "and nonsurface storage"; and
(iii) by inserting "and other water supply entities" after "owners"; and
(B) by striking "and nonstorage"; and
(2) in subsection (b), in the second sentence,
(3) in subsection (d), by striking paragraph (1), by inserting "and nonstorage"; and
(4) in subsection (d), by striking paragraph (2), by inserting "and nonstorage"; and
(5) by striking subsection (d); and
(6) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d); and
(7) in paragraph (2) of subsection (d) (as so redesignated)—
(A) in the first sentence—
(i) by inserting "and implementation" after "investigation";
(ii) by striking "other" before "Yakima River"; and
(iii) by inserting "and other water supply entities" after "owners"; and
(B) by striking the second sentence.

Subtitle D—Bureau of Reclamation Facility Conveyances

SEC. 8301. CONVEYANCE OF MAINTENANCE COM-

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(1) AGREEMENT.—The term "Agreement" means the agreement entitled "Agreement between the United States and the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District for Transferring Title to the Federally Owned Maintenance Complex and District Office to the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District and numbered 14AG64013.
(2) DISTRICT.—The term "District" means the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District, located in Murray County, Oklahoma.
(3) DISTRICT OFFICE.—The term "District Office" means—

Yakima River basin when those improvements allow for increased irrigation system conveyance and corresponding reduction in diversions from tributaries or flow enhancement along tributaries for use by the Yakima Project as flushing flows or as otherwise and inserting "fishery purposes, as"; and
and
(1) in subsection (a)—
(A) in paragraph (1)—
(i) by inserting the paragraph designation (A), by inserting "that" in the first sentence,
(ii) by inserting "and economic" and inserting "and nonsurface storage"; and
(iii) by inserting "and other water supply entities" after "owners"; and
(B) by striking "and nonstorage"; and
(2) in subsection (b), in the second sentence,
(3) in subsection (d), by striking paragraph (1), by inserting "and nonstorage"; and
(4) in subsection (d), by striking paragraph (2), by inserting "and nonstorage"; and
(5) by striking subsection (d); and
(6) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d); and
(7) in paragraph (2) of subsection (d) (as so redesignated)—
(A) in the first sentence—
(i) by inserting "and implementation" after "investigation";
(ii) by striking "other" before "Yakima River"; and
(iii) by inserting "and other water supply entities" after "owners"; and
(B) by striking the second sentence.

Subtitle D—Bureau of Reclamation Facility Conveyances
SEC. 8302. CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRANSFER.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(A) ACQUIRED LAND.—The term "acquired land" means land in Federal ownership and land in State or local ownership over which the Federal Government holds an interest for the purpose of the construction and operation of the Contra Costa Canal, including land under the jurisdiction of—

(A) the Bureau of Reclamation;

(B) the Western Area Power Administration; and

(C) the Department of Defense in the case of the Clayton Canal diversion traversing the Concord Naval Weapons Station.

(B) CONTRA COSTA CANAL.—The term "Contra Costa Canal" means the Contra Costa Canal Unit of the Central Valley Project, which exclusively serves the Contra Costa Water District in an urban area of Contra Costa County, California.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term "Contra Costa Canal" includes pipelines, conduits, pumping plants, reservoirs, laterals, water storage and regulatory facilities, electric substations, relations and works and improvements, and all interests in land associated with the Contra Costa Canal Unit of the Central Valley Project in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) EXCLUSION.—The term "Contra Costa Canal" does not include the Rock Slough fish screen facility.

(D) CONTRA COSTA CANAL AGREEMENT.—The term "Contra Costa Canal Agreement" means an agreement between the District and the Bureau of Reclamation to determine the legal, institutional, and financial terms surrounding the transfer of the Contra Costa Canal, including compensation to the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 386), plus any amount derived from the sale or otherwise disposition of miscellaneous revenues that the United States would otherwise derive over the 10 years following enactment of this Act from the eligible land and facilities to be transferred, as governed by reclamation law and policy and the contracts.

(E) CONTRACT.—The term "contract" means the existing water service contract between the District and the United States, Contract No. 175—3401A—L7R1 (2005), Contra Canal No. 14—96—200—6072A (1972, as amended), and any other contract or land permit involving the United States, the District, and Contra Costa Canal.

(F) DISTRICT.—The term "District" means the Contra Costa Water District, a political subdivision of the State of California.

(G) ROCK SLough FISH SCREEN FACILITY.—The term "Rock Slough fish screen facility" means the fish screen facility at the Rock Slough Intake to the Contra Costa Canal.

(H) INCLUSIONS.—The term "Rock Slough fish screen facility" includes the screen structure, rake cleaning system, and accessory structures integral to the screen function of the Rock Slough fish screen facility, as required under the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (Public Law 102—575; 166 Stat. 4796).

(I) ROCK SLough FISH SCREEN FACILITY TITLE TRANSFER AGREEMENT.—The term "Rock Slough fish screen facility title transfer agreement" means an agreement between the District and the Bureau of Reclamation to—

(A) determine the legal, institutional, and financial terms surrounding the transfer of the Rock Slough fish screen facility; and

(B) ensure the continued safe and reliable operations of the Rock Slough fish screen facility.

(J) CONVEYANCE OF LAND AND FACILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(A) determine the legal, institutional, and financial terms surrounding the transfer of the Contra Costa Canal or the acquired land;

(B) cooperate with the Secretary to ensure the continued safe and reliable operations of the Rock Slough fish screen facility; and

(C) ensure the continued safe and reliable operations of the Rock Slough fish screen facility.

(2) CONVEYANCE OF LAND AND FACILITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(i) the Contra Costa Canal; and

(ii) the acquired land; and

(B) all interests reserved and developed as of the date of enactment of this Act for the Contra Costa Canal in the acquired land, including existing recreation agreements between the Bureau of Reclamation and the East Bay Regional Park District for Contra Loma Regional Park and other local agencies within the Contra Costa Canal.

(2) ROCK SlOugh FISH SCREEN FACILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—

(i) the Secretary shall con-

(ii) the Rock Slough fish screen facility pursu-
Subtitle F—Modifications of Existing Programs

SEC. 8601. WATERSMART.

Section 904 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (42 U.S.C. 10840) is amended in subsection (a)—

(1) in paragraph (2)(A)—

(A) by striking “within the States” and inserting the following: “within—

‘‘(i) the States’’;

(B) in clause (i) (as so designated), by striking “and” at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(ii) the State of Alaska; or

‘‘(iii) the State of Hawaii; and’’; and

(2) in paragraph (3)(B), by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) as subclauses (I) and (II), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(B) in the matter preceding subclause (I) (as so redesignated), by striking “in carry ing” and inserting the following:

‘‘(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), in carrying’’; and

(C) by adding by the end of the following:

‘‘(ii) INDIAN TRIBES.—In the case of an eligible applicant that is an Indian tribe, in carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall provide a tribe, or enter into an agreement, for an improvement to conserve irrigation water unless the Indian tribe agrees not—

(I) to use any associated water savings to increase the total irrigated acreage more than the water right of that Indian tribe, as determined by a court decree;

‘‘(b) a settlement;

‘‘(c) a law; or

‘‘(d) any combination of the authorities described in subparagraphs (A) through (C)’’;

‘‘(II) to otherwise increase the consumptive use of water more than the water right of the Indian tribe described in subclause (I).’’

Subtitle G—Bureau of Reclamation Transparency

SEC. 8602. ASSET MANAGEMENT REPORT ENHANCEMENTS FOR RESERVED WORKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress an Asset Management Report that—

(1) describes the efforts of the Bureau—

(A) to maintain in a reliable manner all reserved works at Reclamation facilities; and

(B) to standardize and streamline data reporting and processes across areas for the purpose of maintaining reserved works at Reclamation facilities; and

(2) expands on the information otherwise provided in an Asset Management Report, in accordance with subsection (b).

(b) INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE NEEDS ASSESSMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Asset Management Report submitted under subsection (a) shall include—

(A) a detailed assessment of major repair and rehabilitation needs for all reserved works at all Reclamation projects; and

(B) to the maximum extent practicable, an itemized list of major repair and rehabilitation needs under paragraph (1)(B) shall include—

(I) a budget level cost estimate of the appropriations needed to complete each item; and

(ii) an assignment of a categorical rating for each item, consistent with paragraph (3).

(2) RATING REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The system for assigning ratings under paragraph (2)(B) shall be—

(i) consistent with existing uniform categorization systems in the annual budget process and agency requirements; and

(ii) subject to the guidance and instructions issued under subparagraph (B).

(B) GUIDANCE.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue guidance that describes the applicability of the rating system applicable under paragraph (2)(B) to Reclamation facilities.

(C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Except as provided in paragraph (5), the Secretary shall require that if the Secretary makes the Asset Management Report available on the Internet, the Asset Management Report required under subsection (a).

(D) MAJOR REPAIR AND REHABILITATION NEEDS.—The Secretary may exclude from the Asset Management Report made available under paragraph (4)(A) any information that the Secretary identifies as sensitive or classified.

(E) CONFIDENTIALITY.—The Secretary may exclude from the Asset Management Report that information that the Secretary identifies as sensitive or classified, but shall make available information that the Secretary identifies as sensitive or classified.

(F) REPORTING.—The program under paragraph (4) any information that the Secretary identifies as sensitive or classified.

(G) GUIDANCE.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide the Secretary with a report containing the sensitive or classified information.

(H) UPGRADE.—Not later than 2 years after the Secretary shall update the Asset Management Report, subject to the requirements of section 8603(b)(2).

(I) CONSULTATION.—To the extent that the Secretary shall consult with the Secretary in preparing the Asset Management Report under subsection (a) and updates to the Secretary in preparing the Asset Management Report under subsection (c), the Secretary shall consult with—

(1) the Secretary of the Army (acting through the Chief of Engineers); and

(2) water and power contractors.

SUBTITLE H—ASSET MANAGEMENT REPORT ENHANCEMENTS FOR TRANSFERRED WORKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall coordinate with the non-Federal entities responsible for the operation and maintenance of transferred works in developing reporting requirements for Asset Management Reports with respect to major repair and rehabilitation needs for transferred works that are similar to the reporting requirements described in section 8602(b).

(b) GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After considering input from and power contractors of the Bureau, the Secretary shall develop and implement a rating system for transferred works that incorporates, to the maximum extent practicable, the rating system for major repair and rehabilitation for reserved works developed under section 8602(b)(3).

(2) GUIDANCE.—The Secretary shall develop and implement a rating system that shall be included in the updated Asset Management Reports under section 8602(b).

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 9001. EVERY KID OUTDOORS ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FEDERAL LAND AND WATERS.—The term ‘‘Federal land and waters’’ means any Federal land or body of water under the jurisdiction of any of the Secretaries to which the public has access.

(2) PROGRAM.—The term ‘‘program’’ means the ‘‘Every Kid Outdoors program’’ established under subsection (b)(1).

(3) SECRETARIES.—The term ‘‘Secretaries’’ means—

(A) the Secretary, acting through—

(i) the Director of the National Park Service;

(ii) the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

(iii) the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(iv) the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(B) the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Civil Works.

(4) STATE.—The term ‘‘State’’ means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(5) STUDENT.—The term ‘‘student’’ or ‘‘students’’ means any fourth grader or home-schooled learner 10 years of age residing in the United States, including any territory or possession of the United States.

(b) EVERY KID OUTDOORS PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall jointly establish a program, to be known as the ‘‘Every Kid Outdoors program’’, to provide free access to Federal land and waters for students and accompanying individuals in accordance with this subsection.

(2) ANNUAL PASSES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—At the request of a student, the Secretary shall issue a pass to the student, which allows access to Federal lands and waters for which access is subject to an entrance, standard amenity, or day use fee, free of charge for the student and—

(i) in the case of a per-vehicle fee area—

(I) any passenger accompanying the student in a private, noncommercial vehicle; or

(ii) in the case of a single-user fee area, not more than three adults accompanying the student.

(B) TERM.—A pass described in subparagraph (A) shall be effective for the period beginning on September 1 and ending on August 31 of the following year.
(C) PRESENCE OF A STUDENT IN GRADE FOUR REQUIRED.—A pass described in subparagraph (A) shall be effective only if the student to which the pass was issued is present at the point of entry to the applicable Federal land or water.

(3) OTHER ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out the program, the Secretaries—

(A) may collaborate with State Park systems that opt to implement a complementary Every Kid Outdoors State park pass;

(B) may coordinate with the Secretary of Education to implement the program;

(C) shall maintain a publicly available website with information about the program;

(D) may provide visitor services for the program; and

(E) may support approved partners of the Federal land and waters by providing the partners with opportunities to participate in the program.

(4) REPORTS.—The Secretary, in coordination with each Secretary described in subparagraphs (B) through (D) of subsection (a)(3), shall prepare a comprehensive report to Congress each year describing—

(A) the implementation of the program;

(B) the geographical distribution of students who participated in the program; and

(C) the number of passes described in paragraphs (A)(V.A) that were distributed.

(5) SUNSET.—The authorities provided in this section, including the reporting requirement, shall expire on the date that is 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 9002. GOOD SAMARITAN SEARCH AND RECOVERY ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE.—The term ‘eligible’, with respect to an organization or individual, means that the organization or individual, respectively—

(A) in a not-for-profit capacity; and

(B) composed entirely of members who, at the time of the good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission, had attained the age of majority under the law of the State where the mission takes place.

(2) GOOD SAMARITAN SEARCH-AND-RECOVERY MISSION.—The term ‘good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission’ means a search conducted by an eligible organization or individual for missing individuals believed to be deceased at the time that the mission takes place.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Secretary of Agriculture as applicable.

(b) PROCESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary shall develop and implement a process to expedite access to Federal land to conduct good Samaritan search-and-recovery missions.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—The process developed and implemented under this subsection shall include provisions to clarify that—

(A) an eligible organization or individual granted access under this section—

(i) shall be acting for private purposes; and

(ii) shall not be considered to be a Federal volunteer;

(B) an eligible organization or individual conducting a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section shall not be considered to be a volunteer under section 102301(c) of title 54, United States Code;

(C) chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Federal Tort Claims Act’), shall not apply to an eligible organization or individual carrying out a privately requested good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section; and

(D) chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Federal Employees Compensation Act’), shall not apply to an eligible organization or individual conducting a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section, and the conduct of the good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission shall not constitute civilian employment.

(c) RELEASE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—The Secretary shall not require an eligible organization or individual to have liability insurance as a condition of accessing Federal land under this section, if the eligible organization or individual—

(1) acknowledges and consents, in writing, to the provisions described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of subsection (b)(2); and

(2) signs a waiver with the Federal Government from all liability relating to the access granted under this section and agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States from any claims or lawsuits arising from any conduct by the eligible organization or individual on Federal land.

(d) APPROVAL AND DENIAL OF REQUESTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall notify an eligible organization or individual of the approval or denial of a request by the eligible organization or individual to carry out a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section in writing not later than 48 hours after the request is made.

(2) DENIALS.—If the Secretary denies a request for an organization or individual to carry out a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section, the Secretary shall notify the eligible organization or individual—

(A) the reason for the denial of the request; and

(B) any actions that the eligible organization or individual can take to meet the requirements for the request to be approved.

(e) PARTNERSHIPS.—Each Secretary shall develop search-and-recovery-focused partnerships with search-and-recovery organizations—

(1) to coordinate good Samaritan search-and-recovery missions on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary; and

(2) to expedite and accelerate good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission efforts for missing individuals on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(f) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries shall submit to Congress a joint report describing—

(1) plans to develop partnerships described in subsection (e)(1); and

(2) efforts carried out to expedite and accelerate good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission efforts for missing individuals on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of each Secretary pursuant to subsection (e)(2).

SEC. 9003. 21ST CENTURY CONSERVATION SERVICE ICE CORPS ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 203 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1723) is amended—

(i) an institution described in section 101(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(b)); or

(ii) an institution outside the United States as described in section 1002(a)(1)(C) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002(a)(1)(C)).

(4) in paragraph (9) as so redesignated—

(1) by striking ‘‘as follows’’ and inserting ‘‘and other conservation and restoration initiatives, as follows’’; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(E) To protect, restore, or enhance marine, estuarine, riverine, and coastal habitat ecosystem components; promote the recovery of threatened species, endangered species, and managed fisheries;

‘‘(f) to restore fisheries, protected resources, and habitats impacted by oil and chemical spills and natural disasters; or

‘‘(ii) to enhance the resilience of coastal ecosystems, communities, and economies through habitat conservation.’’;

(5) in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (11) as so redesignated, by striking ‘‘individuals between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive, and individuals of any age who have graduated from high school, have attained the age of 16 and 30, inclusive, or veterans age 35 or younger’’;

(6) in paragraph (13) as so redesignated—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘and’’ at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘‘; and’’; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(C) chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Federal Tort Claims Act’), shall not apply to an eligible organization or individual on Federal land.

‘‘(iii) to enhance the resilience of coastal ecosystems, communities, and economies through habitat conservation.’’;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘‘; and’’;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(15) VETERAN.—The term ‘veteran’ has the meaning given in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.’’;

(b) PUBLIC LANDS CORPS PROGRAM.—Section 204 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1723b) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

‘‘(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS CORPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Commerce a corps, to be known as the ‘Public Lands Corps’.

‘‘(2) NO EFFECT ON OTHER AGENCIES.—Nothing in this subsection precludes the establishment of a public lands corps by the head of a Federal department or agency other than a department described in paragraph (1), in accordance with this Act.’’;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ‘‘individuals between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive, and veterans age 35 or younger’’; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking ‘‘section 137(b) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990’’ and inserting ‘‘paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5) of section 137(a) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12591(a))’’;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(e) FUNDING.—Nothing in this section authorizes the use of the Public Lands Corps for projects on or impacting real property owned by, operated by, or within the custody, control, or supervision of the Administrator of General Services without the express permission of the Administrator of General Services.’’;

(4) by inserting at the end the following:

‘‘(c) TRANSPORTATION.—Section 205 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C.
(1) REPORTING AND DATA COLLECTION.—Title II of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 209 through 211 as 210 through 212, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 208 the following:

**SEC. 209. REPORTING AND DATA COLLECTION.**—

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, and annually thereafter, the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service, in coordination with the Secretaries, shall submit to Congress a report that includes data on the Corps, including—

(1) the number of participants enrolled in the Corps and the length of the term of service for each participant;

(2) the projects carried out by Corps participants, categorized by type of project and Federal agency;

(3) the total amount and sources of funding provided for the service of participants;

(4) the type of service performed by participants and the impact and accomplishments of the service; and

(5) any other similar data determined to be appropriate by the Corporation for National and Community Service or the Secretaries.

(b) DATA.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretaries shall submit to the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service the data described in subsection (a).

(G) DATA COLLECTION.—The Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service may coordinate with qualified youth or conservation corps to improve the collection of the required data described in subsection (a).

(G) DATA COLLECTION.—The Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service may coordinate with qualified youth or conservation corps to improve the collection of the required data described in subsection (a).

(b) IMPLEMENTING AND ISSUING GUIDANCE ON ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPETITIVE HIRING.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Corporation for National and Community Service may coordinate with qualified youth or conservation corps to improve the collection of the required data described in subsection (a).

(c) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries shall, to the maximum extent practicable, coordinate with each other to carry out activities authorized under this Act, including—

(1) the data collection and reporting requirements of this section; and

(2) implementing and issuing guidance on eligibility for competitive hiring services under section 207(d).

(c) DESIGNATION OF COORDINATORS.—The Secretary shall designate a coordinator to coordinate and serve as the primary point of contact for any activity of the Corps carried out by the Secretary; and

(d) in subsection (c) of section 212 (as so redesignated), by striking “211” and inserting “213”.

(g) INDIAN YOUTH SERVICE CORPS.—Title II of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.) is amended by adding subchapter (a) of section 906.2 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (as so redesignated) and modifying the reference thereto, and contract or cooperative agreement, as approved by the Secretary.

(f) APPLICABILITY OF QUALIFIED YOUTH OR CONSERVATION CORPS.—The hiring and compensation standards described in this section shall apply to any individual participating in an appropriate conservation project through a qualified youth or conservation corps, including those hired through a contract or cooperative agreement, as approved by the Secretary.

SEC. 210. INDIAN YOUTH SERVICE CORPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established within the Public Lands Corps a program to be known as the ‘Indian Youth Service Corps’ that—

(1) enrolls participants between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive, and veterans age 35 or younger, a majority of whom are Indians;

(2) is established pursuant to an agreement between an Indian tribe and a qualified youth or conservation corps for the benefit of the members of the Indian tribe; and

(3) carries out appropriate conservation projects or programs of any eligible service land.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with Indian tribes for the establishment and administration of the Indian Youth Service Corps.

(c) GUIDELINES.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with Indian tribes, shall issue guidelines for the management of the Indian Youth Service Corps, in accordance with this Act and any other applicable Federal laws.

SEC. 2004. NATIONAL NORDIC MUSEUM ACT.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Nordic Museum located at 2655 N.W. Market Street, Seattle, Washington, is designated as the ‘National Nordic Museum’.

(b) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The museum designated by subsection (a) shall not require Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the museum.

SEC. 9005. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The George C. Marshall Museum and the George C. Marshall Research Library in Lexington, Virginia, are designated as the ‘National George C. Marshall Museum and Library’ and referred to in this section as the ‘museum’.

(b) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The museum designated by subsection (a) shall not require Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the museum.

SEC. 9006. 21ST CENTURY RESPECT ACT.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS REQUIRED.—

(1) SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall amend section 1901.202 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, for purposes of—

(A) replacing the reference to the term “Negro” with “Black” or “African American”; and

(B) replacing the reference to the term “Spanish Surname” with “Hispanic”;

and

(C) replacing the reference to the term “Oriental” with “Asian American or Pacific Islander.”

(2) ADMINISTRATOR OF GENERAL SERVICES.—

The Administrator of General Services shall amend section 906.2 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, for purposes of—

(A) replacing the references to the term “Negro” with “Black” or “African American”; and

(B) replacing the definition of “Negro” with the definition of “African American” as “an individual having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa”; and

(C) replacing the references to the term “Oriental” with “Asian American or Pacific Islander”; and

(D) replacing the references to the terms “Eskimo” and “Aleut” with “Alaska Native.”

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section, or the amendments required by this section, shall be construed to affect Federal law, except with respect to the use of terms by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of General Services, respectively, to the regulations affected by this section.

SEC. 9007. AMERICAN WORLD WAR II HERITAGE CITIES.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In order to recognize and encourage the continued preservation and importance of the history of the United States involvement in World War II, each calendar year the Secretary may designate 1 or more cities located in 1 of the several States or a territory of the United States as an ‘American World War II Heritage City’. Not more
than 1 city in each State or territory may be designated under this section.

(b) APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION.—The Secretary may—

(1) issue a request to write and publicize the process by which a city may apply for designation as an American World War II Heritage City based on the criteria in subsection (c); and

(2) develop criteria to apply for designation as an American World War II Heritage City.

(c) CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate, shall make each designation under subsection (b) on the basis of the following criteria:

(1) Contributions by a city and its environs to the World War II home-front war effort, including contributions related to—

(A) defense manufacturing, such as ships, aircraft, uniforms, and equipment,

(B) production of foodstuffs and consumer items for Armed Forces and home consumption,

(C) war bond drives,

(D) adaptations to wartime survival,

(E) volunteer participation,

(F) technical and financial assistance to any entity with which the Secretary has entered into a cooperative agreement under paragraph (1).

(d) NO EFFECT ON ACTIONS OF PROPERTY OWNERS.—Designation of the Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site shall not prohibit any actions that may otherwise be taken by a property owner (including any owner of the Commemorative Site) with respect to the property of the owner.

(e) NO EFFECT ON ADMINISTRATION.—Nothing in this section affects the administration of the Commemorative Site by Kansas City, Kansas, or the National Park Service that has never been legislatively established by Congress; and

SEC. 9009. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL COMEDY CENTER IN JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL RECOGNITION.—Congress—

(1) recognizes that the National Comedy Center, located in Jamestown, New York, is the only museum of its kind that exists for the exclusive purpose of celebrating comedy in all its forms; and

(2) officially designates the National Comedy Center as the “National Comedy Center” (referred to in this section as the “Center”).

(b) EFFECT OF RECOGNITION.—The National Comedy Center recognized in this section is not a unit of the National Park System and the designation of the Center shall not be construed to require or permit Federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the Center.

SA 112. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. HARRIS (referred to in this section as the “Bill”).

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMEMORATIVE SITE.—The term “Commemorative Site” means the Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site designated under this section.

(2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Kansas.

(b) DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Quindaro Townsite in Kansas City, Kansas, as listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is designated as the “Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site”.

(2) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—The Commemorative Site shall not be considered to be a unit of the National Park System.

(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State, Kansas City, Kansas, and affected subdivisions of the State, may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public or private entities, for the purposes of—

(A) protecting historic resources at the Commemorative Site;

(B) providing educational and interpretive facilities and programs at the Commemorative Site for the public.

(2) TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance to any entity with which the Secretary has entered into a cooperative agreement under paragraph (1).

(3) NO EFFECT ON ACTIONS OF PROPERTY OWNERS.—Designation of the Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site shall not prohibit any actions that may otherwise be taken by a property owner (including any owner of the Commemorative Site) with respect to the property of the owner.

(4) NO EFFECT ON ADMINISTRATION.—Nothing in this section affects the administration of the Commemorative Site by Kansas City, Kansas, or the National Park Service that has never been legislatively established by Congress; and

SEC. 9008. QUINDARO TOWNSITE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SITE.

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PART I—CONTINENTAL DIVIDE

SEC. 1511. DEFINITIONS.
In this part:

(1) COVERED AREA.—The term “covered area” means any area designated as wilderness area by subsection (a) of section 1512(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) made by section 1512(a).

(2) HISTORIC LANDSCAPE.—The term “Historic Landscape” means the Camp Hale National Historic Landscape designated by section 1513(a).

(3) RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA.—The term “Recreation Management Area” means the Tenmile Recreation Management Area designated by section 1514(a).

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

(5) WILDERNESS CONSERVATION AREA.—The term “Wilderness Conservation Area” means, as applicable:

(A) the Porcine Gulch Wilderness Conservation Area designated by section 1515(a); and

(B) the Williams Fork Wilderness Conservation Area designated by section 1516(a).

SEC. 1512. COLORADO WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.
(a) Designation.—Section 3(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (18), by striking “1993,” and inserting “1993, and certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 5,936 acres and generally depicted as ‘Proposed Ptarmigan Peak Wilderness Additions’ on the map entitled ‘Proposed Ptarmigan Peak Wilderness Additions’ and dated January 23, 2018,”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(22) HOLY CROSS WILDERNESS.—

Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 4,919 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Holy Cross Wilderness Addition’ on the map entitled ‘Holy Cross Wilderness Addition Proposal’ and dated January 23, 2018, which shall be incorporated into, and managed as part of, the Holy Cross Wilderness designated by section 101(a)(3) of Public Law 96–550 (94 Stat. 3396).

“(23) HOOSIER RIDGE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 2,956 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Hoosier Ridge Wilderness Addition’ on the map entitled ‘Hoosier Ridge Wilderness Proposal’ and dated January 23, 2018, which shall be known as the ‘Hoosier Ridge Wilderness’.

“(24) EAGLES NEST WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—

Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 9,419 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Eagles Nest Wilderness Addition’ on the map entitled ‘Proposed Eagles Nest Wilderness Additions Proposal’ and dated January 23, 2018, which shall be incorporated into, and managed as part of, the Eagles Nest Wilderness designated by Public Law 96–550 (94 Stat. 3396).

(b) APPLICABLE LAW.—Any reference in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be the date of enactment of this Act for purposes of administering a covered area.

(c) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), the Secretary may carry out any activity in a covered area that the Secretary determines to be necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(d) GRIZZLY.—The grazing of livestock on a covered area, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations as are considered to be necessary by the Secretary, 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. 2670 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101–465).

(e) COORDINATION.—For purposes of administering the Federal land designated as wilderness by paragraph (20) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by subsection (a)(3)), the Secretary shall, as determined to be appropriate for the protection of watersheds, coordinate the activities of the Secretary in response to fires and flooding events with interested State and local agencies in this part.

SEC. 1513. WILLIAMS FORK WILDERNESS.
(a) Designation.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain Federal land in the White River National Forest in the State depicted as “Proposed Williams Fork Wilderness” on the map entitled “Williams Fork Proposal” and dated January 23, 2018, is designated as a potential wilderness area.

(b) Management.—Subject to valid existing rights and except as provided in subsection (d), the potential wilderness area designated by subsection (a) shall be managed in accordance with—

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

(2) this section.

(c) LIVESTOCK USE OF VACANT ALLOTMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the Secretary shall publish a determination regarding whether to authorize livestock grazing or other use by livestock on the vacant allotments known as—

(A) the “Big Hole Allotment”; and

(B) the “Blue Ridge Allotment”.

(2) MODIFICATION OF ALLOTMENTS.—In publishing pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary may modify or combine the vacant allotments referred to in that paragraph.

(3) PERMIT OR OTHER AUTHORIZATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which a determination of the Secretary to authorize livestock grazing or other use by livestock on the vacant allotments known as—

(A) the “Big Hole Allotment”; and

(B) the “Blue Ridge Allotment”.

SEC. 1514. TENMILE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA.
(a) Designation.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 16,996 acres of Federal land in the White River National Forest in the State depicted as “Proposed Tenmile Recreation Management Area” on the map entitled “Tenmile Proposal” and dated January 23, 2018, are designated as the “Tenmile Recreation Management Area”.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Recreation Management Area are to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the recreational, scenic, watershed, habitat, and ecological resources of the Recreation Management Area.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Recreation Management Area—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances—

(i) the purposes of the Recreation Management Area described in subsection (b); and

(ii) recreation opportunities, including mountain biking, hiking, fishing, horseback riding, snowshoeing, climbing, skiing, camping, and hunting;

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.); and

(ii) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(c) this section.

(2) USES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Recreation Management Area as the Secretary determines will further the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(B) VEHICLES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (iii), the use of motorized vehicles in the Recreation Management Area shall be limited to the roads, vehicle classes, and periods authorized for motorized vehicle use on the date of enactment of this Act.

(ii) NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—Except as provided in clause (iii), no new or temporary road shall be constructed in the Recreation Management Area.

(iii) EXCEPTIONS.—Nothing in clause (i) or (ii) prevents the Secretary from—

(A) rerouting or closing an existing road to protect natural resources from degradation, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate;
(II) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles for administrative purposes or roadside camping; 
(III) constructing temporary roads or permitting the use of motorized vehicles to carry out pre- or post-fire watershed protection projects; 
(IV) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles to carry out any activity described in subsection (d), (e)(1), or (f); or 
(V) responding to an emergency.

(b) COMMERCIAL TIMBER.—
(i) GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), no project shall be carried out in the Recreation Management Area for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber. 

(ii) LIMITATION.—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from authorizing, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the use of Federal land within the Recreation Management Area for:

(A) water management infrastructure in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; or 
(B) any future infrastructure necessary for the development or exercise of water rights decreed before the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects the Secretary's authority under subsection (d), (e)(1), or (f); or 
(ii) LIMITATION.—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from: 

(A) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport for administrative purposes; 
(B) constructing temporary roads or permitting the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport to carry out pre- or post-fire watershed protection projects; 
(C) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport to carry out any activity described in subsection (d) or (e); or 
(D) responding to an emergency.

(d) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.—The Secretary may carry out any activity, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), that the Secretary determines to be necessary to prevent, control, or mitigate fire, insects, or disease in the Recreation Management Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(e) WATER.—
(i) CONSTRUCTION OF WATER MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE.—Nothing in this section affects the construction, repair, reconstruction, replacement, operation, maintenance, or renovation of systems to carry out any activity described in subsection (b); and 
(ii) USES.—Nothing in clause (i) applies to any other applicable laws (including regulations); and 
(iii) EXCEPTIONS.—Nothing in clause (i) or (ii) applies to:

(A) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.); 
(B) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and 
(C) any other applicable laws (including regulations) and policies followed by the Secretary in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on land under the jurisdiction of

SEC. 1315. PORCUPINE GULCH WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 8,776 acres of Federal land located in the White River National Forest, and depicted on the map entitled "Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area Proposal" and dated January 23, 2018, are designated as the "Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area" (referred to in this section as the "Wildlife Conservation Area").

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Wildlife Conservation Area are—

(1) to conserve and protect a wildlife migration corridor; and 
(2) to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the wildlife, scenic, roadless, watershed, and ecological resources of the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Wildlife Conservation Area for purposes of—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes described in subsection (b); and 
(B) in accordance with—

(A) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.); 
(B) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and 
(C) any applicable law, the approximately 3,492 acres of Federal land in the White River National Forest in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Williams Fork Proposal" and dated January 23, 2018, are designated as the "Williams Fork Wildlife Conservation Area" (referred to in this section as the "Wildlife Conservation Area").

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Wildlife Conservation Area are to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the wildlife, scenic, roadless, watershed, recreational, and ecological resources of the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Wildlife Conservation Area—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes described in subsection (b); and 
(B) in accordance with—

(A) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.); 
(B) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and 
(C) any applicable law.

(b) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), no new or temporary road shall be constructed within the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(ii) EXCEPTIONS.—Nothing in clause (i) or (ii) applies to:

(A) образования и развития коридора посредством холмов по наружи 70; и 
(2) чтобы сохранить, сохранить и улучшить для наслаждения и пользования настоящего и будущего поколений животных, природных пейзажей, необживаемых территорий, водные ресурсы и природные ресурсы территории "Wildlife Conservation Area".

(c) УПРАВЛЕНИЕ.—
(i) ОБЩЕЕ.—Следующие цели этой статьи не распространяются на ситуацию, когда все еще действующие права, включая законы (в том числе регулирование), позволяют использовать землю на федеральном уровне для:

(A) возведения инфраструктуры управления водными ресурсами в соответствии с положениями подпункта (b); и 
(B) любых других законных актов (включая регулирование); и 
(C) любых других законных актов (включая регулирование) и политики, принятые ведомством при выдаче ордеров на пользование или управление землей на федеральном уровне.

(d) ПОЖАРЫ, ВСЕЛЕНЫЕ И БОЛЕЗНИ.—Ведущий может проводить любые работы, в соответствии с действующими законами (включая регулирование), что ведущий считает необходимым для предотвращения, контроля или борьбы с пожарами, виртуальными и болезнями в Регионе Управления.

(e) ВОДА.—
(i) Строительство и реконструкция инфраструктуры управления водными ресурсами.—Что в данной статье не распространяется на постройку, ремонт, реконструкцию, замену, эксплуатацию, обслуживание или ремонт систем для:

(A) выполнения работ, связанных со строительством подпункта (b); и 
(B) любых других законных актов (включая регулирование); и 
(C) любых других законных актов (включая регулирование) и политики, принятые ведомством при выдаче ордеров на пользование или управление землей на федеральном уровне.

(f) УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ТЕРРИТОРИИ.—
(i) ОБЩЕЕ.—Следующие цели этой статьи не распространяются на ситуацию, когда все еще действующие права, включая законы (включая регулирование), позволяют использовать землю на федеральном уровне для:

(A) возведения инфраструктуры управления водными ресурсами в соответствии с положениями подпункта (b); и 
(B) любых других законных актов (включая регулирование); и 
(C) любых других законных актов (включая регулирование) и политики, принятые ведомством при выдаче ордеров на пользование или управление землей на федеральном уровне.

(e) ГРЯЗЕВИЗМ.—
(i) ОБЩЕЕ.—Следующие цели этой статьи не распространяются на ситуацию, когда все еще действующие права, включая законы (включая регулирование), позволяют использовать землю на федеральном уровне для:

(A) возведения инфраструктуры управления водными ресурсами в соответствии с положениями подпункта (b); и 
(B) любых других законных актов (включая регулирование); и 
(C) любых других законных актов (включая регулирование) и политики, принятые ведомством при выдаче ордеров на пользование или управление землей на федеральном уровне.
the Secretary shall continue to apply with regard to the land in the Wildlife Conserva-
Area, consistent with the purposes de-
scribed in subsection (b).

(d) VISITATION TO THEORY OF DISEASES.—The Secre-
tary may carry out any activity, in ac-
cordance with applicable laws (including reg-
ulations), that the Secretary determines to be
necessary to prevent, control, or mitigate
fire, insects, or disease in the Wildlife Con-
servation Area, subject to such terms and
conditions as the Secretary determines to be
appropriate.

(e) REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.—Noth-
ingwithstanding anything in this subsec-
tion, the Secretary may carry out any activity, in ac-
cordance with applicable laws (including reg-
ulations), that the Secretary determines to be
necessary to prevent, control, or mitigate
fire, insects, or disease in the Wildlife Con-
servation Area, subject to such terms and
conditions as the Secretary determines to be
appropriate.

(f) WATER.—Section 3(e) of the James Peak
Wildlife and Recreation Area Act (Public
Law 107–216; 116 Stat. 1058) shall apply to the
Wildlife Conservation Area.

SEC. 1517. CAMP HALE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

(a) DESIGNATION.—Subject to valid existing
rights, the approximately 28,728 acres of Fed-
eral land in the White River National Forest
in the State of Colorado, as depicted on the map
titled "Camp Hale National Historic Landscape" on
the map entitled "Camp Hale National Historic
Landscape Proposal'' and dated January 23,
2018, are designated the “Camp Hale Na-
tional Historic Landscape''.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the His-
toric Landscape are—

(1) to provide for—
(A) the interpretation of historic events,
activities, structures, and artifacts of the Historic Landscape, including with re-
spect to the role of the Historic Landscape in local, national, and world history;
(B) the historic preservation of the Historic Landscape, consistent with—
(i) the designation of the Historic Land-
scape as a national historic site; and
(ii) the purposes of the Historic Land-
scape;
(C) recreational opportunities, with an
emphasis on the activities related to the his-
toric use of the Historic Landscape, includ-
ing skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling, hik-
ing, horseback riding, climbing, other road-
and trail-based activities, and other outdoor activities;
and
(D) the continued cleanup of unexploded ordnance and legacy hazards at the Camp Hale Formally Used Defense Site and the Camp Hale historic cantonment area.

(2) to conserve, protect, restore, and en-
hance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the scenic, watered,
and ecological resources of the Historic Landscape.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In general, the Secretary shall man-
age the Historic Landscape in accordance with—

(A) the purposes of the Historic Landscape described in subsection (b); and
(B) any other applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after
the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a management plan for the Historic Landscape.

(B) CONTENTS.—The management plan pre-
pared under subparagraph (A) shall include plans for—

(i) improving the interpretation of historic events, activities, structures, and artifacts of the Historic Landscape, including with re-
spect to the role of the Historic Landscape in local, national, and world history;
(ii) conducting historic preservation ac-
tivities;
(iii) managing recreational opportunities, including the use and stewardship of—
(I) the road and trail systems; and
(II) dispersed recreation resources;
(iv) the conservation, protection, restora-
tion, or enhancement of the scenic, watered,
and ecological resources of the Historic Landscape, including conducting the restora-
tion and enhancement project under subsec-
tion (d); and
(v) consistent with subsection (e)(2), the re-
moval of unexploded ordnance and other leg-
acy hazards.

(3) ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS.—The Secre-
tary shall provide to the Secretary of the Army a notification of any unexploded ord-
ance (as defined in section 10(e) of title 10, United States Code) that is discovered in the Historic Landscape.

(d) CAMP HALE RESTORATION AND ENHANCE-
MENT PROJECT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall con-
duct a restoration and enhancement project in the Historic Landscape for purposes of—
(A) to improve aquatic, riparian, and wet-
land conditions in and along the Eagle River and tributaries of the Eagle River;
(B) to maintain or improve recreation and interpretive opportunities and facilities; and
(C) to conserve historic values in the Camp Hale area.

(2) COORDINATION.—In carrying out the project described in paragraph (1), the Secre-
tary shall coordinate with—

(A) the Corps of Engineers;
(B) the Camp Hale–Eagle River Headwaters Collaborative Group;
(C) the National Forest Foundation;
(D) the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment;
(E) the Colorado State Historic Preserva-
tion Office;
(F) units of local government; and
(G) other interested organizations and members of the public.

(e) ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the projects and activities of the Department of the Army in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall coordinate with—

(A) the Corps of Engineers;
(B) the Camp Hale–Eagle River Headwaters Collaborative Group;
(C) the National Forest Foundation;
(D) the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment;
(E) the Colorado State Historic Preserva-
tion Office;
(F) units of local government; and
(G) other interested organizations and members of the public.

(2) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section—

(1) affects the jurisdiction of the State over any water law, water right, or adjudication or administra-
tion relating to any water source;
(2) affects any water right in existence on or prior to the date of enactment of this Act, or the exercise of such a water right, includ-
ing—

(A) a water right under an interstate water compacts, or any other current use or apportionment made in accordance with such a compact);
(B) a water right decreed within, above, below, or through the Historic Landscape;
(C) a water right held by the United States;
(D) the management or operation of any reservoir, including the storage, manage-
ment, release, or transportation of water;
(E) the construction or operation of such infrastructure as is necessary for the safe-
ess, environment remediation, or other use in accordance with applicable laws; or
(3) constitutes an express or implied res-
ervation by the United States of any re-
served or appropriative water right;
(4) alters or limits—

(A) a permit held by a ski area;
(B) the implementation of activities gov-
erned by a ski area which are not re-
quired to consist of ski beach or water-
shed, or ecological resources of the Historic Landscape;
(C) the authority of the Secretary to mod-
ify or expand an existing ski area permit;
(5) prevents the Secretary from closing por-
tions of the Historic Landscape for public safety, environmental remediation, or other use in accordance with applicable laws; or
(6) affects—

(A) any special use permit in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or
(B) the renewal of a permit described in subparagraph (A).

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

There is authorized to be appropriated to the
SEC. 1518. WHITE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

(a) In General.—The boundary of the White River National Forest is modified to include the approximately 120 acres comprised of the SW ¼, the SE ¼, and the NE ¼ of the SW ¼ of sec. 1, T. 2 S., R. 80 W., 6th Principal Meridian, in Summit County in the State.

(b) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—The map entitled "White River National Forest" and the associated property located within the White River National Forest, as modified under subsection (a), shall be considered to be the boundaries of the White River National Forest as in existence on January 1, 1965.

SEC. 1519. ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide for the ongoing maintenance and use of the Trail Ridge Road, and the associated property located within Rocky Mountain National Park in Grand County in the State.

(b) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—Section 1932(b) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1670) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(3) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Wilderness is modified to exclude the potential wilderness comprising approximately 15.5 acres of land identified as 'Potential Wilderness to Non-wilderness' on the map entitled 'Rocky Mountain National Park Proposed Wilderness Area Amendment' and dated February 19, 2018.

"SEC. 1520. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this part affects the jurisdiction or responsibility of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.

(b) NO BUFFER ZONES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this part or an amendment made by this part restricts or precludes—

(A) a covered area;

(B) a wilderness area or potential wilderness area described in subsection (a); or

(C) the recreation Management Area;

(D) a Wilderness Conservation Area; or

(E) the Historic Landscape.

(2) ACQUISITION.—The fact that a nonwilderness activity or use on land outside of a covered area can be seen or heard from within the covered area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the covered area.

(c) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after a covered area is identified as a potential wilderness area or a wilderness area by the Secretary, the Secretary shall file the map and legal description of each area described in subsection (b)(1) with—

(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this part, except that the Secretary may correct any typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

SEC. 1533. SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—

(1) SHEEP MOUNTAIN SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests comprises approximately 21,683 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Sheep Mountain Special Management Area" and dated September 19, 2018, is designated as the "Sheep Mountain Special Management Area".

(b) LIBERTY BELL EAST SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests comprising approximately 792 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Liberty Bell and Last Dollar Additions to the Mt. Sneffels Wilderness, Liberty Bell East Special Management Area" and dated September 6, 2018, is designated as the "Liberty Bell East Special Management Area".

(c) MANAGEMENT.—The purpose of the Special Management Areas is to conserve and protect the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the geological, cultural, archaeological, natural, scientific, recreational, wilderness, wildlife, riparian, historical, educational, and scenic resources of the Special Management Areas.

(2) PROHIBITIONS.—The purpose of the Special Management Areas is to conserve and protect the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the geological, cultural, archaeological, natural, scientific, recreational, wilderness, wildlife, riparian, historical, educational, and scenic resources of the Special Management Areas. The purpose of the Special Management Areas is to conserve and protect the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the geological, cultural, archaeological, natural, scientific, recreational, wilderness, wildlife, riparian, historical, educational, and scenic resources of the Special Management Areas.
Areas, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(B) PERMITTING.—The designation of the Special Management Areas by subsection (a) shall not be subject to permits relating to the activities covered under subparagraph (A) after the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) BICYCLES.—The Secretary may permit the use of bicycles in—

(i) the portion of the Sheep Mountain Special Management Area identified as “Ophir Valley Area” on the map entitled “Proposed Sheep Mountain Special Management Area” and dated September 19, 2018; and

(ii) the portion of the Liberty Bell East Special Management Area identified as “Liberty Bell Corridor” on the map entitled “Proposed Liberty Bell and Last Dollar Additions to the Mt. Sneffels Wilderness, Liberty Bell East Special Management Area” and dated September 6, 2018.

(d) APPLICABLE LAW.—Water and water rights in the Special Management Areas shall be administered in accordance with section 8 of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–77; 107 Stat. 762), except that—

(1) any reference contained in that section to “the lands designated as wilderness by this Act”, the Piedra, Roubideau, and Taughnazi Wilderness Areas designated under section 102 of this Act, or the Bowen Gulch Protection Area or the Fossil Ridge Recreation Management Area identified in sections 5 and 6 of this Act, and any provisions of this section that are described in sections 2, 5, 6, and 9 of this Act shall be considered to be a reference to “the Special Management Areas”; and

(2) any reference contained in that section to “this Act” shall be considered to be a reference to “part II of title F of title I of the Natural Resources Management Act”.

SEC. 1534. DOMINGUEZ CANYON WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.

(a) DOMINGUEZ CANYON WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.—Subtitle E of title II of Public Law 111–11 is amended

(1) by redesignating section 2408 (16 U.S.C. 460zzz–7) as section 2409; and

(2) by inserting after section 2407 (16 U.S.C. 460zzz–6) the following:

“SEC. 2409. RELEASE.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the portions of the Dominguez Canyon Wilderness Study Area not designated as wilderness by this subtitle have been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

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

(1) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

(2) shall be managed in accordance with this subtitle and any other applicable laws.

(c) McKENNA PEAK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the portions of the McKenna Peak Wilderness Study Area in San Miguel County in the State not designated as wilderness by paragraph (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by section 1532) have been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(2) RELEASE.—Any public land referred to in paragraph (1) that is not designated as wilderness by paragraph (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by section 1532) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)); and

(B) shall be managed in accordance with any applicable laws.

SEC. 1535. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this part affects the jurisdiction or responsibility of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.

(b) NO BUFFER ZONES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this part establishes a protective perimeter or buffer zone around covered land.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS.—The fact that a nonwilderness activity or use on land outside of the covered land can be seen from the covered land shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the covered land.

(c) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated by paragraphs (27) through (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by section 1532) and the Special Management Areas with—

(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, may correct any typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

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

(d) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, may acquire any land or interest in land within the boundaries of a Special Management Area or the wilderness designated under paragraphs (27) through (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by section 1532) only through exchange, donation, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—Any land or interest in land acquired under this paragraph (1) shall be incorporated into, and administered as a part of, the wilderness or Special Management Area in which the land or interest in land is located.

(e) GrazING.—The grazing of livestock on covered land, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to Federal regulation. Any exceptions as are considered to be necessary by the Secretary with jurisdiction over the covered land, in accordance with—

(1) section 502 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(2) the applicable 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 (H. Rept. 101–405) or H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96–417).

(f) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), the Secretary shall create a stewardship, management, and protection plan for each area designated by paragraphs (27) through (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by section 1532) that—

(A) reduces greenhouse gas emissions; and

(B) to provide—

(i) new renewable electricity supplies; and

(ii) increased royalties for taxpayers.

SEC. 1542. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) THOMPSON DIVIDE LEASE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “Thompson Divide lease” means the lease entitling the Secretary of the Interior to permit—

(i) coal bed methane exploration, production, or development, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term “Thompson Divide lease” does not include any oil or gas lease that—

(i) is associated with a Wolf Creek Storage Field development right; or

(ii) before the date of enactment of this Act, has expired, been cancelled, or otherwise terminated.

(2) THOMPSON DIVIDE MAP.—The term “Thompson Divide map” means the map entitled “Greater Thompson Divide Area Map” and dated September 22, 2016.

(3) THOMPSON DIVIDE WITHDRAWAL AND PROTECTION AREA.—The term “Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area” means the Federal land and minerals generally depicted on the Thompson Divide map as the “Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area”.

(4) WOLF CREEK STORAGE FIELD DEVELOPMENT RIGHT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “Wolf Creek Storage Field development right” means a development right for any of the Federal mineral leases numbered COC 007496, COC 007497, COC 007498, COC 007499, COC 007500, COC 007501, and dated September 22, 2016.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term “Wolf Creek Storage Field development right” does not include any storage right or related activity within the area described in subparagraph (A).

SEC. 1543. THOMPSON DIVIDE WITHDRAWAL AND PROTECTION AREA.

(a) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, to withdraw certain Federal land in the Thompson Divide area from mineral and other disposal laws; and

(b) to promote the capture of methane gas that would otherwise be emitted into the atmosphere—

(A) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and

(B) to provide—

(i) new renewable electricity supplies; and

(ii) increased royalties for taxpayers.

SEC. 1544. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this part are—

(1) subject to valid existing rights, to withdraw certain Federal land in the Thompson Divide area from mineral and other disposal laws; and

(2) to promote the capture of methane gas that would otherwise be emitted into the atmosphere—

(A) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and

(B) to provide—

(i) new renewable electricity supplies; and

(ii) increased royalties for taxpayers.
shall accept credits issued under subsection (a) shall be subject to the laws (including regulations) applicable to the leaseholder.

(b) AMOUNT OF CREDITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the amount of the credits issued to a leaseholder of a Thompson Divide lease relinquished under subsection (a) shall—

(A) be equal to the sum of—

(i) the amount of the bonus bids paid for the applicable Thompson Divide leases; and

(ii) the amount of any rental paid for the applicable Thompson Divide leases as of the date on which the leaseholder submits to the Secretary a notice of the decision to relinquish the applicable Thompson Divide leases; and

(B) other applicable laws (including regulations) applicable to the leaseholder.

(2) EXCLUSION.—The amount of a credit under subsection (a) shall not include any expenses paid by the leaseholder of a Thompson Divide lease for legal work with respect to a Thompson Divide lease.

(c) CANCELLATION.—Effective on relinquishment under this section, and without any additional action by the Secretary, a Thompson Divide lease—

(1) shall be permanently cancelled; and

(2) shall not be reissued.

(d) CONDITIONS.—

(1) APPLICABLE LAW.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, each exchange under this section shall be conducted in accordance with—

(A) this title; and

(B) other applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) ACCEPTANCE OF CREDITS.—The Secretary shall accept credits issued under subsection (a) in the same manner as cash for the payments described in that subsection.

(3) APPLICABILITY.—The use of a credit issued under subsection (a) shall be subject to the obligations described in paragraph (2) and all applicable Federal materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(4) TREATMENT OF CREDITS.—All amounts in the form of credits issued under subsection (a) accepted by the Secretary shall be considered to be amounts received for the purposes of—

(A) section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191); and

(B) section 20 of the Geothermal Steam Act (30 U.S.C. 1503, as amended).
projects’ that the Commissioner of Reclamation identifies as necessary for the effective operation of Bureau of Reclamation water facilities, the Secretary may—
(I) approve, modify, or disapprove the request; and
(II) if the request is approved under subparagraph (I), make any modifications to the map necessary to reflect that the Commissioner of Reclamation has management authority over the minimum quantity of land required to fulfill the reclamation mission.

(B) TRANSFER OF LAND.—
(I) IN GENERAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over land identified on the map as “Lands withdrawn or acquired for Bureau of Reclamation projects”, as modified pursuant to clause (i)(II), if applicable, shall be transferred to the appropriate management authority under section 101703 of title 54, United States Code.

(II) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative management agreements in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, subject to such terms and conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fee levels, access rights, and ownership and use of range improvements.

(C) MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative management agreements for any land administered by the Secretary that is withdrawn or acquired near the National Recreation Area, in accordance with the cooperative management authority under section 1553; to be used for the natural, cultural, recreational, and scenic resources in and around the National Recreation Area—
(1) by acquiring the portion of the private land or interests in private land located not more than 3 miles from the boundary of the National Recreation Area by purchase, exchange, or donation, in accordance with section 1553;
(2) by providing technical assistance to the individual, including cooperative assistance;
(3) through available grant programs; and
(4) by supporting conservation easement opportunities.

(D) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the National Recreation Area is withdrawn from—
(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, or 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.

(E) GRAZING.—
(A) STATE LAND SUBJECT TO A STATE GRASSING LEASE.—
(I) IN GENERAL.—If State land acquired under this part for grazing lease in effect on the date of acquisition, the Secretary shall allow the grazing to continue for the remainder of the terms of the lease, subject to the terms and conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fee levels, access rights, and ownership and use of range improvements.

(ii) TRANSFER OF LAND.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this part diminishes or alters the fish and wildlife program for the Aspinall Unit developed under section 8 of the Act of April 11, 1966 (commonly known as the “Colorado River Storage Project Act”) (70 Stat. 110, chapter 203; 43 U.S.C. 225g), by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Colorado Division of Wildlife (including any successor in interest to that division) that provides for the acquisition of public access fishing easements for the Aspinall Unit (referred to in this paragraph as the “program”).

(B) ACQUISITION OF FISHING EASEMENTS.—
The Secretary shall continue to fulfill the obligation of the Secretary under the program to acquire 26 miles of class 1 public landowner fishing access to provide to sportmen access for fishing within the Upper Gunnison Basin upstream of the Aspinall Unit, subject to the condition that no existing fishing access downstream of the Aspinall Unit shall be counted toward the minimum mileage requirement under the program.

(C) PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—
(i) develop a plan for fulfilling the obligation of the Secretary described in subparagraph (B); and
(ii) submit to Congress a report that—
(II) describes any progress made in the acquisition of public access fishing easements as mitigation for the Aspinall Unit under the program.

SECTION 1553. ACQUISITION OF LAND; BOUNDARY MANAGEMENT.

(A) ACQUISITION.—
The Secretary may acquire any land or interest in land within the boundary of the National Recreation Area.

(B) MANNER OF ACQUISITION.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), any land described in paragraph (1) may be acquired under this subsection by—
(i) donation;
(ii) purchase from willing sellers with donated or appropriated funds; or
(iii) exchange.

(B) STATE LAND.—Land or interests in land owned by the State or a political subdivision of the State may only be acquired by purchase or donation under this subsection.

(C) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—
(1) FOREST SERVICE LAND.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 2,560 acres of land identified on the map as “U.S. Forest
Service proposed transfer to the National Park Service” is transferred to the Secretary, to be administered by the Director of the National Park Service as part of the National Recreation Area.

(B) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Gunsmo National Forest shall be adjusted to exclude the land transferred to the Secretary under subparagraph (A).

(2) BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND.—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 5,946 acres of land identified on the map as a part of Land Management proposed transfer to National Park Service” is transferred from the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to the Director of the National Park Service, to be administered as part of the National Recreation Area.

(3) WITHDRAWAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the land identified on the map as “Proposed for transfer to the Bureau of Land Management, subject to the revocation of Administrative jurisdiction over the area identified on the map as “Checkerboard Land Resolutions” shall be relinquished by the Secretary under subparagraph (A).

(c) POTENTIAL LAND EXCHANGE.—(1) The withdrawal of land identified on the map as “Potential exchange lands” shall be relinquished by the Commissioner of Reclamation and revoked by the Secretary, to be administered under which railroad land grants along the Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way created a checkerboard land pattern of alternating federal and privately owned land, management of the land in the checkerboard area has been a constant source of frustration for both private landholders and the Federal Government.

(2) management of Federal land in the checkerboard area has been costly and difficult for the Federal land management agencies, creating a disincentive to manage the land effectively.

(3) parcels of land within the checkerboard area in the County will not vary significantly compared to the similarity of highest and best use in the County; and

(4) consolidation of appropriate land within the checkerboard area through sales and as acre-for-acre exchanges for development and Federal management will—

(A) help improve the tax base of the County; and

(B) simplify management for the Federal Government.

SEC. 1512. DEFINITIONS. In this part:

(1) ELIGIBLE LAND.—The term “eligible land” means—

(A) any land administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management that is within the area identified on the Map as “Checkerboard Land Resolutions Area” that is designated for disposal by the Secretary through—

(i) the Winnemucca Consolidated Resource Management Plan; or

(ii) any subsequent amendment or revision to the management plan that is undertaken with full public involvement; and

(B) the land identified on the Map as “Additional Lands Eligible for Disposal”.

(2) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Pershing County Checkerboard Lands Resolution” and dated February 9, 2017.

SEC. 1513. SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ELIGIBLE LAND.

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF CONVEYANCE.—Notwithstanding sections 302 and 203, subsections (b) through (i) of section 206, and section 209 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713, 1716, 1719), the Secretary, in cooperation with the Consumer Price Index; and

(B) the land identified on the Map as “Additional Lands Eligible for Disposal”.

(2) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Pershing County Checkerboard Lands Resolution” and dated February 9, 2017.

SEC. 1515. DEFINITIONS. In this subtitile:
(b) a sale or exchange all or a portion of the eligible land; or

(C) the Secretary shall postpone or exclude from the operation of paragraph (A) shall not specifically requested by the County, a postponement under subparagraph (A) shall not than once per year thereafter until the date on which the Management Priority Areas are identified under subsection (b), that parcel is withdrawn from—

(A) all forms of entry and appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws;

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

(C) operation of the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

(2) Postponement.—In the withdrawal of a parcel of eligible land under paragraph (1) shall terminate—

(A) on the date of sale or, in the case of exchange, the date of title of the parcel of eligible land under this part; or

(B) with respect to any parcel of eligible land selected for sale or exchange under subsection (a)(3), not later than 2 years after the date on which the parcel was offered for sale or exchange under this part.

EASEMENTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

(1) SALES.

(A) DEADLINE.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the Secretary shall offer for sale the parcels of eligible land selected under subsection (b).

(B) LIMITATION.—The total acreage of eligible land sold under this part shall consist of not more than 150,000 acres of eligible land.

(2) MAPS FOR EXCHANGES.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), not later than 1 year after the date on which the County requests a postponement under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall offer for sale the parcels of eligible land jointly selected under subsection (b).

(b) INVESTMENT OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT.—Any amounts deposited in the special account established under subsection (a)(3) shall earn interest in an amount determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, based on the yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities; and

(2) may be expended by the Secretary in accordance with this section.

(c) REPORTS.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning with fiscal year 2020, and once every 5 fiscal years thereafter, not later than 60 days after the last day of the fiscal year covered by the report—

(A) a statement of the amounts deposited into the special account; and

(B) a description of the expenditures made from the special account for the fiscal year, including the source of funds.

(2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, for the fiscal year covered by the report—

(A) a statement of the balance remaining in the special account at the end of the fiscal year.

PART II—LAND CONVEYANCES AND TRANSFERS

SEC. 1521. CONVEYANCES OF COVERED LAND.

(a) Definitions.

(1) COVERED LAND.—The term "covered land" means Federal land in the County identified on the Map as "Covered Land".

(2) MAP.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Pershing County Land Conveyances and Transfers" and dated February 9, 2017.

(3) QUALIFIED ENTITY.—The term "qualified entity" means a qualified entity as defined by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713).

(b) Disposition of Proceeds.

Any amounts collected under this section shall be disposed of in accordance with section 1514.
(d) TERMINATION.—The authority of the Secretary to sell covered land under this section shall terminate on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1522. CONVEYANCE OF LAND FOR USE AS A PUBLIC CEMETERY.

(a) In General.—The Secretary shall convey to the County, without consideration, the Federal land described in subsection (b).

(b) Description of Federal Land.—The Federal land described in subsection (a) is approximately 10 acres of land depicted as “Unionville Cemetery” on the Map.

(c) Use.—The Federal land conveyed under subsection (a) shall be used by the County as a public cemetery.

PART III—WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 1531. ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS RESERVATION SYSTEM

(a) ADDITIONS.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following parcels of Federal land in the State are designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) CAIN MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 12,339 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Bluewing Wilderness” and dated February 9, 2017, which shall be known as the “Cain Mountain Wilderness.”

(2) BLUEWING WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 24,900 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Bluewing Wilderness” and dated February 9, 2017, which shall be known as the “Bluewing Wilderness.”

(3) Selenite Peak Wilderness.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 22,822 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Selenite Peak Wilderness” and dated February 9, 2017, which shall be known as the “Selenite Peak Wilderness.”

(4) Mount Limbo Wilderness.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 24,900 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Mt. Limbo Wilderness” and dated February 9, 2017, which shall be known as the “Mount Limbo Wilderness.”

(5) North Sahwade Wilderness.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 11,855 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed North Sahwade Wilderness” and dated February 9, 2017, which shall be known as the “North Sahwade Wilderness.”

(6) Grandfathers’ Wilderness.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 33,539 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Grandfathers’ Wilderness” and dated February 9, 2017, which shall be known as the “Grandfathers’ Wilderness.”

(b) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of any portion of the area that is bounded by a road shall be 100 feet from the centerline of the road.

(c) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of the area described in this section in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

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

(d) Full Map and Legal Description.—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 areas as are necessary for the establishment of a classification made under this section, including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of the activities with a State or local agency.

(e) CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA COLLECTION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may authorize the installation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorologic, or climatological data collection facilities in the wilderness areas if the Secretary determines that the facilities and access to the facilities are essential to flood warning, flood control, or water reservoir operation activities.

(f) WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the wilderness areas if located in the state are (i) in the semiarid region of the Great Basin; and

(ii) at the headwaters of the streams and rivers on land with respect to which there are few, if any—

(I) actual or proposed water resource facilities; or

(II) opportunities for diversion, storage, or other uses of water occurring outside the land that would adversely affect the wilderness values of the land;

(B) the wilderness areas are generally not suitable for use or development of new water resource facilities; and

(C) because of the unique nature of the wilderness areas, it is possible to provide for proper management and protection of the wilderness and other values of land in ways different from those used in other laws.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to protect the wilderness values of the wilderness areas by means other than a federal reserved water right.

(3) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subtitle—

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

(B) affects any water rights in the State (including any water right 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.

(4) NEVADA WATER LAW.—The Secretary shall throw the property rights and other water uses necessary to fulfill the 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 areas.

(5) NEW PROJECTS.—

(A) DEFINITION OF WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—

(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) LIMITS.—In the use of new water resource facilities—

(i) Except as otherwise provided in this subtitle, on and after the date of enactment of this Act, 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 areas.

(C) TEMPORARY TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVICE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subtitle prevents the placement of temporary telecommunications device for law enforcement or agency administrative purposes in the wilderness areas.

(ii) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary shall authorize—

(A) the installation and maintenance of temporary telecommunications devices in the wilderness areas.

(iii) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may not authorize the installation and maintenance of any water resource facility.

(iv) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may not authorize the installation and maintenance of any water resource facility.

(v) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may not authorize the installation and maintenance of any water resource facility.

(vi) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may not authorize the installation and maintenance of any water resource facility.

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(xxIX) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may not authorize the installation and maintenance of any water resource facility.

(xxA) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may not authorize the installation and maintenance of any water resource facility.

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(xxIX) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may not authorize the installation and maintenance of any water resource facility.

(xxA) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may not authorize the installation and maintenance of any water resource facility.

(xxB) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may not authorize the installation and maintenance of any water resource facility.

(xxC) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may not authorize the installation and maintenance of any water resource facility.

(xxD) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may not authorize the installation and maintenance of any water resource facility.

(xxE) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may not authorize the installation and maintenance of any water resource facility.
Selenite Peak Wilderness in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—Any temporary telecommunication devices authorized by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be carried out in accordance with—

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

(ii) all other applicable laws (including regulations);

(B) to the maximum practicable, be located in such a manner as to minimize impacts on the recreational and other wilderness values of the area; and

(C) be for a period of not longer than 7 years.

SEC. 1533. 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 subtitle 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 areas.

(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 necessary to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations and the habitats to support the 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 to 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 101–465), including noxious weed treatment and 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 values with the minimal impact necessary to reasonably accomplish those tasks.

(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 to 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 101–465), including noxious weed treatment and 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 values with the minimal impact necessary to reasonably accomplish those tasks.

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

(1) such 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 areas can reasonably be minimized.

(e) HUNTING, FISHING, AND TRAPPING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may designate areas in which, and establish periods during which, for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable laws, no hunting, fishing, or trapping will be permitted in the wilderness areas.

(2) CONSULTATION.—Except in emergencies, the Secretary shall consult with the appropriate State agency and notify the public before taking any action under paragraph (1).

(3) CODIFIED.—Chapter 1 of division C of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, including any amendments to that Act, shall be deemed to be a reference to the wilderness areas.

(2) E XISTING ACTIVITIES.—Consistent with the terms and conditions specified in the cooperative agreement between the Secretary and the State as evidenced by a record of the deliberations between the Bureau of Land Management and the Nevada Department of Wildlife Supplement No. 9 and signed November and December 2003, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping, in the wilderness areas.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, including the designee of the State, may conduct wildlife management activities in the wilderness areas if—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking ``and'' and at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ``;'' and;

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking ;'' and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this part authorizes the Secretary to dispose of rights-of-way granted pursuant to this Act; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

``(4) PLANNING ASSOCIATED WITH LAND DISPOSAL AND RELATED LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS.—If the Secretary, through the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–424; 118 Stat. 2402); and

(2) AVAILABILITY OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT UNDER LINCOLN COUNTY LAND ACT OF 2000.—Section 103 of the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–424; 118 Stat. 2402) is amended—

(A) the Secretary shall consult with the appropriate State agency and notify the public be-
SA 117. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 29. REPEAL OF PERCENTAGE DEPLETION ALLOWANCES FOR CERTAIN HARDROCK MINES.
(a) In General.—Section 613(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting "(other than hardrock mines located on land subject to the general mining laws or on land patented under the general mining laws)" after "in the case of the mines".
(b) General Mining Laws Defined.—Section 613 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) GENERAL MINING LAWS.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term 'general mining laws' means those Acts which generally comprise chapters 2, 11, 12, 12A, 15, and 16, and sections 161 and 162, of title 30, United States Code."

(c) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall become effective on the close of the taxable year beginning after December 31, 2019.

SA 118. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle II of title 2, following:

SEC. 24. NATIONAL RECREATIONAL PASSES FOR DISABLED VETERANS.
Section 200306(a) of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

"(2) DISABILITY DISCOUNT.—The Secretary shall make the National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Pass available, without charge and for the lifetime of the passholder, to the following:

(A) Any United States citizen or person domiciled in the United States who has been medically determined to be permanently disabled for purposes of section 7203(14)(A) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 7203(14)), if the citizen or person provides adequate proof of the disability and such citizenship or residency.

(B) Any veteran who has been found to be entitled to compensation under title 38, United States Code, for service-connected disability under title 38, United States Code, for the lifetime of the passholder, to the following:

(A) Any United States citizen or person domiciled in the United States who has been medically determined to be permanently disabled for purposes of section 7203(14)(A) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 7203(14)), if the citizen or person provides adequate proof of the disability and such citizenship or residency.

(B) Any veteran who has been found to be entitled to compensation under title 38, United States Code, for service-connected disability under title 38, United States Code.

SEC. 3001. LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.
(a) Reauthorization.—Section 200302 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "September 30, 2018" and inserting "September 30, 2043"; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking "September 30, 2018" and inserting "September 30, 2043";

(b) Allocation of Funds.—Section 200304 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "There" and inserting the following:

"(a) In General.—There; and"

(2) by striking the second sentence and inserting the following:

"(b) Allocation.—

(1) In General.—Of the appropriations from the Fund—

(A) not less than 80 percent shall be used collectively to provide financial assistance to States under section 200305; and

(B) not less than 20 percent shall be used collectively for Federal purposes under section 200305; and

(C) not less than 10 percent shall be used collectively—

(i) for the Forest Legacy Program established under section 7 of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2103c);

(ii) for cooperative endangered species grants authorized under section 6 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1535); and

(iii) for the American Battlefields Protection Program established under chapter 3081.

(2) Requirement.—Of the appropriations from the Fund, not less than 1.5 percent or $10,000,000, whichever is greater, shall be used for projects that secure recreational public access to Federal public land for hunting, fishing, or other recreational purposes.

(a) In General.—Section 103(b)(2) of the White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–432; 120 Stat. 3039) is amended—

(i) by adding at the end the following:

"(g) IMPLEMENTATION OF WHITE PINE COUNTY CONSERVATION, RECREATION, AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2004.—Section 103(b)(2) of the White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–432; 120 Stat. 3039) is amended—

"(ii) in subparagraph (H), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

"(iii) by adding at the end the following:

"(H) In General.—Section 103(b)(2) of the White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–432; 120 Stat. 3039) is amended—

"(i) by striking "and transportation" and inserting "municipal water and transportation, and economic development"; and

"(ii) by striking "and sewer infrastructure, public electric transmission facilities, public broadband infrastructure," and planning" and inserting "municipal water and transportation, and economic development"; and

"(j) In General.—Section 103(b)(2) of the White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–432; 120 Stat. 3039) is amended—

"(l) Disposition of Proceeds.—Section 312 of the White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–432; 120 Stat. 3030) is amended—

"(A) in paragraph (2), by striking "and planning" and inserting "municipal water and transportation, and economic development"; and

"(B) in paragraph (3)—

(1) in subparagraph (G), by striking "; and" and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (H), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(I) Processing by a government entity of public land use authorizations and right-of-way requests for the development of land conveyed to the County under this Act, with an emphasis on authorizations and right-of-way relating to any infrastructure needed for the expansion of the White Pine County Industrial Park under section 322(c)(3)."

(b) Conveyance to White Pine County, Nevada.—The White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–432; 120 Stat. 3039) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "Secretary" and inserting "not later than December 31, 2020, the Secretary";

(2) in subsection (c)(3)(B)(i), by striking "across the holding process" and inserting "consistent with section 241 of the Nevada Revised Statutes (as in effect on the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act)"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(e) DEADLINE.—If the Secretary has not conveyed to the County the parcels of land described in subsection (b) by December 31, 2020, the Secretary shall immediately convey to the County, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the parcels of land.

SA 116. Ms. CORTEZ MASTO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title 1, add the following:

SEC. 11. PROHIBITION OF OIL AND GAS LEASING, RUBY MOUNTAINS RANGER DISTRICT.
(a) Definition of District Land.—In this section, the term "District land" means the approximately 450,000 acres of National Forest System land comprising the Ruby Mountains Ranger District of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, Elko and White Pine Counties, Nevada, as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.
(b) Prohibition.—Subject to valid existing rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall not issue under any law, including the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), an oil or gas lease on the District land.
(c) Application.—The prohibition under subsection (b) shall apply to any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act for inclusion in the Ruby Mountains Ranger District.

SA 119. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 3001 and insert the following:

SEC. 3001. LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.
(a) Reauthorization.—Section 200302 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "September 30, 2018" and inserting "September 30, 2043"; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking "September 30, 2018" and inserting "September 30, 2043";

SA 122. Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment
SA 111 submitted by Ms. MUKROWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 8701. PURPOSE. The purpose of this subtitle is to ensure a safe and potable, rural, and municipal, nonindustrial water supply for the citizens of

(1) Dawson, Garfield, McCone, Prairie, Richland, Judith Basin, Wheatland, Golden Valley, Blaine, and Yellowstone Counties in the State of Montana; and

(2) McKenzie County, North Dakota.

SEC. 8702. DEFINITIONS. In this subtitle:

(1) AUTHORITY.—The term ‘‘Authority’’ means—

(A) the Central Montana Regional Water Authority, a publicly owned nonprofit water authority formed in accordance with Mont. Code Ann. Sec. 75-6-302 (2007); and

(B) any nonprofit successor entity to the Authority described in subparagraph (A).

(2) MUSSELSHELL-JUDITH RURAL WATER SYSTEM.—The term ‘‘Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System’’ means the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System authorized under subsection (a) of this section (8703(a), with a project service area that includes—

(A) Judith Basin, Wheatland, Golden Valley, and Musselshell Counties in the State; (B) the portion of Yellowstone County in the State within 2 miles of State Highway 3 and within 4 miles of the county line between Yellowstone and Musselshell Counties in the State, inclusive of the Town of Broadview, Montana; and

(C) the portion of Fergus County in the State within 2 miles of U.S. Highway 87 and within 4 miles of the county line between Fergus and Judith Basin Counties in the State, inclusive of the Town of Moore, Montana.

(3) STATE.—The term ‘‘State’’ means the State of Montana.

SEC. 8703. MUSSELSHELL-JUDITH RURAL WATER SYSTEM.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may carry out the planning, design, and construction of the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System to a pipeline of a public water system;

(b) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—(1) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System may use Federal funds made available to carry out this section for—

(1) facilities relating to—

(I) water treatment;

(II) water treatment;

(III) water storage;

(IV) water supply wells;

(V) distribution pipelines; and

(VI) control transmission pipelines;

(2) transmission pipelines;

(iv) pumping stations; and

(v) auxiliary buildings, maintenance equipment, and the provision of any services required for the construction and maintenance of the facility described in this subsection.

(b) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—Subject to subparagraph (A), Federal funds made available to carry out this section shall not be used for the operation, maintenance, or replacement of the Musselshell-Judith Rural Water System.

(b) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—Subject to section (b) does not comply with the reclamation feasibility standards, the Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the Dry-Redwater Regional Water Authority to provide additional funding to the Secretary $5,000,000 to carry out this section.

(c) AUTHORIZATION.—The authority provided by this section shall expire on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8705. WATER RIGHTS.

Nothing in this subtitle—

(1) preempts or affects any State water law; or

(2) affects any authority of a State, as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, to manage water resources within that State.
(b) Allocation of Funds.—Section 200304 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—
(1) by striking ‘‘There’’ and inserting ‘‘(a) In General.—There;’’ and
(2) by striking the second sentence and inserting the following:
‘‘(b) Allocation.—Of the appropriations from the Fund—
‘‘(1) not less than 50 percent shall be used to provide financial assistance to States under section 200055; and
‘‘(2) not more than 50 percent shall be used collectively for Federal purposes under section 200306, of which not less than 50 percent shall be used for deferred maintenance needs on Federal land under subsection (a)(2)(D) of that section.’’

(c) Certain Land Acquisition Requirements.—Section 200306 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—
(1) in subsection (a), in paragraph (2)—
(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ‘‘OR WATER’’ and inserting ‘‘OR WATER; DEFERRED MAINTENANCE NEEDS’’; and
(B) by adding at the end the following:
‘‘(D) DEFERRED MAINTENANCE NEEDS.—
Amounts shall be allotted for deferred maintenance needs on Federal land.’’

SA 126. Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. Lee, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to amendment SA 127.

In section 3001, strike subsection (b) and insert the following:
‘‘(b) Allocation.—Of the appropriations from the Fund—
‘‘(1) not less than 50 percent shall be used to provide financial assistance to States under section 200055; and
‘‘(2) not more than 50 percent shall be used collectively for Federal purposes under section 200306, of which not less than 50 percent shall be used for deferred maintenance needs on Federal land under subsection (a)(2)(D) of that section.’’

SA 125. Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. Lee, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
In section 3001, strike subsection (b) and insert the following:

(b) Allocation of Funds.—
(1) In General.—Section 200304 of title 54, United States Code, is amended—
(A) by striking ‘‘There’’ and inserting ‘‘(a) In General.—There;’’ and
(B) by striking the second sentence and inserting the following:

SA 128. Mr. ISAKSON (for himself, Mr. Kaine, and Mr. BLUNT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title II, add the following:

SEC. 24. PRESERVATION OF NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT BATTLEFIELDS.

(a) Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002.—Section 2 of the Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-330) is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(b) Purposes.—The purposes of this Act are—
(1) to act quickly and proactively to preserve and protect nationally significant battlefields of the American Revolution, War of 1812, and Civil War;
“(2) to create partnerships among State and local governments, regional entities, and the private sector to preserve, conserve, and enhance the visitor experience at nationally significant landscapes of the American Revolution, War of 1812, and Civil War.”

(b) PRESERVATION ASSISTANCE.—Section 301(h)(2) of title 54, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to provide grants under this section $20,000,000 for each fiscal year through 2028, of which not more than 10 percent may be used each fiscal year as follows:

“(i) Not more than $1,000,000 for projects and programs that modernize battlefield interpretive and educational assets through the deployment of technology, disbursed through competitive grant processes to non-profit organizations.

“(ii) Not more than $1,000,000 for grants to organizations described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code to be used for projects that restore day-of-battle conditions on land preserved through Battlefield Land Acquisition Grant Program funds.”.

SA 129. Mr. BURR (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

At the end of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 70. WILD HORSES IN AND AROUND THE CURRITUCK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

(a) GENETIC DIVERSITY.—The Secretary, in consultation with the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Currituck County, North Carolina, and the Corolla Wild Horse Fund, shall allow for the introduction of a small number of free-roaming wild horses from the Cape Lookout National Seashore as necessary to ensure the genetic diversity of the wild horse population in and around the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge, consistent with:

(1) Promoting regulations applicable to the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge and the Cape Lookout National Seashore; and

(2) the December 2014 Wild Horse Management Agreement approved by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Currituck County, North Carolina, and the Corolla Wild Horse Fund.

(b) AGREEMENT.—

(1) TERMINOLOGY.—The Secretary may enter into an agreement with the Corolla Wild Horse Fund to provide for the cost-effective management of the horses in and around the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge while ensuring that natural resources within the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge are not adversely impacted.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall specify that the Corolla Wild Horse Fund shall pay the costs associated with, respect to the horses in and around the Currituck National Wildlife Refuge—

(A) coordinating and conducting a periodic census, and inspecting the health, of the horses;

(B) maintaining records of the horses living in the wild and in confinement;

(C) coordinating and conducting the removal of any horses removed from the Currituck County Outer Banks; and

(D) administering a viable population control plan for the horses, including auctions, adoptions, contraceptive fertility methods, and other viable options.

SA 130. Mr. BURR (for himself and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

At the end of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 70. BEACH REENNOURISHMENT PROJECTS.

(a) Southeast Coastal Section.—Section 3505(a)(6)(B) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3505(a)(6)(B)) is amended by inserting “, including beach re-nourishment projects that restore sand material within a System unit for placement on or near a shoreline that is not within the System” after “stabilization system”.

SA 131. Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

At the end of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 24. CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE ADVISORY COMMISSION.

Effective September 26, 2018, section 8(a) of Public Law 87-126 (16 U.S.C. 4950-7(a)) is amended in the second sentence by striking “2018” and inserting “2028”.

SA 132. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

At the end of title IX, add the following:

SEC. 90. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS RELLOCATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the term “western State” means any of the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, or Wyoming.

(b) AGREEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall enter into an agreement with the State of Wyoming to provide for the relocation of the headquarters of the Bureau of Land Management from Washington, DC, to a western State specified by the Secretary.

SA 133. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Before section 9001, insert the following:

Subtitle A—Good Samaritan Remediation of Orphan Hardrock Mines

SEC. 901. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) COOPERATING PERSON.—The term “cooperating person” means any person that is named by the Good Samaritan in the permit application as a cooperating entity.

(3) FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY.—The term “Federal land management agency” means any Federal agency authorized by law or executive order to exercise jurisdiction, custody, or control over land owned by the United States.

(4) GOOD SAMARITAN.—The term “Good Samaritan” means a person that, with respect to historic mine residue, as determined by the Administrator—

(A) is not a past or current owner or operator of an orphan mine site at which the historic mine residue is located; or

(B) has no role in the creation of the historic mine residue, and

(C) is not potentially liable under any Federal, State, Tribal, or local law for the remediation, treatment, or control of the historic mine residue.

(5) GOOD SAMARITAN PERMIT.—The term “Good Samaritan permit” means a permit issued by the Administrator under section 9003(a)(1).

(6) HISTORIC MINE RESIDUE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “historic mine residue” means mine residue in a condition at an orphan mine site resulting from hardrock mining activities conducted on—

(i) Federal land under sections 2319 through 2322 of the Revised Statutes (commonly known as the “Mining Law of 1872’’); 30 U.S.C. 22 et seq.; or

(ii) State or private land.

(B) USE.—The term “historic mine residue” includes—

(i) previously mined ores and minerals other than coal that contribute to acid mine drainage or other pollution;

(ii) equipment (including materials in equipment);

(iii) any tailings, heap leach piles, dump leach piles, waste rock, overburden, slag piles, or other waste or material resulting from any extraction, beneficiaion, or other processing activity that occurred during the active operation of an orphan mine site;

(iv) any acidic or otherwise polluted flow in surface water or groundwater that originates from, or is pooled and contained in, an abandoned or unlined mine site that is under groundwater workings, open pits, in-situ leaching operations, ponds, or impoundments;
(v) any hazardous substance (as defined in section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601));
(vi) any contamination (as defined in section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601)); and
(v) that actively mined or processed minerals after December 11, 1980.

(10) PASSIVE LANDOWNER.—The term “passive landowner” means an individual who—
(A) owns property containing an orphan mine site;
(B) had no part in the operation of the orphan mine site; and
(C) took ownership of the property described in subparagraph (A) after termination of the mining operation at the orphan mine site.

(11) PILOT.—The term “person” means any entity described in—
(A) section 502(5) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1377(5));
(B) investigatory sampling permit.—The term “investigatory sampling permit” means a permit granted by the Administrator under section 903(d)(1).

(9) ORPHAN MINE SITE.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “orphan mine site” means an abandoned inactive hardrock mine site and any facility associated with an abandoned or inactive hardrock mine site—
(i) that was used for the production of a mineral other than coal conducted on Federal land under sections 2319 through 2332 of the Revised Statutes (commonly known as the “Mine Act” at 30 U.S.C. 22 et seq.) or on non-Federal land; and
(ii) for which, based on information supplied by a mining entity after an on-site review of publicly available data and after review of other information in the possession of the Administrator, the Administrator or, in the case of a site on land owned by the United States, the Federal land management agency, determines that no responsible owner or operator has been identified—
(I) who is potentially liable for, or has been required to perform or pay for, environmental remediation activities under applicable law; and
(II) other than, in the case of a mine site located on land owned by the United States, a Federal land management agency that has not been involved in mining activity on that land, except that the approval of a plan of operations under the hardrock mining regulations of the applicable Federal land management agency shall not be considered involvement activity.
(B) INCLUSION.—The term “orphan mine site” includes a hardrock mine site (including associated facilities) that was previously the subject of a Good Samaritan after an on-site response action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) or a similar Federal or State reclamation or cleanup program, including the remediation of mine-scarred land under the brownfields revitalization program under section 104(k) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9604(k)).

(C) EXCLUSIONS.—The term “orphan mine site” does not include a mine site (including associated facilities)—
(I) in a temporary shutdown or cessation;
(II) on the National Priorities List developed by the President in accordance with section 105(a)(8)(B) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9605(a)(8)(B)) or is proposed for inclusion on that list;
(III) that is the subject of a planned or ongoing investigation under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) or a similar Federal and State remediation program described in subsection (c); and
(IV) that has a responsible owner or operator; or

SEC. 9002. SCOPE.

Nothing in this subtitle—
(1) reduces liability; or
(2) releases any person from liability, except in compliance with this subtitle;
(3) authorizes the conduct of any mining or processing other than the conduct of any processing of previously mined ores, minerals, wastes, or other materials that is authorized by a Good Samaritan permit;
(4) imposes liability on the United States or a Federal land management agency pursuant to section 107 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9607); or
(5) relieves the United States or any Federal land management agency from any liability under section 107 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9607) or section 301 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1311) that exists apart from any action undertaken pursuant to this subtitle.

SEC. 9003. ORPHAN MINE SITE GOOD SAMARITAN PILOT PROJECT AUTHORIZATION.

(a) Establishment.—
(I) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish a pilot program under which the Administrator shall grant not more than 15 Good Samaritan permits to carry out projects to remediate historic mine residue at any portions of orphan mine sites in accordance with this subtitle.

(II) OVERSIGHT OF PROJECT.—The Administrator may oversee the remediation project under paragraph (1), and any action taken by the applicable Good Samaritan or any cooperating person under the Good Samaritan permit, for the duration of the Good Samaritan permit, as the Administrator determines to be necessary to review the status of the project.
(b) GOOD SAMARITAN PERMIT ELIGIBILITY.—
(I) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a Good Samaritan permit to carry out a project to remediate an orphan mine site, a person shall demonstrate that—
(A) the orphan mine site that is the subject of the application for a Good Samaritan permit is located in the United States;
(B) the purpose of the proposed project is the remediation of the orphan mine site of historic mine residue;
(C) the proposed activities are designed to result in the partial or complete remediation of historic mine residue at the orphan mine site;
(D) to the satisfaction of the Administrator, the person—
(i) possesses, or has the ability to secure, the financial and other resources necessary—
(I) to complete the permitted work, as determined by the Administrator; and
(ii) to address any contingencies identified in the Good Samaritan permit application described in subsection (c);
(E) possesses the proper and appropriate experience and capacity to complete the permitted work; and
(iii) will complete the permitted work; and
(E) the person is a Good Samaritan with respect to the historic mine residue proposed to be remediated by the Good Samaritan permit;
(2) IDENTIFICATION OF ALL RESPONSIBLE OWNERS OR OPERATORS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—A Good Samaritan shall make known responsible and other resources necessary to identify, from a review of publicly available information in land records or on internet websites of Federal, State, and local regulatory authorities, all responsible owners or operators of an orphan mine site proposed to be remediated by the Good Samaritan under this subtitle.

(B) EXISTING RESPONSIBLE OWNER OR OPERATOR.—If the Administrator determines, based on information provided by a Good Samaritan or otherwise, that a responsible owner or operator exists of an orphan mine site proposed to be remediated by the Good Samaritan, the Administrator shall deny the application for a Good Samaritan permit.

(C) APPLICATION FOR PERMITS.—To obtain a Good Samaritan permit, a person shall submit to the Administrator an application—
(i) a description of the orphan mine site (including the boundaries of the orphan mine site) proposed to be covered by the Good Samaritan permit;
(ii) a description of all parties proposed to be involved in the remediation project, including any cooperating person and each
member of an applicable corporation, association, partnership, consortium, joint venture, commercial entity, or nonprofit association;

(3) evidence that the person has or will acquire all legal rights or the authority necessary to enter the relevant orphan mine site and perform the remediation described in the application for the orphan mine site;

(4) a detailed description of the historic mine residue to be remediated;

(5) a detailed description of the expertise and resources available to the person and the resources available to the person to successfully implement and complete the remediation described in subparagraph (F);

(6) to the satisfaction of the Administrator and subject to subsection (d), a description of the baseline environmental conditions, including potentially affected surface water quality and hydrological conditions, affected by the historic mine residue to be remediated that includes—

(A) the nature and extent of any adverse impact on the water quality of any body of water caused by the drainage of historic mine residue or other discharges from the orphan mine site;

(B) the flow rate and concentration of any drainage of historic mine residue or other discharge from the orphan mine site in any body of water that would result in an adverse impact described in subparagraph (A); and

(C) any other release or threat of release of historic mine residue that has resulted in an adverse impact to public health or the environment;

(7) subject to subsection (d), a remediation plan for the orphan mine site that describes—

(A) the nature and scope of the proposed remediation activities, including—

(i) the historic mine residue to be addressed by the remediation plan; and

(ii) a description of the goals of the remediation including, if applicable, with respect to—

(I) the prevention or reduction of a release, threat of release, or discharge to surface waters; or

(II) other appropriate goals relating to water or soil;

(B) each activity that the person proposes to take that is designed to—

(i) improve or enhance water quality or site-specific soil quality relevant to the historic mine residue addressed by the remediation plan;

(ii) to otherwise protect human health and the environment (including through the prevention of a release, discharge, or threat of release) and the water or soil; and

(C) the monitoring or other form of assessment, if any, that will be undertaken by the person to evaluate the success of the activities described in subparagraph (A) during and after the remediation, with respect to the baseline conditions, as described in paragraph (6);

(D) the satisfaction of the Administrator, detailed engineering plans for the project;

(E) any proposed recycling or reprocessing of historic mine residue to be conducted by the person (including a description of how all proposed recycling or reprocessing activities relate to the remediation of the orphan mine site); and

(F) identification of any proposed contractor that will perform any remediation activity;

(8) subject to subsection (d), a schedule for the work to be carried out under the project, including a schedule for periodic reporting by the person on the remediation of the orphan mine site;

(9) subject to subsection (d), in the case of a remediation activity that requires plug-

ging, opening, or otherwise altering the portal or adit of an orphan mine site, an evaluation of orphan mine site conditions, including an assessment of any pooled water or hydraulic pressure situations, conducted by a licensed professional engineer;

(10) a health and safety plan that is specifically designed for mining remediation work;

(11) the information that—

(A) includes provisions on response and notification to Federal, State, and local authorities with jurisdiction over downstream water resources that could be impacted by an unplanned release or discharge of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants;

(B) is designed to respond to unplanned adverse events (such as potential fluid release that may result from addressing pooled water or hydraulic pressure situations), including the sudden release of historic mine residue; and

(12) subject to subsection (d), a project budget and financial resources that demonstrate that the permitted work, including any operation and maintenance, will be completed;

(13) subject to subsection (d), information demonstrating that the applicant has the financial resources to carry out the remediation (including any long-term monitoring that may be required by the Good Samaritan permit) or the ability to secure an appropriate third-party financial assurance, as determined by the Administrator, to ensure ongoing and proper monitoring, including any long-term operations and maintenance of remediation activities that may be—

(A) proposed in the application for the Good Samaritan permit; or

(B) required by the Administrator as a condition of granting the permit;

(14) subject to subsection (d), a detailed plan for any required operation and maintenance of any remediation, including a timeline, if necessary;

(15) subject to subsection (d), a description of any planned post-remediation monitoring, if necessary; and

(16) subject to subsection (d), any other appropriate information, as determined by the Administrator or the applicant.

(4) INVESTIGATIVE SAMPLING.—

(A) INVESTIGATIVE SAMPLING PERMITS.—The Administrator may grant an investigative sampling permit for a period determined by the Administrator to authorize a person to conduct investigatory sampling of historic mine residue, soil, or water to determine—

(I) baseline conditions; and

(II) whether the person—

(i) is willing to perform further remediation to address the historic mine residue; and

(ii) will proceed with a permit conversion under subparagraph (c) or (d);

(B) RETURN TO PREEXISTING CONDITIONS.—If the activities carried out by a person under an investigative sampling permit result in surface water quality conditions, or any other environmental conditions, that are worse than the preexisting conditions of the applicable orphan mine site due to historic mine residue at the orphan mine site, the person shall undertake actions to return the orphan mine site to those preexisting conditions.

(5) PERMIT CONVERSION.—

(A) REFUSAL TO CONVERT PERMIT.—Subject to subsection (c), if the Administrator grants an investigative sampling permit, the Administrator may decline to apply to convert the investigative sampling permit into a Good Samaritan permit under paragraph (6) and decline to undertake remediation on conclusion of investigative sampling.

(B) RETURN TO PREEXISTING CONDITIONS.—If the activities carried out by a person under an investigative sampling permit result in surface water quality conditions, or any other environmental conditions, that are worse than the preexisting conditions of the applicable orphan mine site due to historic mine residue at the orphan mine site, the person shall undertake actions to return the orphan mine site to those preexisting conditions.

(6) PERMIT CONVERSION.—

(A) APPLICATION.—An application for the conversion of an investigative sampling permit under paragraph (1) shall include any requirement described in subsection (c) that was not included in full in the application submitted under subsection (d).

(B) PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—An application for permit conversion under this paragraph shall be subject to—

(i) a period of public notice and comment; and

(ii) a public hearing, if requested.

(C) CONTENT OF PERMITS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—A Good Samaritan permit shall contain—

(A) the information described in subsection (c), including any modification required by the Administrator;

(B) a provision that states that the Good Samaritan permit is responsible for all activities authorized under the Good Samaritan permit, all authorizations, licenses, and permits that are required under applicable law, except for—

(I) section 301, 302, 306, 307, 402, or 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1311, 1312, 1316, 1317, 1342, 1344); and

(II) any other permits or authorizations to which the person is subject to in section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342, 1344) or on land of an Indian tribe that
is authorized to implement Tribal law pursuant to that section, a provision that states that the Good Samaritan is responsible for securing, for all activities authorized under the Good Samaritan permit, all authorizations, licenses, and permits that are required under applicable law, except for—

(i) the State or Tribal law, as applicable; and

(ii) authorizations, licenses, and permits that would not need to be obtained if the remediation was conducted pursuant to section 121 of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9621);

(c) specific public notification requirements, including the contact information for all applicant centers in accordance with subsection (o); and

(d) any other terms and conditions determined to be appropriate by the Administrator.

(2) FORCE MAJURE.—A Good Samaritan permit may include, at the request of the Good Samaritan, a provision that a Good Samaritan may assert a claim of force majeure for any violation of the Good Samaritan permit caused solely by—

(A) an act of God;

(B) an act of war;

(C) negligence on the part of the United States; or

(D) an act or omission of a third party, if the Good Samaritan—

(i) exercises due care with respect to the actions of the Good Samaritan under the Good Samaritan permit, as determined by the Administrator;

(ii) took precautions against foreseeable acts or omissions of the third party, as determined by the Administrator; and

(iii) addressed the effects of any potential force majeure.

(3) MONITORING.—

(A) In general.—The Good Samaritan shall take such actions as the Good Samaritan permits require to ensure appropriate baseline monitoring, monitoring during the remediation project, and post-remediation monitoring of any harmful environment under paragraphs (6), (7), and (15), respectively, of subsection (c).

(B) MULTIPARTY MONITORING.—The Administrator, in a Good Samaritan permit the monitoring by multiple cooperating persons if, as determined by the Administrator—

(i) a multiparty monitoring will effectively accomplish the goals of this section; and

(ii) the Good Samaritan remains responsible for compliance with the terms of the Good Samaritan permit.

(4) SIGNATURE BY GOOD SAMARITAN.—The signature of the relevant Good Samaritan and a transferee person, on the Good Samaritan permit shall be considered to be an acknowledgment by the Good Samaritan that the Good Samaritan accepts the terms and conditions of the Good Samaritan permit.

(5) OTHER DEVELOPMENT.—

(A) No authorization of mining activities.—An authorized in the Good Samaritan permit, no mineral exploration, processing, beneficiation, or mining shall be—

(i) authorized by this subtitle; or

(ii) covered by any waiver of liability provided by this subtitle from applicable law.

(B) SALE OR USE OF MATERIALS.—A Good Samaritan permit includes a provision that the Good Samaritan may sell or use materials recovered pursuant to the Good Samaritan permit, if requested, the Administrator shall provide to the public a notice that—

(i) the location of the relevant orphan mine site;

(ii) the scope and nature of the proposed remediation; and

(iii) the name of the person applying for the Good Samaritan permit; and

(B) provides to the public a means of viewing or obtaining the application, including, at a minimum, posting the application on the website of the Administrator.

(2) HEARING.—

(A) In general.—Before the date on which the Administrator grants a Good Samaritan permit, if requested, the Administrator shall hold a public hearing in the vicinity of the affected orphan mine site.

(B) NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days before the date of the hearing under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall provide to the public—

(i) notice of the hearing; and

(ii) a draft Good Samaritan permit.

(C) COMMENTS.—The Administrator shall provide to the relevant applicant and the public the opportunity—

(i) to comment on the draft Good Samaritan permit at the public hearing; and

(ii) to submit written comments to the Administrator during the 30-day period beginning on the date of the hearing.

(m) PERMIT GRANT.—

(1) In general.—The Administrator may grant a Good Samaritan permit to carry out a project for the remediation of an orphan mine site only if—

(A) the Administrator determines that—

(i) the person seeking the permit is a Good Samaritan;

(ii) the application described in subsection (c) is complete; and

(B) the project is designed to remediate historic mine residue at the orphan mine site to protect public health and the environment; and

(C) the proposed project is designed to meet all other goals, as determined by the Administrator, including any goals set forth in the application for the Good Samaritan permit that are accepted by the Administrator;

(v) the proposed activities are designed to result in, as compared to the baseline conditions described in subsection (c)(6)—

(I) improved water or soil quality or other environmental or safety conditions; or

(II) reductions in further threats to water or soil quality or other environmental or safety conditions;

(vi) the applicant has—

(A) a public hearing, if requested; and

(B) all other records relating to the Good Samaritan permit and the permit process.

(4) provide an opportunity for cooperating persons and the public to participate in the Good Samaritan permit process, including—

(A) a public comment period; and

(B) a public hearing, if requested; and

(k) STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIONS.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 90 days after the date on which the Administrator receives an application for the remediation of an orphan mine site under this section, the Administrator shall provide notice and a copy of the application to—

(1) each local government with jurisdiction over a drinking water utility, and each Indian Tribe with reservation or off-reservation treaty rights to land or water, located downsteam from a proposed remediation project that is reasonably anticipated to be adversely impacted by a potential release of contaminants from mine site, as determined by the Administrator; and

(2) each Federal, State, and Tribal agency that may have an interest in the application; and

(3) in the case of an orphan mine site that is located partially or entirely on land owned by the United States, the Federal land management agency with jurisdiction over that land.

(1) PUBLIC NOTICE OF RECEIPT OF APPLICATION.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Administrator receives a complete application for a Good Samaritan permit, the Administrator shall provide to the public a notice that—

(A) describes—

(i) the location of the relevant orphan mine site; and

(ii) the scope and nature of the proposed remediation; and

(iii) the name of the person applying for the Good Samaritan permit; and

(B) provides to the public a means of viewing or obtaining the application, including, at a minimum, posting the application on the website of the Administrator.

(2) HEARING.—

(A) In general.—Before the date on which the Administrator grants a Good Samaritan permit, if requested, the Administrator shall hold a public hearing in the vicinity of the affected orphan mine site.

(B) NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days before the date of the hearing under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall provide to the public—

(i) notice of the hearing; and

(ii) a draft Good Samaritan permit.

(C) COMMENTS.—The Administrator shall provide to the relevant applicant and the public the opportunity—

(i) to comment on the draft Good Samaritan permit at the public hearing; and

(ii) to submit written comments to the Administrator during the 30-day period beginning on the date of the hearing.

(m) PERMIT GRANT.—

(1) In general.—The Administrator may grant a Good Samaritan permit to carry out a project for the remediation of an orphan mine site only if—

(A) the Administrator determines that—

(i) the person seeking the permit is a Good Samaritan;

(ii) the application described in subsection (c) is complete; and

(B) the project is designed to remediate historic mine residue at the orphan mine site to protect public health and the environment; and

(C) the proposed project is designed to meet all other goals, as determined by the Administrator, including any goals set forth in the application for the Good Samaritan permit that are accepted by the Administrator;

(v) the proposed activities are designed to result in, as compared to the baseline conditions described in subsection (c)(6)—

(I) improved water or soil quality or other environmental or safety conditions; or

(II) reductions in further threats to water or soil quality or other environmental or safety conditions;

(vi) the applicant has—

(A) a public hearing, if requested; and

(B) all other records relating to the Good Samaritan permit and the permit process.

(4) provide an opportunity for cooperating persons and the public to participate in the Good Samaritan permit process, including—

(A) a public comment period; and

(B) a public hearing, if requested; and

(k) STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIONS.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 90 days after the date on which the Administrator receives an application for the remediation of an orphan mine site under this section, the Administrator shall provide notice and a copy of the application to—

(1) each local government with jurisdiction over a drinking water utility, and each Indian Tribe with reservation or off-reservation treaty rights to land or water, located downstream from a proposed remediation project that is reasonably anticipated to be adversely impacted by a potential release of contaminants from mine site, as determined by the Administrator; and

(2) each Federal, State, and Tribal agency that may have an interest in the application; and

(3) in the case of an orphan mine site that is located partially or entirely on land owned by the United States, the Federal land management agency with jurisdiction over that land.

(1) PUBLIC NOTICE OF RECEIPT OF APPLICATION.—

(1) In general.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Administrator receives a complete application for a Good Samaritan permit, the Administrator shall provide to the public a notice that—

(A) describes—

(i) the location of the relevant orphan mine site; and

(ii) the scope and nature of the proposed remediation; and

(iii) the name of the person applying for the Good Samaritan permit; and

(B) provides to the public a means of viewing or obtaining the application, including, at a minimum, posting the application on the website of the Administrator.

(2) HEARING.—

(A) In general.—Before the date on which the Administrator grants a Good Samaritan permit, if requested, the Administrator shall hold a public hearing in the vicinity of the affected orphan mine site.

(B) NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days before the date of the hearing under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall provide to the public—

(i) notice of the hearing; and

(ii) a draft Good Samaritan permit.

(C) COMMENTS.—The Administrator shall provide to the relevant applicant and the public the opportunity—

(i) to comment on the draft Good Samaritan permit at the public hearing; and

(ii) to submit written comments to the Administrator during the 30-day period beginning on the date of the hearing. 
(I) demonstrated that the applicant has the proper and appropriate experience and capacity to complete the permitted work; 
(II) demonstrated that the applicant will complete the work; 
(III) the financial and other resources to address any contingencies identified in the Good Samaritan permit application described in subsections (b) and (c); and 
(iv) granted access and provided the authority to review the records of the applicant relevant to compliance with the requirements of the Good Samaritan permit; and 
(V) demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the Administrator, that—

(a) the applicant has been given, or has access to, the financial resources to complete the project described in the Good Samaritan permit application, including any long-term monitoring and operations and maintenance that the Administrator may require the applicant to perform in the Good Samaritan permit; or 
(b) the applicant has established a third party financial assurance mechanism, such as a corporate guarantee from a parent or other corporate affiliate, letter of credit, trust, surety bond, or insurance to assure that funds are available to complete the permitted work for operations and maintenance and to address potential contingencies, that establishes the Administrator as the beneficiary of the third-party financial assurance mechanism and that allows the Administrator to retain and use the funds from the financial assurance mechanism in the event the Good Samaritan does not complete the remediation under the Good Samaritan permit; and 
(vi) the project meets the requirements of this subtitle. 

(B) The State or Indian tribe with jurisdiction over land on which the orphan mine site is located has been given an opportunity to review and, if necessary, comment on the grant of the Good Samaritan permit; 
(C) in the case of a project proposed to be carried out under the Good Samaritan permit partially or entirely on land owned by the United States—

(i) the head of the Federal land management agency as the beneficiary of the financial assurance mechanism and that allows the Administrator to retain and use the funds from the financial assurance mechanism in the event the Good Samaritan does not complete the remediation under the Good Samaritan permit; and 
(ii) the Federal land management agency as the beneficiary of the financial assurance mechanism and that allows the Administrator to retain and use the funds from the financial assurance mechanism in the event the Good Samaritan does not complete the remediation under the Good Samaritan permit; and 

(D) the project meets the requirements of this subtitle, and that allows the Administrator to retain and use the funds from the financial assurance mechanism in the event the Good Samaritan does not complete the remediation under the Good Samaritan permit; and 

(E) the project meets the requirements of this subtitle.

(2) Activities not relating to remediation—

(A) In general.—A Good Samaritan or any cooperating person that carries out any activity relating to mineral exploration, processing, or extraction, including development, that is not authorized by the applicable Good Samaritan permit shall be subject to all applicable law. 

(B) Liability not authorized by a Good Samaritan permit, as determined by the Administrator, may be subject to liability and enforcement under all applicable law; 

(i) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); and 

(ii) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.)

(3) No enforcement liability—

(A) Discharges.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), any person (including an investigative sampling permit, passive landowner, or cooperating person that is conducting remediation pursuant to a Good Samaritan permit) under Federal, State, Tribal, or local law or regulation administered by a State or Indian tribe under that Act, and that allows the Administrator to retain and use the funds from the financial assurance mechanism in the event the Good Samaritan does not complete the remediation under the Good Samaritan permit, may be subject to liability and enforcement under all applicable law; 

(i) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); and 

(ii) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

(B) Liability not authorized by a Good Samaritan permit, as determined by the Administrator, to return surface water quality or other environmental conditions to the condition that existed prior to the violation.

(C) Violation of permit prior to termination.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), if a Good Samaritan, passive landowner, or cooperating person violates the terms of the Good Samaritan permit and that violation results in surface water quality or other environmental conditions that are worse than baseline conditions at the orphan mine site, the Administrator—

(i) shall notify the Good Samaritan of the violation; and 

(ii) may require the Good Samaritan to undertake reasonable measures, as determined by the Administrator, to return surface water quality or other environmental conditions to the condition that existed prior to the violation.

(D) Public notification of adverse environmental impacts of Good Samaritan shall notify all appropriate Federal, State, Tribal, and local entities of any unplanned or previously unknown release of historic mine residue or any other release that is significant to the actions of the Good Samaritan, passive landowner, or any cooperating person in accordance with—

(i) section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9603); 

(ii) section 304 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11044); 

(iii) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); 

(iv) any other applicable provision of Federal, State, Tribal, or local law; 

(v) any other applicable provision of State, Tribal, or local law.

(E) Grant eligibility.—A remediation project conducted under a Good Samaritan permit shall be eligible for funding pursuant to—

(i) section 319 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1329); and 

(ii) section 104(k) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9604(k)).

(F) Emergency Authority.—

(A) Emergency Authority.—Nothing in this section affects the authority of—

(i) the Administrator to take any responsible action authorized by law; 

(ii) the Administrator to make emergency authority provided under Federal, State, Tribal, or local law.

(B) Liability.—Except as specifically provided in this subtitle, nothing in this subtitle or a Good Samaritan permit limits the liability of any person (including a Good Samaritan or any cooperating person) under any provision of law.

(G) Termination of Authority.—

(A) In general.—Except as provided in paragraph (B), the authority to grant Good Samaritan permits pursuant to this subtitle shall terminate on the date that is 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) Exception.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the Administrator may grant a Good Samaritan permit pursuant to this subtitle after the date identified in subparagraph (A) if the application for the Good Samaritan permit—

(i) was submitted not later than 180 days before that date; and
(ii) was completed in accordance with subsection (e)(1) by not later than 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) EFFECT ON CERTAIN PERMITS.—Any Good Samaritan permit issued or renewed after the date of enactment of this Act shall remain in effect for—

(A) the terms and conditions of the Good Samaritan permit, and

(B) such additional time as the Administrator determines is necessary to complete the remediation project described in the permit.

(3) TERMINATION OF PERMIT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A Good Samaritan permit shall cease to be—

(i) on the date on which the judicial review, including any appeals, has been completed in accordance with the terms of the Good Samaritan permit, as determined by the Administrator;

(ii) if the Administrator terminates a permit under paragraph (4)(B)(i); or

(iii) except as provided in subparagraph (B)—

(I) on the date that is 18 months after the date on which the Administrator granted the Good Samaritan permit, if the permitted work has not commenced by that date; or

(II) if the grant of the Good Samaritan permit was conditioned on a petition for judicial review, on the date that is 18 months after the date on which the judicial review, including any appeals, has been completed, if the permitted work has not commenced by that date.

(B) EXTENSION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If the Administrator is otherwise required to terminate a Good Samaritan permit under subparagraph (A)(iii), the Administrator may grant an extension of the Good Samaritan permit.

(ii) LIMITATION.—Any extension granted under clause (i) shall be no more than 180 days for each extension.

(4) UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The recipient of a Good Samaritan permit or investigative sampling permit may seek to modify or terminate the Good Samaritan permit or investigative sampling permit to take into account any event or condition that—

(i) significantly reduces the feasibility or significantly increases the cost of completing the remediation project that is the subject of the Good Samaritan permit or investigative sampling permit;

(ii) was not reasonably contemplated by the recipient of the permit; or

(iii) was taken into account in the remediation plan of the recipient of the permit; and

(B) TERMINATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (n)(3), the Administrator shall terminate a Good Samaritan permit or investigative sampling permit if—

(I) the recipient of the permit seeks termination of the permit under subparagraph (A); and

(II) the factors described in subparagraph (A) are satisfied; and

(III) the Administrator determines that remediation activities conducted by the Good Samaritan permit or pursuant to the Good Samaritan permit or investigative sampling permit, respectively, may result in surface water quality conditions, or any other environmental conditions, that will be worse than the baseline conditions, as described in subsection (c)(6), as applicable.

(ii) EFFECT OF TERMINATION.—Notwithstanding the terms and conditions of a Good Samaritan permit or investigative sampling permit under clause (i), the provisions of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (n) shall continue to apply to the Good Samaritan, the recipient of an investigative sampling permit, and any cooperating persons after the termination of the permit.

(5) LONG-TERM OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.—In the case of a project that involves long-term operations and maintenance at an asset principally owned or operated by the United States, the project may be considered complete and the Administrator may terminate the Good Samaritan permit under this subsection if the applicant Good Samaritan has entered into an agreement with the applicable Federal land management agency or a cooperating person for the long-term operations and maintenance that includes sufficient funding for the long-term operations and maintenance.

(6) REGULATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, and appropriate State, Tribal, and local officials, shall promulgate regulations to establish—

(i) requirements for remediation plans described in subsection (c); and

(ii) any other requirement that the Administrator determines to be necessary to carry out this subtitle.

(B) TIMELINESS REQUIREMENTS BEFORE PROMULGATION OF REGULATIONS.—Before the date on which the Administrator promulgates regulations under paragraph (1), the Administrator may establish, on a case-by-case basis, specific requirements that the Administrator determines would facilitate the implementation of this subsection with respect to a Good Samaritan permitting program.

SEC. 9004. SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund (referred to in this section as a ‘Fund’) for each Federal land management agency that authorizes a Good Samaritan to conduct a project on Federal land under the jurisdiction of that Federal land management agency under a Good Samaritan permit.

(b) DEPOSITS.—Each Fund shall consist of—

(1) amounts provided in appropriation Acts;

(2) any reimbursements for the costs of oversight received under section 9003(c)(5);

(3) any financial assurance funds collected from an applicant described in section 9003(m)(1)(A)(v)(V)(bb); and

(4) any funds collected for long-term operations and maintenance under an agreement under section 9003(c)(5).

(c) UNUSED FUNDS.—Amounts in each Fund not currently needed to carry out this subtitle shall be—

(1) maintained as readily available or on deposit;

(2) invested in obligations of the United States or guaranteed by the United States; or

(3) invested in obligations, participations, or other instruments that are lawful investments for a fiduciary, a trust, or public funds.

(d) RETAIN AND USE AUTHORITY.—Each head of a Federal land management agency, as appropriate, may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, retain and use money deposited in a Fund without fiscal year limitation for the purpose of carrying out this subtitle.

(e) LIMITATION.—Amounts in each Fund may only be used for the Good Samaritan project for which the funds were deposited.

SEC. 9005. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 8 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the heads of Federal land management agencies, shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report concerning the Good Samaritan pilot program under this subtitle.

(b) INCLUSIONS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of—

(A) the number, types, and objectives of Good Samaritan permits granted pursuant to this subtitle; and

(B) each remediation project authorized by those Good Samaritan permits;

(2) qualitative and quantitative data on the results achieved under the Good Samaritan permits before the date of issuance of the report;

(3) a description of—

(A) any unforeseen problems encountered in administering this subtitle; and

(B) whether the problems have been or can be remedied by administrative action (including amendments to existing substantive law) or legislation;

(4) a description of progress made in achieving the purposes of this subtitle; and

(5) recommendations on whether the Good Samaritan pilot program under this subtitle should be continued, including a description of any modifications (including amendments to existing law) required to continue administering this subtitle.

Subtitle B—Other Matters

SA 134. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KING, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. GARDNER) submitted an amendment intended to be considered as an amendment to an amendment to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 24. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE LEGACY ACT—RESTORATION FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code (as amended by section 210(a)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

"10491. National park service legacy restoration fund."

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) FUND.—The term ‘Fund’ means the National Park Service Legacy Restoration Fund established by subsection (b).

"(2) PROJECT.—The term ‘project’ means the overall plan of remediation of deferred maintenance for an asset, which may include resolving directly related infrastructure deficiencies of the asset.

"(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund, to be known as the ‘National Park Service Legacy Restoration Fund’.

"(c) DEPOSITS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023, there shall be deposited in the Fund an amount equal to 50 percent of all
energy development revenues due and payable to the United States from oil, gas, coal, or alternative or renewable energy development on Federal land and water that would otherwise be credited, covered, or deposited as miscellaneous receipts under Federal law.

(2) Maximum amount.—The amount despoited in the Fund under paragraph (1) shall not exceed $1,300,000,000 for any fiscal year.

(3) Effect on other revenues.—Nothing in this section affects the disposition of revenues therefrom

(A) due to the United States, special funds, trust funds, or States from mineral and energy development on Federal land and water;

(B) have been otherwise appropriated under Federal law, including the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2004 (43 U.S.C. 1331 note; Public Law 109–432), the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), and chapter 2003.

(d) Availability of funds.—Amounts deposited in the Fund shall be available to the Secretary without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation.

(e) Investment of amounts.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary may request the Secretary of the Treasury to invest any portion of the Fund that is not, as determined by the Secretary, required to meet the current needs of the Fund.

(2) Requirement.—An investment requested under paragraph (1) shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury in a public debt security—

(A) with a maturity suitable to the needs of the Fund, as determined by the Secretary; and

(B) bearing interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration current market yields on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturity.

(f) Use of funds.—Amounts in the Fund shall be used for the priority deferred maintenance needs of the Service, as determined by the Secretary, to carry out repair, restoration, or rehabilitation projects as follows:

(1) Not less than 65 percent of amounts in the Fund shall be allocated for non-transportation projects, including—

(A) historic structures, facilities, and other historic assets;

(B) structures, facilities, and other non-historic assets that relate directly to the visitor experience, including—

(i) access, including making facilities accessible to visitors with disabilities;

(ii) health and safety; and

(iii) recreation; and

(C) administrative facilities, water and utility systems, and employee housing.

(2) The remaining amounts in the Fund may be allocated to road, bridge, tunnel, or other transportation-related projects that may be eligible for funding made available to the Service through—

(A) the transportation program under section 203 of title 23; or

(B) any similar Federal land highway program administered by the Secretary of Transportation.

(g) Prohibited use of funds.—No amounts in the Fund shall be used—

(1) for land acquisition;

(2) supplanting discretionary funding made available for the annually recurring facility operations, maintenance, and construction needs of the Service; or

(3) for employees of the Federal Government that are carrying out this section.

(h) Submission to Congress.—The Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, as part of the annual budget submission of the President, a list of projects for which the amounts in the Fund are allocated under this section, including a description of each project.

(i) Public donations.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary and the Director may accept public cash or in-kind donations that—

(A) to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog of the Service; and

(B) to encourage relevant public-private partnerships.

(2) Credits to fund.—Any cash donations accepted under paragraph (1) shall be credited to, and form a part of, the Fund.

(j) Reporting.—Each donation received under paragraph (1) that is used for, or directly related to, the reduction of the deferred maintenance backlog of the Service shall be included with the annual budget submission of the President to Congress.

(k) Clerical amendment.—The table of sections for chapter 109 of title 54, United States Code (section 2410 notes), is amended by adding at the end the following:

10910. National Park Service Legacy Restoration Fund.”.

SEC. 1124. COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST, ARIZONA.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Observatory.—The term “Observatory” means the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona.

(2) Secretary.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(b) Release of Reversionary and Reserved Interests.—

(1) In general.—Subject to valid existing rights, if the Observatory makes a written request to the Secretary for conveyance of the parcel of land described in paragraph (2) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the Observatory, without consideration and any entitlement, deed, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that parcel of land.

(2) Land described.—The parcel of land to be conveyed under paragraph (1) is the National Forest System land—

(A) conveyed by the United States to Percival Lowell and his heirs by the Act entitled “An Act granting certain lands in the Coconino National Forest, in Arizona, for observatory purposes”, approved May 30, 1910 (36 Stat. 452; chapter 261); and

(B) described as sec. 17, T. 21 N., R. 7 E., of Coconino County, Arizona.

SEC. 1136. Mr. Johnson (for himself, Ms. Baldwin, Mr. Barrasso, and Mr. Enzi) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. Murkowski (for herself and Mr. Manchin) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title IX, add the following:

114. REDUCTION IN ROYALTY RATE ON SODA ASH.

Notwithstanding section 102(a)(9) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1710(a)(9)), section 24 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 224), and the then any lease under which the royalty rate on the quantity or gross value of the output of sodium compounds and related products at the point of shipment to market from Federal land in the 1-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act shall be 4 percent.

SEC. 1139. Mr. Cassidy (for himself, Mr. Jones, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Wicker) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. Murkowski (for herself and Mr. Manchin) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

The final rule published on September 10, 2012 (77 Fed. Reg. 55530) that was reinstated on March 3, 2017, by the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia (No. 14–5300) and further republished on May 1, 2017 (82 Fed. Reg. 20284–85) that reinstates the removal of Federal protections for the gray wolf in Wyoming under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, shall not be subject to judicial review.

SEC. 1140. REISSUANCE OF FINAL RULE RE-GARDING GRAY WOLVES IN WESTERN GREAT LAKES.

Before the end of the 60-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall reissue the final rule published on December 28, 2011 (76 Fed. Reg. 81666), without regard to any other provision of statute or regulation that applies to issuance of such rule. Such reissuance shall not be subject to judicial review.

The final rule published on September 10, 2012 (77 Fed. Reg. 55530) that was reinstated on March 3, 2017, by the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia (No. 14–5300) and further republished on May 1, 2017 (82 Fed. Reg. 20284–85) that reinstates the removal of Federal protections for the gray wolf in Wyoming under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, shall not be subject to judicial review.

Mr. Cassidy (for himself, Mr. Jones, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Wicker) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. Murkowski (for herself and Mr. Manchin) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

The final rule published on September 10, 2012 (77 Fed. Reg. 55530) that was reinstated on March 3, 2017, by the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia (No. 14–5300) and further republished on May 1, 2017 (82 Fed. Reg. 20284–85) that reinstates the removal of Federal protections for the gray wolf in Wyoming under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, shall not be subject to judicial review.

Mr. Cassidy (for himself, Mr. Jones, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Wicker) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. Murkowski (for herself and Mr. Manchin) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title I, add the following:

SEC. 11 . ACCESS TO WATERWAYS IN THE DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST, KENTUCKY.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall allow access to the waterways feeding into Lake Cumberland through the Daniel Boone National Forest in Rockcastle County, Pulaski County, Laurel County, Wayne County, McCreary County, and Whitley County, Kentucky, for the purpose of installing docks, boat slips, and marinas.

Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title I, add the following:

SEC. 10 . SALE OF CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND IN THE DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall, in accordance with any other applicable law and subject to valid existing rights, conduct a 1 or more sales of the National Forest System land described in subsection (b) to qualified bidders.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The National Forest System land referred to in subsection (a) consists of National Forest System land that—

(1) is located along U.S. Highway No. 27 from Burnside, Kentucky, through the Daniel Boone National Forest to the point at which U.S. Highway No. 27 crosses into the State of Tennessee as depicted on the map prepared under subsection (c); and

(2) is identified for disposal by the Secretary.

(c) MAP.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map of the National Forest System land referred to in subsection (b)(1). The Secretary shall update the map as necessary to reflect changes in the boundaries of the National Forest System land under subsection (a) that shall be for not less than fair market value.

SA 142. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. HENRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part I of subtitle C of title I, add the following:

SEC. 12 . WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN FEDERAL LAND IN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means—

(A) any Federal land or interest in Federal land that is within the boundaries of the Chaco Cultural Heritage Withdrawal Area, as depicted on the Map; and

(B) any land or interest in land located within the boundaries of the Chaco Cultural Heritage Withdrawal Area, as depicted on the Map, that is acquired by the Federal Government after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled “Chaco Cultural Heritage Withdrawal Area” as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORIZED USES.—Sec- torial of the Interior shall make such corrections to the map described in subsection (b) as are necessary to exclude lots from unit L06 of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System in North Topsail Beach, North Carolina, that were serviced by infrastructure, as described in subsection (c), installed along North Carolina Highway 210 and North Topsail Inlet Road as of the date of enactment of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.).

(c) INFRASTRUCTURE DESCRIBED.—The map referred to in subsection (a) is a map that—

(1) is included in a set of maps as part of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System entitled “John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System” and dated December 21, 2018; and

(2) relates to unit L06 of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System.

SA 144. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2109, strike subsection (a) and insert the following:

(a) SYR. GENEVIEVE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—Section 719(e)(1) of the Energy and Natural Resources Act of 2017 (as enacted into law by section 121(a)(2) of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141)) is amended by striking paragraph (a) and inserting the following:

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall prepare a map of the area of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System in North Topsail Beach, North Carolina, that were serviced by infrastructure, as described in subsection (c), installed along North Carolina Highway 210 and North Topsail Inlet Road as of the date of enactment of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.)."

SA 145. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. HENRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 70 . CORRECTION TO MAP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall make such corrections to the map described in subsection (b) as are necessary to exclude lots from unit L06 of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System in North Topsail Beach, North Carolina, that were serviced by infrastructure, as described in subsection (c), installed along North Carolina Highway 210 and North Topsail Inlet Road as of the date of enactment of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.).
SA 146. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 2. EMERALD ASH BORER PLAN.

Each Secretary concerned (as defined in section 10(a) of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.)) shall expeditiously carry out a plan to combat the emerald ash borer on land administered by the Secretary concerned.

SA 147. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 3. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF CERTAIN FACILITIES.

(a) DEFINITION OF COVERED CONCESSION ACTIVITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term ‘covered concession activity’ means a commercial activity that provides accommodations, facilities, or services to members of the public who are visiting land or water in the System for the purpose of providing those members of the public recreational, educational, or interpretive enjoyment of the land or water.

(b) EXCLUSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘covered concession activity’ does not include—

(i) any activity carried out under a procurement contract, grant agreement, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement;

(ii) the performance of volunteer services;

(iii) any activity by a governmental entity; or

(iv) except as provided in subparagraph (B), the performance of any guide or outfitter services authorized by any permit or other authorization issued by the Secretary, including services relating to fishing, hunting, boating, sightseeing, hiking, or camping.

(B) EXCEPTION.—Clause (iv) of subparagraph (A) does not include the construction, maintenance, or occupancy of any significant structure or facility.

(c) MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall in each year for which the Secretary determines that the resources of the Recreation Area that are covered concession activities are to be paid to the United States for that activity; and

(2) DIRECT RELATION.—Nothing in this subsection authorizes any maintenance or repair that is not directly related to a covered concession activity authorized by a contract described in paragraph (1).

(d) TITLES.—The United States shall retain title to all property that is maintained or repaired under this section.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 12 of Public Law 91–135 (83 Stat. 282) is amended by striking subsection (f).

SA 148. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 4. NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM DESIGNATION.

(a) Designation.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For the purpose of—

(b) Definition.—As used in this subsection—

(c) Concession Contracts.—The National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668d et seq.), is amended by inserting after section 2 (as redesignated by subsection (b)(1)) the following:

SEC. 3. MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF CERTAIN FACILITIES.

(a) DEFINITION OF COVERED CONCESSION ACTIVITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term ‘covered concession activity’ means a commercial activity that provides accommodations, facilities, or services to members of the public who are visiting land or water in the System for the purpose of providing those members of the public recreational, educational, or interpretive enjoyment of the land or water.

(b) EXCLUSION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘covered concession activity’ does not include—

(i) any activity carried out under a procurement contract, grant agreement, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement;

(ii) the performance of volunteer services;

(iii) any activity by a governmental entity; or

(iv) except as provided in subparagraph (B), the performance of any guide or outfitter services authorized by any permit or other authorization issued by the Secretary, including services relating to fishing, hunting, boating, sightseeing, hiking, or camping.

(B) EXCEPTION.—Clause (iv) of subparagraph (A) does not include the construction, maintenance, or occupancy of any significant structure or facility.

(c) MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall include in each contract that authorizes a person to use any land or water in the System for a covered concession activity provisions that—

(i) authorize the person to maintain or repair any improvement on or in the land or water that the person is authorized to use for that activity; and

(ii) treat costs incurred by the person for the maintenance or repair described in subparagraph (A) as consideration otherwise required to be paid to the United States for that use.

(2) DIRECT RELATION.—Nothing in this subsection authorizes any maintenance or repair that is not directly related to a covered concession activity authorized by a contract described in paragraph (1).

(3) TITLES.—The United States shall retain title to all property that is maintained or repaired under this section.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 12 of Public Law 91–135 (83 Stat. 282) is amended by striking subsection (f).

SA 149. Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 695 of the amendment, after line 23, add the following:

SEC. 90. REPORT ON MAINTAINING FEDERAL LAND HOLDINGS.

Not later than 120 days after the date on which the President submits to Congress the budget of the United States for fiscal year 2020, the President shall submit to Congress a report that describes—

(1) all Federal land holdings; and

(2) the total cost of maintaining the Federal land holdings described under paragraph (1) for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2019, including an accounting of holdings and expenditures by each Federal agency with respect to the land holdings.

SA 150. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike sections 1222 through 1232 and insert the following:

SEC. 1222. MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION AREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Recreation Area—

(1) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes for which the Recreation Area is established; and

(2) in accordance with—

(A) this section;

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

(C) other applicable laws.

(b) USES.—The Secretary shall allow only uses of the Recreation Area that are consistent with the purposes for which the Recreation Area is established.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive management plan for the long-term protection and management of the Recreation Area.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Management Plan shall—

(A) describe the appropriate uses and management of the Recreation Area;

(B) be developed with extensive public input;

(C) take into consideration any information developed in studies of the land within the Recreation Area; and


(d) MOTORIZED VEHICLES; EXISTING ROADS.—

(1) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—Except as needed for emergency response or administrative purposes, the use of motorized vehicles in the Recreation Area shall be permitted only on roads and motorized routes designated in the Management Plan for the use of motorized vehicles.

(2) EXISTING ROADS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Necessary maintenance or repairs to existing roads designated in the Management Plan for the use of motorized vehicles, including those necessary to keep existing roads free of debris or other safety hazards, shall be permitted after the date of enactment of this Act, consistent with the requirements of this section.

(B) EFFECT.—Nothing in this subsection prevents the Secretary from rerouting an existing road or trail to protect Recreation Area resources from degradation or to protect public safety, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary.

(e) GRAZING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The grazing of livestock in the Recreation Area, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be allowed to continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—
(A) applicable law (including regulations); and

(b) purposes of the Recreation Area.

(2) INVENTORY.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in collaboration with any affected grazing permittees, shall carry out an inventory of facilities and improvements associated with the grazing activities in the Recreation Area.

(3) COLD WAR SITES.—The Secretary shall manage the Recreation Area in a manner that educates the public about Cold War and historic uranium mine sites in the Recreation Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary considers necessary to protect and ensure public safety.

(4) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—Any land or interest in land located within the boundary of the Recreation Area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall—

(a) become part of the Recreation Area; and

(b) be managed in accordance with applicable laws, including as provided in this section.

(5) NONMOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall consult with interested parties, shall conduct a study of nonmotorized recreation trail opportunities, including bicycle trails, within the Recreation Area, consistent with the purposes of the Recreation Area.

(6) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the State in accordance with section 307(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1737(b)) and other applicable laws to provide for the protection, management, and maintenance of the Recreation Area.

SEC. 1223. SAN RAFAEL SWELL RECREATION AREA MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory council, to be known as the “San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Advisory Council”.

(b) DUTIES.—The Council shall advise the Secretary with respect to the preparation and implementation of the Management Plan for the Recreation Area.

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—The Council shall be subject to—


(d) MEMBERS.—The Council shall include—

(1) the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.); and


(1) The initial and any subsequent membership of the Council shall be appointed by the Secretary, after consultation with the appropriate Federal agencies, the State, Indian Tribes, and other organizations.

(2) The Secretary shall appoint—

(a) 1 member shall represent conservation organizations;

(b) 1 member shall have expertise in the historical uses of the Recreation Area; and

(c) 1 member shall represent the elected leadership of a Federally recognized Indian Tribe that has significant cultural or historical connections to, and expertise in, the lands described in paragraphs (1) and (2), cultural sites, or cultural sites within the County.

SEC. 1224. LIMITATION ON THE DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS IN THE COUNTY.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no national monuments may be established in the area described in section 200101 of title 54, United States Code.

Subpart B—Wilderness Areas

SEC. 1231. ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

(a) ADDITIONS.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following lands in the State are designated as wilderness areas:

(1) COLD WASH.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 8,675 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Cold Wash Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Cold Wash Wilderness”.

(2) Desolation Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 14,296 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Desolation Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Desolation Canyon Wilderness”.

(3) Devil’s Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 3,822 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Devil’s Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Devil’s Canyon Wilderness”.

(4) Eagle Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 4,643 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Eagle Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Eagle Canyon Wilderness”.

(5) Labyrinth Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 76,413 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness”.

(6) Mexican Mountain.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 33,823 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Mexican Mountain Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Mexican Mountain Wilderness”.

(7) Muddy Creek.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 30,142 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Muddy Creek Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Muddy Creek Wilderness”.

(8) Nelson Mountain.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 7,176 acres, and certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 257 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Nelson Mountain Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Nelson Mountain Wilderness”.

(B) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—The Secretary transfers to the Forest Service administrative jurisdiction over the 257-acre portion of the Nelson Mountain Wilderness designated by subparagraph (A) (which is transferred from the Bureau of Land Management).

(9) Red’s Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 17,325 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Red’s Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Red’s Canyon Wilderness”.

(10) RAPID CITY.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 60,442 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Rapid City Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Rapid City Wilderness”.

(11) Sid’s Mountain.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 49,130 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Sid’s Mountain Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Sid’s Mountain Wilderness”.

(12) Turtle Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 28,160 acres, generally depicted on the Map as “Proposed Turtle Canyon Wilderness”, which shall be known as the “Turtle Canyon Wilderness”.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of each wilderness area with—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this part, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate office of the Secretary.

SEC. 1232. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas 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 that Act to the effective date shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

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

(b) RECREATIONAL CLIMBING.—Nothing in this Act restricts recreational climbing activities in the wilderness areas, such as placement, use, and maintenance of fixed anchors, including any fixed anchor established before the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(2) subject to any terms and conditions determined to be necessary by the Secretary.

(c) TRAIL PLAN.—After providing opportunities for public comment, the Secretary shall establish a trail system in the wilderness areas in a manner consistent with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(d) LIVESTOCK.—Subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with 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).
(2) INVENTORY.—With respect to each wilderness area in which grazing of livestock is allowed to continue under paragraph (1), not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in collaboration with any affected grazing permittee, shall carry out an inventory of facilities and improvements associated with grazing activities in each wilderness area.

(e) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the wilderness areas to create exclusive perimeters or buffer zones around the wilderness areas.

(2) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within a wilderness area shall not preclude the conduct of those activities or uses outside the boundary of the wilderness area.

(f) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this subpart restricts or precludes—

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

(2) flight testing and evaluation; or

(3) the creation of new units of special use airspace, or the establishment of military flight training routes, over the wilderness areas.

(g) COMMERCIAL SERVICES.—Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the wilderness areas may be authorized to the extent necessary for access to appropriate areas for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the wilderness areas, in accordance with section 16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(5).

(h) LAND ACQUISITION AND INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—

(1) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the boundaries of a wilderness area by donation, purchase from a willing seller, or exchange.

(2) INCORPORATION.—Any land or interest in land within the boundaries of a wilderness area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall be added to and administered as part of the wilderness area.

(i) WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subpart—

(A) shall constitute or be construed to constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water or water rights with respect to the land designated as wilderness by section 1231;

(B) shall affect any water rights in the State of Utah existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States;

(C) be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future wilderness designations;

(D) shall affect the interpretation of, or any designation made pursuant to, any other Act; or

(E) shall be construed as limiting, altering, modifying, or amending any of the interstate compacts or equitable apportionment decrees that apportions water among and between the State and other States.

(2) STATE WATER LAW.—The Secretary shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of the State 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 areas.

(j) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the County, in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), to clarify the approval processes for the use of motorized equipment and mechanical transport for search and rescue activities in the Muddy Creek Wilderness established by section 1231(a)(7).

SA 151. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 4. ACREAGE LIMITATIONS FOR CONVEYANCES OF PUBLIC LAND FOR RECREATIONAL AND PUBLIC PURPOSES.

Section 1 of the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the "Recreation and Public Purposes Act") (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869), is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking "640" and inserting "6,400"; and

(B) in the third sentence, by striking "six hundred forty" and inserting "6,400"; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in clause (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking "and sixty-four hundred" and inserting "6,400"; and

(II) by striking "six hundred forty" and inserting "6,400"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking "six hundred forty" and inserting "6,400"; and

(III) by striking "the first sentence, by striking "twenty-five thousand six hundred and forty" and inserting "256,000"; and

(III) by striking "six hundred forty" and inserting "6,400"; and

(I) by striking "six hundred forty" and inserting "6,400"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking "six hundred forty" and inserting "6,400"; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C), in the first sentence, by striking "twenty-five thousand six hundred and forty" and inserting "6,400"; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking "six hundred forty" and inserting "6,400"; and

SA 152. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. 5. LIMITATION ON THE EXTENSION OR ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS IN THE STATE OF UTAH.

Section 332001(d) of title 54, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking "Wyoming" and inserting "the State of Wyoming or Utah"; and

(2) by striking "Wyoming and" and inserting "the State of Wyoming or Utah".

SA 155. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) not less than 50 percent shall be used for Federal purposes; and

(4) not less than 50 percent shall be used to provide financial assistance to States."

SA 156. Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 111 submitted by Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN) and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 33001(b), strike paragraph (3) and insert the following:

"(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) not less than 50 percent shall be used for Federal purposes; and

(4) not less than 50 percent shall be used to provide financial assistance to States."

SA 157. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted an amendment

February 6, 2019
intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 47, to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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