The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

**PRAYER**

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray. O God who rides the wings of the wind. You are powerful, yet patient. Thank you for showing Your mercy to those who love You. We praise You for Your presence at our National Prayer Breakfast this morning and for the transforming manifestation of Your power.

Today, continue to lead our Senators along fresh paths of understanding, providing them with insights to solve the problems that impede our national progress. May they look to You to direct their steps as You surround them with the shield of Your divine favor.

We pray in Your majestic Name. Amen.

**PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

**RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME**

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. FISCHER). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

**CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

**NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED—Resumed**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 47, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to S. 47, a bill to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the motion to proceed.

The motion was agreed to.

**NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 47) to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

**AMENDMENT NO. 111, AS MODIFIED**

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I call up substitute amendment No. 111, as modified, with changes at the desk. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The amendment (No. 111), as modified, is as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

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 I—PUBLIC LAND AND FORESTS

Subtitle A—Land Exchanges and Conveyances


Subtitle B—Public Land and National Forest System Management


Subtitle C—Public Land and National Forest System Conveyances


Sec. 1113. Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area.

Sec. 1114. Maintenance or replacement of facilities and structures at Smith Gulch.

Sec. 1115. Repeal of provision limiting the export of timber harvested from certain Kake Tribal Corporation land.

Sec. 1116. Designation of Fowler and Boskoff Peaks.

Sec. 1117. Coronado National Forest land conveyance.

Sec. 1118. Deschutes Canyon-Steelhead Falls Wilderness Study Area boundary adjustment, Oregon.
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 Monument.
Sec. 1112. Owyhee Wilderness Areas boundary modifications.
Sec. 1113. Chugach Region land study.
Sec. 1114. Wildfire technology 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. McCoy Flats Trail System.
Sec. 1119. John Wesley Powell National Conservation Area.
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. Organ Mountains—Desert Peaks conservation.
Sec. 1202. Cerro del Yuta and Rio San Antonio Wilderness Areas.
Sec. 1204. Emigrant Creek withdrawal.
Sec. 1205. Oregon Wildlands.

PART II—EMORY COUNTY PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT
Sec. 1219. Definitions.
Sec. 1220. Administration.
Sec. 1221. Effect on water rights.
Sec. 1224. Savings clause.

SUBTITLE D—SAN RAFAEL SWELL RECREATION AREA
Sec. 1225. Establishment of Recreation Area.
Sec. 1226. Management of Recreation Area.
Sec. 1229. San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Advisory Council.

SUBTITLE E—WILDERNESS AREAS
Sec. 1231. Additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.
Sec. 1232. Administration.
Sec. 1233. Fish and wildlife management.
Sec. 1234. Release.

SUBTITLE F—WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION
Sec. 1241. Green River wild and scenic river designation.

SUBTITLE G—LAND MANAGEMENT AND CONVEYANCES
Sec. 1251. Goblin Valley State Park.
Sec. 1252. Jurassic National Monument.
Sec. 1253. Public land disposal and acquisition.
Sec. 1254. Public purpose conveyances.
Sec. 1255. Exchange of BLM and School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration land.
Sec. 1256. D—Wild and Scenic Rivers
Sec. 1301. Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook wild and scenic river.
Sec. 1302. Wood-Pawcatuck watershed wild and scenic river segments.
Sec. 1303. Nashua wild and scenic rivers, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.
Sec. 1304. Definitions.

PART I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA
Sec. 1411. California desert conservation and recreation.

PART II—DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA
Sec. 1421. Vinegar Wash Special Management Area.

PART III—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM ADDITIONS
Sec. 1431. Death Valley National Park boundary revision.
Sec. 1432. Mojave National Preserve.
Sec. 1433. Joshua Tree National Park.

PART IV—OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS
Sec. 1441. Off-highway vehicle recreation areas.

PART V—MISCELLANEOUS
Sec. 1451. Transfer of land to Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.
Sec. 1452. Wildlife corridors.
Sec. 1453. Prohibited uses of acquired, donated, and conservation land.
Sec. 1454. Tribal uses and interests.
Sec. 1455. Release of Federal reversionary land interests.
Sec. 1456. California State school land.
Sec. 1457. Designation of wild and scenic rivers.
Sec. 1458. Conforming amendments.
Sec. 1459. Jumper Rock.
Sec. 1460. Conforming amendments to California Military Lands Withdrawal and Overflights Act of Park.
Sec. 1461. Desert tortoise conservation center.

TITLE II—NATIONAL PARKS
Subtitle A—Special Resource Studies
Sec. 2001. Special resource study of James K. Polk presidential home.
Sec. 2003. Special resource study of President Street Station.

Subtitle B—National Park System Boundary Adjustments and Related Matters
Sec. 2101. Shiloh National Military Park boundary adjustment.
Sec. 2102. Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park boundary.
Sec. 2103. Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park boundary.
Sec. 2104. Fort Frederica National Monument, Georgia.
Sec. 2105. Fort Scott National Historic Site boundary.
Sec. 2106. Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument boundary.
Sec. 2107. Voyageurs National Park boundary adjustment.
Sec. 2108. Acadia National Park boundary.
Sec. 2109. Authority of Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain properties, Missouri.
Sec. 2110. Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site.

Subtitle C—National Park System Redesignations
Sec. 2201. Designation of Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park.
Sec. 2202. Redesignation of Robert Emmet Park.
Sec. 2203. Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park.
Sec. 2204. Reconstruction National Historical Park and Reconstruction Era National Historic Network.
Sec. 2205. Golden Spike National Historical Park.
Sec. 2206. World War II Pacific sites.

TITLE III—CONSERVATION AUTHORIZATIONS
Sec. 2301. Reauthorization of Land and Water Conservation Fund.
Sec. 2302. Conservation incentives, landowner education program.

TITLE IV—SPORTSMEN’S ACCESS AND RELATED MATTERS
Subtitle A—National Policy
Sec. 4001. Congressional declaration of national policy.

Subtitle B—Sportsmen’s Access to Federal Land
Sec. 4101. Definitions.
Sec. 4102. Federal land open to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting.
Sec. 4103. Closure of Federal land to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting.
Sec. 4104. Hunting and fishing on Federal land.
Sec. 4105. Identifying opportunities for recreation, hunting, and fishing on Federal land.

Subtitle C—Open Book on Equal Access to Justice
Sec. 4201. Federal action transparency.

Subtitle D—Migratory Bird Framework and Hunting Opportunities for Veterans
Sec. 4301. Federal closing date for hunting of ducks, merganers, and coots.

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous
Sec. 4401. Respect for treaties and rights.
Sec. 4402. No priority.
Sec. 4403. State authority for fish and wildlife management agreements between the District of Columbia and the Secretary of the Interior.
Sec. 4404. Fees for Medical Services.
Sec. 4405. Authority to grant easements and rights-of-way over Federal lands within Gateway National Recreation Area.
Sec. 4406. Adams Memorial Commission.
Sec. 4407. Technical corrections to references to the African American Civil Rights Network.
Sec. 4408. Transfer of the James J. Howard Marine Sciences Laboratory.
Sec. 4409. Bows in parks.
Sec. 4410. Wildlife management in parks.
Sec. 4411. Potomac River County recreation interest.
Sec. 4412. Designation of Dean Stone Bridge.

Subtitle F—National Trails and Related Matters
Sec. 7501. North Country Scenic Trail Route adjustment.
Sec. 7502. Extension of Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.
Sec. 7503. American Discovery Trail signage.
Sec. 7504. Pike National Historic Trail study.

TITLE V—HAZARDS AND MAPPING
Sec. 5001. National Volcano Early Warning System.
Sec. 5002. National Volcano Early Warning System.
TITLE VI—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS
Sec. 6001. National Heritage Area designations.
Sec. 6002. Adjustment of boundaries of Linnean National Heritage Area.
Sec. 6003. Finger Lakes National Heritage Area study.
Sec. 6004. National Heritage Area amendments.

TITLE VII—WILDLIFE HABITAT AND CONSERVATION
Sec. 7001. Wildlife habitat and conservation.
Sec. 7003. John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System.

TITLE VIII—WATER AND POWER
Subtitle A—Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project
Sec. 8101. Extension of authorization for annual base funding of fish recovery programs; removal of certain reporting requirements.
Sec. 8102. Report on recovery implementation programs.
Subtitle B—Endangered Fish Recovery Programs
Sec. 8103. In this Act, the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS
Sec. 9001. Crags Land Exchange, Colorado.
Sec. 9002. Definitions.
Sec. 9003. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 9004. In this Act, the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.
(2) Postexchange land management.—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 land laws and regulations applicable to the National Forest System.

(3) Exchange timetable.—It is the intent of Congress that the exchange described by this section be consummated no later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(a) EPS, estimates, and descriptions.—(A) Minor errors.—The Secretary and BHI may by mutual agreement make minor boundary adjustments to the Federal and non-Federal lands involved in the exchange, and may correct any minor errors in any map, acreage estimate, or description of any land to be exchanged.

(B) Conflict.—If there is a conflict between a map, an acreage estimate, or a description of land under this section, the map shall control unless the Secretary and BHI mutually agree otherwise.

(C) Availability.—Upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file and make available for public inspection in the headquarter offices of San Isabel, Pike, and Arapaho 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 in the State of Colorado shall be adjusted to incorporate the approximately 92.95 acres of land generally depicted as ‘‘The Wedge’’ on the map entitled ‘‘Arapaho National Forest Boundary Adjustment’’, and described as lots three, four, eight, and nine of section 13, Township 4 North, Range 76 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Colorado. A lot described in this Act shall be included in the boundary adjustment only after the Secretary of Agriculture obtains written permission for such 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. 3352).

(c) Land and Water Conservation Fund.—For purposes of section 200306(b)(2) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1720, 1721), subject to valid existing rights, and conditioned upon any equalization payment necessary under section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)), and paragraph (2), as soon as practicable, but not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Conservation District shall offer to convey the exchange land to the United States, the Secretary shall—

(A) convey to the Conservation District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land, and any such portion of the Federal exchange parcel as may be required to equalize the values of the lands exchanged; and

(B) accept from the Conservation District a conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the Conservation District in and to the non-Federal land, and any such portion of the non-Federal exchange parcel as may be required to equalize the values of the lands exchanged.

(2) Equalization payment.—To the extent an equalization payment is necessary under section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)), the amount of such equalization payment shall first be made by way of in-kind transfer of such portion of the Federal exchange parcel to the Conservation District, or transfer of such portion of the non-Federal exchange parcel to the United States, as the case may be, as may be necessary to equalize the fair market values of the Federal and non-Federal lands exchanged.

The fair market value of the Federal exchange parcel or non-Federal exchange parcel, as the case may be, shall be credited against any required equalization payment.

To the extent such credit is not sufficient to offset the entire amount of equalization payment indicated, any remaining amount of equalization payment shall be treated as follows:

(A) If the equalization payment is to equalize values by which the Federal land exceeds the fair market value of the non-Federal land exchanged, the Secretary shall make the equalization payment to the United States, notwithstanding subsection (b)(5) of section 202, 210, and 211 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)). In the event Conservation District opts not to make the indicated equalization payment, the exchange shall not proceed.

(B) If the equalization payment is to equalize values by which the non-Federal land exceeds the Federal land and the credited value of the Federal exchange parcel, the Secretary shall order the payment requirement of any additional equalization payment by the United States to the Conservation District.

(3) APPRAISAL.—The term ‘‘appraisals’’ does not apply to the appraisal of any land exchanged or to the equalization payment to the United States, notwithstanding the provisions of section 6(f) of the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

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

(5) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal descriptions of all land to be conveyed hereunder with the Secretary of the Interior and shall transmit a copy to the Conservation District. The map and legal descriptions shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Secretary of the Interior and the Conservation District.

(6) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition of conveyance, any costs related to the conveyance hereunder of this section shall be paid by the Conservation District.

(7) CANCELLATION OF EFFECTIVE DATED ORDER 20.—Consistent with the provisions of Secretarial Order 2019–2, dated November 11, 2019 (withdrawing a portion of the Federal land for an unconstructed transmission line), is terminated and the withdrawal thereby effected is revoked.

SEC. 1004. DALLAS PARK LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) City.—The term ‘‘City’’ means the city of Tucson, Arizona.

(2) Non-Federal land.—The term ‘‘non-Federal land’’ means the approximately 172.8-acre parcel of land identified in this Act and including the approximately 62-90-001 land evidenced by Section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)).

(b) Interests acquired.—In this section, ‘‘Acquired’’ means the acquisition by the United States of any title or interest in land located in Tucson, Arizona.
(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall convey to the Tribe, without consideration, the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the Federal land for the purpose of unencumbering the title to the non-Federal land to enable economic development of the non-Federal land.

(2) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Subject to any other terms and conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(3) APPRAISAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an appraisal to determine the fair market value of the Federal land.

(4) COSTS.—All costs associated with the conveyance shall be paid by the District.

SEC. 1006. PASCUA YAQUI TRIBE LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the United States shall convey to the Tribe the land generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Pascua Yaqui Tribe Land Conveyance’’, dated March 14, 2016, and on file with the Bureau of Land Management.

(b) APPLICATION.—The criteria listed in Division 3 of the Lands Program of the resource management plan described in subsection (a) shall apply to any land selected under that subsection.

(c) EFFECT ON LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section affects the limitation established under paragraph (3) of section 2815(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000 (Public Law 106-56).

SEC. 1007. CUSTER COUNTY AIRPORT CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term ‘‘County’’ means Custer County, South Dakota.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ‘‘Federal land’’ means all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to approximately 65.7 acres of National Forest System land, as determined by the appraisal under paragraph (3).

(3) MAP.—The term ‘‘map’’ means the map entitled ‘‘Custer County Airport Conveyance’’ and dated October 19, 2017.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ‘‘Secretary’’ means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(b) LAND CONVEYANCE.—Subject to the terms and conditions described in paragraph (2), if the County submits to the Secretary an offer to acquire the Federal land for the market value of the land, then the Secretary shall convey the Federal land to the County.

(2) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The conveyance shall be subject to any other terms and conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.
(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.

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—Nothing in this section affects or modifies any right of the Tribe or any obligation of the United States under Public Law 102–380.

SEC. 1008. LA PAZ COUNTY LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—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 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 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and in accordance with this section and 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) The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be subject to—

(i) valid existing rights; and

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

(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. 1712, 1713) and in accordance with this section; 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) APPRAISAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall conduct an appraisal to determine the fair market value of the Federal land to be conveyed under paragraph (1), the County shall pay to the Secretary the amount equal to the appraised value determined in accordance with paragraph (3)(B); and

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

(5) PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF LAND.—The proceeds from the sale of land under this subsection shall be—

(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.).

SEC. 1009. LAKE BISTINEAU LAND TITLE STABILITY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CLAIMANT.—The term “claimant” means any individual, group, or corporation filing a valid claim to the omitted land, in accordance with paragraph (A) of this section, or the heir or assigns of such claimant.

(2) COUNTY.—The term “County” means La Paz County, Arizona.

(3) OMITTED LAND.—The term “omitted land” means the approximately 2,025 acres of National Forest System land, as determined in accordance with paragraph (1).

(b) CONVEYANCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with the first section of the Act of December 22, 1928 (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 color of title, as determined in accordance with this Act.

(2) CONFIRMATION OF TITLE.—The conveyance of the 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 or confirmation of title.

(c) 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 office of the Bureau of Land Management, the Map and legal descriptions of the omitted land to be conveyed under subsection (b).

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) LAND CONVEYANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the terms and conditions described in paragraph (2), if the County submits to the Secretary an offer to acquire the National Forest System land for the fair market value, as determined by the appraisal under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall convey the National Forest System land to the County.

(2) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be subject to valid existing rights; and

(c) LAND CONVEYANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an appraisal to determine the fair market value of the National Forest System land.

(d) STANDARDS.—The appraisal under subparagraph (A) shall be conducted in accordance with—

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

(2) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(e) MAP.—

(A) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be kept on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate office of the Forest Service.

(B) CORRECTION OF ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct minor errors in the map.

(f) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the fair market value of the National Forest System land, as determined by the appraisal under paragraph (3).

(g) SURVEY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the National Forest System land to be conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary and the County.

(h) USE.—As a condition of the conveyance under paragraph (1), the County shall agree to manage the land conveyed under that subsection for public recreational purposes.

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

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

(B) the survey under paragraph (6).
SEC. 1011. LAND CONVEYANCE AND UTILITY RIGHT-OF-WAY, HENRY'S LAKE WILDERNESS STUDY AREA, IDAHO.
(a) CONVEYANCE RIGHT-OF-WAY AUTHORIZED.—Notwithstanding section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(c)), the Secretary may—

(1) convey to the owner of a private residence located at 3787 Vailhalla Road in Island Park, Idaho (in this section referred to as the ‘‘City’’), the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 0.5 acres of Federal land in the Henry’s Lake Wilderness Study Area described as lot 15, section 33, Township 16 North, Range 43 East, Boise Meridian, Fremont County, Idaho; and

(2) grant Fall River Electric in Ashton, Idaho, and Umiat Meridian, Inuvialuit, maintenance and rehabilitate a right-of-way encumbering approximately 0.4 acres of Federal land in the Henry’s Lake Wilderness Study Area described as lot 14, section 33, Township 16 North, Range 43 East, Boise Meridian, Fremont County, Idaho, which includes an electric distribution line and access road, 850’ in length, 40’ in width.

(b) CONSIDERATION; CONDITIONS.—

(1) LAND DISPOSAL.—The Secretary shall convey the land and real property right-of-way under section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713) and part 2711.3–3 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations. As consideration for the conveyance of the land and the grant of the right-of-way under this section as the Secretary shall convey shall be in a form acceptable to the Secretary an amount equal to the fair market value of the land.

(2) APPEALS.—Any costs relating to the conveyance under this section, all costs associated with the conveyance shall be paid by the City.

SEC. 1012. CONVEYANCE TO UKPEAGVIK 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, Juab County, Utah, to the Secretary all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land described as lot 15, section 33, Township 16 North, Range 43 East, Boise Meridian, Fremont County, Utah, and

(2) grant Fall River Electric in Ashton, Idaho, and Umiat Meridian, Inuvialuit, maintenance and rehabilitate a right-of-way encumbering approximately 0.4 acres of Federal land in the Henry’s Lake Wilderness Study Area described as lot 14, section 33, Township 16 North, Range 43 East, Boise Meridian, Fremont County, Idaho, which includes an electric distribution line and access road, 850’ in length, 40’ in width.

(b) CONSIDERATION; CONDITIONS.—

(1) LAND DISPOSAL.—The Secretary shall convey the land and real property right-of-way under section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713) and part 2711.3–3 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations. As consideration for the conveyance of the land and the grant of the right-of-way under this section as the Secretary shall convey shall be in a form acceptable to the Secretary an amount equal to the fair market value of the land.

(2) APPEALS.—Any costs relating to the conveyance under this section, all costs associated with the conveyance shall be paid by the City.

SEC. 1013. PUBLIC PURPOSE CONVEYANCE TO THE CITY OF HYDE PARK, UT, AND THE CITY OF UMIAT, AK.
(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the land use planning requirement of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), on written request by the City of Hyde Park, Utah (referred to in this section as the ‘‘City’’), the Secretary shall convey to the City the parcel of public land described in subsection (b)(1) for public recreation and for other purposes consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ‘‘Recreation and Public Purposes Act’’) (43 U.S.C. 699 et seq.):

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The parcel of public land referred to in subsection (a) is the approximately 0.5 acres of Federal land in and contiguous to the Barrow gas fields, as the Secretary shall determine by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary.

(2) CONVEYANCE COSTS.—As a condition for the conveyance under this section, all costs associated with the conveyance shall be paid by the City.

(c) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE AND APPRAISALS.—

(1) APPRAISALS.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(2) USE OF LAND.—The land conveyed to the City shall be in a form acceptable to the Secretary and the City may, by mutual agreement—

SEC. 1014. UTAH 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.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973.—Not after the date of enactment of this Act, subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall be on file and changed to BLM on the Map.

(c) ADJUSTMENTS.—Notwithstanding section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713(a)), the Secretary shall comply with the requirements of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(d) CONVEYANCE COSTS.—As a condition for the conveyance under this section, all costs associated with the conveyance shall be paid by the City.

(e) USE OF LAND.—The land conveyed to the City shall be in a form acceptable to the Secretary and the City may, by mutual agreement—

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 in and contiguous to 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 345.2 acres of land in Bullhead City, Arizona, generally depicted as ‘‘Federal Land to be Exchanged to BLM’’ on the Map.

(b) LAND EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If after December 15, 2020, the City to convey to the Secretary all right, title, and interest of the City in and to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall accept the offer and simultaneously convey to the City all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.

(c) EXCHANGE COSTS.—The City 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.

(d) 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 City shall reduce the amount of land it is requesting from the Federal Government in order to create an equal value in accordance with section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)). Land that is not exchanged because of equalization under this subparagraph shall be returned to the United States and disposed of 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. 699 et seq.).

(e) USE OF FUNDS.—Any cash equalization moneys received by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be deposited in the Federal Land Disposal Account established by section 206(a) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2300a(a)); and

(f) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land is less than the final appraised value of the non-Federal land, the City shall not make a cash equalization payment to the City, and surplus value of the non-Federal land shall be considered a donation by the City to the United States for all purposes of law.

(g) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—In accordance with the Act (43 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.), the United States applicable to land acquired 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. 699 et seq.).

(h) APPEALS.—Any cash equalization moneys received by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be deposited in the Federal Land Disposal Account established by section 206(a) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2300a(a)); and

(i) USE IN ACCORDANCE WITH—

(1) Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions;

(2) Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and

(3) appraisal instructions issued by the Secretary; and

(j) BY an appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and the City.
(A) make minor boundary adjustments to the Federal and non-Federal lands involved in the exchange; and

(B) correct any minor errors in any map, acreage estimate, or description of any land to be exchanged.

(2) CONFLICT.—If there is a conflict between a map, an acreage estimate, or a description of lands to be conveyed, the map shall control unless the Secretary and the County mutually agree otherwise.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall file and make available for public inspection in the Arizona headquarters of the Bureau of Land Management a copy of all maps referred to in this section.

SEC. 1017. COTTONWOOD LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term ‘‘County’’ means Yavapai County, Arizona.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ‘‘Federal land’’ means all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to approximately 80 acres of land within the Coconino National Forest, in Yavapai County, Arizona, generally depicted as ‘‘Coconino National Forest Region 3 of the Forest Service.’’

(3) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ‘‘non-Federal land’’ means the approximately 369 acres of land within Yavapai County, Arizona, generally depicted as ‘‘Yavapai County Parcel ‘Federal Land’ ’’ on the map.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ‘‘Secretary’’ means the Secretary of Agriculture, unless otherwise specified.

(b) LAND EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the County offers to convey to the Secretary all right, title, and interest in and to the Federal land, the County shall make a cash payment to the Secretary as may be necessary to achieve equal 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 under subparagraph (A) shall be—

(i) deposited in the fund established under Public Law 96–171 commonly known as the ‘‘Bolts Ditch Headgate and Ditch Segment’’ fund; and

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

(c) SURVEY.—The term ‘‘survey’’ means the survey of Federal land and the acquisition of land or interests in land, as necessary to achieve equal value, including, if necessary, an amount in excess of that authorized pursuant to section 104(a)(5) of the Northern Arizona Land Exchange and Verde River Basin Partnership Act of 2005.

(d) PERMITS.—The Secretary shall permit by special use authorization any unencumbered Federal land to be conveyed under this section.

(e) MANAGEMENT OF LAND.—The Secretary shall file and make available for public inspection in the headquarters of the Coconino National Forest a copy of all maps referred to in this section.

SEC. 1018. EMBRY-RIDDLE TRI-CITY LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—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) COVENANT OF FEDERAL REVERSIONARY INTEREST IN LAND LOCATED IN THE COUNTY OF YAVAPA—The term ‘‘Yavapai, Arizona.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 3(a) of Public Law 105–363 (112 Stat. 3297), the County mutually agree otherwise.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall file and make available for public inspection in the headquarters of the Coconino National Forest a copy of all maps referred to in this section.

SEC. 1101. BOLTS DITCH ACCESS.

(a) ACCESS GRANTED.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall permit by special use authorization any unencumbered Federal land subject to reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land to be conveyed under this section.

(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to permit any unencumbered Federal land to be conveyed under this section.

(2) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ‘‘non-Federal land’’ means the approximately 369 acres of land within Yavapai County, Arizona, generally depicted as ‘‘Yavapai County Parcel ‘Federal Land’ ’’ on the map.

(3) EXCHANGE COSTS.—The County shall pay for all survey costs, 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 all survey costs, appraisal, and other costs to the Secretary as may be necessary to process and consummate the exchange under this section.

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

Section 104(a)(6) 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 subsection (c) the following:

(2) deposited in the Federal Land Disposal Account established by section 206(a) of the Federal Land Disposal and Reconstruction Act (43 U.S.C. 2360(a)); and

(b) used in accordance with that Act (43 U.S.C. 2361 et seq.).
(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 flowing river, 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 conservation work with the National Wildlife Federation 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, approximately 99,653 acres of Forest Service land in the State of Oregon should be designated as the “Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area”. (b) Definitions.—In this section:

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

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

(3) Special Management Area.—The term “Special Management Area” means the Frank and Jeanne 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 generally depicted on the Map, is designated as the “Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area”.

(2) MAP; LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) may include improvements or replacements which are consistent with this section that the Secretary of Agriculture determines appropriate.

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

(C) 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.

(3) 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, ecological, and cultural values of the Special Management Area;

(ii) maintains and seeks to enhance the wild salmonid habitat of the Special Management Area;

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

(iv) preserves opportunities for recreation, including public fishing opportunities.

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

(5) AdJunct 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.

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

(7) Vegetation Management.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects within the Special Management Area in a manner consistent with—

(A) the purposes described in paragraph (3); and

(b) the applicable forest plan.

(8) Protection of Tribal Rights.—Nothing in this section diminishes any treaty rights of an Indian Tribe.

(9) Withdrawal.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the Special Management Area river segments described in paragraph (1) is withdrawn from all forms of—

(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 maintain or replace facilities or structures for commercial recreation services shall be in accordance with Section 4(f) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(4)(D))—

(1) may include improvements or replacements which are consistent with this section that the Secretary of Agriculture determines appropriate.

(A) are consistent with section 9(b) of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 1281 note; Public Law 96-312); and

(B) would reduce the impact of the commercial recreation facilities or services on wilderness 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 KAKE TRIBAL CORPORATION LAND.

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

(1) by striking subsection (h);

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

(3) in subsection (h) (as so redesignated), in paragraph (1) the term “peak” means a person who, on the date of enactment of this Act, holds a valid permit for use of the property.

(b) Inclusions.—The term “permittee” includes any heirs, executors, and assigns of the permittee or interest of the permittee.

(3) 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 SAN5065-03, 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 SAN5065-03, and dated October 2017; and

(C) the approximately 3.9 acres of National Forest System land in NWs, 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 SAN5065-03, and dated October 2017.

(d) Consideration.—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.

(c) Terms and Conditions.—The Secretary may establish such terms and conditions on the sales of the properties under this section as the Secretary determines to be in the public interest.

(d) Consideration.—A sale of a property under this section shall be for cash consideration equal to the market value of the property at the time of the sale.

(2) Repeal.—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”.

(b) Designation of Boskoff Peak.—

(1) In General.—The 13,123-foot mountain peak located at 37°06′21″ N, 115°31′41″ W, in the Uncompaghre National Forest in the State of Colorado, shall be known and designated as “Boskoff Peak”.

(Fish and Wildlife.)—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.
SEC. 1109. MAINTENANCE OF FEDERAL MINERAL LEASES BASED ON EXTRACTION OF HELIUM.

The first section of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 141) is amended in the fifth paragraph by inserting after “purchaser thereof” the following: “; and (C) the claimholder of the claims in the State numbered FF–58607, FF–58608, FF–58609, FF–58610, FF–58611, FF–58613, FF–58615, FF–58616, FF–58617, and FF–58618 (as of December 31, 2003); and

(2) the claimholder of the claims in the State numbered FF–53896, FF–53898, and FF–53899 (as of December 31, 1967). 

(b) DEFECT.—The term “defect” includes a failure—

(A) to timely file—

(i) a small miner maintenance fee waiver application; or

(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 (43 U.S.C. 1744(c)); and

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

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

“TREATMENT OF COVERED CLAIMHOLDERS.—Notwithstanding section 10101(d) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 1201(d)) and section 316(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1744(c)), 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)(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 (43 U.S.C. 1744(c)) (including the failure to timely file any required instrument) for any prior period during which the defect existed.

(c) REINSTATEMENT OF CLAIMS DEEMED FORFEITED.—The Secretary shall reinstate any claim of a covered claimholder as of the date declared forfeited for failure to pay the claim maintenance fee or for failure to timely file any required instrument under section 314(a) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1744(a)) for any prior period during which the defect existed if the covered claimholder—

(A) cured the defect; or

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

SEC. 1111. SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MEMORIAL AND 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.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The term “State” means the State of California.

(c) SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

(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.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Memorial shall be—

(A) known as the “Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial”; and

(B) managed by the Forest Service.

(d) SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established as a national monument in the State certain National Forest System land administered by the Secretary in the county of Los Angeles, California, comprising approximately 355 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument” and dated September 12, 2018, to be known as the “Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument”.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Monument is to conserve and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of the public the cultural, archaeological, historical, watersheds, educational, and recreational resources and values of the Monument.

(e) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY WITH RESPECT TO MONUMENT.—

(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a management plan for the Monument.
(B) CONSULTATION.—The management plan shall be developed in consultation with—
(i) appropriate Federal agencies;
(ii) State, Tribal, and local governments; and
(iii) the public.

(C) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing and implementing the management plan, the Secretary shall, with respect to methods of protecting and providing access to the Monument, consider the recommendations of the Saint Francis Disaster National Memorial Foundation, the Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society, and the Community Hiking Club of Santa Clarita.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the Monument in a manner that conserves and enhances the cultural and historic resources of the Monument;
(A) in a manner that conserves and enhances the cultural and historic resources of the Monument; and
(B) in accordance with—
(i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);
(ii) the laws generally applicable to the National Forest System;
(iii) this section; and
(iv) any other applicable laws.

(b) USES.—
(U) USE OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—The use of motorized vehicles within the Monument may be permitted only—
(i) in the areas designated for use by motorized vehicles in the management plan required under paragraph (1);
(ii) for administrative purposes; or
(iii) for 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 (d)(2).

(4) NO BUFFER ZONES.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Monument.

(B) 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 boundary of the Monument.

(5) CLARIFICATION ON FUNDING.—
(A) the acres of Federal land identified for exchange; and
(B) the acres of Federal land identified for exchange.

(C) USE.-—The use of Federal land identified for exchange with CAC land may be permitted only—
(i) to meet applicable protection objectives; and
(ii) such use is consistent with the purposes described in paragraph (1).
assigned to Federal type 1 wildland fire incident management teams.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The system shall—
(A) use the most practical and effective technology available to the Secretaries 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 available maps developed under subsection (c)(3); (C) operate continuously during the period for which any firefighting personnel are assigned to the applicable Federal wildland fire; and (D) be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines necessary for the effective implementation of the system.

(3) OPERATION.—The Secretary concerned shall—
(A) before commencing operation of the system—
(i) conduct not fewer than 2 pilot projects relating to the operation, management, and effectiveness of the system; and (ii) review the results of those pilot projects; (B) conduct training, and maintain a culture, such that an employee, officer, or contractor shall not rely on the system for safety; and (C) establish procedures for the collection, storage, and transfer of data collected under this subsection to ensure—
(i) data security; and (ii) the privacy of wildland fire personnel.

(e) WILDFIRE DECISION SUPPORT.—
(1) PROTOCOL.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretaries shall ensure that wildland fire management activities conducted by the Secretaries, or conducted jointly by the Secretaries and State wildland firefighting agencies, achieve compliance with applicable incident management objectives in a manner that—
(I) minimizes firefighter exposure to the lowest level necessary; and (II) reduces overall costs of wildfire incidents.

(2) WILDFIRE DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries, in coordination with State wildland firefighting agencies, shall establish a system or expand an existing system to track and monitor decision making by the Secretaries or State wildland firefighting agencies, achieve compliance with applicable incident management objectives in a manner that—
(I) minimizes firefighter exposure to the lowest level necessary; and (II) reduces overall costs of wildfire incidents.

(B) COMPONENTS.—The system established or expanded under paragraph (A) shall be able to alert the Secretaries if—
(I) unusual costs are incurred; and (ii) an action to be carried out would likely—
(I) endanger the safety of a firefighter; or (II) be ineffective in meeting an applicable suppression or protection goal; or (III) hinder the management of a wildfire deviates from—
(I) an applicable protocol established by the Secretaries, including the requirement under paragraph (B)(i); or (II) an applicable spatial fire management plan or fire management plan of the Secretary concerned.

(S) SMOKE PROJECTIONS FROM ACTIVE WILDLAND FIRES.—The Secretaries shall establish a program, to be known as the “Interagency Wildland Fire Air Quality Response Program”, under which the Secretary concerned—
(1) to the maximum extent practicable, shall assign 1 or more air resource advisors to a type 1 incident management team managing a Federal wildland fire; and (2) may assign 1 or more air resource advisors to a type 1 or 2 wildland firefighting agency for wildland firefighting.

(D) FIREFIGHTER INJURIES DATABASE.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 9(a) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2208(a)) is amended—
(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, categorized by the type of fire” after “such injuries and deaths”; and (B) in paragraph (3), by striking “activities;” and inserting the following: “activities, including—
(A) all injuries sustained by a firefighter and treated by a doctor, categorized by the type of firefighter; (B) all deaths sustained while undergoing a pack test or preparing for a work capacity; (C) all injuries or deaths resulting from vehicle accidents; and (D) all injuries or deaths resulting from aircraft crashes.”;
(2) USE OF EXISTING DATA GATHERING AND ANALYSIS.—Section 9(b)(3) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2208(b)(3)) is amended by inserting “, including the Center for Firefighter Injury Research and Safety Trends” after “public and private”.  

(3) MEDICAL PRIVACY OF FIREFIGHTERS.—Section 9 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2208) is amended by adding at the end the following:
“(e) MEDICAL PRIVACY OF FIREFIGHTERS.—The collection, transfer of any medical data collected under this section shall be conducted in accordance with—
(I) 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 (II) other applicable regulations, including parts 160, 162, and 164 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this subsection).”;
(4) RAPID RESPONSE EROSION DATABASE.—
(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries, in consultation with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Secretary of Commerce, shall establish and maintain a database, to be known as the “Rapid Response Erosion Database” (referred to in this subsection as the “Database”).
(2) OPEN-SOURCE DATABASE.—
(A) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretaries shall make the Database (including the original source code) (i) web-based; and (ii) available without charge.
(B) Compensation.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Database shall provide for—
(I) the automatic incorporation of spatial data relating to vegetation, soils, and elevation into an applicable map created by the Secretary concerned that depicts the changes in land-cover and soil properties caused by a wildland fire; and (II) the generation of the composite map that can be used by the Secretary concerned to model the effectiveness of treatments in the burned area to prevent flooding, erosion, and landslides under a range of weather scenarios.

(3) USE.—The Secretary concerned shall use the Database, as applicable, in developing recommendations for emergency stabilization treatments or modifications to drainage structures to protect values-at-risk following a wildland fire.

(4) COORDINATE.—The Secretaries may share the Database, and any results generated in using the Database, with any State or unit of local government.

(4) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries, in consultation with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Commerce, through the capabilitiess and assets located at the National Laboratories, shall establish and maintain a system to predict the locations of future wildfires for fire-prone areas of the United States.

(2) COOPERATION; COMPONENTS.—The system established under paragraph (1) shall be based on, and seek to enhance, similar systems in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including the Fire Danger Assessment System.

(3) USE IN FORECASTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries shall use the system established under paragraph (1), to the maximum extent practicable, for purposes of developing any wildland fire potential forecasts.

(4) COORDINATION.—The Secretaries may share the system established under paragraph (1), and any results generated in using the system, with any State or unit of local government.

(ii) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(i) the Committee on Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) DECISION RECORD.—The term “Decision Record” means the Decision Record prepared by the Bureau of Land Management for the Environmental Assessment for the McCoy Flats Trail System numbered DOI-BLM-G010-2012-0057 and dated October 2012.

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

(4) TRAIL SYSTEM.—The term “Trail System” means the McCoy Flats Trail System established by subsection (b)(1).

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the McCoy Flats Trail System in the State.

(B) AREA 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.—
(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 Trail System.

(B) AVAILABILITY; TRANSMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall be—
(A) available in appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management; and (B) transmitted by the Secretary to—
(i) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and (ii) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the McCoy Flats Trail System.

(3) FORCE AND EFFECT.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section.

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—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.

(e) IN GENERAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation and coordination with the affected Indian Tribe, shall prepare a management plan for the Trail System.

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

(3) INTRIM MANAGEMENT.—Until the completion of the management plan, the Trail System shall be managed in accordance with the Decision Record.

(f) RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.—In developing the management plan, the Secretary shall seek to provide for nonmotorized mountain bike recreation, as described in the Decision Record.

(g) ACQUISITION.—

(1) ON THE REQUEST OF THE STATE.—On the request of the State, the Secretary shall seek to acquire State land, or interests in State land, located within the Trail System by purchase from private owners.

(2) ADMINISTRATION OF ACQUIRED LAND.—Any land acquired under this subsection shall be administered as part of the Trail System.

(h) FEES.—(1) No fees shall be charged for access to, or use of, the Trail System and associated parking areas.

(ii) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO CERTAIN TERMS RELATING TO FEDERAL LAND IN THE STATE OF NEVADA.

(a) AMENDMENT TO CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL LAND IN STORRY COUNTY, NEVADA.—Section 3008(d) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291; 120 Stat. 3751) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

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

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

"(B) FEDERAL LAND.—The term 'Federal land' means the land generally depicted as "Federal land' on the map."

(2) MAP.—The term 'map' means the map entitled 'Storry County Land Conveyance' and dated June 6, 2018.

(3) in paragraph (2) through (5) and (7) and (8) respectively; and

(4) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (7) and (9) and (10) as paragraphs (2) through (6) and (8) respectively; and

(ii) AMENDMENTS TO THE PAM WHITE WILDERNESS.—

(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE PAM WHITE WILDERNESS.—Section 323 of the Pam White Wilderness Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–24; 113 Stat. 713) is amended by striking paragraph (4) and redesignating paragraphs (5) through (10) as paragraphs (4) through (9).
“(1) to include the land identified as ‘In-
clude as Wilderness’ on the map entitled
‘McCoy Creek Adjustment’ and dated No-
ember 3, 2014; and

“(2) to exclude the land identified as ‘NFS
Lands’ on the map entitled ‘Proposed Wilder-
ness Boundary Adjustment High Schellis Wil-
erness Area’ and dated January 19, 2017.

(2) AMENDMENTS TO THE NVADA WILDER-
NESS PROTECTION ACT OF 1989.—The Nevada
Wilderness Protection Act of 1989 (Public
Law 101–195; 16 U.S.C. 1332 note) is amended
by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 12. ARC DOME BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

“The boundary of the Arc Dome Wilderness
established by subsection (b)(1) is adjusted to
exclude the land identified as ‘Exem from Wilder-
ness’ on the map entitled ‘Arc Dome Adjust-
ment’ and dated November 3, 2014.”.

SEC. 1117. ASHLEY KARST NATIONAL RECRE-
ATION AND GEOLOGIC AREA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term “Man-
agement Plan” means the management plan
for the Recreation Area prepared under sub-
section (c)(2)(A).

(2) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map
entitled “Northern Utah Lands Management
Act-Overview” and dated February 4, 2019.

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

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

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing
rights, there is established the Ashley Karst Na-
tional Recreation and Geologic Area in
the State of Utah.

(2) AREA INCLUDED.—The Recreation Area
shall consist of approximately 173,475 acres
of land within the Ashley National Forest, as
generally depicted on the Map.

(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Recre-
ation Area are to conserve and protect the
watershed, geological, recreational, wildlife,
scenic, natural, cultural, and historic re-
sources of the Recreation Area.

(d) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) SUBMISSION.—To the Committee on Natural Resources and the
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate 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 cor-
rect minor errors in the map or legal descrip-
tion.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—A copy of the map and
decimal description prepared under paragraph
(1) shall be on file and available for public
inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest
Service.

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall ad-
minister the Recreation Area in accordance with—

(A) the laws generally applicable to the National Forest System, including the For-
est and Rangeland Renewable Resources
Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(B) the provisions of the applicable law
imposing terms and conditions; and

(C) any other applicable law.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after
the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a management plan
for the Recreation Area.

(B) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall—

(i) prepare the management plan in con-
sultation with Uintah County, Utah, and affected Indian Tribes; and

(ii) provide for public input in the prepara-
tion of the management plan.

(1) USES.—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Recreation Area that would—

(i) further the purposes for which the Recreation Area is established; and

(ii) protect the long-term protection and
management of the watershed and under-
ground karst system of the Recreation Area.

(g) MOTOR VEHICLES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as needed for
emergency response or administrative pur-
poses, 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 tem-
porary roads or other motorized vehicle
routes shall be constructed within the Recre-
ation Area after the date of enactment of
this Act.

(3) EXISTING ROADS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Necessary maintenance or repairs to existing roads designated in the
Management Plan for the use of motorized
vehicles shall be permitted 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) REROUTING.—Nothing in this subsection
prevents the Secretary from rerouting an
existing road or trail to protect Recreation
Area vegetation, or to pro-
tect public safety, as determined to be appro-
riate by the Secretary.

(4) OVER SNOW VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section prohibits the use of snowmobiles and other
over snow vehicles within the Recreation Area.

(B) WINTER RECREATION USE PLAN.—Not
later than 2 years after the date of enact-
ment of this Act, the Secretary shall under-
take a winter recreation use plan proc-
cing opportunities for use by
snowmobiles or other over snow vehicles in
appropriate areas of the Recreation Area.

(5) APPLICABLE LAW.—Activities authorized
under the applicable law (including regula-
tions) consistent with the applicable forest plan and travel
management plan for, and any law (including
regulations) applicable to, the Ashley Na-
tional Forest.

(h) WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) EXISTING ACCESS.—The designation of
the Recreation Area shall not affect the abil-
ity 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.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer
to enter into a cooperative agreement with
authorized users and local governmental en-
tities to provide, in accordance with any
applicable law (including regulations)—

(i) access, including motorized access, for
repair and maintenance to water infras-
structure facilities within the Recreation Area,
including Whitelocks Reservoir, subject to
such terms and conditions as the Secretary
determines to be necessary; and

(ii) access, including motorized access, by
to use water infrastructure facilities within
non-Federal land or interests in non-
Federal land within the Recreation Area,
subject to such terms and conditions as the
Secretary determines to be necessary.

(1) G RAZING.—The grazing of livestock in the Recreation Area, where established be-
fore the date of enactment of this Act, shall be
allowed to continue, subject to such rea-
sons of the purposes of the Recreation
Area.

(2) USES.—The Secretary shall provide reasonable access to non-Federal land or inter-
ests in non-Federal land within the Recre-
ation Area, where established before the
date of enactment of this Act, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary
considers to be necessary in accordance with—

(1) applicable law (including regulations);

(2) the purposes of the Recreation
Area; and

(3) the guidelines set forth in the report
of the Committee on Interior and Insular Af-
airs of the House of Representatives accom-
panying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress
(H. Rept. 96–617).

(f) W ILDLIFE AND WILDFIRES.—Nothing in
this section affects the jurisdiction of the
Secretary with respect to the management of fish
and wildlife on Federal land in the State.

(g) WILDLIFE WATER PROJECTS.—The Sec-
retary, in consultation with the State, may authorize wildlife water projects (including
guzzlers) within the Recreation Area.

(1) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this sec-
section prevents the Secretary from
continuing to use water rights for purposes of
the Recreation Area.

(2) MAP OF WILDERNESS.—This section
amends the Nevada Wilderness Area
entitled “The boundary of the Arc Dome Wilderness
established by subsection (b)(1) is adjusted to
exclude the land identified as ‘Exem from Wilder-
ness’ on the map entitled ‘Arc Dome Adjust-
ment’ and dated November 3, 2014.”.

(3) 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 treatment op-
erations or restoration operations within the
Recreation Area, consistent with the
purposes of this section.

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

(q) COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE.—

Nothing in this section affects the continued use of, access to, and communication infra-
structure (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 af-
fec
affects non-Federal land or interests in non-
Federal land within the Recreation Area.

(2) ACCESS.—The Secretary shall provide
reasonable access to non-Federal land or inter-
ests in non-Federal land within the Recre-
ation Area.
Recreation Area, including commercial outfitting and guide services, are authorized in accordance with this section and other applicable law (including regulations).

SEC. 1118. JOHN WESLEY POWELL NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) \textit{Map} means the Bureau of Land Management map entitled “Proposed John Wesley Powell National Conservation Area” and dated December 10, 2018.

(2) \textbf{National Conservation Area}.—The term “National Conservation Area” means the John Wesley Powell National Conservation Area in the State of Utah.

(3) Area included.—The National Conservation Area shall consist of approximately 29,688 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management as generally depicted on the Map.

(c) Incorporation of the 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.

(3) State land.—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 purchase, subject to the appropriation of necessary funds.

(b) Motorized Vehicles.—In or on any lands included in this Act, the Secretary may authorize and permit the use of motorized vehicles within the National Conservation Area to be permitted only on roads designated in the management plan.

(d) Use of Motorized Vehicles Prior to Completion of Management Plan.—Prior to 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.

(e) Grazing.—The grazing of livestock on public land within the boundaries of the National Conservation Area shall be only on lands or areas designated for grazing in accordance with paragraph (1), and then only in accordance with the applicable Bureau of Land Management resource management plan.

(2) Acreage Included.—The National Conservation Area shall include—

(A) in the State of Utah, as the Secretary determines would further enhance the resources of the National Conservation Area;

(B) the State, if the State agrees to voluntarily relinquish the selection of the Federal land in the State on or before the date of enactment of this Act and

(C) the grazing of livestock in the State for the purposes of the National Conservation Area.

(f) Water Rights.—The Secretary shall not be prohibited 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.

(g) Motorized Vehicles.—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; and

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

(h) Grazing.—The grazing of livestock in the State to further the purposes of the National Conservation Area.

(2) In General.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary, in consultation with other Federal, State, and tribal agencies, from conducting wildland fire prevention and restoration operations in the National Conservation Area, consistent with the purposes of this section.

(i) Recreation Fees.—Except for improved campgrounds, the Secretary is prohibited from collecting recreation entrance or use fees within the National Conservation Area.

(j) Outfitting and Guide Activities.—Commercial outfitting and guide services, are authorized in accordance with this section and other applicable law (including regulations).

(k) Non-Federal Land.—Nothing in this section affects non-Federal land or interests in non-Federal land within the National Conservation Area.

(l) Reasonable Access.—The Secretary shall provide reasonable access to non-Federal land within the National Conservation Area.

(m) Research and Interpretive Management.—(I) Nothing in this section affects the authority of the Secretary to undertake research and interpretive management projects for the conduct of scientific, historical, cultural, archeological, and natural studies through the use of public, private, and intergovernmental partnerships that further the purposes of the National Conservation Area.

(N) State Land.—On request of the State of Utah, including the management of vegetation 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 of 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 right held by the United States;

(4) 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;

(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 reselected by an eligible individual.

(n) State Land.—On request of the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, the term “National Conservation Area” does not include any Federal land in the State that is—

(I) a right-of-way of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System or

(II) an inner or outer corridor of such a right-of-way;
(ii) withdrawn or acquired for purposes of the Armed Forces;
(iii) under review for a pending right-of-way for a natural gas corridor;
(iv) within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge;
(v) within a unit of the National Forest System;
(vi) designated as wilderness by Congress;
(vii) within a unit of the National Park System, a National Preserve, or a National Monument;
(viii) within a component of the National Trails System;
(ix) within a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; or
(x) within the National Petroleum Reserve–Alaska.
(2) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term ‘‘eligible individual’’ means an individual, as determined by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (c)(1), is—
(a) a Native veteran—
(i) who served in the Armed Forces during the period between August 5, 1964, and December 31, 1971; and
(ii) 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 31, 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);
(b) 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.
(5) 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 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—
(i) conduct a study to determine whether an individual meets the military service requirements under subsection (a)(2)(A)(i).
(ii) provide the Secretary a list of all members of the Armed Forces who served during the period between August 5, 1964, 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 section 101 of title 38, United States Code.
(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.
(3) MILESTONES AND REPORTS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible individual—
(i) may select 1 parcel of not less than 2.5 acres and not more than 160 acres of available Federal land identified by the Secretary in accordance with the final regulations issued under paragraph (2).
(ii) in making a selection pursuant to clause (i), shall submit to the Secretary an allotment selection application for the applicable parcel of available Federal land.
(B) SELECTIO N PERIOD.—An eligible individual may apply for an allotment during the 5-year period beginning on the effective date of the final regulations issued under paragraph (2).
(C) IDENTIFICATION OF AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the State, Regional Corporations, and Village Corporations, shall identify Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management as available Federal land for allotment selection in the State by eligible individuals.
(ii) IDENTIFICATION OF AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.—The Secretary shall—
(A) give preference to the identification of available Federal land that meets the requirements of this section, as determined by the Secretary in accordance with subparagraph (A), the identified available Federal land to eligible individuals;
(B) survey.—The Secretary shall—
(i) open a unit to new access and use that adversely affect resources values of the unit; or
(ii) report the findings and conclusions of the study to Congress.
(2) CONTENT OF THE REPORT.—The Secretary shall—
(A) certify that the available Federal land identified under subparagraph (A) is free of known contamination; and
(B) survey available Federal land identified under subparagraph (A) into allotment parcels, subject to the requirements of subparagraph (D).
(C) MAPS.—As soon as practicable after the date on which available Federal land is identified under subparagraph (A), the identified available Federal land covered by the allotment selection application, subject to the requirements of subparagraph (D).
(D) IDENTIFICATION OF AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND IN UNITS OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM.—
(i) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—
(A) conduct study to determine whether any additional Federal lands within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State should be made available for allotment selection under paragraph (2)(B), the Secretary shall not identify any Federal land in a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System that would be necessary to make allotments available for selection by eligible individuals.
(ii)功夫外に気を取られるための条件が提供されている—
(i) could significantly interfere with biological, physical, cultural, scenic, recreational, natural quiet, or subsistence values of the unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System;
(ii) could obstruct access by the public or the Fish and Wildlife Service to the resources values of the unit;
(iii) could trigger development or future uses in an area that would significantly affect resource values of the unit.
(D) LIMITATIONS.—No Federal land may be identified for selection 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 section 1120 of title 30, United States Code, 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 GRAVITY BOUNDARY SURVEY.
(a) DEFINITION.—In this section:
(1) AFFECTED AREA.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—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 by the Bureau of Land Management.
entitled "Township 5 South, Range 14 West, of the Indian Meridian, Oklahoma, Dependent Resurvey and Survey" and dated Feb.

(2) APPROVAL OF BOUNDARY SURVEY METHOD.—
The term "gradient boundary survey method" means the measurement technique used to locate the South Bank boundary line 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).

(3) LANDOWNER.—The term "landowner" means any individual, group, association, corporation, or governmental entity that is an Indian tribe or member of such an Indian tribe, or any private or governmental legal entity that owns an interest in land in the affected area.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(5) SOUTH BANK.—The term "South Bank" means the water-washed and relatively permanent elevation or acclivity (commonly known as a "cut bank") along the south or right side of the Red River that:

(A) separates the bed of that river from the adjacent upland, whether valley or hill; and
(B) usually serves, as specified in the fifth paragraph of Oklahoma v. Texas, 261 U.S. 340 (1923) —

(1) to confine the waters within the bed; and
(ii) to preserve the course of the river.

(6) SOUTH BANK BOUNDARY LINE.—The term "South Bank boundary line" means the boundary, with respect to title and ownership, between the States of Oklahoma and Texas identified through the gradient boundary survey method that does not impact or alter the permanent political boundary line between the States along the Red River, as outlined under article II, section B of the Red River Boundary Compact enacted by the States and consented to by Congress pursuant to Public Law 106-288 (114 Stat. 919).

(b) SURVEY OF SOUTH BANK BOUNDARY LINE.

(1) SURVEY REQUIRED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall commission a survey to identify the South Bank boundary line in the affected area.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The survey shall—

(i) adhere to the gradient boundary survey method;
(ii) span the length of the affected area;
(iii) be conducted by 1 or more independent third-party surveyors that are—
(I) licensed and qualified to conduct official governmental boundary surveys; and
(ii) selected by the Secretary, in consultation with—
(aa) the Texas General Land Office;
(bb) the Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma; and
(cc) each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe;

and

(iv) subject to the availability of appropriations, be completed not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) APPROVAL OF THE BOUNDARY SURVEY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the survey or a portion of the survey under paragraph (1)(A) is completed, the Secretary shall submit the survey for approval to—

(i) the Texas General Land Office;
(ii) the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma; and
(iii) each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(B) TIMING OF APPROVAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which each of the Texas General Land Office, the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with the attorney general of the State of Oklahoma, and each affected federally recognized Indian Tribe submit the surveys to the Secretary for approval, the Secretary shall—

(A) notify the appropriate legal instrument or other written documentation, including an entry in an account managed by the Secretary, issued or created under subpart 3435 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, that may be used—

(i) in lieu of a monetary payment for 50 percent of the combined value of the coal preference right lease application under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.); or
(ii) as a monetary credit against 50 percent of the current or future 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) rental or royalty under a Federal coal lease.

(B) PAYMENT CALCULATION.—

(I) D确定 the amount owed under clause (i) of paragraph (3)(B) 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)).

(2) 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 appropriate 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.

(TOLLING OF PERIOD.—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, legislative, or judicial suspension of, the Federal coal leasing program.

(6) 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 that date of enactment, the Secretary shall complete the bidding rights valuation process in accordance with the terms of the settlement.

(B) DATE OF VALUATION.—For purposes of the valuation process under subparagraph (A), the market price of coal shall be determined as of the date of the settlement.

(7) CERTAIN LAND SELECTIONS OF THE NAV-AJO NATION.—
(I) CANCELLATION OF CERTAIN SELECTIONS.—
The land selections made by the Navajo Na-
ton pursuant to Public Law 93–531 (co-
monly known as the “Navajo-Hopi Land Set-
tlement Act of 1974” [18 U.S.C. 1712]) that,
are depicted on the map 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 Nav-
ajo Nation may make new land selections in
accordance with the Act referred to in para-
graph (1) to replace the land selections can-
celled under that paragraph.

(B) ACREAGE CAP.—The total acreage of
land selected under subparagraph (A) shall
cannot exceed 15,000 acres of land.

(C) EXCLUSIONS.—The following land shall
cannot be eligible for selection under subpara-
graph (A):

(1) Land within—

(i) the Glade Run Recreation Area;

(ii) the Fossil Forest Research Natural
Area; or

(iii) the 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
(43 U.S.C. 1712) that is in effect on the
date of enactment of this Act.

(ii) Any land subject to a lease or contract under
the Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or the Act of July 31, 1947 (commonly
known as the “Materials Act of 1947”) (30
U.S.C. 601 et seq.) as of the date of the selec-
tion.

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

(v) Land identified as “Parcels Excluded from
the Act” on the map entitled “Par-
cels excluded for selection under the San
Juan County Settlement Implementation
Act” and dated December 14, 2018.

(D) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in the
land selected under subparagraph (A) shall be determined by appraisals
conducted under subparagraph (B).

(3) EQUAL VALUE.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the acreage limitation in the second proviso of
section 111 of Public Law 95–531 (commonly
known as the “Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement
Act of 1974” [18 U.S.C. 1712(a) and sub-
ject 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 cancellation 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) TAKING.—

(I) LAND SUBJECT TO SELECTIONS CAN-
celled.—Not later than 18 months after the
date of enactment of this Act, the appraiser
under the Act to conduct the appraisals
selected under paragraph (1) shall be completed.

(II) NEW SELECTIONS.—
The appraiser under the Act to conduct the appraisals
selected under paragraph (1) shall be completed as the Navajo Nation
finalizes those land selections.

(4) BOUNDARY.—For purposes of this sub-
section and the Act referred to in paragraph
1), the present boundary of the Navajo Res-
ervation is depicted on the map entitled
“Navajo-Hopi Land Boundary” and dated No-
vember 16, 2015.

(c) DESIGNATION OF AH-SHI-SLE-PAH WIL-
DERNESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the
Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the
approximately 7,242 acres of land as gener-
adically depicted on the map entitled
“San Juan County Wilderness Designations” and
dated April 2, 2015, is designated as wilder-
ness and as a component of the National Wil-
derness Preservation System, which shall be
known as the “Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness” (referred to in this subsection as the “Wild-
erness”).

(2) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing
rights, the Wilderness shall be administered by the
Director of the Bureau of Land Manage-
ment in accordance with this subsection and
the Act referred to in paragraph
1) of the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2),
the guidelines set forth in the report of the
Committee on Interior and Insular Af-
fairs of the House of Representatives accom-
panying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H.
Rept. 96–940) shall be adopted and the guidelines
shall continue 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-
panying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H.
Rept. 96–940).

(ii) USE OF FUNDS.—In carrying out para-
graph (1), the Secretary and the Director of
the Bureau of Indian Affairs may not require
Indian Tribes to use additional funds

(A) owned by the Indian Tribe; or

(B) provided to the Indian Tribe pursuant
to a contract under the Indian Self-Deter-
mination and Education Assistance Act (25
U.S.C. 3304 et seq.).

(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 L–54 between I–40 and Alamo, New Mex-
ico, is maintained in a condition that is safe
for motorized use.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—In carrying out para-
graph (1), the Secretary and the Director of
the Bureau of Indian Affairs may not require
Indian Tribes to use additional funds

(A) owned by the Indian Tribe; or

(B) provided to the Indian Tribe pursuant
to a contract under the Indian Self-Deter-
mination and Education Assistance Act (25
U.S.C. 3304 et seq.).

(3) ROAD UPGRADE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this sub-
section affects the Secretary or any Indian
Tribe to upgrade the condition of L–54 as of
the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) WRITTEN AGREEMENT.—An upgrade to
L–54 is not required if there is a written agree-
ment of the Pueblo of Laguna.

(4) INVENTORY.—Nothing in this subsection
requires L–54 to be placed on the National
Transportation Inventory.

SEC. 1122. RIO PUERCO WATERSHED MANAGE-
MENT PROGRAM.

(a) REAUTHORIZATION OF THE RIO PUERCO
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (b) of section
3155; 110 Stat. 4211; 123 Stat. 1108) is
deleted.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (a) of
section 401(e) of division I of the Omnibus Parks
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 con-
sidered to be a reference to the date of enact-
ment of this Act; and

(b) the San Juan Basin Wilderness Protec-
3155; 110 Stat. 4211).

(c) INCREMENTAL ACQUISITION 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 Bisti/De-Na-Zin
Wilderness; or

(B) 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) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in the
land designated as wilderness by paragraph
(1), where established before the date of enact-
ment of this Act, shall be allowed to con-
continue 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-
panying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H.
Rept. 96–940).

(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 L–54 between I–40 and Alamo, New Mex-
ico, is maintained in a condition that is safe
for motorized use.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—In carrying out para-
graph (1), the Secretary and the Director of
the Bureau of Indian Affairs may not require
Indian Tribes to use additional funds

(A) owned by the Indian Tribe; or

(B) provided to the Indian Tribe pursuant
to a contract under the Indian Self-Deter-
mination and Education Assistance Act (25
U.S.C. 3304 et seq.).

(3) ROAD UPGRADE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this sub-
section affects the Secretary or any Indian
Tribe to upgrade the condition of L–54 as of
the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) WRITTEN AGREEMENT.—An upgrade to
L–54 is not required if there is a written agree-
ment of the Pueblo of Laguna.

(4) INVENTORY.—Nothing in this subsection
requires L–54 to be placed on the National
Transportation Inventory.

SEC. 1212. 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, without consideration, the approximately 791 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Ashley Springs Property” and dated February 4, 2019, consisting of the parcels—

(1) The conveyed land shall be managed as open space to protect the watershed and underground karst system and aquifer.

(2) Mining or any form of mineral development on the conveyed land is prohibited.

(3) The County shall allow for non-motorized public recreation access on the conveyed land.

(4) No new roads may be constructed on the conveyed land.

(b) REVERSION.—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 in accordance with that subsection.

Subtitle C—Wilderness Designations and Withdrawals

PART I—GENERIC PROVISIONS

SEC. 1201. ORGAN MOUNTAINS-DEsert PEAKS CONSERVATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MONUMENT.—The term “Monument” means the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument established by Presidential Proclamation 9131 (79 Fed. Reg. 39381).

(2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of New Mexico.

(3) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term “wilder-

ness area” means a wilderness area designated by subsection (b)(1).

(b) DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), subject to any terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary, the Secretary shall designate as wilderness areas the following areas in the State of New Mexico:

(A) the “Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks Conservation Area” (as the Secretary may designate consistent with the Public Land Law Review Commission Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs), as generally depicted on the map entitled “Ashley Springs Property” and dated February 4, 2019, which shall be known as the “East Potrillo Mountains Wilderness”.

(B) the “Wilderness Area” (as the Secretary may designate consistent with the Public Land Law Review Commission Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs), as generally depicted on the map entitled “Ashley Springs Property” and dated February 4, 2019, which shall be known as the “West Potrillo Mountains Wilderness”.

(C) the “Wilderness Area” (as the Secretary may designate consistent with the Public Land Law Review Commission Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs), as generally depicted on the map entitled “Ashley Springs Property” and dated February 4, 2019, which shall be known as the “Aden Lava Flow Wilderness”.

(D) the “Wilderness Area” (as the Secretary may designate consistent with the Public Land Law Review Commission Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs), as generally depicted on the map entitled “Ashley Springs Property” and dated February 4, 2019, which shall be known as the “Ashley Springs Property Wilderness”.

(E) the “Wilderness Area” (as the Secretary may designate consistent with the Public Land Law Review Commission Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs), as generally depicted on the map entitled “Ashley Springs Property” and dated February 4, 2019, which shall be known as the “Pardilla Mountains Wilderness”.

(F) the “Wilderness Area” (as the Secretary may designate consistent with the Public Land Law Review Commission Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs), as generally depicted on the map entitled “Ashley Springs Property” and dated February 4, 2019, which shall be known as the “Riley Wilderness”.

(G) the “Wilderness Area” (as the Secretary may designate consistent with the Public Land Law Review Commission Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs), as generally depicted on the map entitled “Ashley Springs Property” and dated February 4, 2019, which shall be known as the “Whitethorn Wilderness”.

(H) the “Wilderness Area” (as the Secretary may designate consistent with the Public Land Law Review Commission Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs), as generally depicted on the map entitled “Ashley Springs Property” and dated February 4, 2019, which shall be known as the “Sierra de Las Uvas Wilderness”.

(I) the “Wilderness Area” (as the Secretary may designate consistent with the Public Land Law Review Commission Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs), as generally depicted on the map entitled “Ashley Springs Property” and dated February 4, 2019, which shall be known as the “Boundary of the Wilderness Area”.

(J) the “Wilderness Area” (as the Secretary may designate consistent with the Public Land Law Review Commission Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs), as generally depicted on the map entitled “Ashley Springs Property” and dated February 4, 2019, which shall be known as the “Riley Wilderness”.

(K) the “Wilderness Area” (as the Secretary may designate consistent with the Public Land Law Review Commission Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs), as generally depicted on the map entitled “Ashley Springs Property” and dated February 4, 2019, which shall be known as the “Organ Mountains Wilderness”.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas shall be administered by the Bureau of Land Management in accordance with—

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

(B) any other applicable laws.

(3) RIGHTS.—Any rights, the wilderness areas shall be administered by the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Ashley Springs Property” and dated February 4, 2019, which shall be known as the “East Potrillo Mountains Wilderness”.

(4) use or establishment of military flight training routes over the wilderness areas.

(5) BUFFER ZONES.—(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subsection creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around any wilderness area.

(B) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS AREAS.—Notwithstanding the fact that the use or use of land outside any 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.

(6) 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 404(a) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)), subject to the terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary.

(7) MAPPING DATA COLLECTION.—Subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, nothing in this section precludes the installation and maintenance of geospatial, geophysical, 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.

(8) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish and wildlife located on land outside the State boundaries outside the State, after consultation with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, may designate zones where, and establish periods during which, any hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable law.

(9) WITHDRAWALS.—(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the wilderness areas and any land or interest in the Wilderness Area is withdrawn from—

(i) the Secretary; and

(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
(iii) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(B) PARCEL B.—The approximately 4,688 acres of land generally described as "Parcel B" on the map entitled "Organ Mountains Area" and dated September 21, 2016, is withdrawn in accordance with subparagraph (A), except that the land is not withdrawn for purposes of the issuance of oil and gas pipeline or road rights-of-way.

(C) PARCEL C.—The approximately 1,297 acres of land generally described as "Parcel C" on the map entitled "Organ Mountains Area" and dated September 21, 2016, is withdrawn in accordance with subparagraph (A), except that the land is not withdrawn for purposes of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1731 et seq.), the mineral leasing laws, or the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1966 (43 U.S.C. 1713 et seq.).

(II) REQUIREMENTS.—(i) In general.—If, after the transfer of the parcel under clause (i), the Secretary of the Army requests that the Secretary enter into an agreement to initiate an exchange under this section, the Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Secretary of the Army providing for the conduct of military training on the parcel.

(ii) Transfer.—(AA) The parcel under clause (i) shall—
(A) be closed to public access; but
(B) available for administrative and law enforcement purposes, including border security activities.

(iii) Management plan.—In preparing and implementing the management plan for the parcel, the Secretary shall include a watershed health assessment to identify opportunities for watershed restoration.

(iv) Restriction on森林.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 605(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1736(c)), the public land in Doña Ana County administered by the Bureau of Land Management not designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) or described in paragraph (2) shall—
(A) be closed to public access; but
(B) available for administrative and law enforcement purposes, including border security activities.

(v) Management plan.—In preparing and implementing the management plan for the parcel, the Secretary shall include a watershed health assessment to identify opportunities for watershed restoration.

(vi) Border Security.—(A) In general.—Nothing in this section—
(i) prevents the Secretary of Homeland Security from taking any low-level overflights over the wilderness area that may be necessary for law enforcement and border security purposes.
(ii) applies only to the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(W) USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.—(A) In general.—The use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, and mechanically propelled conveyances shall be prohibited in the area described in subparagraph (A) except as necessary for—
(i) the administration of the area (including the conduct of law enforcement and border security activities in the area); or
(ii) grazing uses by authorized permittees.

(W) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this paragraph precludes the Secretary from allowing within the area described in subparagraph (A) the installation and maintenance of communication or surveillance infrastructure necessary for law enforcement or border security activities.

(3) RESTRICTED ROUTE.—The route excluded from the Potrillo Mountains Wilderness Area is "Restricted—Administrative Access" on the map entitled "Potrillo Mountains Complex" and dated September 27, 2018, shall be described by the Secretary as close to public access; but
(A) closed to public access; but
(B) available for administrative and law enforcement purposes, including border security activities.

(O) ORGAN MOUNTAINS-DESSERT PEAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT.—(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), the Secretary of the Interior shall—
(i) become part of the Monument; and
(ii) be managed in accordance with—
(I) Presidential Proclamation 9131 (79 Fed. Reg. 70631);
(II) this section; and
(III) any other applicable laws.

(B) DESCRIPTION OF STATE TRUST LAND AND INTERESTS IN STATE TRUST LAND.—(A) IN GENERAL.—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—
(I) Presidential Proclamation 9131 (79 Fed. Reg. 70631);
(II) this section; and
(III) any other applicable laws.

(B) DESCRIPTION OF STATE TRUST LAND.—The State trust land referred to in subparagraph (A) is the State trust land in T. 22 S., R. 01 W., New Mexico Principal Meridian and T. 22 S., R. 02 W., New Mexico Principal Meridian.

(L) LAND EXCHANGES.—(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C) through (F), the Secretary shall attempt to enter into an agreement to initiate an exchange under this section if the Secretary finds that the exchange will—
(i) provide a conveyance to the State of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to Bureau of Land Management administrative jurisdiction over the parcel.

(V) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING RELATING TO TOOLS.—(I) In general.—If, after the transfer of the parcel under clause (i), the Secretary of the Army requests that the Secretary enter into an agreement to initiate an exchange under this section, the Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Secretary of the Army providing for the conduct of military training on the parcel.

(II) REQUIREMENTS.—(A) In general.—If, after the transfer of the parcel under clause (i), the Secretary of the Army requests that the Secretary enter into an agreement to initiate an exchange under this section, the Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Secretary of the Army providing for the conduct of military training on the parcel.

(B) Address location, frequency, and type of training activities to be conducted on the parcel.

(C) Provide to the Secretary of the Army access to the parcel for the conduct of military training on the parcel.

(D) Designation of new military units of special training on the parcel.

(E) Closure of the parcel, to the maximum extent practicable, that outdoor recreation activities on the approximately 1,297 acres of land generally depicted as "Parcel C" on the map entitled "Organ Mountains Area" and dated September 21, 2016, is withdrawn in accordance with subparagraph (A), except that the land is not withdrawn for purposes of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1731 et seq.), the mineral leasing laws, or the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1966 (43 U.S.C. 1713 et seq.).

(F) Description of new military units of special training on the parcel.

(G) Removal of military training routes over the parcel.

(H) Closure of the parcel, to the maximum extent practicable, that outdoor recreation activities on the approximately 1,297 acres of land generally depicted as "Parcel C" on the map entitled "Organ Mountains Area" and dated September 21, 2016, is withdrawn in accordance with subparagraph (A), except that the land is not withdrawn for purposes of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1731 et seq.), the mineral leasing laws, or the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1966 (43 U.S.C. 1713 et seq.).

(I) Description of new military units of special training on the parcel.

(J) Removal of military training routes over the parcel.

(K) Closure of the parcel, to the maximum extent practicable, that outdoor recreation activities on the approximately 1,297 acres of land generally depicted as "Parcel C" on the map entitled "Organ Mountains Area" and dated September 21, 2016, is withdrawn in accordance with subparagraph (A), except that the land is not withdrawn for purposes of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1731 et seq.), the mineral leasing laws, or the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1966 (43 U.S.C. 1713 et seq.).

(L) Description of new military units of special training on the parcel.

(M) Removal of military training routes over the parcel.

(N) Closure of the parcel, to the maximum extent practicable, that outdoor recreation activities on the approximately 1,297 acres of land generally depicted as "Parcel C" on the map entitled "Organ Mountains Area" and dated September 21, 2016, is withdrawn in accordance with subparagraph (A), except that the land is not withdrawn for purposes of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1731 et seq.), the mineral leasing laws, or the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1966 (43 U.S.C. 1713 et seq.).

(N) Description of new military units of special training on the parcel.

(O) Removal of military training routes over the parcel.

(P) Closure of the parcel, to the maximum extent practicable, that outdoor recreation activities on the approximately 1,297 acres of land generally depicted as "Parcel C" on the map entitled "Organ Mountains Area" and dated September 21, 2016, is withdrawn in accordance with subparagraph (A), except that the land is not withdrawn for purposes of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1731 et seq.), the mineral leasing laws, or the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1966 (43 U.S.C. 1713 et seq.).

(Q) Description of new military units of special training on the parcel.

(R) Removal of military training routes over the parcel.

(S) Closure of the parcel, to the maximum extent practicable, that outdoor recreation activities on the approximately 1,297 acres of land generally depicted as "Parcel C" on the map entitled "Organ Mountains Area" and dated September 21, 2016, is withdrawn in accordance with subparagraph (A), except that the land is not withdrawn for purposes of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1731 et seq.), the mineral leasing laws, or the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1966 (43 U.S.C. 1713 et seq.).

(T) Description of new military units of special training on the parcel.
right, title, and interest of the State in and to parcels of State trust land within the boundary of the Monument identified under that subparagraph or described in paragraph (2)(B).

(B) IDENTIFICATION OF LAND FOR EXCHANGE.—The Secretary and the Commissioner of Public Lands of New Mexico shall jointly identify Bureau of Land Management land and State trust land eligible for exchange under this paragraph, the exact acreage and legal description of which shall be determined and approved by the Secretary and the New Mexico State Land Office.

(C) APPLICABLE LAW.—A land exchange under subparagraph (A) shall be carried out in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

(D) CONDITIONS.—A land exchange under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to—

(i) valid existing rights; and

(ii) such terms as the Secretary and the State shall establish.

(E) VALUATION, APPRAISALS, AND EQUALIZATION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—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).

(ii) APPRAISALS.—

(I) 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.

(II) REQUIREMENTS.—An appraisal under subparagraph (I) shall be conducted in accordance with—

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

(bb) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(iii) EQUALIZATION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—If the value of the Bureau of Land Management land and the State trust land to be conveyed in a land exchange under this paragraph is not equal, the value may be equalized by—

(aa) making a cash equalization payment to the Secretary or to the State, as appropriate, in accordance with section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)); or

(bb) reducing the acreage of the Bureau of Land Management land or State trust land to be exchanged, as appropriate.

(ii) CASH EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS.—Any cash equalization payments received by the Secretary under clause (I)(aa) shall be—

(aa) deposited in the Federal Land Disposal Account established by section 206(a) of the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2302(a)); or

(bb) used in accordance with that Act.

(F) LIMITATION.—No exchange of land shall be conducted under this paragraph unless mutually agreed to by the Secretary and the State.

SEC. 1202. CERRO DEL YUTA AND RIO SAN ANTONIO WILDERNESS AREAS.—

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section,

(1) MAP.—The term ‘‘map’’ means the map entitled ‘‘Río Grande del Norte National Monument Proposed Wilderness Areas’’ and dated July 28, 2015.

(2) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term ‘‘wilder-

ness area’’ means a wilderness area designated under section 103(k)(1)(B).

(b) DESIGNATION OF CERRO DEL YUTA AND RIO SAN ANTONIO WILDERNESS AREAS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the Río Grande del Norte National Monument are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(A) CERRO DEL YUTA WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in New Mexico, comprising approximately 13,420 acres as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the ‘‘Cerro del Yuta Wilderness’’.

(B) RIO SAN ANTONIO WILDERNESS.—Certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Río Arriba County, New Mexico, comprising approximately 8,120 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the ‘‘Río San Antonio Wilderness’’.

(2) MANAGEMENT OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—

Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas shall be administered in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and this section, except that with respect to the wilderness areas designated by this section—

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

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

(3) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—Any land or interest in land within the wilderness areas that is acquired by the United States shall—

(A) become part of the wilderness area in which the land is located; and

(B) be managed in accordance with—

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

(ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable laws.

(4) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be administered in accordance with—

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

(B) the guidance set forth in appendix A of the Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to accompany H.R. 2570 of the 111th Congress (H. Rept. 111–405).

(5) BUFFER ZONES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the wilderness areas.

(B) MANAGEMENT OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside a 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.

(6) 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. 1782(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. 1782(c)); and

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

(7) 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 such 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 be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(8) NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM.—The wilderness areas shall be administered as components of the National Landscape Conservation System.

(9) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State of New Mexico with respect to fish and wildlife located on public land in the State.

(10) WITHDRAWALS.—Subject to valid existing rights, any Federal land within the wilderness areas designated by paragraph (1), 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;

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

(C) location, entry, and patent under the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(11) TREATY RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section enlarges, diminishes, or otherwise modifies any treaty right.

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) disposition 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, upon 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 CREEVICE WITHDRAWAL.

(a) DEFINITION OF MAP.—In this section, the term ‘‘map’’ means the map entitled ‘‘Emigrant Crevise 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) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(2) 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) Map—

(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) Form 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.

(3) 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.

(e) 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.

SEC. 1205. Oregon Wildlands.

(a) Wild and Scenic River Additions, Designations and Technical Corrections.—

(1) Additions to Rogue Wild and Scenic River.—

(A) 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) ROGUE, OREGON.—The segment of the river extending from the mouth of the Applegate River downstream to the Lobster Creek Bridge, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as agreed to by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture or as directed by the President."

(B) Additions.—In addition to the segment described in subparagraph (A), there are designated the following segments in the Rogue River:

(i) KELSYE CREEK.—The approximately 6.8-mile segment of Kelsey Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 32 S., R. 9 W., sec. 33, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(ii) EAST FORK KELSYE CREEK.—

The approximately 0.2-mile segment of East Fork Kelsey Creek from headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian, as a wild river.

(iii) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 4.6-mile segment of East Fork Kelsey Creek from its headwaters to 0.1 miles downstream of road 34-9-36, as a scenic river.

(iv) HOWARD CREEK.—

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

(v) MULE CREEK.—

The approximately 3.5-mile segment of Anna Creek from its headwaters to Howard Creek, as a wild river.

(vi) MONTGOMERY CREEK.—

The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Montgomery Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(vii) MEADOW CREEK.—

The approximately 4.1-mile segment of Meadow Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(viii) BRONCO CREEK.—

The approximately 2.5-mile segment of Bronco Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 30, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

(ix) COPPS CREEK.—

The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Copps Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.
(‘‘27.5-mile’’; and
(iv) by striking ‘‘Boulder Creek at the Kalmiopsis Wilderness boundary’’ and inserting ‘‘Mislatnah Creek’’;
(v) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated)—
(I) by striking ‘‘8-mile’’ and inserting ‘‘7.5-mile’’; and
(II) by striking ‘‘Boulder Creek to Steel Bridge’’ and inserting ‘‘Mislatnah Creek to Eagle Creek’’;
(vi) by adding at the end the following:
‘‘(B) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments described in 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.’’
(2) WYCHUS CREEK, OREGON.—Section 3(a)(102) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(102)) is amended in the paragraph heading, by striking ‘‘Squaw Creek’’ and inserting ‘‘Wychus Creek’’;
(iv) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;
(v) in the matter preceding clause (i) (as so redesignated)—
(I) by striking ‘‘The 15.4-mile’’ and inserting the following:
‘‘(A) DESIGNATIONS.—The 15.4-mile’’; and
(II) by striking ‘‘McAllister Ditch, including the Soap Fork Squaw Creek, the North Fork, the South Fork, the East and West Forks of Park Creek, and Park Creek Fork’’ and inserting ‘‘Plainview Ditch, including the Soap Creek, the North and South Forks of Wychus Creek, the East and West Forks of Park Creek, and Park Creek’’;
(iv) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated), by striking ‘‘Plainview Ditch’’; and
(v) by adding at the end the following:
‘‘(B) The 5.9-mile segment from the western boundary of T. 21 S., R. 10 W., sec. 21, down- to the confluence of the South Fork Squaw Creek, and the North Fork, the South Fork, the East and West Forks of Park Creek, and Park Creek Fork’’; and
(vi) by striking ‘‘Boulder Creek at the Kalmiopsis Wilderness boundary’’ and inserting ‘‘Mislatnah Creek’’; and
(vii) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated)—
(I) by striking ‘‘8-mile’’ and inserting ‘‘7.5-mile’’; and
(II) by striking ‘‘Boulder Creek to Steel Bridge’’ and inserting ‘‘Mislatnah Creek to Eagle Creek’’.

February 7, 2019
Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) shall include the approximately 15.1-mile segment from the southern boundary line of T. 7 S., R. 4 E., sec. 19, downstream to the edge of the Bureau of Land Management boundary in T. 6 S., R. 3 E., sec. 7.

(ii) Table Rock Fork Molalla River. — The approximately 6.2-mile segment from the easternmost Bureau of Land Management boundary line in the NE¼ sec. 4, T. 7 S., R. 4 E., downstream to the confluence with the Molalla River.

(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 mining 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 striking paragraph (76) and inserting the following:

(76) Elk, Oregon. — The 69.2-mile segment shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

(ii) Administration of Elk River. — The approximately 6.8-mile segment from the headwaters in T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 30, Willamette Meridian, to Forest Service Road 5325, as a scenic river.

(iii) South Fork Elk River. — The approximately 4.1-mile segment from the headwaters on Mount Butter in T. 33 S., R. 14 W., sec. 30, Willamette Meridian, to Forest Service Road 5325, as a scenic river.

(B) South Fork Blackberry Creek. — The approximately 5.0-mile segment from its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a scenic river.

(C) South Fork South Fork Blackberry Creek. — The approximately 5.0-mile segment from its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a scenic river.

(D) South Fork West Fork Panther Creek. — The approximately 5.0-mile segment from its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a scenic river.

(E) North Fork Silver Creek, Oregon. — The approximately 6-mile segment from the headwaters in T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 29, Willamette Meridian, to Forest Service Road 5325, as a scenic river.

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

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

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

(v) Panther Creek. — The approximately 5.0-mile segment of Panther Creek from—

(i) its confluence with the Black Mountain Well, to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river; and

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

(vi) East Fork Panther Creek. — The approximately 3.0-mile segment of East Fork Panther Creek from—

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

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

(vii) West Fork Panther Creek. — The approximately 5.0-mile segment of West Fork Panther Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Panther Creek as a wild river.

(viii) Lost Creek. — The approximately 1.0-mile segment of Lost Creek from—

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

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

(xi) Milbury Creek. — The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Milbury Creek from—

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

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

(x) Blackberry Creek. — The approximately 2.0-mile segment of the unnamed tributary locally known as 'East Fork Blackberry Creek' from its headwaters in T. 33 S., R. 14 W., sec. 29, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Blackberry Creek, as a wild river.

(xii) McCurdy Creek. — The approximately 1.0-mile segment of McCurdy Creek from—

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

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

(xiii) Bear Creek. — The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Bear Creek from headwaters to its confluence with the North Fork Black Mountain Creek, as a recreational river.

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

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

(ii) from the southernmost portion of T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, as a wild river; and

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

(xv) East Fork Butler Creek. — The approximately 2.8-mile segment locally known as 'Purple Mountain Creek' from its headwaters on Mount Butler in T. 32 S., R. 13 W., sec. 29, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Butler Creek, as a scenic river.

(xvi) Purple Mountain Creek. — The approximately 2.0-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; and

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

(B) Withdrawal. — Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the lateral boundaries of the river segments designated by paragraph (218) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by clause (i)) is withdrawn from all forms of—

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

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

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

(6) Designation of Wild and Scenic River Segments.

(A) 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:

(iv) Nestucca River. — The approximately 15.5-mile segment from its confluence with Ginger Creek downstream to the western edge of T. 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-mile segment from the headwaters in T. 3 S., R. 6 W., sec. 20 downstream to the confluence with the Nestucca 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.

(1) North Fork Silver Creek, Oregon. — The approximately 6-mile segment from the headwaters in T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 30, Willamette Meridian, to Forest Service Road 5325, as a scenic river.

(2) Jenny Creek, Oregon.—The approximately 17.6-mile segment from the Bureau of Land Management boundary located at the north boundary of the southeast quarter of T. 38 S., R. 4 E., sec. 30, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the Oregon State border, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

(3) 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 recreational river.

(4) Lobster Creek, Oregon.—The approximately 5-mile segment from T. 15 S., R. 8 W., sec. 35, 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.

(5) Elk Creek, Oregon. — The approximately 7.3-mile segment from its confluence with Flat Creek near river mile 9, to the southern edge of the Oregon Engineerers 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.

(ii) Administration of Elk Creek. — (I) Lateral Boundaries of Elk Creek. — The lateral boundaries of the river segment designated by paragraph (223) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by clause (i)) shall include an average of not more than 640 acres per mile measured from the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the river segment.

(ii) Authorization. — The Elk Creek Project authorized under the Flood Control Act of 1962 (Public Law 87–874; 70 Stat. 1192) is deauthorized.

(iii) Withdrawal. — Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the lateral boundaries of the river segment designated by paragraph (217) through (223) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16
U.S.C. 1274(a) (as added by clause (1) is withdrawn from all forms of—
(I) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;
(II) entry, patent, and patent under the mining laws; and
(III) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.
(b) DEVIL’S STAIRCASE WILDERNESS.—
(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:
(A) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Devil’s Staircase Wilderness Proposal” and dated June 26, 2018.
(B) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means—
(i) the Secretary, with respect to public land administered by the Secretary; or
(ii) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System land.
(C) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Oregon.
(D) WILDERNESS.—The term “Wilder-
ness” means the Devil’s Staircase Wilderness designated by paragraph (2).
(2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1321 et seq.), the approximately 30,621 acres of Forest Service land and Bureau of Land Management land in the State, as generally depicted on the map, is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to be known as the “Devil’s Staircase Wilderness”.
(3) MAP.—The term “map” means the Devil’s Staircase Wilderness Map and Legal Description prepared under subparagraph (A) in accordance with—
(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the Wilderness.
(B) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal description prepared under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subpart, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.
(C) 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 and Bureau of Land Management.
(4) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the designation as wilderness by this subsection shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 113 et seq.), except that—
(A) 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
(B) any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary that has jurisdiction over the land within the Wilderness.
(5) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this subsection affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the States with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.
(6) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subsection affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the States with respect to fish and wildlife within the Wilderness.
(B) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS.—The fact that a nonwilderness activity or use on land below the elevation of the Wilderness or authorized to be heard within the Wilderness shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Wilderness.
(C) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection diminishes any treaty rights of an Indian Tribe.
(7) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.
(A) IN GENERAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 49 acres of Bureau of Land Management land north of the Umpqua River in T. 21 S., R. 11 W., sec. 32, is transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the Forest Service.
(B) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the land transferred by subparagraph (A) in accordance with—
(i) the Act of March 1, 1911 (commonly known as the “Weeks Law”) (16 U.S.C. 480 et seq.); and
(ii) any laws (including regulations) applicable to the National Forest System.
PART II—SAN RAFAEL SWELL RECREATION AREA
MANAGEMENT
SEC. 1211. DEFINITIONS.
In this part:
(1) COUNCIL.—The term “Council” means the San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Advisory Council established under section 1223(a).
(2) COUNTY.—The term “County” means Emery County in the State.
(3) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term “Management Plan” means the management plan for the Recreation Area developed under section 1222(c).
(4) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Emery County Public Land Management Plan for the Recreation Area” dated February 7, 2019.
(5) RECREATION AREA.—The term “Recre-
ation Area” means the San Rafael Swell Recreation Area established by section 1221(a)(1).
(6) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means—
(A) the Secretary, with respect to public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management; and
(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System land.
(7) STATE.—The term “State” means Utah.
(8) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term “wilder-
ness area” means a wilderness area designated by section 1211(a).
SEC. 1212. ADMINISTRATION.
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.
SEC. 1222. MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION AREA.
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Recreation Area in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes for which the Recreation Area is established; and in accordance with—
(A) this section;
(B) the Federal Land Policy and Manage-
ment Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
(C) other applicable laws.
(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Recreation Area are to provide for the protection, conservation, and enhancement of the resources of cultural, natural, scenic, wildlife, ecological, historical, and educational re-
sources of the Recreation Area.
(3) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—
(A) 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 Recreation Area with the Com-
mittee on Natural Resources of the House of Representa-
tives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.
(B) EFFECT.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subpart, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.
(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—A copy of the
map and legal description filed under para-
graph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.
SEC. 1222. MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION AREA.
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall admin-
ister the Recreation Area in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes for which the Recreation Area is established; and in accordance with—
(A) this section;
(B) the Federal Land Policy and Manage-
ment Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
(C) other applicable laws.
(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Recreation Area are to provide for the protection, conservation, and enhancement of the resources of cultural, natural, scenic, wildlife, ecological, historical, and educational re-
sources of the Recreation Area.
(3) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—
(A) 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 Recreation Area with the Com-
mittee on Natural Resources of the House of Representa-
tives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.
(B) EFFECT.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subpart, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.
(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—A copy of the
map and legal description filed under para-
graph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.
SEC. 1222. MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION AREA.
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall admin-
ister the Recreation Area in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes for which the Recreation Area is established; and in accordance with—
(A) this section;
(B) the Federal Land Policy and Manage-
ment Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
(C) other applicable laws.
(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Recreation Area are to provide for the protection, conservation, and enhancement of the resources of cultural, natural, scenic, wildlife, ecological, historical, and educational re-
sources of the Recreation Area.
(3) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—
(A) 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 Recreation Area with the Com-
mittee on Natural Resources of the House of Representa-
tives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.
(B) EFFECT.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subpart, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.
(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—A copy of the
map and legal description filed under para-
graph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.
SEC. 1222. MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION AREA.
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall admin-
ister the Recreation Area in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes for which the Recreation Area is established; and in accordance with—
(A) this section;
(B) the Federal Land Policy and Manage-
ment Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
(C) other applicable laws.
(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Recreation Area are to provide for the protection, conservation, and enhancement of the resources of cultural, natural, scenic, wildlife, ecological, historical, and educational re-
sources of the Recreation Area.
(3) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—
(A) 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 Recreation Area with the Com-
mittee on Natural Resources of the House of Representa-
tives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.
(B) EFFECT.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subpart, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.
(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—A copy of the
map and legal description filed under para-
graph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.
SEC. 1222. MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION AREA.
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall admin-
ister the Recreation Area in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes for which the Recreation Area is established; and in accordance with—
(A) this section;
(B) the Federal Land Policy and Manage-
ment Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
(C) other applicable laws.
(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Recreation Area are to provide for the protection, conservation, and enhancement of the resources of cultural, natural, scenic, wildlife, ecological, historical, and educational re-
sources of the Recreation Area.
(3) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—
(A) 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 Recreation Area with the Com-
mittee on Natural Resources of the House of Representa-
tives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.
(B) EFFECT.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subpart, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.
(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—A copy of the
map and legal description filed under para-
graph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.
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 requiring that existing roads or trails be improved or reconstructed to protect public safety, as determined to be necessary in accordance with—

(1) a risk analysis of the existing road or trail;

(2) the purposes of the Recreation Area;

(C) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary shall establish an advisory council to coordinate the implementation of this section with the State in accordance with section 307(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1739).

(D) MEMBERS.—The Council shall include 7 members, to be appointed by the Secretary, of whom to the maximum extent practicable—

(1) 1 member shall represent the Emery County Council;

(2) 1 member shall represent recreational users;

(3) 1 member shall represent nonmotorized recreational users;

(4) 1 member shall represent permittees holding grazing allotments within the Recreation Area or wilderness areas designated in this part;

(5) 1 member shall represent conservation organizations;

(6) 1 member shall have expertise in the historical use of the Recreation Area; and

(7) 1 member shall be appointed from the elected leadership of a Federally 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. 1225. ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

(a) ADDITIONS.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following additions are hereby made to the Recreation Area 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 11,001 acres, generally depicted on the Map 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 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 the "Desolation Canyon Wilderness".

(4) Devil’s Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 8,675 acres, generally depicted on the Map as the "Devil’s Canyon Wilderness".

(5) Eagle Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 13,832 acres, generally depicted on the Map as the "Eagle Canyon Wilderness".

(6) Horse Valley.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 12,201 acres, generally depicted on the Map as the "Horse Valley Wilderness".

(7) Labyrinth Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 54,693 acres, generally depicted on the Map as the "Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness".

(8) Little Oceand Draw.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 20,660 acres, generally depicted on the Map as the "Proposed Little Oceand Draw Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Little Oceand 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 the "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 18,338 acres, generally depicted on the Map as the "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 78,413 acres, generally depicted on the Map as the "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 16,363 acres, generally depicted on the Map as the "Proposed Middle Wild Horse Mesa Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Middle Wild Horse Mesa Wilderness".

(13) Muddy Creek.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 98,023 acres, generally depicted on the Map as the "Proposed Muddy Creek Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Muddy Creek Wilderness".

(14) Nelson Mountain.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 7,176 acres, is withdrawn from the "Nelson Mountain Wilderness".

(B) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Administrative jurisdiction over the 257-acre portion of the Nelson Mountain Wilderness designated by subparagraph (A) is transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the Forest Service.

(15) Red’s Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 17,525 acres, generally depicted on the Map as the "Proposed Red’s Canyon Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Red’s Canyon Wilderness".

(16) San Rafael’s Swell.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 49,130 acres, generally depicted on the Map as the "Proposed San Rafael’s Swell Wilderness", which shall be known as the "San Rafael’s Swell Wilderness".

(17) Turtle Canyon.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 13,832 acres, generally depicted on the Map as the "Proposed Turtle Canyon Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Turtle Canyon Wilderness".

(18) Wild Horse Mesa.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 257 acres, generally depicted on the Map as the "Proposed Wild Horse Mesa Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Wild Horse Mesa Wilderness".

(E) EFFECT.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act.

(F) NOTICE AND COMMENT.—The notice and comment process filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act.

(G) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—The Secretary shall—

(1) prepare a map and legal description of each wilderness area as provided in this section;

(2) ensure that the maps and legal descriptions are consistent with the requirements of this section; and

(3) ensure that the maps and legal descriptions contain the names, boundaries, administrative jurisdiction, ownership, and legal descriptions of each wilderness area as provided in this section.

(2) SEC. 1226. MAPPING OF THE RECREATION AREA.

(a) 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 as provided in this section.

(b) EFFECT.—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 shall correct clerical and typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.
(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 part prohibits recreational rock climbing activities in the wilderness areas, such as the placement, use, and maintenance of fixed anchors, including any fixed anchor established before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subpart—

(1) shall constitute or be construed to constitute either an implied reservation by the United States of any water or water rights with respect to the land designated as a wilderness area by section 1231;

(2) shall affect the interpretation of, or any designation made pursuant to, any other Act; or

(3) shall be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future wilderness designations;

(4) shall affect the interpretation of, or any designation made pursuant to, any other Act; or

(5) shall be construed as limiting, altering, modifying, or amending any of the interstate compact or any program established by paragraph (3) that apportions water among and between the State and other States.

(6) STATE WATER LAW.—The Secretary shall follow the procedures described in section 817 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (43 U.S.C. 1262 et seq.), the procedures described in section 127 of title 28, United States Code, the procedures described in title 43, United States Code, and the procedures described in section 127 of title 43, United States Code, in determining whether any water rights held by the State are affected by the inclusion of any land within the wilderness areas.

(7) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the State office 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 wilderness areas of the State.

(8) INVENTORY.—With respect to each wilderness area, in which grazing of livestock is allowed to continue under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall file a statement with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives in accordance with subsection (b) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274a(a) (as amended by section 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(9) REVERSIONARY CLAUSE REQUIRED.—A reversionary clause shall be included in a reversionary clause to ensure that management of the land described in that subsection shall revert to the Secretary.

(10) LAND ACQUISITION AND INCORPORATION.—Any land or interest in land, except for unclassified land, that is acquired by the Secretary after the date of enactment of this Act shall be incorporated in, and be administered as part of, the applicable wild, scenic, or recreational river.

(11) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—In the event of the death of any officer of the State specified in this subpart, the Secretary shall appoint a qualified successor in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State department in accordance with subsection (a).

(12) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—The map and legal description of the lands designated as a wilderness area shall be 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 interests in land that is acquired by the United States under section 4(c) of the Antiquities Act, excepted from the Monument after the date of enactment of this Act 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) operation of the mineral leasing laws, geothermal leasing laws, and minerals materials laws.

(d) Management. —

(1) In general.—The Secretary shall manage the Monument in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources and values of the Monument, including the resources and values described in subsection (a); and

(2) in accordance with—

(1) 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 Landscapes Conservation System. — The Monument shall be managed as a component of the National Landscapes Conservation System.

(e) Management Plan.—

(1) General.—Not later than 2 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 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.

(f) Authorized Uses.—The Secretary shall only authorize uses of the Monument that the Secretary determines would further the purposes for which the Monument has been established.

(g) Interpretation, Education, and Scientific Research.—

(1) General.—The Secretary shall provide for public interpretation of, and education and scientific research on, the paleontological resources of the Monument.

(2) Agreements.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public entities to carry out paragraph (1). (h) Special Management Areas.—

(1) In general.—The establishment of the Monument shall not modify the management status of any area within the boundaries 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.

(i) 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 roads and trails designated for use by motorized vehicles under the management plan for the Monument developed under subsection (e).

(j) 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.

(k) 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 reasonable regula-

(tions, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

(1) applicable law (including regulations);

(2) a report forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representaives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (P.L. 101-435); and

(3) the purposes of the Monument.

SEC. 1253. PUBLIC LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITION. (a) In General.—In accordance with applicable law, the Secretary may sell public land located in the County that has been identified as suitable for disposal based on specific findings and effectuated in accordance with 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 sale to be distributed to any trust fund of the State), proceeds from the sale of public land under subsection (a) shall be deposited in the General Fund of the United States Treasury, to be known as the “Emery County, Utah, Land Acquisition Account” (referred to in this section as the “Account”).

(2) Availability.—

(A) In general.—Amounts in the Account shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation, to purchase from willing sellers land or interests in land within a wilderness area or the Recreation Area.

(B) Applicability.—Any purchase of land or interest in land under subparagraph (A) shall be in accordance with applicable law.

(C) Protection of Cultural Resources.—To the extent that there are amounts in the Account in excess of the amounts needed to carry out subparagraph (A), the Secretary may use the excess amounts for the protection of cultural resources on Federal land within the County.

SEC. 1254. PUBLIC PURPOSE CONVEYANCES. (a) In General.—Notwithstanding the land use planning requirement of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713), on request by the applicable local governmental entity, the Secretary shall convey without further appropriation, to purchase from willing sellers land or interests in land within a wilderness area or the Recreation Area.

(b) Use of Proceeds.—

(1) In General.—The Secretary shall file a map and legal description in accordance 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 description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the status provided in the map and legal description filed under this Act, 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 Price Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management.

(c) Reversion.—

(1) In General.—If a parcel of land conveyed under subsection (a) is sold for a purpose other than that 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 was conveyed under subsection (a) shall be responsible for remediation.

SEC. 1255. EXCHANGE OF BL M 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, 2018.

(2) Federal Land.—The term Federal land means public land located in the State of Utah that is identified on the Exchange Map.

(3) Emery County Sheriff’s Office.—The term Emery County Sheriff’s Office means the law enforcement agency of the State in the Emery and Uintah Counties that is identified on the Exchange Map as—

(A) “SITLA Surface and Mineral Land Proposed for Transfer to BLM”;

(B) “BML Mineral Lands Proposed for Transfer to SITLA”;

(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 title to the non-Federal land, the Secretary, in accordance with this section, shall—

(A) accept the offer; and

(B) on receipt of all right, title, and interest in 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.

(c) Exchange of Parcels in Phases.—

(1) In General.—Notwithstanding that appraisals for all of the parcels of Federal land con-
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 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) 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 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 under paragraph (1) any Federal land that contains critical habitat designated for a listed species or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(B) REQUIREMENT.—Any Federal land excluded under subparagraph (A) 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 any additional 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.

(b) APPRAISALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under paragraph (1) shall be mutually agreed by the Secretary and the State.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—The appraisals under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with national standards, including, as appropriate—

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

(B) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(3) 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 deposits in the Federal land and non-Federal land.

(B) MINING CLAIMS.—To the extent permissible under applicable appraisal standards, the appraisal of any parcel of Federal land that contains a mining claim shall be appraised in accordance with standard appraisal practices, including, as appropriate, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.

(c) LIMITATION.—An appraisal conducted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Secretary and the State for approval.

(d) DURATION.—An appraisal conducted under paragraph (1) shall remain valid for 3 years after the date on which the appraisal is approved by the Secretary and the State.

(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) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—The Secretary shall make available on the public website of the Secretary, and the Secretary or the State, as applicable, shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation within the State of 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.

(A) 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 and non-Federal land shall be equalized by—

(i) 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 areas or recreation areas and national preserves, and all land located within any of the wilderness areas or national conservation areas in Washington County, Utah, established under subtitle O of title I of the Bureau of Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1975); and

(ii) 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 under subsection (b)(1), and the Secretary additional State trust land as identified and agreed on by the Secretary and the State.

(B) UNDERWATER WATERS.—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 by—

(i) by the Secretary making a cash equalization payment to the State, in accordance with section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)); or

(ii) by removing non-Federal land from the exchange.

(g) INDIAN TRIBES.—The Secretary shall consult with any federally recognized Indian Tribe in the vicinity of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under subsection (b)(1) before the completion of the land exchange.
Subtitle D—Wild and Scenic Rivers

SEC. 1301. LOWER FARMINGTON RIVER AND SALMON BROOK WILD AND SCENIC RIVER.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Wild and Scenic River Study Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–370) authorized the study of the Farmington River extending from the State line to its confluence with the Connecticut River, and the segment of the Salmon Brook including its main stem and east and west branches for potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;

(2) the studied segments of the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook support the riverine and recreational resources of exceptional significance to the citizens of Connecticut and the Nation;

(3) concurrently with the preparation of the study, the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Wild and Scenic River Study Committee prepared the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Management Plan, June 2009;

(b) D ESIGNATION.—In this section, the "management plan," that establishes objectives, standards, and action programs that will provide for long-term protection and maintenance of the outstanding values of the river segments without Federal management of affected lands not owned by the United States;

(c) MANAGEMENT.—The river segments designated by subsection (b) shall be managed in accordance with the management plan and such amendments to the management plan as the Secretary may make consistent with this section. The management plan shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements for a comprehensive management plan pursuant to section 1274(a)(156) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)).

(d) COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall coordinate the management responsibilities of the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior, as specified in the management plan.

(3) Cooperating Agencies.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for the long-term protection, preservation, and enhancement of the outstanding values of the river segments designated by subsection (b), the Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements pursuant to sections 10(e) and 11(b)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e), 1282(b)(1)) with—

(i) the State of Connecticut;

(ii) the towns of Avon, Bloomington, Burlington, East Granby, Farmington, Granby, Hartford, Simsbury, and Windsor in Connecticut; and

(iii) appropriate local planning and environmental organizations.

(B) CONSISTENCY.—All cooperative agreements provided for under this section shall be consistent with the management plan and may include provisions for financial or other assistance from the United States.

4. LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(A) Zoning ordinances.—For the purposes of the segments designated in subsection (b), the zoning ordinances adopted by the towns in Avon, Bloomington, Burlington, East Granby, Farmington, Granby, Hartford, Simsbury, and Windsor in Connecticut, and the State of Connecticut, are in effect in the areas of the river segments designated in subsection (b).

(B) Land management.—The provisions of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)) that prohibit Federal acquisition of lands by condemnation shall apply to lands within the river segments designated in subsection (b). The authority of the Secretary to acquire lands for the purposes of the segments designated in subsection (b) shall be subject to the additional criteria set forth in the management plan.

(c) DESIGNATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The designation made by subsection (b) shall not be construed to—

(A) prohibit, pre-empt, or abridge the potential future licensing of the Rainbow Dam and Reservoir (including any and all aspects of its facilities, operations and transmission lines) by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission as a federally licensed hydroelectric facility at Rainbow Dam and Reservoir in the Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

(B) D ESIGNATION.—Section 3(a)(156) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(156)) is amended in the first sentence by adding at the end the following:

"(225) WOOD-PAWCATUCK WATERSHED WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding after the section heading of section 225 the following:

"(B) The approximately 3-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from the Carolina Bridge, Charlestown and South Kingston, Rhode Island, to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Richmond, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

"(C) The approximately 9-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from South County Trail Bridge, Charlestown and South Kingston, Rhode Island, to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Richmond, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

"(D) The approximately 21-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from Carolina Back Road Bridge in Richmond and Charlestown, Rhode Island, to the confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Richmond, Rhode Island.

"(E) The approximately 3-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from the South County Trail Bridge, Charlestown and South Kingston, Rhode Island, to its confluence withthe Pawcatuck River in Richmond, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

"(F) The approximately 4-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from the confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Richmond, Rhode Island.

"(G) The approximately 21-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from Carolina Back Road Bridge in Richmond and Charlestown, Rhode Island, to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Richmond, Rhode Island.

"(H) The approximately 8-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from the confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Richmond, Rhode Island, to the confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Richmond, Rhode Island.

"(I) The approximately 11-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from the confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Richmond, Rhode Island, to the confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Richmond, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.
“(J) The approximately 5-mile segment of the Usquepaugh River from the Kingstown Road Bridge to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, and wild river corridor.

“(K) The approximately 8-mile segment of the Shunock River from its headwaters in North Stonington, Connecticut, to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River as a recreational river.

“(L) The approximately 13-mile segment of the Wood River from its headwaters in Sterling, Connecticut, to the Arcadia Road Bridge in Hopkinton and Richmond, Rhode Island, as a wild river.

“(M) The approximately 11-mile segment of the Wood River from the Arcadia Road Bridge in Hopkinton and Richmond, Rhode Island, to the confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Charlestown, Hopkinton, and Richmond, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

(b) MANAGEMENT OF RIVER SEGMENTS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) COVERED TRIBUTARY.—The term ‘‘covered tributary’’ means—

(i) each of Asserkonk Brook, Breakheart Brook, Brushy Brook, Canoche Brook, Chickasheen Brook, Cedar Swamp Brook, Fishers Brook, Gleen Rock Brook, Kelly Brook, Locke Brook, Meadow Brook, Pendleton Brook, Parris Brook, Passaquissett Brook, Phillips Brook, Poquont Brook, Roarks Brook, Roarks Creek, Sherman Brook, Taney Brook, Tomasaug Brook, White Brook, and Wyassup Brook within the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed; and

(ii) any other perennial stream within the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed.

(B) RIVER SEGMENT.—The term ‘‘river segment’’ means a river segment designated by paragraph (3) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)).

(C) STEWARDSHIP PLAN.—The term ‘‘stewardship plan’’ means the plan entitled the ‘‘Wood-Pawcatuck Wild and Scenic Rivers Stewardship Plan for the Beaver, Chipuxet, Greenwich, Nashaway, Pawcatuck, Queen-U斯quepaugh, Shunock, and Wood Rivers’’ and dated June 2018, which takes a watershed approach to the management of the river segments.

(2) WOOD-PAWCATUCK WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS STEWARDSHIP PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Wood-Pawcatuck Wild and Scenic Rivers Stewardship Council, shall manage the river segments in accordance with—

(i) the Stewardship Plan; and

(ii) any amendment to the Stewardship Plan that the Secretary determines is consistent with this subsection.

(B) IN WHOLE.—In furtherance of the watershed approach to resource preservation and enhancement described in the Stewardship Plan, the covered tributaries are reserved for the protection and enhancement of the river segments.

(C) REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Stewardship Plan shall be comprehensively evaluated in accordance with section 10(e) and 11(b)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)), as amended by subsection (a); provided, however, that if the Secretary determines, in consultation with the Stewardship Council, that a comprehensive management plan is not needed for the whole segment, the Secretary may only acquire parcels of land—

(i) by donation; or

(ii) with the consent of the owner of the parcel of land.

(D) PRETREATMENT RELATING TO THE ACQUISITION OF LAND BY CONDEMNATION.—In accordance with section 6(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)), each river segment shall not be—

(i) administered as a unit of the National Park System; or

(ii) subject to the laws (including regulations) that govern the administration of the National Park System.

(E) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(A) ZONING ORDINANCES.—The zoning ordinances adopted by the towns of North Stonington, Sterling, Stonington, and Voluntown, Connecticut, and Charlestown, Exeter, Hopkinton, North Kingston, Richmond, South Kingstown, Westerly, and West Greenwich, Rhode Island (including any provision of the zoning ordinances relating to the conservation of floodplains, wetlands, and watercourses associated with any river segment), shall be considered to satisfy the standards and requirements described in section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(b)).

(B) VILLAGES.—For purposes of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(b)), each town described in subparagraph (A) shall be considered a village.

(C) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(I) LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—With respect to each river segment, the Secretary may only acquire parcels of land—

(i) by donation; or

(ii) with the consent of the owner of the parcel of land.

II) PROHIBITION RELATING TO THE ACQUISITION OF LAND BY CONDEMNATION.—In accordance with section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)), the Secretary may only acquire parcels of land—

(i) by donation; or

(ii) with the consent of the owner of the parcel of land.

III) PROHIBITION RELATING TO THE ACQUISITION OF LAND BY CONDEMNATION.—In accordance with section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)), the Secretary may only acquire parcels of land by condemnation.

IV) PROHIBITION RELATING TO THE ACQUISITION OF LAND BY CONDEMNATION.—In accordance with section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)), the Secretary may only acquire parcels of land by condemnation.

SEC. 1303. MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(A) DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1302(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(227) NASHUA, SQUANNACOOK, AND NISSITISSIT WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS, MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.―

‘‘(A) The following segments in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and State of New Hampshire shall be considered to be wild and scenic rivers:

(i) The approximately 16.3-mile segment of the Nashua River from the headwaters in the town of Townsend in Massachusetts; and

(ii) the municipalities of—

(A) Ayer, Bolton, Dunstable, Groton, Harvard, Lancaster, Pepperell, Shirley, and Townsend in Massachusetts; and

(B) Brookline and Hollis in New Hampshire; and

(C) appropriate local, regional, State, or multistate, planning, environmental, or recreational organizations.

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

‘‘(C) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(A) GENERAL.—The designation of the river segments by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)), does not—

(i) impact or alter the existing terms of permitting, licensing, or operation of any project that is exercising a power of eminent domain (FERC Project P–12721, Nashua River, Pepperell, MA);
(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) projects under the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission from licensing, relicensing, or otherwise authorizing the operation or continued operation of the Peppervell and Indian Power electric projects under the terms of licenses or exemptions in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(iii) limits taken to modernize, upgrade, or carry out other changes to such projects authorized pursuant to clause (i), subject to written determination by the Secretary that the changes are consistent with the purposes of the designation.

(5) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(A) ZONING ORDINANCES.—For the purpose of the segments designated by paragraph (2)(7) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a) (as added by subsection (a)), the zoning ordinances adopted by local municipalities described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii), including provisions for conservation of floodplains, wetlands, and watercourses associated with the segments, shall not be inconsistent with the standards and requirements of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)).

(B) ACQUISITIONS OF LAND.—The authority of the Secretary to acquire land for the purposes of paragraphs (2)(7) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a) (as added by subsection (a))) shall be—

(1) limited to acquisition by donation or acquisition with the consent of the owner of the land; and

(2) 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 (2)(7) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)) may be acquired by condemnation.

(6) RELATION TO THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding section 10(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(c)), each segment of the Nashua, Squannacook, and Nissitissit Rivers as designated by paragraph (2)(7) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)) shall be—

(A) administered as a unit of the National Park System; and

(B) be subject to regulations that govern the National Park System.

Subtitle E—California Desert Conservation and Recreation

SEC. 1411. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term ‘‘Conservation Area’’ means the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Area as designated by paragraph (1) of subsection (d) of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 1132). (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary...
PART II—DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA

SEC. 1421. VINEGAR WASH SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

Title I of Chapter 2003 of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (43 U.S.C. 1312 note; Public Law 103–403; 108 Stat. 4472) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 109. VINEGAR WASH SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

"(a) Definitions.—In this section:

"(1) MANAGEMENT AREA.—The term 'Management Area' means the Vinegar Wash Special Management Area established by subsection (b).

"(2) MAP.—The term 'map' means the map entitled 'Proposed Vinegar Wash Special Management Area and Proposed Wilderness' and dated December 4, 2018.

"(3) 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).

"(4) STATE.—The term 'State' means the State of California.

"(b) Establishment.—There is established the Vinegar Wash Special Management Area in the State, to be managed by the Secretary.

"(c) Purpose.—The purpose of the Management Area is to conserve, protect, and enhance—

"(1) the plant and wildlife values of the Management Area;

"(2) the outstanding and nationally significant ecological, geological, scenic, recreational, archaeological, cultural, historic, and other resources of the Management Area;

"(d) Boundaries.—The Management Area shall consist of the public land in Imperial County, the State of California, that consists of approximately 61,880 acres, as generally depicted on the map as 'Proposed Special Management Area'.

"(e) Map; legal description.—

"(1) 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 to—

"(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

"(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

"(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.

"(3) 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.

"(f) Management.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Management Area in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes for which the Management Area is established; and

"(2) USES.—The Secretary shall allow only those uses that are consistent with the purposes of the Management Area, including hiking, hunting, and photography; and the use of motorized vehicles, mountain bikes, and horses on designated routes in the Management Area in a manner that—

"(A) is consistent with the purpose of the Management Area described in subsection (c);

"(B) ensures public health and safety; and

"(C) is consistent with all applicable laws (including regulations), including the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan.

"(g) 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 re Route that is designated by the Secretary determines—

"(I) would provide significant or unique recreational opportunities; and

"(II) are consistent with the purposes of the Management Area.

"(h) Withdrawal.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the Management Area is withdrawn from—

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

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

"(C) right-of-way, leasing, or disposal under all laws relating to minerals; and

"(D) minerals and mineral materials; or

"(E) solar, wind, and geothermal energy.

"(i) No Buffer Zone.—The establishment of the Management Area shall not—

"(A) create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Management Area; or

"(B) preclude uses or activities outside the Management Area that are permitted under other applicable laws, even if the uses or activities are prohibited within the Management Area.

"(j) Notice of Available Routes.—The Secretary shall ensure that visitors to the Management Area have access to adequate notice relating to the availability of designated routes in the Management Area through—

"(A) the placement of appropriate signage along the designated routes; and

"(B) the distribution of maps, safety education materials, and other information that the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

"(C) restoration of areas that are not designated as open routes, including vertical mulching.

"(k) Stewardship.—The Secretary, in consultation with Indian Tribes and other interests, shall develop a program to provide opportunities for monitoring and stewardship of the Management Area to minimize environmental impacts and prevent resource damage from recreational use, including voluntary assistance with—

"(A) route signage;

"(B) restoration of closed routes;

"(C) protection of Management Area resources; and

"(D) recreation education.

"(l) Protection of Tribal Cultural Resources.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall, in accordance with chapter 2003 of title 54, United States Code, and any other applicable law, shall—
“(A) prepare and complete a Tribal cultural resources survey of the Management Area; and

(B) consult with the Quechan Indian Nation and San Ysidro Tribes demonstrating ancestral, cultural, or other ties to the resources within the Management Area on the development and implementation of the Tribal cultural resources survey under subparagraph (A).”

“9. MILITARY USE.—The Secretary may authorize use of the non-wilderness portion of the Management Area by the Secretary of the Navy for Navy Special Warfare Tactical Training, including long-range small unit training and navigation, vehicle concealment, and vehicle sustainment training, consistent with this section and other applicable laws.”

PART III—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM ACTS

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 San Bernardino County, California, abutting the southern end of Death Valley National Park that lies between Death Valley National Park to the north and Ft. Irwin Military Reservation to the south and which runs 35 miles from west to east, as depicted on the map entitled “Death Valley National Park Proposed Boundary Adjustment—Bowling Alley”, numbered 143/128,068, 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 jurisdiction of the Director of the National Park Service, on the map entitled “Death Valley National Park Proposed Boundary Adjustment—Crater”, numbered 143/100,079D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The maps described in subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary—

(1) shall administer any land added to Death Valley National Park under subsection (a); and

(2) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) DESCRIPITION OF ADDITIONAL LAND.—The additional land referred to in paragraph (1) is the 25 acres of land—

(A) depicted on the map entitled “Joshua Tree National Park Boundary Adjustment Map”, numbered 156/80,049, and dated April 1, 2003; and

(B) added to Joshua Tree National Park by the notice of the Department of the Interior of August 28, 2003 (68 Fed. Reg. 51799); and

(C) more particularly described as lots 26, 27, 28, 33, and 34 in sec. 34, T. 1 N., R. 8 E., San Bernardino Meridian.

(d) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Edison COMPANY ENERGY TRANSPORT FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects any valid right-of-way for the custom- omal Edison Company energy transport facilities, including repair, relocation within an existing right-of-way, replacement, or other authorized energy transport facility activities in a right-of-way that pre-existed or, permitted to the Southern California Edison Company or the successors or assigns of the Southern California Edison Company that is located on land and interests, outside the boundaries of the park, in the unincorporated village of Joshua Tree, for the purpose of operating a visitor center.

(2) BOUNDARY.—The Secretary shall modify the boundary of the park to include the land acquired under this section as a non-consumptive pasture.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—Land and facilities acquired under this section—

(i) 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 Visitor Center’;

(4) may be administered by the Secretary as part of the park; and

(5) may be acquired only with the consent of the owner, by donation, purchase with do nated funds, or exchange.

PART IV—OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS

SEC. 1441. OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS.

Public Law 103-433 is amended by inserting after title XII (43 U.S.C. 410bb et seq.) the following:

“TITLE XIII—OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS

SEC. 1301. DESIGNATION OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 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) 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 December 10, 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 9,300 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Rasor OHV Recreation Area’ and dated November 7, 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 92,340 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Spangler Hills OHV Recreation Area’ and dated December 12, 2018, which shall be known as the ‘Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area’. 

SEC. 1432. MOJAVE NATIONAL PRESERVE.

The boundary of the Mojave National Preserve is adjusted to include the 25 acres of Bureau of Land Management land in Baker, California, as depicted on the map entitled “Mojave National Preserve Proposed Bound-
“(E) STODDARD VALLEY OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.—Certain Bureau of Land Management land in the Conservation Area, comprising approximately 40,116 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 Recreation Area’.


“(b) 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 off-highway vehicle recreation), while conserving the wildlife and other natural resource values of the Conservation Area.

“(c) MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS.—

“(1) PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee a map and legal description of each off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded by subsection (a) 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) EFFECT.—The map and legal description of each off-highway vehicle recreation area shall be filed as a part of the National Environmental Policy Act record of the Conservation Area.

“(d) 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.

“(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 recreation is consistent with this section and any other applicable law.

“(B) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND OFF-HIGHWAY RECREATION.—To the extent consistent with applicable law (including regulations) and this section, any authorized recreational activities and use designations in effect on the date of enactment of this title and existing resource management plans shall govern the use of the applicable off-highway vehicle recreation area.

“(f) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) 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) right-of-way, leasing, or disposition under all laws relating to mineral leasing, geothermal leasing, or mineral materials.

“(g) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Edison COMPANY UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

“(1) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title—

“(A) affects any validly issued right-of-way for the customary operation, maintenance, upgrade, repair, relocation within an existing right-of-way, replacement, or other authorized 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 by the Southern California Edison Company, including any successor in interest or assign) that is located on land included in—

“(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; or

“(B) affects the application, siting, route selection, right-of-way acquisition, or construction of the Coolwater-Lugo transmission project, as may be approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; or

“(C) affects the application, siting, route selection, right-of-way acquisition, or construction of the Galen-PS 512 transmission lines or rights-of-way; or

“(II) ‘Patio, Jack Ranch, and Kenworth distribution circuits or rights-of-way’; or

“(III) ‘Bessone and Hundred distribution circuits or rights-of-way’; or

“(i) energy transport facility in a right-of-way issued, granted, or permitted by the 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 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 any 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.

“(h) PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

“(1) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title—

“(A) affects any validly issued right-of-way for the customary operation, maintenance, upgrade, repair, relocation within an existing right-of-way, replacement, or other authorized 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 the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (including any successor in interest or assign) that is located on land included in—

“(i) the Stoddard Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area; or

“(ii) the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area.

“(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 Stoddard Valley 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:
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 45,000 acres generally depicted on the Map as ‘National 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 45,000-acre area depicted on the Map as ‘National Scenic Area’. The term ‘National Scenic Area’ means the area managed consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

(1) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and any other applicable law; and

(ii) subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

(ii) that are determined by the Secretary to be the only technical or feasible location, following consideration of alternatives within existing rights-of-way or outside of the Scenic Area.

(c) Map; Legal Descriptions.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this title, 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 Scenic Area 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 and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall have the force and effect of law and shall be used in conjunction with the purposes described in this title, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical or typographical errors in the map and legal descriptions.

(d) Administration.—The Secretary shall manage the Scenic Area in accordance with—

(1) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(a)).

(2) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

(3) in accordance with—

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

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(c) any other applicable law.

(e) Management.—

(1) In General.—The Secretary shall allow only such uses of 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 in the 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, and appropriate authorized motorized vehicle use in accordance with paragraph (3).

(3) Motorized Vehicles.—Except as otherwise provided in this title, or as necessary for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency or to protect public safety, the Secretary shall prevent the use of motorized vehicles in the Scenic Area unless permitted by—

(A) roads and trails designated by the Secretary for use of motorized vehicles as part of a management plan sustaining a semipermanent motorized experience; or

(B) county-maintained roads in accordance with Federal, State, and county laws.

(4) No Buffer Zones.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing 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 activity or use outside the boundaries of the Scenic Area.

(g) Access.—The Secretary shall provide private landowners adequate access to holdings in the Scenic Area.

(h) Filming.—Nothing in this title prohibits the States from allowing use of their automobile film production, student filming, and still photography within the Scenic Area—

(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).

(i) Fish and Wildlife.—Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife.

(j) 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—

(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) Wildlife.—To the provisos of this title and valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this title, including rights established by prior withdrawals, the Federal land within the Scenic Area is withdrawn from all forms of—

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

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

(3) 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 wildland fire 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), modification, reconfiguration, expansion, inspection, renewal, reconstruction, alteration, addition, relocation, improvement, funding, removal, or replacement of any utility facilities or rights-of-way within or adjacent to the Scenic Area; and

(B) subject to subsection (e), affects necessary or efficient access to utility facilities for rights-of-way within or adjacent to the Scenic Area; and

(C) precludes the Secretary from authorizing the establishment of new utility facilities or rights-of-way (including in-stream sites, roads, and areas) within the Scenic Area in a manner that minimizes harm to the purpose of the Scenic Area as described in subsection (b).

(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. 1403. MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this title, in accordance with subsections (a) 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 Tribe;

(2) utilities, including Southern California Edison Company and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power; and

(3) the Alabama Hills Stewardship Group; and

(4) members of the public.

(c) Requirement.—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 limited to the use of hand tools, metal detectors, hand-fed dry washers, vacuum cleaners, gold pans, small sluices, and similar items.

(e) Emergency Management.—Pending completion of the management plan, the Secretary shall manage the Scenic Area in accordance with section 1402(b).

SEC. 1404. LAND TAKEN IN TRUST FOR LONE PINE PAUITE-SHOSHONE RESERVATION.

(a) Trust Land.—On completion of the survey described in subsection (b), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 152 acres of Federal land depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Alabama Hills National Scenic Area’ and dated November 7, 2018, shall be held in trust for the benefit of the Tribe, subject to paragraphs (2) and (3).

(b) Survey.—The land described in paragraph (1) shall be subject to all easements, covenants, conditions, restrictions,
withdrawals, and other matters of record in existence on the date of enactment of this title.

"(3) EXCLUSION.—The Federal land over which the right-of-way for the Los Angeles Aqueduct is located, generally described as the 250-foot-wide right-of-way granted to the City of Los Angeles pursuant to the Act of June 30, 1902 (36 Stat. 801, chapter 302), shall not be taken into trust for the Tribe.

"(b) SURVEY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall conduct a survey of the boundary lines to establish the boundaries of the land to be held in trust.

"(c) RESERVATION LAND.—The land held in trust pursuant to subsection (a)(1) shall be considered to be a part of the reservation of the Tribe.

"(d) GAMING PROHIBITION.—Land held in trust under subsection (a)(1) shall not be eligible, or considered to have been taken into trust for gaming (within the meaning of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.)).

SEC. 1405. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may, by agreement with the Tribe, designate a State, tribal entity, or other entity to assume the administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 56 acres of Federal land depicted on the Map as ‘USFS Transfer to BLM’ transferred from the Forest Service to 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 DESERT STATE PARK.

Title VII of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aa–71 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

SEC. 712. IN GENERAL.—The term ‘acquired land’ means any land within the Conservation Area to the State of California.

"(3) CONSERVATION LAND .—The term ‘conservation land’ means any land within the Conservation Area designated to satisfy the conditions of a Federal habitat conservation plan, a State conservation plan, or a 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. 7262(b)(2)(D)); and

SEC. 1452. WILDLIFE CORRIDORS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

"(1) assess the impacts of habitat fragmentation on wildlife in the California Desert Conservation Area;

"(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 two 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) examine 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 after the completion and consideration of the study completed under subsection (b)."

SEC. 1453. PROHIBITED USES OF ACQUIRED, DONATED, AND CONSERVATION LAND.

Title VII of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aa–71 et seq.) as amended by section 1452 is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(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. 7262(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));

"(C) any other applicable law.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘donor’ means an individual or entity that donates private land to the United States for conservation purposes in the Conservation Area.

"(b) PROHIBITIONS.—Except as provided in subsection (c), the Secretary shall not authorize the use of acquired land, conservation land, or donated land within the Conservation Area for any activities contrary to the conservation purposes for which the land was acquired, donated, or designated, including—

"(1) disposal;

"(2) rights-of-way;

"(3) leases;

"(4) livestock grazing;

"(5) infrastructure development, except as provided in subsection (c);

"(6) mineral entry; and

"(7) off-highway vehicle use, except on—

"(A) designated routes;

"(B) off-highway vehicle areas designated by law; and

"(C) administratively designated open areas.

"(c) EXCEPTIONS.—

"(1) AUTHORIZATION BY SECRETARY.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may authorize limited exceptions to prohibited uses of acquired land or donated land in the Conservation Area if—

"(A) a right-of-way application for a renewable energy development project or associated energy transport facility on acquired land or donated land was submitted to the Bureau of Land Management on or before December 1, 2006; or

"(B) after the completion and consideration of an analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), the Secretary has determined that proposed use is in the public interest.

"(2) CONDITIONS.—

"(a) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary grants an exception to the prohibition under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall require the permittee to donate private land of comparable value located within the Conservation Area to the United States to mitigate the use.

"(B) APPROVAL.—The private land to be donated under subparagraph (A) shall be approved by the Secretary after—

"(i) consultation, to the maximum extent practicable, with the donor of the private land proposed for recreation uses; and

"(ii) an opportunity for public comment regarding the donation.

"(c) EXISTING AGREEMENTS.—Nothing in this section affects permitted or prohibited uses of donated land or acquired land in the Conservation Area established in any easements, deed restrictions, memoranda of unalienable, or other agreements in existence on the date of enactment of this section.

"(d) DEDICATION.—Effective beginning on the date of enactment of this section, within the Conservation Area, the Secretary may—
“(1) accept deed restrictions requested by landowners for land donated to, or otherwise acquired by, the United States; and

(2) consistent with existing rights, create deed restrictions, or take other actions, including Public Law 95–341 and any public law(s) that may be subsequently enacted, as necessary for the traditional cultural and religious purposes, consistent with applicable laws and policies, including—

(A) the development of renewable resources; or

(B) to satisfy the conditions of—

(i) a habitat conservation plan or general conservation plan established pursuant to section 10 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1539); or

(ii) a natural communities conservation plan adopted by the State.

SEC. 1454. TRIBAL USES AND INTERESTS.

Section 705 of the California Desert Protection Act is 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aa–75) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

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

“(a) ACCESS.—The Secretary shall ensure access to areas designated under this Act by members of Indian Tribes for traditional cultural and religious purposes, consistent with applicable law, including Public Law 95–341 (commonly known as the ‘American Indian Religious Freedom Act’) (42 U.S.C. 1996);”

(b) TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with applicable law, including Public Law 95–341 (commonly known as the ‘American Indian Religious Freedom Act’) (42 U.S.C. 1996), and subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary, on request of an Indian Tribe or Indian religious community, shall temporarily close to general public for public use or personal enjoyment any portion of an area designated as a national monument, special management area, wild and scenic river, area of critical environmental concern, or National Park System unit under this Act (referred to in this subsection as a ‘designated area’) to protect the privacy of traditional cultural and religious activities in the designated area by members of the Indian Tribe or Indian religious community.

“(2) LIMITATION.—In closing a portion of a designated area under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall provide for—

(A) the reasonable and necessary public safety; and

(B) to satisfy the conditions of—

(i) a habitat conservation plan or general conservation plan adopted by the State; and

(ii) the California Desert Protection Act is 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aa–75) as amended;

(c) TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, the Secretary shall develop and implement a Tribal cultural resources management plan to identify, protect, and conserve cultural resources of Indian Tribes associated with the Xam Resources Management Act, the Secretary shall, after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, the Secretary shall, after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, the Secretary shall consult on the development and implementation of a Tribal cultural resources management plan under paragraph (1) with—

“(A) each of—

(i) the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe;

(ii) the Hualapai Tribal Nation;

(iii) the Desert Cahuilla Indian Tribe;

(iv) the Colorado River Indian Tribes;

(v) the Quechan Indian Tribe; and

(vi) the Cocopah Indian Tribe;

(B) the Secretary of the Interior; and

(C) the State Historic Preservation Offices of Nevada, Arizona, and California.

“(2) DEVELOPMENT.—The Tribal cultural resources management plan developed under paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) be based on a completed Tribal cultural resources survey; and

(B) include procedures for identifying, protecting, and preserving petroglyphs, ancient cultural remains, artifacts, and other resources of cultural, archaeological, or historical significance in accordance with all applicable laws and policies, including—

(i) chapter 2003 of title 54, United States Code;

(ii) Public Law 95–341 (commonly known as the ‘American Indian Religious Freedom Act’) (42 U.S.C. 1996);

(iii) the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa et seq.); and

(iv) the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.); and

“(c) TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with applicable law, the Secretary shall, after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall enter into negotiations for an agreement relating to the California State Lands Commission (referred to in this section as the ‘Commission’); and

“(ii) by inserting ‘‘, national monuments, off-highway vehicle recreation areas,’’ after ‘‘wild and scenic river.’’

“(B) in the second sentence, by striking ‘‘The Secretary shall negotiate in good faith to and inserting the following:

‘‘The Secretary shall negotiate in good faith to’’

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting ‘‘, national monuments, off-highway vehicle recreation areas,’’ after ‘‘wilderness areas’’.

SEC. 1457. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

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

“(a) AMARGOSA RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—Section 3(a)(1966)(A) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(1966)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

‘‘(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 Tecopa Hot Springs Road crossing, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.’’

(b) ADDITIONAL SEGMENTS.—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:

‘‘(B) 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 3.5 miles of Surprise Canyon Creek from the confluence of Florida’s Canyon and Water Canyon to 100 feet downstream 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 Panamint Mining District.

‘‘(C) 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 0.25 mile downstream of the Rainbow Dam site in sec. 33, T. 2 N., R. 2 W., San Bernardino Meridian, to 0.25 miles upstream of the Road 3N14 crossing, as a wild river.

‘‘(ii) The 0.5-mile segment from 0.25 mile upstream of the Road 3N14 crossing to 0.25 mile downstream of the Road 3N14 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 mile upstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing, as a wild river.

‘‘(iv) The 0.45-mile segment from 0.25 miles downstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing to 0.25 mile downstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing, as a scenic river.

‘‘(v) The 0.5-mile segment from 0.25 miles downstream of the Road 3 N. 34 crossing to 0.25 mile upstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing, as a wild river.

‘‘(vi) The 10-mile segment from 0.25 miles downstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing to the upstream boundary of the Mojave flood zone in sec. 17, T. 3 N., R. 3 W., San Bernardino Meridian, as a wild river.

‘‘(vii) 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.

‘‘(viii) 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; or

(ii) the State regulation of water rights and water quality associated with the operation of the Snow Valley Ski Resort.

(200) WHITewater RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The 5.8-mile segment 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 Middle 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 Whitewater River, 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.

(2) TITLe XIII AND XIV.—In titles XIII and XIV:

(a) TITLe I THROUGH IX.—In titles I through IX and inserting "1 and 2, titles I through IX, and titles XIII and XIV";

(b) DEFINITIONS.—The California Desert Conservation Area that includes—

(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 Middle 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 Whitewater River, 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 5.7-mile segment of the main stem of the Whitewater River from the confluence of the South and Middle Forks to the San Gorgonio Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

(E) 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 State boundary of section 35, T. 2 S., R. 3 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a recreational river.

SEC. 1458. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—Title I of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa-41 note; Public Law 103-433) is amended by striking "1 and 2, titles I through IX, and titles XIII and XIV" and inserting "1, 2, and 9, titles I through IX, and titles XIII and XIV".

(b) DEFINITIONS.—The California Desert Conservation Area is the State, the Federal lands, the public lands, and the State waters that are—

(A) within the boundaries of the State, the Federal lands, the public lands, the State waters, and the State boundary of section 35, T. 2 S., R. 3 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a wild river.

(B) 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 State boundary of section 35, T. 2 S., R. 3 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a recreational river.

SEC. 1459. JUNIPER FLATS.

The California Desert Conservation Area Act of 1994 is amended by striking section 711 (16 U.S.C. 410aaa-81) and inserting the following:

``(b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) CONTENTS.—In carrying out 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; and

(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, or any other interested individual or organization.

(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 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. 2001. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF JAMES K. POLK RESIDENTIAL HOME.

(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term "study area" means the President James K. Polk Home in Columbia, Tennessee.

(b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.

(2) CONTENTS.—In carrying out 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; and

(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, or any other interested individual or organization.

(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 for 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. 2002. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF THURGOOD MARSHALL SCHOOL.

(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term "study area" means the Thurgood Marshall School, the public school located in West Baltimore, Maryland, which Thurgood Marshall attended as a youth; and

(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; and

(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, or any other interested individual or organization.

(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 for 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.
The study shall conduct a special resource study of the study area. 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 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 100567 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available for 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 10 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 this section, 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 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 100567 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available for 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.

Subtitle B—National Park System Boundary Adjustments and Related Matters

SEC. 2101. SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:—

(1) HISTORICAL PARK.—The term ‘historical park’ means the Ocmulgee National Historical Park in the State of Georgia, as redesignated by subsection (b)(1)(A).


(3) STUDY AREA.—The study area means the Ocmulgee River corridor between the cities of Macon, Georgia, and Hawkinsville, Georgia.

(b) OCMULGEE MOUNDS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—

(1) REDesignation.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Ocmulgee National Monument, established pursuant to the Act of June 14, 1934 (48 Stat. 958, chapter 519), shall be known and 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 Historical Park is revised to include approximately 2,100 acres of land, as generally depicted within the ‘Proposed Boundary Adjustment’, numbered 363/125996, and dated January 2016.

(B) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(3) LAND ACQUISITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the boundaries of the Historical Park by donation, purchase from a willing seller with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(B) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may not acquire land by condemnation any land or interest in land within the boundaries of the Historical Park.
(4) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer any land acquired under paragraph (3) as part of the Historical Park in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

(5) OCUMOLGE RIVER CORRIDOR 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 designing 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, 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. 2105. FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY.

Public Law 85–484 (92 Stat. 1610) is amended—

(1) in the first section—

(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’’;

(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 as ‘‘Fort Scott National Historic Site Proposed Boundary Modification’’, numbered 471/80,057, and dated February 16, 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 July 21, 2009; and

(2) by striking ‘‘six thousand acres’’ and inserting ‘‘6,300 acres’’.

SEC. 2107. VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY.

The first section of Public Law 89–611 (100 Stat. 309) is amended—

(1) by striking ‘‘encompasses the ““Proposed Land Transfer 1912-1430”’’, numbered LN–FFB–333, and dated June 30, 1972, and more particularly described by metes and bounds in an attachment to that map, and inserting ‘‘encompasses the “‘Schoodic Peninsula Boundary Revision’’, numbered NM–FFB–735, and dated March 1969’’; and

(2) by striking ‘‘six thousand and one hundred and ten acres’’ and inserting ‘‘six thousand and one hundred and forty acres’’.

SEC. 2108. ACADIA NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY.

The first section of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 343n) is amended—

(1) by striking ‘‘encompasses the “Proposed Acadia National Monument Boundary’’, numbered 369/132,469, and dated December 1977, and more particularly described by metes and bounds in an attachment to that map, and inserting ‘‘encompasses the “Proposed Schoodic Peninsula Boundary Revision’’, numbered 123/219612, and dated July 10, 2015’’;

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) (as designated by paragraph (1)) the following:

‘‘(b) SCHODDIE PENINSULA ADDITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any portion 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, Schoodic Peninsula National Monument Boundary’, numbered 123/129612, and dated July 10, 2015.’’

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"(2) RATIFICATION AND APPROVAL OF ACQUISITIONS OF LAND.—Congress ratifies and approves—
(A) effective as of September 26, 2013, the acquisitions of United States of the land and interests in the land described in paragraph (1); and
(B) effective as of the date on which the alteration occurred, any alteration of the land or interests in the land described in paragraph (1) that is held or claimed by the United States (including conversion of the land into a private interest) that occurred after the date described in subparagraph (A); and
(4) in subsection (c) (as designated by paragraph (2)(A)), by adding at the end the following:
"(2) TECHNICAL AND LIMITED REVISIONS.—Subject to section 103(a), notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this title as the "Secretary"), by publication in the Federal Register of a revised boundary map or other description, may make—
(A) such technical boundary revisions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to the permanent boundaries of the Park (including any property of the Park located within the Schoodic Peninsula and Isle Au Haut districts) to resolve issues resulting from changes such as survey error or changed road alignments; and
(B) such limited boundary revisions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to the permanent boundaries of the Park to take into account acquisitions or losses, by exchange, donation, or purchase from willing sellers using donated or appropriated funds, of land adjacent to or within the Park, respectively, in any case in which the total acreage of the land to be so acquired or lost is less than 10 acres, subject to the condition that—
(i) any such boundary revision shall not be a part of a more-comprehensive boundary revision; and
(ii) all such boundary revisions, considered collectively with any technical boundary revisions made pursuant to subparagraph (A), do not increase the size of the Park by more than a total of 100 acres, as compared to the size of the Park on the date of enactment of this paragraph.

(b) IN PATTON ON ACQUISITIONS OF LAND FOR ACADIA NATIONAL PARK.—Section 102 of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended—
(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "of the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as 'the Secretary')";
(2) in subsection (d)(1), in the first sentence, by striking "the "the" and inserting "the"; and
(3) in subsection (k)—
(A) by redesignating the subsection as paragraph (4) and indenting the paragraph appropriately; and
(B) by moving the paragraph so as to appear at inserting paragraph (b); and
(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, or management of the Park;
(2) consult with the governing body of each community, town, or other jurisdiction with primary taxing authority over the land or interest in land to be acquired regarding the impacts of the proposed boundary revision;
(3) obtain from each property owner the land or interest in land of which is proposed 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 Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate of Maine Congressional Delegation a written notice of the proposed boundary revision.

(3) LIMITATIONS.—The Secretary may not use the authority provided by section 10506 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 and appoint members to the Acadia National Park Advisory Commission in accordance with section 103 of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 103 of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended by striking subsection (f).

(d) MODIFICATION OF USE RESTRICTIONS.—The Act of August 1, 1950 (64 Stat. 383, chapter 511), is amended—
(1) in section 3, by striking the section designation and all that follows through "is authorized" and inserting the following:
"SECTION 1. CONVEYANCE OF LAND IN ACADIA NATIONAL PARK. — The Secretary, and
(2) by striking for school purposes and inserting for public purposes, subject 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.

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—
(a) define 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) that is outside the boundary of the Park; and
(2) in which the Secretary has or acquires a property interest or conservation easement pursuant to this title.
(2) 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 laws (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 taking of marine species, marine worms, and shellfish on the Park adjacent to or within the mean high watermark and the mean low watermark in accordance with State law.

(c) ACQUISITION OF A SPECIFIED LAND.—Congress ratifies and approves—
(1) the conveyance to the Town of Bar Harbor all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the 28-acre parcel of land in Acadia National Park identified as lot 110–65–000 on the tax map of the Town of Bar Harbor for 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') (43 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(2) REVERSION.—If the land conveyed under paragraph (1) is used for a purpose other than the purpose described in that paragraph, the land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.
SEC. 2201. DESIGNATION OF SAINT-GAUDENS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site shall be known and designated as the “Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park”.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC LAW 88–543, PUBLIC LAW 88–543 (78 Stat.749) is amended—

(1) by striking “National Historic Site” each place it appears and inserting “National Historical Park”;

(2) in section 2(a), by striking “historic site” and inserting “Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park”;

(3) in section 3, by—

(A) striking “national historical site” and inserting “Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park”;

(B) striking “part of the site” and inserting “part of the park”;

and (C) in subsection (a), by striking “traditional to the site” and inserting “traditional to the park”.

(c) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or 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 Historical Park”.

SEC. 2202. REDesignation of Robert Emmet Park.

(a) Redesignation.—The small triangular property designated by the National Park Service as reservation 302, shall be known as “Robert Emmet Park”.

(b) Reference.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the property referred to in subsection (a) is deemed to be a reference to “Robert Emmet Park”.

(c) 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 repercussion from 1898 to 1942, known as the “Endless Period”; and

(2) The lives of—

(I) the free and enslaved workers who built and maintained Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie;

(II) the soldiers who defended the forts;

(iii) the prisoners 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, if the Secretary determines that the quarantine houses and other historical values are nationally significant.

(f) Cooperative Agreements.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with public and private entities and individuals to carry out this section.

(g) Repeal of Existing Law.—Section 2 of the Joint Resolution entitled “Joint Resolution to establish the Fort Sumter National Monument in the State of South Carolina”, approved April 28, 1948 (16 U.S.C. 450ee–1), is repealed.

SEC. 2203. FORT SUMTER AND FORT MOULTRIE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Map.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Boundary Map, Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park”, numbered 392/80,088, and dated August 2009.

(2) Park.—The term “Park” means the Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park established by subsection (b).

(3) State.—The term “State” means the State of South Carolina.

(4) Sullivan’s Island Life Saving Station Historic District.—The term “Sullivan’s Island Life Saving Station Historic District” means the Charleston Lighthouse, the boathouse, garage, bunker/sighting station, signal 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 historic and cultural resources associated with Fort Sumter National Monument, Fort Moultrie National Monument, and the Sullivan’s Island Life Saving Station Historic District.

(c) Boundaries.—The boundary of the Park shall be as generally depicted on the map.

(d) 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.

(2) 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, including—

(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 system of the United States during the period from the Revolutionary War to World War II, including—

(i) the Sullivan’s Island Life Saving Station;

(ii) the lighthouse associated with the Sullivan’s Island Life Saving Station; and

(iii) the coastal defense sites constructed during the period of fortification construction from 1889 to 1942, known as the “Endless Period”; and

(E) the lives of—

(I) the free and enslaved workers who built and maintained Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie;

(II) the soldiers who defended the forts;

(iii) the prisoners 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, if the Secretary determines that the quarantine houses and other historical values are nationally significant.

(f) Cooperative Agreements.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with public and private entities and individuals to carry out this section.

(g) Repeal of Existing Law.—Section 2 of the Joint Resolution entitled “Joint Resolution to establish the Fort Sumter National Monument in the State of South Carolina”, approved April 28, 1948 (16 U.S.C. 450ee–1), is repealed.

SEC. 2204. RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK AND RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL HISTORIC NET-WORK.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Historical Park.—The term “historical park” means the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park.


(b) Network.—The term “Network” means the Reconstruction Era National Historic Network established pursuant to this section.

(c) Boundaries.—The Reconstruction Era National Historical Park—
(1) REDesignation of Reconstruction Era National Monument.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Reconstruction Era National Monument is redesignated as the Reconstruction National Historical Park, as generally depicted on the Map.
(B) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Any funds available for the purposes of the Reconstruction National Monument shall be available for the purposes of the historical park.
(C) REFERENCES.—Any references in a law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper placed under the administration of the National Park Service to the Reconstruction National Monument shall be considered to be a reference to the historical park.

(2) BOUNDARY EXPANSION.—
(A) BEAUFORT Nationwide Historic Landmark District.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall acquire land or interests in land within the Beaufort Nationwide Historic Landmark District that has historic connection to the Reconstruction Era. Upon finalizing an agreement to acquire land, or interests in land within the Beaufort Nationwide Historic Landmark District that has historic connection to the Reconstruction Era, the Secretary may only acquire land under this authority:
(i) that is in land adjacent to the existing boundary on St. Helena Island, South Carolina, as reflected on the Map.
(ii) that is in land on St. Helena Island or South Carolina, that has a historic connection to the Reconstruction Era.

(B) CAMP SAXTON.—Subject to subparagraph (D), the Secretary is authorized to acquire land or interests in land adjacent to the existing boundary at Camp Saxton, as reflected on the Map.

(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 historical park in accordance with this section and with 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 3 years; and
(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 Nationwide 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 National Historical Network shall:
(A) review studies and reports to complement and not duplicate studies of the historical importance of Reconstruction Era that may be underway or completed, such as the National Park Service Reconstruction Handbook and the National Park Service Theme Study.
(B) produce and disseminate appropriate educational and promotional materials relating to the Reconstruction Era and the National Park Service. Such materials may include the handbook, maps, interpretive guides, or electronic information;
(C) enter into appropriate cooperative agreements and memorandum of understanding to provide technical assistance; and
(D) create and adopt an official, uniform symbol or device; and
(E) conduct research relating to Reconstruction and the Reconstruction Era.

(3) ELEMENTS.—The Network shall encompass the following elements:
(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—
(i) to relate to the Reconstruction Era; and
(ii) are included in, or determined by the Secretary to be eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places.
(C) Other governmental and nongovernmental sites that are directly related to the Reconstruction Era.

(4) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING.—To achieve 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 memorandum of understanding with, and 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.—“Golden Spike National Historical Park” means the Golden Spike National Historical Park designated by subsection (b)(1).

(b) PROGRAM.—The term “Program” means the program to commemorate and interpret the Transcontinental Railroad as generally depicted on the Map.

(c) PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT.—In carrying out the Program under this subsection, the Secretary shall enter into a programmatic agreement with the Utah State Historical Society and other appropriate bodies, and provide technical assistance to the Governor, the Utah State Historical Society, the Board of Directors of the Golden Spike National Historical Park, and private entities to further the purposes of the Program and this section.

(d) PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT.—In carrying out the Program under this subsection, the Secretary shall:
(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).

(e) REDesignation of Golden Spike National Historic Site.—The Secretary shall, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, redesignate the Golden Spike National Historic Site designated April 2, 1957, and placed under the administration of the National Park Service under Public Law 89–152, as the “Golden Spike National Historical Park”.

(f) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, record, paper, or other record of the United States to the Golden Spike National Historical Site shall be considered to be a reference to the “Golden Spike National Historical Park”.

(g) PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT.—In carrying out the Program under this subsection, the Secretary shall:
(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).

(h) PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT.—In carrying out the Program under this subsection, the Secretary shall:
(i) with this section and with the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, administer the historical park in accordance with the National Park Service Recreation Handbook and the National Park Service Theme Study.
(ii) incorporate all provisions of this section.
(iii) consider the designation of the Golden Spike National Historical Park to be a reference to the historical park.
(iv) develop, maintain, and place under the administration of the National Park Service under Public Law 89–152, as the “Golden Spike National Historical Park”.
(v) issue regulations for the use of the symbol or device adopted under clause (i); and
(vi) conduct research relating to Reconstruction and the Reconstruction Era.

(i) ELEMENTS.—The Network shall encompass the following elements:
(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—
(i) to relate to the Reconstruction Era; and
(ii) are included in, or determined by the Secretary to be eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places.
(C) Other governmental and nongovernmental sites that are directly related to the Reconstruction Era.

(j) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING.—To achieve the purposes of this section and to ensure effective, coordinated actions 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 memorandum of understanding with, and provide technical assistance to, the heads of other Federal agencies, States, units of local government, regional governmental bodies, and private entities.

SEC. 2206. TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:
(1) RAILROAD.—“Transcontinental Railroad” means the transcontinental railroad constructed between 1863 and 1869 extending from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to San Francisco, California.

(b) PROGRAM.—The Secretary may—
(i) review and public awareness of the Transcontinental Railroad.

(C) Other governmental programs of an educational, research, or interpretive nature relating to the Transcontinental Railroad, and

(D) PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT.—In carrying out the Program under this subsection, the Secretary shall:

(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).

(2) PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT.—In carrying out the Program under this subsection, the Secretary shall:

(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).

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out the study under paragraph (2), 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 (or other ancillary purposes); 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 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).

(ii) other appropriate ways to enhance historical research, education, interpretation, and public awareness of the Transcontinental Railroad.

(iii) any governmental programs and nongovernmental programs of an educational, research, or interpretive nature relating to the Transcontinental Railroad, and

(iv) any governmental programs and nongovernmental programs of an educational, research, or interpretive nature relating to the Transcontinental Railroad.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out the study under paragraph (2), 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 (or other ancillary purposes); 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 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).

(ii) other appropriate ways to enhance historical research, education, interpretation, and public awareness of the Transcontinental Railroad.
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:

(A) be 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 this section, regulations, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to resources in the State of Hawai‘i included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument; 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).

(e) INVASIVE SPECIES.—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, HAWAI‘I.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) Map.—The term ‘‘Map’’ means the map entitled ‘‘Pearl Harbor National Memorial—Proposed Boundary,’’ numbered 580/140,514, 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.—In light of the establishment and management of the Federal Civilian Remembrance District in accordance with section 121 of Public Law 111–188 (123 Stat. 1236), and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System (other than this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the sites and resources in the State of Hawai‘i, including—

(i) the programmatic agreement entered into under section 121 of Public Law 111–188 (123 Stat. 1236), and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System (other than this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the sites and resources in the State of Hawai‘i as a unit of the National Park System.

(ii) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the National Memorial 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 National Memorial are to preserve, interpret, and commemorate for the benefit of present and future generations the history of World War II Pacific events leading to the attack on O‘ahu, to peace and reconciliation.

(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the National Memorial in accordance with section 121 of Public Law 111–188 (123 Stat. 1236), and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

(3) MAP.—The term ‘‘Map’’ means the map entitled ‘‘Honouliuli National Monument—Proposed Boundary,’’ numbered 690/138429, and dated June 2017.

(4) HONOULIULI NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, HAWAI‘I.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(i) HISTORIC SITE.—The term ‘‘Historic Site’’ means the Honouliuli National Historic Site established by paragraph (3)(B).

(ii) MAP.—The term ‘‘Map’’ means the map entitled ‘‘Honouliuli National Historic Site—Proposed Boundary,’’ numbered 690/138429, and dated June 2017.

(B) ESTABLISHMENT.—In light of the establishment and management of the Federal Civilian Remembrance District in accordance with section 121 of Public Law 111–188 (123 Stat. 1236), and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System (other than this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the sites and resources in the State of Hawai‘i as a unit of the National Park System.

(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall—

(i) by the Historic Site.

(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 contributions of present and future Prisoners of War at the Honouliuli Internment Camp site.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—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—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall enter into agreements with, or acquire easements from, the owners of property adjacent to the Historic Site to provide public access to the Historic Site.

(B) PARTNERSHIPS.—Any references in 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, including—

(i) the programmatic agreement entered into under section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) section 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) ABOLISHMENT OF HONOULIULI NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In light of the establishment and management of the Honouliuli National Historic Site, the Honouliuli National Monument is abolished and the lands and interests therein are incorporated within and made part of Honouliuli National Historic Site. Any funds available for purposes of Honouliuli National Monument shall be available for purposes of the Historic Site.

(B) REFERENCES.—Any references in law (other than this section), regulation, document, record, map or other paper of the United States to Honouliuli National Monument shall be considered a reference to Honouliuli National Historic Site.

Subtitle D—New Units of the National Park System

SEC. 2301. MEDGAR AND MYRLIE EVER HOME NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COLLEGE.—The term ‘‘College’’ means Tougaloo College, an educational institution located in Tougaloo, Mississippi.

(2) HISTORIC DISTRICT.—The term ‘‘Historic District’’ means the Medgar Evers Historic District, which is included on the National Register of Historic Places, and as generally depicted on the Map.

(3) Map.—The term ‘‘Map’’ means the map entitled ‘‘Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument’’, number 515/14261, and dated September 2018.

(4) MONUMENT.—The term ‘‘Monument’’ means the Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument established by subsection (b).

(B) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), there is established the Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument in the State of Mississippi as a unit of the National Park System to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations resources associated with the pivotal roles of Medgar and Myrlie Evers in the American Civil Rights Movement.

(ii) DEMONSTRATION by the SECRETARY.—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 unit.

(c) **BOUNDARIES.**—The boundaries of the Monument shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(d) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(e) **ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary may only acquire land or an interest in land located within the boundary of the Monument by—

(A) donation;

(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 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.

(g) **AGREEMENTS.**—

(1) MONUMENT. —The Secretary shall seek to enter into an agreement with the College to provide interpretive and educational services relating to the Monument; and

(B) may enter into agreements with the College and other entities for the purposes of carrying out this section.

(2) **HISTORIC DISTRICT.**—The Secretary may enter into agreements with the owner of any private or non-Federal land located within the boundaries of the Monument by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

(3) **SECRETARY.**—

(A) shall control.

SEC. 2302. MILL SPRINGS BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:


(2) MONUMENT. —The term “Monument” means the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument established by subsection (b)(1).

(3) SECRETARY. —The term “Secretary” means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(b) **ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—

(1) In General. —Subject to paragraph (2), there is established as a unit of the National Park System, the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument in the State of Kentucky, to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of present and future generations—

(A) the nationally significant historic resources of the Mill Springs Battlefield; and

(B) the role of the Miles Springs Battlefield in the Civil War.

(2) **ADMINISTRATION BY THE SECRETARY.**—The Monument shall not be established until the date on which the Secretary determines that

the nationally significant historic resources of the Mill Springs Battlefield; and

the role of the Miles Springs Battlefield in the Civil War.

and the property shall be donated to the United States for inclusion in the Monument, to be managed consistently with the purposes of the Monument; and

has determined that sufficient land or interests in land have been acquired within the boundary of the Monument to constitute a manageable unit.

(2) **ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary may enter into a written agreement with the owner of any private or non-Federal land within the boundary of the Monument, as depicted on the Map, providing that the owner will be donated to the United States for inclusion in the Monument, to be managed consistently with the purposes of the Monument; and

has determined that sufficient land or interests in land have been acquired within the boundary of the Monument to constitute a manageable unit.

(3) **BOUNDARIES.**—The boundaries of the Monument shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(d) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(e) **ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary may only acquire land or an interest in land located within the boundary of the Monument by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or 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 prepare a general management plan in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) Submission to Congress. —On completion of the general management plan, 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.

(d) **PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION.**—Nothing in this section affects the land use rights of private property owners within or adjoining the Monument.

(e) **NO BUFFER ZONES.** —

(1) 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 boundary of the Monument.

SEC. 2303. CAMP NELSON HERITAGE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:


(2) MONUMENT. —The term “Monument” means the Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument established by subsection (b)(1).

(3) SECRETARY. —The term “Secretary” means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(b) **ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary shall be as generally depicted on the Map, providing that the property shall be donated to the United States for inclusion in the Monument, to be managed consistently with the purposes of the Monument; and

has determined that sufficient land or interests in land have been acquired within the boundary of the Monument to constitute a manageable unit.

(2) **ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—The boundaries of the Monument shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(d) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—The Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(e) **ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary may only acquire land or an interest in land located within the boundary of the Monument by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or 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 prepare a general management plan in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) Submission to Congress. —On completion of the general management plan, 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.

(d) **PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION.**—Nothing in this section affects the land use rights of private property owners within or adjoining the Monument.

(e) **NO BUFFER ZONES.** —

(1) 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 boundary of the Monument.

SEC. 2401. DENALI NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE 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, along, or near the approximately 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—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “and” after the semicolon;
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(2) by striking subparagraph (B); and
(3) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B).

(c) APPLICABILITY OF LAW.—Section 5 of the Denali Park Improvement Act (Public Law 113–33; 127 Stat. 515) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d) APPLICABILITY.—A high pressure gas transmission line (including appurtenances) in a nonwilderness area within the boundary of the Park, shall not be subject to title XI of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3161 et seq.)."

SEC. 2402. HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERITIES HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM REAUTHORIZED.

Section 507(d)(2) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 460cc–2) is amended by striking "(d) TRANSFER FROM THE STATE TO THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.—"

SEC. 2403. TECHNICALITIES TO REFERENCES TO THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS NETWORK.

(a) Chapter Amendments.—Chapter 3084 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 before it is placed).

(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 before it is placed).

(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 considered to 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 (18 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 to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration all State 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 646/142.581A, and dated April 2013 ("Map") and any related State personal property.

"(2) Lease Amendment.—Upon the transfer authorized in paragraph (1), the Lease shall be amended to exclude all obligations of the State and the Department 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 and appurtenant for continued use of the Laboratory, including providing

United States for processing the application therefore and managing such right. Amounts received as such reimbursement shall be credited to the relevant appropriation account.

SEC. 2406. ADAMS MEMORIAL COMMISSION.

(a) Commission.—There is established a commission to be known as the "Adams Memorial Foundation" (in this section 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), published in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, including sites authorized by Public Law 107–315 (116 Stat. 2783).

(b) Membership.—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; and

(3) 4 Members of the House of Representatives 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 not more than 2 appointees may be members of the same political party.

(c) Chair and Vice Chair.—The Members of the Commission shall elect a Chair and Vice Chair of the Commission. The Chair and Vice Chair shall not be members of the same political party.

(d) Vacancies.—Any vacancy in the Commission 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.

(2) Subsequent Meetings.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chair.

(f) Quorum.—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(g) No Compensation.—A member of the Commission shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of the Commission.

(h) Duties.—The Commission shall consider and formulate plans for a permanent memorial to honor John Adams and his legacy, including the nature, location, design, and construction of the memorial.

(i) Powers.—The Commission may—

(1) make such expenditures for services and materials for the purpose of carrying out this section as the Commission considers advisable from funds appropriated or received as gifts for that purpose;

(2) accept gifts, including funds from the Adams Memorial Foundation, to be used in connection with the construction or other expenses of the memorial; and

(3) hold hearings, enter into contracts for personal services and otherwise, and do such other things as are necessary to carry out this section.

(j) Reports.—The Commission shall—

(1) report on its progress to the President and the Congress at the earliest practicable date; and

(2) in the interim, make annual reports on its progress to the President and the Congress.

(k) Applicability of Other Laws.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Commission.

(l) Termination.—The Commission shall terminate on December 2, 2025.

(m) Amendments to Public Law 107–62.—

(1) References to Commission.—Public Law 107–62 (115 Stat. 411, 120 Stat. 969; 123 Stat. 3880) is amended by striking "Adams Memorial Foundation" each place it occurs and inserting "Adams Memorial Commission".

(2) Extension of Authorization.—Section 1(c) of Public Law 107–62 (115 Stat. 411; 124 Stat. 1192; 127 Stat. 3880) is amended by striking "2020" and inserting "2025".

SEC. 2407. TECHNICALITIES TO REFERENCES TO THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS NETWORK.

(a) Chapter Amendments.—Chapter 3084 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 before it is placed).

(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 before it is placed).

(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 considered to 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 (18 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 to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration all State 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 646/142.581A, and dated April 2013 ("Map") and any related State personal property.

"(2) Lease Amendment.—Upon the transfer authorized in paragraph (1), the Lease shall be amended to exclude all obligations of the State and the Department 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 and appurtenant for continued use of the Laboratory, including providing
maintenance and repair, and access to the Laboratory, the parking lots and the seawater supply and back flow pipes, without consideration, except for reimbursement to the Secretary of cost and reasonable actual costs of subsequently provided goods and services.

"(d) 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 an agreement addressing responsibilities pertaining to the use of the land assignment within 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 to the exterior of the Laboratory, without National Park Service approval.

"(e) 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 in support of and maintained by the 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 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration accepts the improvements as authorized in paragraph (1) and these improvements are not used as 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.

SEC. 2409. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN PARKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code, 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, free of 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.

 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, free of 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.

 SEC. 2411. POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY REVERSIONARY INTEREST.

Section 2 of Public Law 101–191 (103 Stat. 1607) 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 book 98, page 55015, 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) if:

"(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.

(3) EXECUTION OF AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary shall execute appropriate instruments to carry out an agreement entered into under paragraph (1).

(4) EFFECTIVE PRIOR AGREEMENT.—Effective on the date on which the Secretary has executed instruments under paragraph (3) and all Federal interests in the land and property on the map described in section 104907 have been conveyed, the agreement between the National Park Service and the State Historical Society of Iowa, dated July 21, 1965, and entered into under subsection (d), shall have no force or effect.

 SEC. 2412. DESIGNATION OF DEAN STONE BRIDGE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The bridge located in Blount County, Tennessee, on the Pothills Parkway (commonly known as ‘Bridge 2’ and herein referred to 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 first sentence—

"(1) by striking ‘‘thirty two hundred miles, extending from eastern New York State’’ and inserting ‘‘4,900 miles, extending from the Appalachian Trail in Vermont’’; and

"(2) by striking ‘‘Proposed North Country Trail’’ and all that follows through ‘‘years.’’ in this title and inserting ‘‘National Scenic Trail, Authorized Route’, dated February 2014, and numbered 649118670.’’.  

 SEC. 2502. EXTENSION OF JAMES 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’’; and

"(2) by striking ‘‘Ohio River, Illinois,’’ and inserting ‘‘the Ohio River in Pittsburgh, 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 Hatteras State Park in Delaware to Point Reyes National Seashore in California, as generally described in volume 2 of the National Park Service feasibility studies Country Nomination.

"(b) SIGNAGE AUTHORIZED.—As soon as practicable after the date on which signage acceptable to the Secretary concerned is determined to be no longer in the public interest, the Secretary concerned shall place the signage on the Federal land.

"(c) NO FEDERAL FUNDS.—No Federal funds may be used to acquire signage authorized for placement under subsection (b).

 SEC. 2504. LEWIS AND CLARK 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:

"(46) 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 that began in Fort Bellefontaine, Missouri, through portions of the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas, and ended in Natchitoches, Louisiana.

TITLE III—CONSERVATION AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 3001. REALIZATION OF LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 200302 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 and inserting “February 7, 2019’’; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “through September 30, 2018”.

(b) ALLOCATION 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) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the total amount made available to the Fund through appropriations deposited in the Fund under section 105(a)(2)(B) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (43 U.S.C. 1311 note; Public Law 109–492—)

“(1) not less than 40 percent shall be used for Federal purposes; and

“(2) not less than 40 percent shall be used to provide financial assistance to States.

(c) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of the Treasury of the District of Columbia—Section 200305(b) of title 54, United States Code, as 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 200303, 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; or

“(B) $15,000,000.

“(2) PRIORITY LIST.—The Secretary and the Secretary acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(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) management cost savings;

“(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.—Within 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) PURPOSE OF PROGRAM.—The program shall provide information on Federal conservation programs available to landowners interested in undertaking conservation actions on the land of 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 term conservation easements or agreements.

(c) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall ensure that the information provided under the program is made available to the

(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 missions of the departments and agencies, Executive Orders 12962 and 13443 (60 Fed. Reg. 30768 (June 7, 1995); 72 Fed. Reg. 46337 (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 the public;

(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. 1609(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. 1732)) that are 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.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2) and in accordance with section 302(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(b)), the Secretary concerned may designate any area on Federal land on which, and establish any period during which, for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable laws, no hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting shall be permitted.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In making a designation under paragraph (1), the Secretary concerned shall designate the smallest area for the least amount of time that is required for public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable laws.

(b) CLOSURE PROCEDURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except in an emergency, before permanently or temporarily closing any Federal land to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting, 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—

(I) published in advance of the public comment period for the closure—

(aa) in the Federal Register; and

(bb) on the website of the applicable Federal agency;

(cc) on the website of the Federal land unit, if available; and

(dd) in at least 1 local newspaper;

(II) not less than 30 days for a temporary closure.

(ii) an opportunity for public comment for the closure—

(aa) in the Federal Register; and

(bb) on the website of the applicable Federal agency;

(cc) on the website of the Federal land unit, if available; and

(dd) in at least 1 local newspaper.

(III) made available in advance of the public comment period to local offices, chapters, and affiliate organizations in the vicinity of the closure that are signatories to the memorandum of understanding entitled “Federal Lands Hunting, Fishing, and Shooting Sports Roundtable Memorandum of Understanding”; and

(III) that describes—

(aa) the proposed closure; and

(bb) the justification for the proposed closure, including an explanation of the reasons and necessity for the decision to close the area to hunting, fishing, or recreational shooting; and

(ii) an opportunity for public comment for a period of—

(I) not less than 60 days for a permanent closure; or

(II) not less than 30 days for a temporary closure.

(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) respond in a reasoned manner to the comments received;
(ii) explain how the Secretary concerned resolved any significant issues raised by the commenters;
(iii) show how the resolution led to the closure.

(c) TEMPORARY CLOSURES—

(1) In the case of 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—

(A) may not be renewed more than 3 times after the first temporary closure; and

(B) 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 separate public notice and opportunity to comment in accordance with subsection (b)(2).

(d) REPORTING.—On an annual basis, the Secretaries concerned shall—

(1) publish or otherwise list a list of all areas of Federal land temporarily or permanently subject to a closure under this section;

(2) submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the House of Representatives a report that—

(A) identifies how public access and egress could reasonably be provided to the legal boundaries of the land in a manner that minimizes the impact on wildlife habitat and water quality;

(B) 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 or the need to coordinate with State land management agencies or other Federal, State, or Tribal governments to allow for such access and egress; and

(3) is consistent with the travel management plan in effect on the land.

(f) MEANS OF PUBLIC ACCESS AND EGRESS INCLUDED.—In considering public access and egress under subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary shall consider public access and egress to 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.

(e) 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) EFFECT OF ALLOWABLE USES ON 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 ‘‘Unreasonable State Code’’; and

(B) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (e).

(2) on foot or horseback.
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 publicly available online a report on the amount of fees and other expenses awarded during the preceding fiscal year under this section.

(2) Each report under paragraph (1) shall describe the number, nature, and amount of the awards, the claims involved in the controversy, and any other relevant information that aids Congress in evaluating the scope and impact of such awards.

(3)(A) Each report under paragraph (1) shall account for all payments of fees and other expenses awarded under this section that are made pursuant to a settlement agreement, regardless of whether the settlement agreement is sealed or otherwise subject to a nondisclosure provision.

(B) The disclosure of fees and other expenses required under subparagraph (A) shall not affect any other information that is subject to a nondisclosure provision in a settlement agreement.

(4) As soon as practicable, and in any event not later than the date on which the first annual report under subparagraph (A), for each case in which an award of fees and other expenses is included in the report—

(1) any amount paid under section 1304 of title 31 for a judgment in the case;

(2) the amount of the award of fees and other expenses; and

(3) the statute under which the plaintiff filed suit.

(A) The case name and number, hyperlinked to the case, if available.

(B) The name of the agency involved in the case.

(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 claims 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 subsection (f) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or a court order.

(5)(A) 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 shall submit the annual report required under paragraph (4) online, searchable, which is consistent with science-based and sustainable harvest management.

(B) Beginning not later than the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act and unless the disclosure of such information is otherwise prohibited by law or a court order, the Secretary of the Treasury shall make available to the public on a website, as soon as practicable, but not later than 30 days after the date on which a payment under this section is tendered, the following information in a searchable database, containing with respect to each award of fees and other expenses under this subsection made on or after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act:

(i) the name of the specific agency or entity whose actions gave rise to the claim or judgment;

(ii) the name of the plaintiff or claimant;

(iii) the name of counsel for the plaintiff or claimant;

(iv) the amount paid representing principal, interest, costs, or other expenses awarded during the preceding fiscal year pursuant to this subsection.

(C) Each report under subparagraph (A) shall describe the number, nature, and amount of the awards, the claims involved in the controversy, and any other relevant information that may aid Congress in evaluating the scope and impact of such awards.

(D) The online searchable database described in subsection (f) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or a court order.

(E) The online searchable database described in paragraph (6) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or a court order.

(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 (6) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or a court order.

(H) The online searchable database described in paragraph (6) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or a court order.

(I) The online searchable database described in paragraph (6) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or a court order.

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(V) The online searchable database described in paragraph (6) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or a court order.

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(X) The online searchable database described in paragraph (6) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or a court order.

(Y) The online searchable database described in paragraph (6) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or a court order.

(Z) The online searchable database described in paragraph (6) may not reveal any information the disclosure of which is prohibited by law or a court order.

(1) The name of the specific agency or entity whose actions gave rise to the claim or judgment.

(2) The name of the plaintiff or claimant.

(3) The name of counsel for the plaintiff or claimant.

(4) The amount paid representing principal, interest, costs, or other expenses awarded during the preceding fiscal year pursuant to this subsection.

(5) A brief description of the facts that gave rise to the claim.

(6) The name of the agency that submitted the claim.

Section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 704) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(1) Regulations relating to framework closing date.

(A) In general.—In promulgating regulations under subsection (a) relating to the Federal framework closing date up to which the States may select seasons for migratory bird hunting, except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall, with respect to the hunting season for ducks, mergansers, and coots—

(i) subject to subparagraph (B), adopt the recommendation of each respective flyway council (as defined in section 20.152 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations) for the Federal framework if the Secretary determines that the recommendation is consistent with science-based and sustainable harvest management; and

(ii) allow the States to establish the closing date for the hunting season in accordance with the Federal framework.

(B) Requirements.—The framework closing date promulgated by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall not be later than January 31 of each year.

(C) Special hunting days for youths, veterans, and active military personnel.

(A) In general.—Notwithstanding the Federal framework closing date under paragraph (1) and subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), the Secretary shall allow States to select 2 days for youths and 2 days for veterans (as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code) and members of the Armed Forces on active duty, including members of the National Guard and Reserves on active duty (other than for training), to hunt eligible ducks, geese, swans, mergansers, coots, moorhens, and gallinules, if the Secretary determines that the addition of these days is consistent with science-based and sustainable harvest management. Such days shall be treated as separate from, and in addition to, the annual Federal framework hunting season for ducks, mergansers, and coots.

(B) Requirements.—In selecting days under subparagraph (A), a State shall ensure that—

(i) the days selected—

(1) may only include the hunting of duck, geese, swan, merganser, coot, moorhen, and gallinule species that are eligible for hunting under the applicable annual Federal framework; and

(2) are otherwise consistent with the Federal framework; and

(ii) the total number of days in a hunting season for any migratory bird species, in addition to the 2 days allowed for youths with the 2 days allowed for veterans and members of the Armed Forces on active duty under subparagraph (A), is not more than 107 days.

(C) Limitation.—A State may combine days under subparagraph (A), but not more than 2 days in each of the 107 days are allowed for veterans and members of the Armed Forces on active duty under subparagraph (A), but in no circumstance may a State combine more than 107 days added to its regular hunting season for any purpose.
“3 REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall promulgate regulations in accordance with this subsection for the Federal framework for migratory bird hunting for the 2019–2020 hunting season and each hunting season thereafter.”

Subtitle E—Miscellaneous

SEC. 4401. RESPECT FOR TREATIES AND RIGHTS. Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title—

(1) affects or modifies any treaty or other right of any federally recognized Indian Tribe;

(2) modifies any provision of Federal law relating to migratory birds or to endangered or threatened species.

SEC. 4402. NO PRIORITIES. Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title provides a preference to fishing, hunting, or recreational shooting over any other use of Federal land or water.

SEC. 4403. STATE AUTHORITY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE. Nothing in this title—

(i) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary to require Federal licenses or permits to hunt and fish on Federal land; or

(ii) enlarges or diminishes the responsibility or authority of 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 against fatalities, injuries, and avoidable harm from volcanic activity.

(B) OBJECTIVE.—The objective of the System shall include the comprehensive application of emerging technologies, including digital broadband seismometers, real-time continuous Global Positioning System receivers, satellite-enabled interferometric and acoustic pressure sensors, and spectrometry to measure gas emissions.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) ADMINISTRATION PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—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.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The management plan submitted under clause (i) shall include—

(i) annual performance goals; and

(ii) recommendations for, and progress towards, establishing new, or enhancing existing, partnerships to leverage resources.

(B) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall establish an advisory committee to assist the Secretary in implementing the System, to be comprised of representatives of relevant agencies and members of the scientific community, to be appointed by the Secretary.

(c) PARTNERSHIPS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with relevant agencies and members of the scientific community, to be appointed by the Secretary, to coordinate the activities under this section with the heads of relevant Federal agencies, including—

(i) the Secretary of Transportation;

(ii) the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration;

(iii) the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(iv) the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(d) ANNUAL REPORT.—Annually, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that describes the activities carried out under this section.

(e) 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 OF FEDERAL FUNDING.—Amounts made available under this subsection shall supplement, and not supplant, Federal funds made available for other United States Geological Survey hazardous activities and programs.

SEC. 5002. REAUTHORIZATION OF NATIONAL GEOLOGIC MAPPING ACT OF 1992

(a) REAUTHORIZATION

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 9(a) of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (3 U.S.C. 315(a)) is amended by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”.

(b) GEOLOGIC MAPPING ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Section 5(a)(3) of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (3 U.S.C. 315(a)(3)) is amended by striking “Associate Director for Geology” and inserting “Associate Director for Core Science Systems”.

(c) CEREMONIAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 3 of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (3 U.S.C. 315) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (4), by striking “section 6(d)(3)” and inserting “section 4(d)(3)”;

(ii) in paragraph (5), by striking “section 6(d)(1)” and inserting “section 4(d)(1)”;

(iii) 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.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area in the States of West Virginia and Maryland, as depicted on the Appalachian Forest Heritage Area map, numbered T17S/R30W, dated October 2007, including—

(i) Allegany and Garrett Counties in Maryland.

(ii) Barbour, Braxton, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Morgan, Nicholas, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, and Webster Counties in West Virginia.

(b) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Appalachian Forest Heritage Area, Inc., shall be—

(i) the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A) referred to in this subparagraph as the “local coordinating entity”;

(ii) governed by a board of directors that shall—

(A) include members to represent a geographic balance across the counties described in subparagraph (A) and the States of West Virginia and Maryland;

(B) be composed of no fewer than 7, and not more than 15, members elected by the membership of the local coordinating entity;

and shall—

(A) subject to any limitations in the articles and bylaws of the local coordinating entity, this section, and other applicable Federal or State law, establish the policies of the local coordinating entity;

(B) be comprised of 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;

(f) exercise all corporate powers of the local coordinating entity;

(g) manage the activities and affairs of the local coordinating entity; and

(ii) subject to any limitations in the articles and bylaws of the local coordinating entity, this section, and other applicable Federal or State law, establish the policies of the local coordinating entity.

(b) MARITIME WASHINGTON NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, WASHINGTON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Maritime Washington National Heritage Area in the State of Washington, to include land in Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, San Juan, Island, King, Pierce, Thurston, Mason, Kitsap, Jefferson, Clallam, and Grays Harbor Counties in the State that is at least partially located within the area that is ½-mile landward of the shoreline, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Maritime Washington National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary”, numbered 584/125,684, and dated August 1, 2014.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Washington Trust for Historic Preservation shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(c) MOUNTAINS TO SOUND GREENWAY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, WASHINGTON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area in the State of Washington, to consist of land in King and Kittitas Counties in the State, as depicted on the map entitled “Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Proposed...
(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Mount Pleasant to South Greenway Trust shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(C) EFFECT.—This paragraph shall—

(i) require, with respect to all agreements authorizing expenditure of Federal funds by other organizations, that the organizations receiving the funds make available to the Secretary for audit all records relating to the expenditure of the funds; and

(ii) encourage by appropriate means economic viability that is consistent with the National Heritage Area.

(3) PROHIBITION ON THE ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.—The local coordinating entity shall not use Federal funds made available under subsection (g) to acquire real property or any interest in real property.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(A) in accordance with subsection (c)(vii), prepare and submit a management plan for the National Heritage Area to the Secretary; and

(B) enter into cooperative agreements with, or provide technical assistance to, the State, Indian Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and other interested parties; and

(C) consider the interests of diverse units of government, State, Tribal, and local governments, private organizations, and individuals that have agreed to take to protect the natural, historical, cultural, and scenic resources of the National Heritage Area.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—For purposes of carrying out the management plan for each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a), the Secretary, acting through the Secretary for the Interior, the local coordinating entity, and the National Park Service in the National Heritage Area, may use amounts made available under subsection (g)—

(i) to make grants to the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and other persons; and

(ii) to enter into cooperative agreements with, or provide technical assistance to, the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and other interested parties; and

(iii) comprehensive policies, strategies and recommendations for conservation, funding, and development of the National Heritage Area;

(iv) a program of implementation for the National Heritage Area;

(v) ensuring that clear, consistent, and appropriate signs identifying points of public access and sites of interest are posted throughout the National Heritage Area; and

(vi) promoting a wide range of partner- ship programs established under this Act, State, Tribal, and local governments, organizations, and individuals to further the National Heritage Area;

(vii) an interpretive plan for the National Heritage Area;

(viii) a program of implementation for the management plan by the local coordinating entity that includes a description of—

(A) in accordance with subsection (c), prepare and submit a management plan for the National Heritage Area to the Secretary; and

(B) enter into cooperative agreements with, or provide technical assistance to, the State, Indian Tribes, regional planning organizations, nonprofit organizations and other interested parties in carrying out the approved management plan.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The management plan shall—

(A) incorporate an integrated and cooperative approach for the protection, enhancement, and interpretation of the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Areas;

(B) take into consideration Federal, State, local, and Tribal plans and treaty rights;

(C) include—

(i) inventory of—

(I) the resources located in the National Heritage Area; and

(ii) the interests of diverse units of government, State, Tribal, and local governments, private organizations, and individuals that have agreed to take to protect the natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area.

(D) conduct meetings open to the public at least semiannually regarding the development and implementation of the management plan.

(E) for any year that Federal funds have been received under this subsection—

(i) require, with respect to all agreements authorizing expenditure of Federal funds by other organizations, that the organizations receiving the funds make available to the Secretary for audit all records relating to the expenditure of the funds and any matching funds; and

(ii) encourage by appropriate means economic viability that is consistent with the National Heritage Area.

(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. For the purposes of this paragraph entitled “Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary”, numbered T29/80,000, and dated September 27, 2012.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Delta Protection Commission established by section 29735 of the California Public Resources Code shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

(C) EFFECT.—This program shall not be interpreted or implemented in a manner that directly or indirectly has a negative effect on the operations of the Central Valley Project, the State Water Project, or any water delivery facilities within the Bay-Delta watershed.

(5) SANTA CRUZ VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, ARIZONA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area in the State of Arizona, to consist of land in Pima and Santa Cruz Counties in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area”, numbered T09/80,000, and dated November 13, 2007.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—Santa Cruz Valley Heritage Alliance, Inc., a non-profit organization established under the laws of the State of Arizona, shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).
(D) recommend policies and strategies for resource management that consider and detail the application of appropriate land and water management techniques, including the development of interagency cooperative agreements to protect the natural, historical, cultural, educational, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area.

(3) DEADLINE.—If a proposed management plan is not submitted to the Secretary by the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the local coordinating entity shall be ineligible to receive additional funding under this section until the date on which the Secretary receives and approves the management plan.

(4) APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of receipt of the management plan under paragraph (1), the Secretary, in consultation with State and Tribal governments, shall approve or disapprove the management plan.

(B) CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL.—In determining whether to approve the management plan, the Secretary shall consider whether—

(i) the local coordinating entity is representative of the diverse interests of the National Heritage Area, including Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, natural and cultural resource protection organizations, educational institutions, businesses, and recreational organizations;

(ii) the local coordinating entity has afforded adequate opportunity, including public hearings, for public and governmental involvement in the preparation of the management plan; and

(iii) the resource protection and interpretation strategies contained in the management plan, if implemented, would adequately protect the natural, historical, and cultural resources of the National Heritage Area.

(C) ACTION FOLLOWING DISAPPROVAL.—If the Secretary disapproves the management plan under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall—

(i) advise the local coordinating entity in writing of the reasons for the disapproval;

(ii) make recommendations for revisions to the management plan; and

(iii) not later than 180 days after the receipt of any proposed revision of the management plan from the local coordinating entity, approve or disapprove the proposed revision.

(D) AMENDMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove each amendment to the management plan that the Secretary determines make a substantial change to the management plan.

(2) USE OF FUNDS.—The local coordinating entity shall not use Federal funds authorized by this subsection to carry out any amendments to the management plan that the Secretary has approved the amendments.

(3) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects the authority of a Federal agency to provide technical or financial assistance under any other law.

(B) CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION.—The head of the National Heritage Area agency planning to conduct activities that may have an impact on a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a) is encouraged to consult and cooperate with the Secretary and the local coordinating entity to the maximum extent practicable.

(3) OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Nothing in this section modifies, alters, or amends any law or regulation authorizing a Federal agency to manage Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Federal agency.

(B) LIMITS DISCRETION.—A Federal land manager to implement an approved land use plan that promotes the purposes of the National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a); and

(C) MODIFICATIONS.—If appropriate, the Secretary may modify the approved land use plan to reflect the most recent physical or jurisdictional changes in the boundaries of the National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a), by agreement with the National Heritage Area.

(e) PRIVATE PROPERTY AND REGULATORY PROTECTIONS.—Within the scope of this section—

(1) abridges the rights of any property owner (whether public or private), including the right to refrain from participating in any plan, project, or activity, to use Federal land within a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a); and

(2) requires any property owner—

(A) to permit access (including access by Federal, State, or local agencies) to the property of the property owner; or

(B) to modify public access or use of property of the property owner under any other Federal, State, or local law.

(3) ALTERS ANY DULY ADOPTED LAND USE REGULATION, approved land use plan, or other regulatory authority of any Federal, State, Tribal, or local entity; and

(4) CONVEYS ANY LAND USE OR OTHER REGULATORY AUTHORITY TO THE LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY;

(5) AUTHORIZES OR IMPLIES THE RESERVATION OR APPROPRIATION OF WATER OR WATER RIGHTS;

(6) ENLARGES OR DIMINISHES THE TREASURY RIGHTS OF ANY INDIAN TRIBE WITHIN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA;

(7) DIMINISHES—

(A) the authority of the State to manage fish and wildlife, including the regulation of fishing and hunting within a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a); and

(B) the authority of the Secretary to regulate members of Indian Tribes with respect to fishing, hunting, and gathering in the exercise of treaty rights;

(8) CREATES ANY LIABILITY, or affects any liability under any other law, of any private property owner with respect to any person injured on the private property.

(f) EVALUATION AND REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a), not later than 3 years before the date on which authority for Federal funding terminates for each National Heritage Area, the Secretary shall—

(A) conduct an evaluation of the accomplishments of the National Heritage Area; and

(B) prepare a report in accordance with paragraph (3).

(2) EVALUATION.—An evaluation conducted under paragraph (1)(A) shall—

(A) assess the progress of the management plan with respect to—

(i) accomplishing the purposes of the authorizing legislation for the National Heritage Area; and

(ii) achieving the goals and objectives of the approved management plan for the National Heritage Area;

(B) analyze the investments of the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, and private entities in each National Heritage Area to determine the impact of the investments; and

(C) review the land management structure, partnership relationships, and funding of the National Heritage Area for purposes of identifying the critical components for sustainability of the National Heritage Area.

(3) REPORT.—Based on the evaluation conducted under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that includes recommendations for the future role of the National Park Service, if any, with respect to the National Heritage Area.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated for each National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a) to carry out the purposes of this section $10,000,000, of which not more than $1,000,000 may be made available in any fiscal year.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.

(h) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal share of the total cost of any activity under this section shall be no more than 50 percent.

(B) FORM.—The non-Federal contribution of the total cost of any activity under this section may be in the form of in-kind contributions of goods or services fairly valued.

(4) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this section terminates on the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6002. ADJUSTMENT OF BOUNDARIES OF LINCOLN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—Section 453(b)(1)(A) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-229; 122 Stat. 819) is amended—

(1) 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 453(b)(2) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 to reflect the boundary adjustment made by this amendment.

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.—The term ‘‘study area’’ means—

(A) the counties in the State of Cayuga, Chemung, Cortland, Livingston, Monroe, Onondaga, Ontario, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Wayne, and Yates; and

(B) any other areas in the State that—

(i) have heritage assets that are similar to the areas described in subparagraph (A); and

(ii) are adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, those areas.

(c) 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

(iii) would be best managed;

(B) would be best managed by inclusion in the Finger Lakes National Heritage Area; and

(C) would be best managed by the Federal Government, State and Tribal governments, and private entities.

(d) NOTWITHSTANDING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing in this section—

(A) shall preclude the consideration of the study area for inclusion in the Finger Lakes National Heritage Area;

(B) shall preclude the consideration of the study area for inclusion in the Finger Lakes National Heritage Area; or

(C) shall preclude the consideration of the study area for inclusion in the Finger Lakes National Heritage Area.
(II) by linking diverse and sometimes noncontinuous resources and active communities; (B) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and practices that are an integral part of the story of the United States; (C) provides outstanding opportunities—(i) to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features; (ii) for recreation and education; (D) contains resources that are important to any identified themes or significant values; and (E) are involved in the planning of the Heritage Area; (ii) have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all participants in the Heritage Area, including the Federal Government; and (iii) have demonstrated support for the designation of the Heritage Area; (F) has a potential management entity to work in partnership with the individuals and entities described in subparagraph (E) to develop the Heritage Area while encouraging State and local economic activity; and (G) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the Council; (c) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out this section, the Committee shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—(1) the findings of the study under subsection (b); and (2) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

SEC. 6004. NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA AMENDMENTS.

(a) RIVERS OF STEEL NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 409(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) PENNSYLVANIA CABINET NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 508(a) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4275; 122 Stat. 630) is amended in the second sentence, by striking "$17,000,000" and inserting "$20,000,000".

(c) OHIO & ERIE 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. 630) is amended in the second sentence, by striking "$17,000,000" and inserting "$20,000,000".

(d) BLUE RIDGE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—The Blue Ridge National Heritage Area Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–108; 117 Stat. 1257; 131 Stat. 661; 132 Stat. 661) is amended—(1) in subsection (h)1, by striking "$12,000,000" and inserting "$14,000,000"; and (2) by striking subsection (i) and inserting the following:

"(i) 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 110(a) of the Automobile National Heritage Area Act (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. 967; 128 Stat. 2421; 129 Stat. 2550) is amended by striking "$3,000,000" and inserting "$5,000,000".

(g) CIVIL WAR HERITAGE AREA.—Section 208 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4265; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661) is amended by striking "after" and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: "after September 30, 2021."


(j) OIL REGION NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—The Oil Region National Heritage Area Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4275) is amended by striking "Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area" each place it appears and inserting "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. 4276) 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.""
Secretary concerned to protect water and wildlife by controlling and managing invasive species—

“(1) to inhibit or reduce the populations of invasive species; and

“(2) to effectuate restoration or reclamation efforts.

“(c) STRATEGIC PLAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each 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.

“(2) COORDINATION.—Each strategic plan under paragraph (1) shall be developed—

“(a) in consultation with federally recognized tribal entities; and

“(b) in consultation with Indian tribes, local governments, and political subdivisions of eligible States; and

“(c) in accordance with the priorities established by 1 or more Governors of the eligible States in which an ecosystem affected by an invasive species is located.

“(3) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In developing a strategic plan under this subsection, the Secretary concerned shall take into consideration the economic and ecological costs of action or inaction, as applicable.

“(d) COST-EFFECTIVE METHODS.—In selecting a method to be used to control or manage an invasive species as part of a specific control or management project conducted as part of a strategic plan developed under subsection (b), the Secretary concerned shall prioritize the use of methods that—

“(1) effectively control and manage invasive species, as determined by the Secretary concerned, based on sound scientific data;

“(2) minimize environmental impacts; and

“(3) are applicable to invasive species in the most cost-effective manner.

“(e) COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT.—To achieve compliance with subsection (d), the Secretary concerned shall require a comparative economic assessment of invasive species control and management methods to be conducted.

“(f) EXPEDITED ACTION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries concerned shall use all tools and flexibilities available under paragraph (1) of section 15 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (84 Stat. 831; 43 U.S.C. 1712(c)(9)) in order to carry out the activities described in paragraph (2).

“(2) CONTENTS.—A memorandum of understanding under this subsection involves any outreach or public awareness efforts to address invasive species control and management needs.

“(g) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available to each Secretary concerned for a fiscal year for programs that address or include protection of land or water from an invasive species, not more than 10 percent may be used for administrative costs incurred to carry out those programs, including costs relating to oversight and management of the implementation of the strategic plan developed under subsection (c).

“(h) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 10 years after the end of the second fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this section, each Secretary concerned shall submit to Congress a report—

“(1) describing the use by the Secretary concerned during the 2 preceding fiscal years of funds for programs that address or include invasive species, and

“(2) specifying the percentage of funds expended for each of the purposes specified in subsections (g), (h), and (i).

“(i) RELATION TO OTHER AUTHORITY.—

“(1) OTHER INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL, PREVENTION, AND MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES.—Nothing in this section precludes the Secretary concerned from pursuing or supporting, pursuant to any other provision of law, any activity regarding the control, prevention, or management of an invasive species, not otherwise provided for, to improve the control, prevention, or management of the invasive species.

“(2) PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.—Nothing in this section precludes the Secretary concerned from suspending any water delivery or diversion, or otherwise to prevent the operation of a public water supply system, as a matter of emergency, or to prevent the introduction or spread of an invasive species.

“(j) USE OF PARTNERSHIPS.—Subject to the requirements of clauses (1), (2), and (3), the Secretary concerned may enter into any contract or cooperative agreement with another Federal agency, an eligible State, or a political subdivision of an eligible State, or a private individual or entity to assist with the control and management of an invasive species.

“(k) FUNDING OF PARTNERSHIPS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of a contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (l), the Secretary concerned and the applicable Federal agency, eligible State, political subdivision of an eligible State, or private individual or entity shall enter into a memorandum of understanding that describes—

“(A) the nature of the partnership between the parties to the memorandum of understanding; and

“(B) the control and management activities to be conducted under the contract or cooperative agreement.

“(l) CONTENTS.—A memorandum of understanding under this subsection shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

“(A) A prioritized listing of each invasive species to be controlled and managed.

“(B) An assessment of the total acres of land or area of water infested by the invasive species.

“(C) An estimate of the expected total acres of land or area of water infested by the invasive species after control and management of the invasive species is attempted.

“(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) A map, boundary, or Global Positioning System coordinates needed to clearly identify the area in which each control or management activity is proposed to be conducted.

“(F) A written assurance that each partner will comply with section 15 of the Federal Nuisance Weed Act of 1974 (7 U.S.C. 1911).

“(G) GOVERNMENTS.—Each project and activity authorized by this section (l) is an eligible State, political subdivision of an eligible State, or private individual or entity that has a cooperative agreement under section (l) shall include a description of—

“(A) the means by which each applicable control and management effort will be coordinated; and

“(B) the expected outcomes of managing and controlling the invasive species.

“(H) INVESTIGATIONS.—The purpose of any investigation or study conducted under subsection (l) shall be—

“(i) to develop solutions and specific recommendations for control and management of invasive species; and

“(ii) to specifically provide for faster implementation of control and management methods.

“(I) 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(c)(9) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712(c)(9)).

“(J) WILDLIFE CONSERVATION.—

“(1) REALTORHIZATIONS.—

“(A) REALTORIZATION OF AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT.—Section 2306(a) of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4245(a)) is amended by striking “2007 through 2012” and inserting “2019 through 2023”.

“(B) REALTORHIZATION OF ASIAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT.—Section 2306(a) of the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 4266(a)) is amended by striking

(A) PANEL.—Section 4(i) of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6303(i)) is amended by—

(i) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

"(1) CONVENION.—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 to carry out the project to identify the greatest needs and priorities for the conservation of great apes;"

(ii) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

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

"(2) COMPOSITION.—The Secretary shall ensure that the panel referred to in paragraph (1) includes, to the maximum extent practicable, 1 or more representatives—

(A) from each country that comprises the natural range of great apes; and

(B) with expertise in great ape conservation.

(3) 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 scientific research and findings relating to—

(A) the conservation needs and priorities of great apes;

(B) any regional or species-specific action plan or strategy;

(C) any applicable conservation plan or strategy.

(4) FUNDS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary may use amounts available to the Secretary to pay the costs of convening and facilitating any meeting of the panel referred to in paragraph (1). (B) MULTIYEUR GRANTS.—Section 4 of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6303) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(D) MULTIYEUR GRANTS.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may award to a person who is otherwise eligible for a grant under this section a multiyear grant to carry out a project that the person demonstrates is an effective, long-term conservation strategy for great apes and the habitat of great apes.

(2) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection precludes the Secretary from awarding a grant on an annual basis.

(3) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Section 5(b)(2) of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6301(b)(2)) is amended by striking "$100,000" and inserting "$150,000".


(5) AMENDMENTS TO MARINE TURTLE CONSERVATION ACT OF 2001.—

(A) PURPOSE.—Section 2 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2001 (16 U.S.C. 6605) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

"(b) PURPOSE.—The purposes of this Act are to—

(1) to conserve marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises and the habitats of marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises in foreign countries and territories of the United States by supporting and providing financial resources for projects;

(2) to conserve marine turtles, freshwater turtle, and tortoise habitats under the jurisdiction of United States Fish and Wildlife Service programs;

(3) to conserve marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises in those habitats; and

(4) to address other threats to the survival of marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises, including habitat loss, poaching of turtles or their eggs, and wildlife trafficking.

(B) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2001 (16 U.S.C. 6602) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (2)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "nesting habitats of marine turtles in foreign countries and of marine turtles in those habitats" and inserting "marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises, and the habitats of marine turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises, in foreign countries and territories of the United States under the jurisdiction of United States Fish and Wildlife Service programs";

(ii) in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), by striking "nesting" each place it appears;

(iii) in subparagraph (D), by striking "(aa) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking 'countries to—' and inserting 'countries—'");

(iv) by inserting before paragraph (4) (as so redesignated) the following:

"(3) to address other threats to the survival of marine turtles, freshwater turtles, or tortoises after "marine turtles";

(v) in subparagraph (H), by striking "turtle, or tortoise conservation; or"; and

(vi) in subparagraph (I), by striking "turtle, or tortoise conservation; or".

(C) REAUTHORIZATION.—Section 4 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2001 (16 U.S.C. 6606) is amended—

(i) in the section heading, by striking "MA-
than 40 percent shall be used by the Secretary for freshwater turtle and tortoise conservation purposes in accordance with this Act.”

(d) Prize Competitions.—

(1) Definitions.—In this subsection:

(A) NON-FEDERAL FUNDS.—The term “non-Federal funds” means funds provided by—

(i) a State;

(ii) a territory of the United States;

(iii) 1 or more units of local or tribal government;

(iv) a private-for-profit entity;

(v) a nonprofit organization; or

(vi) a private individual.

(B) Term.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(C) WILDLIFE.—The term “wildlife” has the meaning given the term in section 8 of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 668bb).

(2) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR PREVENTION OF WILDLIFE POACHING AND TRAFFICKING.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Prevention of Wildlife Poaching and Trafficking Technology Advisory Board established under 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 (B).

(iii) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition under clause (i), the Board shall—

(I) 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

(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that prevents wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory board, to be known as the “Promotion of Wildlife Conservation Technology 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; 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;

(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 expertise or interest relating to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(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 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 that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii); and

(ii) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subparagraph (D)(i), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out 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.

(3) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR PROMOTION OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Promotion of Wildlife Conservation 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).

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory board, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the promotion of wildlife conservation”.

(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; 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;

(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 expertise or interest relating to the promotion of wildlife conservation.

(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 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 that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii); and

(ii) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subparagraph (D)(i), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out 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.
(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:
(1) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize 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 establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1990 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the protection of endangered species.”

(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—
(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Protection of Endangered Species 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) biology;
(III) technology development;
(IV) engineering;
(V) economics;
(IV) 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 protection competition, the Board shall—
(I) select a topic;
(II) issue a problem statement;
(III) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to protect 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 consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—
(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.

(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement under which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall administer the prize competition.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement entered into under clause (i) shall—
(I) comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(B);
(II) select a topic;
(III) issue a problem statement;
(IV) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to protect endangered species.

(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, pending a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.

(F) REQUIREMENTS.—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 Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on 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.

(G) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.
(v) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).

(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—The Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to promote the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts.

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement under which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall administer the prize competition.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement entered into under clause (i) shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(B).

(E) 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.

(F) 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.

(G) 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 Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition.

(H) ADMINISTRATION OF PRIZE COMPETITION.—

(I) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVISORY BODIES.—An advisory board established under paragraph (3)(C)(i), (3)(C)(ii), (4)(C)(ii), (5)(C)(i), or (6)(C)(i) (referred to in this paragraph as an "advisory board") shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) TERM.—A member of the advisory board shall serve for a term of 5 years.

(ii) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the advisory board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(iii) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the advisory board have been appointed, the advisory board shall hold the initial meeting of the board.

(iv) MEETINGS.—(I) The advisory board shall meet at the call of the chairperson.

(II) REMOTE PARTICIPATION.—

(aa) IN GENERAL.—Any member of the advisory board may participate in a meeting of the advisory board through the use of—

(A) teleconferencing; or

(B) any other business telecommunications method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting.

(bb) PRESENCE.—A member of the advisory board who participates in a meeting remotely under item (aa) shall be considered to be present at the meeting.

(v) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the advisory board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold a meeting.

(I) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The advisory board shall select a chairperson and vice chairperson from among the members of the advisory board.

(J) ADMINISTRATIVE COST REDUCTION.—The advisory board shall, to the maximum extent practicable, minimize the administrative costs of the advisory board.

(K) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the advisory board was established, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the activities of the advisory board.
(IV) receive Federal funds—
   (aa) to administer the prize competition; and
   (bb) to award a cash prize;
(V) may request and accept Federal funds to generate contributions of non-Federal funds to offset, in whole or in part—
   (aa) the administrative costs of the prize competition;
   (bb) the costs of a cash prize;
(VI) in consultation with, and subject to final approval by, the Secretary, develop criteria in the Secretary on the selection of judges under paragraphs (2)(E), (3)(E), (4)(E), (5)(E), and (6)(E) based on criteria developed in consultation with, and subject to the final approval of, the Secretary;
(VII) announce 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition;
(VIII) subject to clause (ii), award 1 cash prize annually if the initial cash prize referred to in clause (i)(IX) and any additional cash prize are awarded using only non-Federal funds;
(IX) solicit contributions of non-Federal funds to offset, in whole or in part—
   (aa) to administer the prize competition;
   (bb) the costs of a cash prize awarded under this subsection.

SEC. 7002. REAUTHORIZATION OF NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION ACT.

Section 10 of the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6109) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
   (a) In general.—The amount of the initial cash prize referred to in subparagraph (B)(i)(IX) shall be $100,000.
   (b) Additional cash prizes.—On notification by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that non-Federal funds are available for additional cash prizes, the Secretary shall determine the amount of the additional cash prize.

SEC. 7003. JOHN H. CHAFFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM.

(a) Repeal—
   (1) by inserting before the first sentence of subsection (a) the following:

"(1) Repeal of section 5—The provisions of section 5 of the Coastal Barriers Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) that relate to the Unit of System referred to in paragraph (3) are hereby repealed.

(b) Additional maps described—The replacement maps referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:
   (A) The map entitled "Delaware Seashore Unit FL–80/P11" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit DE–07, Unit DE–07P, and Unit HO–01.
   (B) The map entitled "Pine Island Bay Unit NC–01/NC–01P" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit NC–01 and Unit NC–01P.
   (C) The map entitled "Roosevelt Natural Area Unit NC–05P" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit NC–05P.
   (D) The map entitled "Hammocks Beach Unit FL–04/P04" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–04/P04.
   (E) The map entitled "Osmowal Beach Complex L05 (1 of 2)" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit L05.
   (F) The map entitled "Topsail Unit L06 (2 of 2)" and dated November 20, 2013, with respect to Unit L05 and Unit L06.
   (G) The map entitled "Litchfield Beach Unit MO–02/Pawleys Inlet Unit MO–03" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit MO–02 and Unit MO–03.
   (H) The map entitled "Fort Clinch Unit FL–01/FL–01P" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–01 and Unit FL–01P.
   (I) The map entitled "Usina Beach Unit P04A Conch Island Unit P05/P05P" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P04A, Unit P05, and Unit P05P.
   (J) The map entitled "Ponce Inlet Unit P08/P08P" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P08 and Unit P08P.
   (K) The map entitled "Spesshard Holland Park Unit FL–13P Coconut Point Unit P09A/P09AP" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–13P, Unit P09A, and Unit P09AP.
   (L) The map entitled "Blue Hole Unit P10A Pepper Beach Unit FL–14P" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P10A and Unit FL–14P.
   (M) The map entitled "Hutchinson Island Unit P11/P11P (1 of 2)" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P11 and Unit P11P.
   (N) The map entitled "Hutchinson Island Unit P11 (2 of 2)" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P11.
   (O) The map entitled "Blowing Rocks Unit FL–15/L15/FL–15P" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–15, Unit FL–15P, and Unit FL–15AP.
   (P) The map entitled "MacArthur Beach FL–18P" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–18P.
   (Q) The map entitled "Birch Park Unit FL–19P" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–19P.
   (R) The map entitled "Lloyd Beach Unit FL–20/P North Beach Unit P14A" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–20/P and Unit P14A.
   (S) The map entitled "Tavernier Key Unit FL–39 Snake Creek Unit FL–40" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–39 and Unit FL–40.
   (T) The map entitled "Channel Key Unit FL–43 Toms Harbor Keys Unit FL–44 Deer Longboat Keys Unit FL–45" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–43, Unit FL–44, and Unit FL–45.
   (U) The map entitled "Boot Key Unit FL–46" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–46.
   (V) The map entitled "Bovitch Point Unit P17A Bunche Beach Unit FL–67/FL–67P" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P17A, Unit FL–67, and Unit FL–67P.
   (W) The map entitled "Bocilla Island Unit P21/P21P" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P21 and Unit P21P.
   (X) The map entitled "Venice Inlet Unit P22/P22P Caskey Key Unit P22" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P22.
   (Y) The map entitled "Lido Key Unit FL–72P" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–72P.
   (Z) The map entitled "De Soto Unit FL–73P Rattlesnake Key Unit FL–78 Bishop Harb'or Unit FL–82" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–73P, Unit FL–76, and Unit FL–82.
   (AA) The map entitled "Passage Key Unit FL–80/P Ermont Key Unit FL–81/FL–81P The" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–80/P, Unit FL–81, and Unit FL–81P.
   (BB) The map entitled "Cockroach Bay Unit FL–83" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–83.
   (CC) The map entitled "Sand Key Unit FL–85P" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–85P.
   (DD) The map entitled "Pepperfish Keys Unit P26" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P26.
   (EE) The map entitled "Peninsula Point Unit FL–89" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–89.
   (FF) The map entitled "Phillips Inlet Unit FL–90/P Deep Lake Complex FL–94" and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL–90/P, Unit FL–94, and Unit FL–94.
   (GG) The map entitled "St. Andrew Complex P31 (2 of 3)" and dated October 7, 2016, with respect to Unit P31.
   (HH) The map entitled "St. Andrew Complex P31 (2 of 3)" and dated October 7, 2016, with respect to Unit P31.
   (II) The map entitled "St. Andrew Complex P31/P31P (3 of 3)" and dated October 7, 2016, with respect to Unit P31 and Unit P31P.

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 a Unit solely in the title of a map shall not be construed to be a reference to a Unit or and;
   (C) the depiction of boundaries of any of Units P31/P, FL–71P, and P24P 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.

(4) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) is amended—
   (A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting "replaced," after "may be;" and
   (B) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) DIGITAL MAPS.—
   (A) Availability.—The Secretary shall make available to the public on the Internet a digital map of the System and the digital version of the maps included in the set of maps referred to in subsection (a).
   (B) Effect.—Any determination as to whether a location is inside or outside the System shall be made without regard to the boundaries specified in digital maps under this paragraph, except that this subparagraph does not apply with respect to any printed version of such a location within the System that is not made available to the public under this paragraph."
digital map if the printed version is included in the maps referred to in subsection (a).

“(C) REPORT.—No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Environment and Public Works a report regarding the progress and challenges in the transition from paper to digital maps and a timetable for completion of the digitization of all maps referred to in the System.”

(c) REPEAL OF REPORT.—Section 3 of Public Law 109-226 (16 U.S.C. 3503 note) is repealed.

TITLE VIII—WATER AND POWER
Subtitle A—Reclamation Title Transfer

SEC. 8001. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this subtitle is to facilitate the transfer of title to 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 subsection (b).

(2) ELIGIBLE FACILITY.—The term “eligible facility” means a facility that meets the criteria for potential transfer established under section 80003.

(3) FACILITY.—

(A) In general.—The term “facility” includes a dam or appurtenant works, canal, lateral, ditch, gate, control structure, pumping station, other infrastructure, recreational facility, building, distribution and drainage works, and associated land or interest in land.

(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 not contribute to capital repayment.

(4) PROJECT USE POWER.—The term “project use power” means the electrical capacity, energy, or water power produced or generated that would be sold or otherwise provided by the United States to any entity.

(5) QUALIFYING ENTITY.—The term “qualifying entity” means an agency of a 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) is the current operator of the eligible facility pursuant to a contract with Reclamation; and

(B) as 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.

(6) RECLAMATION.—The term “Reclamation” means the Bureau of Reclamation.

(7) RECLAMATION PROJECT.—The term “Reclamation project” means—

(A) any reclamation or irrigation project, including incidental features of the project—

(i) that is authorized by the reclamation laws; or

(ii) that is constructed by the United States pursuant to the reclamation laws; or

(iii) in connection with which there is a repayment or water service contract executed by the United States pursuant to the reclamation laws; or

(B) any project constructed by the Secretary for the reclamation of land.

(8) RESERVED WORKS.—The term “reserved works” means any building, structure, facility, or equipment (or a portion of a Reclamation project) that has been conveyed to a qualifying entity for the same purposes for which the eligible facility is being used at the time the Secretary evaluates the potential transfer; and

(9) RELATIONSHIP.—The term “relationship” means the Bureau of Reclamation.

SEC. 8003. AUTHORIZATION OF TRANSFERS OF TITLE TO ELIGIBLE FACILITIES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the requirements of this subtitle, the Secretary, without 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 to any 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 written notice of the proposed conveyance; and

(ii) a description of the reasons for the conveyance; and

(B) a joint resolution disapproving the conveyance is not enacted before the date on which the Secretary makes the conveyance.

(2) CONSULTATION.—A conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be made by written agreement between the Secretary and the qualifying entity, developed in consultation with any existing water and power customers affected by the conveyance of the eligible facility.

(b) RESERVATION OF EASEMENT.—The Secretary may reserve an easement over a conveyed property if—

(1) the Secretary determines that the easement is necessary for the management of any interests retained by the Federal Government under this subtitle;

(2) the Reclamation project or a portion of the Reclamation project remains under Federal ownership; and

(3) the Secretary enters into an agreement regarding the easement with the applicable qualifying entity.

(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.

(d) TRANSFER OF TITLE.—

(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;

(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

(C) to provide, as consideration for the assets to be conveyed, compensation to the reclamation fund established by the first section of this title, (Pub. L. No. 107-17, 115 Stat. 388, chapter 1095), to the extent that it is the equivalent of the net present value of any repayment obligation to the United States or other income stream that the United States derives from the eligible facility to be transferred, as of the date of the transfer.

(2) DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY.—The criteria established under subsection (a) shall include a requirement that the Secretary shall—

(i) determine if the proposed transfer—

(I) will not result in an adverse impact on fulfillment of existing water delivery obligations consistent with historical operations and applicable contracts; and

(II) to ensure compliance with any applicable international and Tribal treaties and agreements and interstate compacts and agreements;

(ii) in the financial interest of the United States;

(iii) protects the public aspects of the eligible facility, including water rights managed for public purposes, such as flood control or fish and wildlife;

(iv) complies with all applicable Federal and State law; and

(v) will not result in an adverse impact on fulfillment of existing water delivery obligations consistent with historical operations and applicable contracts; and

(ii) the eligible facility is proposed to be transferred is a dam or diversion works (not including canals or other project features that receive or convey water from the diverting works) diverting water from a water body containing a species listed as a threatened species or an endangered species or critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), determine that—

(1) the eligible facility continues to comply with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) in a manner that provides no less protection to the listed species as existed under Federal ownership; and

(ii) the eligible facility is not part of the Central Valley Project in the State of California.

(3) STATUS OF RECLAMATION LAND.—The criteria established under subsection (a) shall require that any land withdrawn by the Secretary for Federal ownership under this subtitle is—

(A) land acquired by the Secretary; or

(B) land withdrawn by the Secretary, only if—

(i) the Secretary determines in writing that the withdrawn land is encumbered by facilities to the extent that the withdrawn land is unsuitable for return to the public domain; and

(ii) the qualifying entity agrees to pay fair market value based on historical or existing uses for the withdrawn land to be conveyed.

(c) HOLD HARMLESS.—No conveyance under this subtitle shall adversely impact applicable Federal power rate or repayment obligations, or other project power sales.

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;

(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

(C) to provide, as consideration for the assets to be conveyed, compensation to the reclamation fund established by the first section of this title, (Pub. L. No. 107-17, 115 Stat. 388, chapter 1095), to the extent that it is the equivalent of the net present value of any repayment obligation to the United States or other income stream that the United States derives from the eligible facility to be transferred, as of the date of the transfer.

(b) DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY.—The criteria established under subsection (a) shall include a requirement that the Secretary shall—

(i) determine if the proposed transfer—

(I) would not have an unmitigated significant effect on the environment;

(ii) is consistent with the responsibilities of the Secretary;

(iii) in the role as trustee for federally recognized Indian Tribes; and

(iv) to ensure compliance with any applicable international and Tribal treaties and agreements and interstate compacts and agreements;

(2) any other income stream that the United States shall include a requirement that a qualifying entity, convey to a qualifying entity all right, title, and interest of the United States in to any eligible facility, if—

(1) the eligible facility continues to comply with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) in a manner that provides no less protection to the listed species as existed under Federal ownership; and

(ii) the eligible facility is not part of the Central Valley Project in the State of California.

(3) STATUS OF RECLAMATION LAND.—The criteria established under subsection (a) shall require that any land withdrawn by the Secretary for Federal ownership under this subtitle is—

(A) land acquired by the Secretary; or

(B) land withdrawn by the Secretary, only if—

(i) the Secretary determines in writing that the withdrawn land is encumbered by facilities to the extent that the withdrawn land is unsuitable for return to the public domain; and

(ii) the qualifying entity agrees to pay fair market value based on historical or existing uses for the withdrawn land to be conveyed.

(c) HOLD HARMLESS.—No conveyance under this subtitle shall adversely impact applicable Federal power rate or repayment obligations, or other project power sales.

SEC. 8005. LIABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of certification of any eligible facility under this subtitle, the United States shall not be held liable by any court for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the eligible facility, other than damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States or by agents or employees of the United States prior to the date of the conveyance.

(b) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond that currently provided in title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”).
After a conveyance of an eligible facility under this subtitle—

(1) the conveyed property shall no longer be considered to be part of a Reclamation project;

(2) except as provided in paragraph (3), the qualifying entity to which the conveyed property is conveyed shall not be eligible to receive any benefits, including project use power, with respect to the conveyed property, except for any benefit that would be available to an eligible facility situated entity with respect to property that is not a part of a Reclamation project;

(3) the qualifying entity to which the conveyed property is conveyed may be eligible to receive project use power if—

(A) the qualifying entity is receiving project use power as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) the project use power will be used for the delivery of Reclamation project water; and

(C) the Secretary and the qualifying entity enter into an agreement under which the qualifying entity agrees to continue to be responsible for a proportionate share of operation and maintenance and capital costs for the Federal facilities that generate and deliver, if applicable, project use power for delivery of Reclamation project water after the date of conveyance, in accordance 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.);

(2) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

(3) subtitle III of title 54, United States Code.

(b) SENATE 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 B—Endangered Fish Recovery Programs

SEC. 8101. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ANNUAL BASE FUNDING OF FISH RECOVERY PROGRAMS; REMOVAL OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 304(d) of Public Law 106–392 (114 Stat. 1604; 126 Stat. 2444) 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 by the Bureau of Reclamation to make the annual base funding contributions to the Recovery Implementation Programs $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2023.

‘‘(B) NONREIMBURSABLE FUNDS.—The funds contributed for Recovery Implementation Programs under subparagraph (A) shall be considered a nonreimbursable Federal expenditure.’’; and

(2) by striking the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh sentences.

SEC. 8102. REPORT ON RECOVERY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS.

Section 3 of Public Law 106–392 (114 Stat. 1603; 126 Stat. 2444) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 30, 2023, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that—

(A) describes the accomplishments of the Recovery Implementation Programs;

(B) identifies—

(i) as of the date of the report, the listing status under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) of the Colorado pikeminnow, threerow sucker, and bonytail; and

(ii) as of September 30, 2023, the projected listing status under that Act of each of the species referred to in clause (i);

(C) describes—

(i) the total expenditures and the expenditures by categories of activities by the Recovery Implementation Programs during the period beginning on the date on which the applicable Recovery Implementation Program was established and ending on September 30, 2023;

(ii) projected expenditures by the Recovery Implementation Programs during the period beginning on October 1, 2021, and ending on September 30, 2022; and

(iii) for purposes of the expenditures identified under clause (i), includes a description of—

(I) any expenditures of appropriated funds;

(II) any power revenues;

(III) any contributions by the States, power customers, Tribes, water users, and environmental organizations; and

(IV) any other sources of funds for the Recovery Implementation Programs; and

(D) describes—

(i) any activities to be carried out under the Recovery Implementation Program after September 30, 2022; and

(ii) the projected cost of the activities described under clause (i).

(2) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—The Secretary, in consultation with the participant in the Recovery Implementation Programs in preparing the report under paragraph (1).’’.

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—

(A) that possesses, or the secretary that design, construction, and operation of a proposed project or activity in the Yakima River basin.

(3) TOTAL WATER SUPPLY AVAILABLE.—The term ‘‘total water supply available’’ means the total amount of water available to farms in the Yakima River basin.

(4) PROJECT.—The term ‘‘project’’ means the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project.

(5) TOTALLY DEVELOPED.—The term ‘‘totally developed’’ means a project where all water available to the project is being used and is in total compliance with all applicable State and Federal laws and regulations.

(6) WATER QUALITY.—The term ‘‘water quality’’ means the water quality as defined in section 1202 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4551).

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF PHASE III.

(1) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘‘Totally Developed Phase III’’ means the project to be developed under this subsection that was established and ending on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—(A) The term ‘‘Totally Developed Phase III’’ includes—

(i) the total expenditures and the expenditures by categories of activities by the Recovery Implementation Programs during the period beginning on the date on which the applicable Recovery Implementation Program was established and ending on September 30, 2023;

(ii) projected expenditures by the Recovery Implementation Programs during the period beginning on October 1, 2021, and ending on September 30, 2022; and

(iii) for purposes of the expenditures identified under clause (i), includes a description of—

(I) any expenditures of appropriated funds;

(II) any power revenues;

(III) any contributions by the States, power customers, Tribes, water users, and environmental organizations; and

(IV) any other sources of funds for the Recovery Implementation Programs; and

(D) describes—

(i) any activities to be carried out under the Recovery Implementation Program after September 30, 2022; and

(ii) the projected cost of the activities described under clause (i).

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—(A) The term ‘‘requirements of the Secretary’’ means the requirements of the Secretary applicable to the project identified in subsection (1).
purposes of section 9(a) of the Reclamation Re-
(1) LONG-TERM AGREEMENTS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—A long-term agreement negotiated pursuant to this section or the re-
flection of the Secretary and the Yakama Nation, 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 progress re-
port on the development and implementa-
(a) the proratable entitlement of each participating individual or entity; bears to
(b) the proratable entitlement of each participating individual or entity; or
(ii) 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;
(iii) treaty rights or (iv) treaty right of the Yakama Nation.

(3) PROJECT POWER FOR KACHESS PUMPING PLANT.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) through (D), the Administrator of the
Bonneville Power Administration, pursuant to the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (43 U.S.C. 837 et seq.), shall provide to the Secretary project power to operate the Kachess Pumping Plant constructed under this section if in the opinion of the Administrator, the Kachess Reservoir is needed to provide drought relief for irriga-
tion projects.

(B) DETERMINATIONS BY SECRETARY.—The project power described in subparagraph (A) may be provided only if the Secretary deter-
mines 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 irriga-
tion 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 pro-
vided during the period—
(i) beginning on the date on which the Secretary makes the determinations described in subparagraph (ii); 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 deter-
mines that—
(aa) drought mitigation measures are still necessary in the Kachess River basin; or
(bb) the power should no longer be provided for any other reason.

(D) RATE.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the
Bonneville Power Administration shall pro-
provide project power under subparagraph (A) at the then-applicable lowest Bonneville Power Administration rate for public body, cooperative, and Federal agency customer firm ob-
ligations 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 the Kachess Pumping Plant and the costs of
transmitting power from the Federal Colum-
bia River power system to the pumping fa-
cilities of the Yakima River Basin Water En-
hancement Project, shall be borne by the ir-
rigation districts receiving the benefits of the applicable water.

(G) DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER.—For purposes of this paragraph, the Commissioner of Recl-
amation shall arrange transmission for any delivery of
project power over the Bonneville sys-
tem through applicable tariff and business
practice processes of that system; or
(ii) power obtained from any local pro-
vider.

(d) DESIGN AND USE OF GROUNDWATER RE-
CHARGE PROJECTS.—The Secretary, in coordi-
nation with the State and the Yakama Na-
tion, may provide technical assistance, or participate in, and enter into agreements, in-
cluding with irrigation entities for the use of

(1) groundwater recharge projects; and
(2) other storage projects.

(e) OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF WATER SUP-
PLIES.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall retain authority and discretion over the manage-
ment of Yakima River Basin Water Enhance-
ment Project supplies, for—
(1) groundwater recharge projects; and
(2) other storage projects.

(f) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND
GRANTS.—The Secretary may enter into co-
operative agreements with entities to carry out this section, including for the pur-
poses of land and water transfers, leases, and
acquisitions from willing participants, sub-
ject to the condition that the acquiring enti-
ty shall hold title to, and be responsible for,
all required operation, maintenance, and
management of the acquired land or water
during any period in which the acquiring enti-
ty holds title to the acquired land.

(g) WATER CONSERVATION PROJECTS.—The
Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Recl-
amation, may contribute funds for the preparation of plans and investigation measures, and, after
compliance with the procedures described in
paragraph (b), contribute funds for acquisition of water conservation projects, regardless of
whether the projects are in accordance with

(1) groundwater recharge projects; and
(2) other storage projects.

(h) INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Recl-
amation, may contribute funds for the preparation of plans and investigation measures, and, after
compliance with the procedures described in
paragraph (b), contribute funds for acquisition of water conservation projects, regardless of
whether the projects are in accordance with

(1) groundwater recharge projects; and
(2) other storage projects.

(2) USE OF PROCEEDS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $75,000,000.
SEC. 8202. MODIFICATION OF PURPOSES AND DEFINITIONS.

(a) Purposes.—Section 1201 of Public Law 103–343 (98 Stat. 4557) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) to protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife and the riparian and wetland areas, and to maintain and enhance the salubrity of wetlands, wildlife habitat, and the riparian zones in the Yakima Basin through—

(A) improved water management and the constructions of fish passage at storage and diversion dams authorized under the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1944 (43 U.S.C. 619 et seq.);

(B) improved instream flows and water supplies;

(C) improved water quality, watershed, and ecosystem function;

(D) protection, creation, and enhancement of wetlands; and

(E) other appropriate means of habitat improvement;”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, municipal, industrial, and domestic water supply and use purposes, especially during drought years, including reducing the frequency and severity of water supply shortages for potable irrigation entitlements” before the semicolon at the end;

(3) by striking paragraph (4); and

(4) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4);

(b) Definitions.—In section 1202 of Public Law 103–343 (98 Stat. 4557) the following:

(1) by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

“(5) DESIGNATED FEDERAL OFFICIAL.—The term ‘designated Federal official’ means the Commissioner of the Yakama Nation (or a designee), acting pursuant to the charter of the Conservation Advisory Group.

(7) INTEGRATED PLAN.—The term ‘Integrated Plan’ is given in the term in section 8203(a) of the Natural Resources Management Act, to be carried out in cooperation with, and in addition to, activities of the States of Washington and the Yakama Nation.”;

(3) by inserting after paragraph (6) (as redesignated by paragraph (5)) the following:

“(9) MUNICIPAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY AND USE.—The term ‘municipal, industrial, and domestic water supply and use’ means the supply and use of water for—

(A) domestic consumption (whether urban or rural); 

(B) maintenance and protection of public health and safety;

(C) manufacture, fabrication, processing, assembly, or other production of a good or commodity;

(D) production of energy;

(E) fish hatcheries; or

(F) water conservation activities relating to a use described in subparagraphs (A) through (E).”; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (15) (as so redesignated by paragraph (5)) the following:


SEC. 8203. YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

Section 1203 of Public Law 103–343 (108 Stat. 4551) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the second sentence, by striking “title” and inserting “the title”;

(ii) in the third sentence, by striking “within 5 years” and inserting “within 10 years”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “irrigation” and inserting “the number of irrigated acres”;

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking “within 5 years of the date of enactment of this Act” and inserting “within 10 years of the date of enactment of this Act”;

(D) in paragraph (4), by striking “the number of irrigated acres” and inserting “the number of irrigated acres”;

(E) in paragraph (5) (as redesignated by paragraph (4)), by inserting “, meetings targeted through the Basin Conservation Program, as authorized on October 31, 1964,” after “river basin”;

(ii) in paragraph (6) (as redesignated by paragraph (4)), by striking “voluntary” and inserting “partially voluntary”;

(F) in paragraph (7), by striking “and” at the end and inserting “, and”;

(G) in paragraph (8) (as so redesignated), by striking the period at the end and inserting “, and”;

(H) by adding at the end the following:

“(9) to improve the resilience of the ecosystems, economies, and communities in the Yakima River basin facing drought, hydrologic changes, and other related changes and variability in natural and human systems, for the benefit of the people, fish, and wildlife of the region.”;

(b) Definitions.—Section 1202 of Public Law 103–343 (108 Stat. 4550) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (17), and (18) as paragraphs (8), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (17), and (18), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

“(6) DESIGNATED FEDERAL OFFICIAL.—The term ‘designated Federal official’ means the Commissioner of the Yakama Nation (or a designee), acting pursuant to the charter of the Conservation Advisory Group.

(7) INTEGRATED PLAN.—The term ‘Integrated Plan’ is given in the term in section 8203(a) of the Natural Resources Management Act, to be carried out in cooperation with, and in addition to, activities of the States of Washington and the Yakama Nation.”;

(3) by striking paragraph (8) (as redesignated by paragraph (5)) the following:

“(9) MUNICIPAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY AND USE.—The term ‘municipal, industrial, and domestic water supply and use’ means the supply and use of water for—

(A) domestic consumption (whether urban or rural); 

(B) maintenance and protection of public health and safety;

(C) manufacture, fabrication, processing, assembly, or other production of a good or commodity;

(D) production of energy;

(E) fish hatcheries; or

(F) water conservation activities relating to a use described in subparagraphs (A) through (E).”;

(4) by inserting after paragraph (15) (as so redesignated by paragraph (5)) the following:


SEC. 8204. YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER PROJECTS, OPERATIONS, AND AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) REDISIGNATION OF YAKAMA INDIAN NATION.—Section 1204(g) of Public Law 103–343 (108 Stat. 4557) is amended—

(1) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(g) REDISIGNATION OF YAKAMA INDIAN NATION TO YAKAMA NATION.—

(1) REDISIGNATION.—The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation shall be known and designated as the ‘Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation,’”.

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “deemed to be a reference to the ‘Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation’”.

(b) REDISIGNATIONS.—The term ‘United States’ shall be deemed to include the term ‘Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation’.
SEC. 8301. CONVEYANCE OF MAINTENANCE COMPLEX 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 14AG6041.

(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 280 East Main, Davis, Oklahoma; and

(B) the approximately 0.83 acres of land described in the Agreement.

(4) MAINTENANCE COMPLEX.—The term “Maintenance Complex” means the caretaker’s residence, shop buildings, and any appurtenances located on the land described in the Agreement comprising approximately 2 acres.

(b) CONVEYANCE TO DISTRICT.—As soon as practically after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall convey to the District, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Maintenance Complex and District Office, Arbuckle Master Conservancy District, Murray County, Oklahoma, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Agreement.

(c) LIABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of conveyance to the District of the Maintenance Complex and District Office under this section, the United States shall not be held liable by any court for damages of any kind arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the Maintenance Complex or District Office, except for damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States or by an employee or agent of the United States prior to the date of conveyance.

(d) APPLICABLE LAW.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond the liability provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”), on the date of enactment of this Act.

(e) COMMUNICATION.—If the Secretary has not completed the conveyance required under subsection (b) by the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a letter with sufficient detail that—

(1) explains the reasons the conveyance has not been completed; and

(2) specifies the date by which the conveyance will be completed.

SEC. 8302. CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRANSFER.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) ACQUIRED LAND.—The term “acquired land” means land in Federal ownership and land over which the Federal Government holds an interest for the purpose of the construction, maintenance, and operation of the Contra Costa Canal, including land under the jurisdiction of—

(2) CHANDLER PUMPING PLANT AND POWER PLANT-OPERATIONS AT PROSSER DIVERSION.

(3) CONVEYANCE OF MAINTENANCE COMPLEX AND DISTRICT OFFICE OF THE ARBUCKLE PROJECT, OKLAHOMA.

views, and cost-benefit analyses that include favorable recommendations for further project development, as appropriate. Measures to evaluate include—;

(i) by inserting subparagraphs (A) through (P) appropriately;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) through (P) as (D) through (V) respectively;

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

“(D) improvements in irrigation system management or delivery facilities within the Yakima River basin when those improvements allow for increased irrigation system conveyance and corresponding reduction in diversions from tributaries or flow enhancements to tributaries through direct flow supplementation or groundwater recharge;

“(E) improvements in irrigation system management or delivery facilities to reduce or eliminate excessively high flows caused by the use of natural streams for conveyance or irrigation water or return water”;

(iv) in subparagraph (E) (as redesignated by clause (iv)), by striking “ground water” and inserting “groundwater recharge and”;

(v) in subparagraph (G) (as so redesignated), by inserting “or transfer” after “purchase”; and

(vi) in subparagraph (H) (as so redesignated), by inserting “stream processes and before “stream habitats”;

(b) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “Taneum Creek study” and inserting “Taneum Creek studies”;

(ii) by inserting “and” in clause (ii) and after “investigation’’;

(c) in paragraph (3), in the first sentence, by inserting into the quantity of water provided under the treaty between the Yakama Nation and the United States’’;

(d) by inserting after “Fish and Wildlife Service” the following:

“and water rights mandated by the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service in proportion to the Yakama Nation and the United States’’;

(e) by inserting into the provision under section 2440 (108 Stat. 4557) is amended—

(3) in subsection (e), by striking paragraph (3); and

(4) in subsection (c)—

(i) in subsection (a)(4)—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(B) in paragraph (3), in the first sentence, by inserting into the quantity of water provided under the treaty between the Yakama Nation and the United States’’;

(c) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “that could not be used, after “tributary enhancement projects pursuant to this section’’ after “water right owners’’; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “non-participating’’ before “tributary water users’’;

(d) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting the paragraph designation and all that follows through “but not limited to’’—” and inserting the following:

“(1) In GENERAL.—The Secretary, following consultation with the State of Washington, tributary water right owners, and the Yakama Nation, and on agreement of appropriate water right owners, is authorized to conduct studies to evaluate measures to further Yakima Project purposes on tributaries to the Yakima River. Enhancement programs that use measures authorized by this subsection may be investigated and implemented by the Secretary in tributaries to the Yakima River, including Taneum Creek, other areas, or tributary basins that currently could potentially be provided supplemental or transfer water by entities, such as the Kittitas Reclamation District or the Yakima-Tieton Irrigation District, subject to the completion of applicable and required feasibility studies, environmental re-
the Bureau of Reclamation; and
(C) the Department of Defense in the case of the transfer of 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.

(2) CONTRA COSTA CANAL.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—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.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘‘Contra Costa Canal’’ includes pipelines, conduits, pumping plants, water storage facilities and regulatory facilities, electric substations, related works and improvements, and all interests in land associated with the Contra Costa Canal Project 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.

(3) 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 to the Bureau of Reclamation in consideration of the reclamation fund established by the first section of the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1060), equal to the net present value of moneys that the United States would otherwise derive over the 10 years following the date of enactment of this Act from the eligible land and facilities to be transferred, as governed by reclamation law and policy and the contracts.

(4) CONTRACTS.—The term ‘‘contracts’’ means the water service contract between the District and the United States, Contract No. 17Sr–3401A-LTR1 (2005), Contract No. 14–06–200–6072A (1972, as amended), and any other contract or land permit in effect in the United States, the District, and Contra Costa Canal.

(5) DISTRICT.—The term ‘‘District’’ means the Contra Costa Water District, a political subdivision of the State of California.

(6) ROCK SLough FISH SCREEN FACILITY.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘‘Rock Slough fish screen facility’’ means the fish screen facility at the Rock Slough intake to the Contra Costa Canal.

(B) 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; 106 Stat. 4066).

(7) 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.

(8) CONVEYANCE OF LAND AND FACILITIES.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, in consideration for the District assuming from the United States the liability for the administration, operation, maintenance, and replacement of the Contra Costa Canal, consistent with the terms and conditions set forth in the Contra Costa Canal Agreement, the Secretary shall offer to convey and assign to the District:

(A) all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to—
(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 any expenses incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyances and assignments under paragraphs (1) and (2), including the cost of any boundary survey, title search, cadastral survey, appraisal, and other real estate transaction required for the conveyances and assignments.

(2) COOPERATION.—Not later than 180 days after the conveyance of the Contra Costa Canal, the Secretary and the District shall enter into good faith negotiations to accomplish the conveyance and assignment under subparagraph (A).

(3) PAYMENT OF COSTS.—The District shall pay to the Secretary any administrative and real estate transaction costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyances and assignments under paragraphs (1) and (2), including the cost of any boundary survey, title search, cadastral survey, appraisal, and other real estate transaction required for the conveyances and assignments.

(4) COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Before carrying out the conveyances and assignments under paragraphs (1) and (2), the Secretary shall comply with all applicable laws under—
(i) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);
(ii) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and
(iii) any other law applicable to the Contra Costa Canal or the acquired land.

(B) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section modifies or alters any obligations under—
(i) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); or

(C) RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT CONTRACTS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects—
(A) the application of the reclamation laws to water delivered to the District pursuant to any contract with the Secretary; or
(B) subject to paragraphs (2), the contracts.

(2) AMENDMENTS TO CONTRACTS.—The Secretary and the District may modify the contracts as necessary to comply with this section.

(3) LIABILITY.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the United States shall not be liable for damages arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the Contra Costa Canal or the acquired land.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The United States shall continue to be liable for damages caused by acts of negligence committed by the United States or by any employee or agent of the United States before the date of the conveyance and assignment authorized by subsection (b)(1), consistent with chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘‘Federal Tort Claims Act’’).

(C) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond the liability provided under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘‘Federal Tort Claims Act’’).

(d) REPORT.—If the conveyance and assignment authorized by subsection (b)(1) is not completed by the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that—
(1) describes the status of the conveyance and assignment;
(2) describes any obstacles to completing the conveyance and assignment; and
(3) specifies an anticipated date for completion of the conveyance and assignment.

Subtitle E—Project Authorizations

SEC. 8501. EXTENSION OF EUROS BEDS DIVISION OF THE CONTRA COSTA PROJECT.

Section 10(h) of Public Law 86–737 (74 Stat. 1026; 120 Stat. 1474) is amended by striking ‘‘10’’ and inserting ‘‘19’’.

Subtitle F—Modifications of Existing Programs

SEC. 8501. WATERSMART.

Section 5004 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (42 U.S.C. 10364) is amended in subsection (a) by—
(1) in paragraph (2)(A)—
(A) by striking ‘‘within the States’’ and inserting the following: ‘‘within the States’’; and
(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

(2) in paragraph (3)(B)—
(A) 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 carrying’’ and inserting the following:
(i) in general.—Except as provided in clause (ii), in carrying on:
(ii) by adding at the end the following:
(ii) a law; or
(hh) any combination of the authorities described in items (aa) through (cc); or
(II) to use any associated water savings to increase the total irrigated acreage more than the water right of that Indian tribe, as determined by—
(aa) a court decree;
(bb) a settlement;
(cc) a law; or
(dd) any combination of the authorities described in items (aa) through (cc); or
(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. 8501. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:
(1) ASSET.—The term ‘‘asset’’ means any of the following assets that are used to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the people of the United States:
(A) Capitalized facilities, buildings, structures, project features, power production equipment, recreation facilities, or quarters.
(B) Noncapitalized facilities, undepreciated or noncapitalized heavy equipment and other installed equipment.
(C) by adding at the end the following:
(ii) equipment, recreation facilities, or quarters.

(2) ASSET MANAGEMENT REPORT.—The term ‘‘Asset Management Report’’ means—
(A) the annual plan prepared by the Bureau known as the “Asset Management Plan”; and
(B) any publicly available information relating to the activities described in subparagraph (A) that summarizes the efforts of the Bureau to evaluate and manage infrastructure assets of the Bureau.

(2) expanding on the information otherwise provided in an Asset Management Report, in accordance with subsection (b).

(b) INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE NEEDS ASSESSMENT.—

(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 facilities at each Reclamation project.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—To the maximum extent practicable, the itemized list of major repair and rehabilitation needs under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a budget level cost estimate of the appropriations needed to complete each item; and

(B) an assignment of a categorical rating for each item, consistent with paragraph (3).

(3) RATING REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The system for assigning ratings under paragraph (2)(B) shall be—

(i) that major repair and rehabilitation needs of individual Reclamation facilities at each Reclamation project.

(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 make available to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a version of the report containing the sensitive or classified information.

(c) UPDATES.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the Asset Management Report is submitted under subsection (a) and biennially thereafter, the Secretary shall update the Asset Management Report, subject to the requirements of section 8603(b)(2).

(d) CONSULTATION.—To the extent that such an update would assist in preparing the Asset Management Report under subsection (a) and updates to the Asset Management Report issued under subsection (c), the Secretary shall consult with—

(1) the Secretary of the Army (acting through the Chief of Engineers); and

(2) water contractors.

SEC. 8603. 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 described in paragraph (1) in preparing the Asset Management Report 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) After considering input from water and power contractors of the Bureau, the Secretary shall develop and implement a rating system for transferred works that incorporates, to the extent practicable, the rating system for major repair and rehabilitation needs for reserved works developed under section 8602(b)(3).

(2) Updates to the system developed under paragraph (1) shall be included in the updated Asset Management Reports under section 8602(c).

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 Commissioner of Reclamation;

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service;

(C) the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(D) the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works.

(4) STATE.—The term “State” means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The term “student” or “students” means any fourth grader through the twelfth grade, or any higher grade, who has attained the age of majority under the law of the State where the mission takes place.

(c) ELIGIBILITY.—The term “eligible” with respect to an organization or individual, means that the organization or individual, respectively—

(A) acting in a not-for-profit capacity; and

(B) composed entirely of members who, at the time of the good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission, have attained the age of majority under the law of the State where the mission takes place.

(d) PROGRAM.—The term “program” means the Secretary or the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable, to—

(1) ELIGIBILITY.—The term “eligible”, with respect to an organization or individual, means that the organization or individual, respectively—

(A) acting in a not-for-profit capacity; and

(B) composed entirely of members who, at the time of the good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission, have attained the age of majority under the law of the State where the mission takes place.

(2) PROCESS.—(1) The Secretary may coordinate with the Secretary of Education to implement the program; and

(3) SUPPORTED PARTNER PERFORMANCE.—In carrying out the program, the Secretaries—

(A) may collaborate with State park systems that opt to implement a complement every Kid Outdoors State park pass; and

(B) may establish a nationally recognized Good Samaritan Search and Recovery Program.

(3) Other Activities.—In carrying out the program, the Secretaries—

(A) may coordinate with State and local government agencies to provide the organization opportunities to participate in the program.

(4) REPORTS.—(1) The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary described in paragraph (2), shall prepare a comprehensive report to Congress each year describing—

(A) the implementation of the program; and

(B) the number and geographical distribution of students who participated in the program; and

(5) Support ed Partnership.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary shall provide the organization opportunities to participate in the program.

SEC. 9002. GOOD SAMARITAN SEARCH AND RECOVERY MISSIONS.

(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) acting in a not-for-profit capacity; and

(B) composed entirely of members who, at the time of the good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission, have attained the age of majority under the law of the State where the mission takes place.

(b) PROGRAM.—The term “program” means the Secretary or the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable, to—

(1) ELIGIBILITY.—The term “eligible”, with respect to an organization or individual, means that the organization or individual, respectively—

(A) acting in a not-for-profit capacity; and

(B) composed entirely of members who, at the time of the good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission, have attained the age of majority under the law of the State where the mission takes place.

(2) PROCESS.—(1) The Secretary may coordinate with the Secretary of Education to implement the program; and

(3) SUPPORTED PARTNER PERFORMANCE.—In carrying out the program, the Secretaries—

(A) may collaborate with State park systems that opt to implement a complement every Kid Outdoors State park pass; and

(B) may establish a nationally recognized Good Samaritan Search and Recovery Program.

(3) Other Activities.—In carrying out the program, the Secretaries—

(A) may coordinate with State and local government agencies to provide the organization opportunities to participate in the program.

(4) REPORTS.—(1) The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary described in paragraph (2), shall prepare a comprehensive report to Congress each year describing—

(A) the implementation of the program; and

(B) the number and geographical distribution of students who participated in the program; and

(5) Support ed Partnership.—In carrying out the program, the Secretaries shall provide the organization opportunities to participate in the program.

SEC. 9003. GOOD SAMARITAN SEARCH AND RECOVERY MISSIONS.

(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) acting in a not-for-profit capacity; and

(B) composed entirely of members who, at the time of the good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission, have attained the age of majority under the law of the State where the mission takes place.

(b) PROGRAM.—The term “program” means the Secretary or the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable, to—

(1) ELIGIBILITY.—The term “eligible”, with respect to an organization or individual, means that the organization or individual, respectively—

(A) acting in a not-for-profit capacity; and

(B) composed entirely of members who, at the time of the good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission, have attained the age of majority under the law of the State where the mission takes place.

(2) PROCESS.—(1) The Secretary may coordinate with the Secretary of Education to implement the program; and

(3) SUPPORTED PARTNER PERFORMANCE.—In carrying out the program, the Secretaries—

(A) may collaborate with State park systems that opt to implement a complement every Kid Outdoors State park pass; and

(B) may establish a nationally recognized Good Samaritan Search and Recovery Program.

(3) Other Activities.—In carrying out the program, the Secretaries—

(A) may coordinate with State and local government agencies to provide the organization opportunities to participate in the program.

(4) REPORTS.—(1) The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary described in paragraph (2), shall prepare a comprehensive report to Congress each year describing—

(A) the implementation of the program; and

(B) the number and geographical distribution of students who participated in the program; and

(5) Support ed Partnership.—In carrying out the program, the Secretaries shall provide the organization opportunities to participate in the program.
(1) 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) the Secretary shall notify any eligible organization or individual conducting a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section that the conduct of the good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission shall not constitute civil service employment. (c) RELEASE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FROM LIABILITY.—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 subparagraph (A) through (D) below; (2) waives any claims or lawsuits arising out of claims or lawsuits arising out of any conduct by the eligible organization or individual on Federal land; and (3) meets the approval or 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 conduct a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section by not later than 48 hours after the request is made. (2) DENIALS.—If the Secretary denies a request from an eligible 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 of— (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. (2) SEC. 9003. 21ST CENTURY CONSERVATION SERVICES ACT. — (a) General Provisions.—Section 204 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1723) is amended— (1) by striking the section heading and inserting “Public Lands Conservation Corps Act”; (2) by redesigning subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively; (3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following: “(b) PUBLIC LANDS CORPS PROGRAM.—Section 204 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1723) 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 “individual between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive,” and inserting “individuals between the ages of 16 and 30, inclusive,” and veterans age 35 or younger”; (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));” and (C) by adding at the end the following: “(3) No effect on other agencies.—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 and control of the Administrator of General Services without the express permission of the Administrator.”; (c) ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS CORPS.—Section 205 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1724) is amended by adding at the end the following: “(e) TRANSPORTATION.—The Secretary may provide to Corps participants who reside in their own homes transportation to and from appropriate conservation project sites.”; (d) RESOURCE ASSISTANTS.— (1) IN GENERAL.—Section 206(a) of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1725(a)) is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: “The Secretary may provide individual placements of resource assistants to carry out research or resource protection activities on behalf of the Secretary.”; (2) DIRECT HIRING AUTHORITY.—Section 212(a) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (16 U.S.C. 1725a), is amended— (A) in paragraph (1)— (i) by striking “Secretary of the Interior” and inserting “Secretary (as defined in section 203 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1722a));” (ii) by striking paragraph (1)” and inserting “paragraph (2)” and (iii) by striking “with a land managing agency” and inserting “the Secretary (as so defined)”; (e) COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS.—Section 207 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1726) is amended— (1) by striking the section heading and inserting “COMPENSATION AND TERMS OF SERVICE”; (2) by redesigning subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively; (3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following: “(b) EDUCATIONAL CREDIT.—The Secretary may provide a Corpus participant with an educational credit that may be applied toward a program of postsecondary education at an institution of higher education that agrees to apply the credit for participation in the Corps.”; (4) in subsection (c) (as so redesignated) — (A) by striking “Each participant” and inserting the following: “(1) IN GENERAL.—Each participant”; and (B) by adding at the end the following: “(2) INDIAN YOUTH SERVICE CORPS.—With respect to the Indian Youth Service Corps established under section 210, the Secretary shall establish the terms of service of participants in consultation with the affected Indian tribe.”; (5) in subsection (d) (as so redesignated) — (A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and inserting the subparagraphs appropriately; (B) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) (as so redesignated), by striking “The Secretary” and inserting the following: “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary”; and (C) by adding at the end the following: “(2) TIME-LIMITED APPOINTMENT.—For purposes of section 137(a) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 the Secretary may provide individual placements of resource assistants under this section to carry out research or resource protection activities on behalf of the Secretary.”;
time-limited appointment shall be considered to be appointed initially under open, competitive examination;’’ and
(b) by adding at the end the following:
“(e) coordinates the service to QUALIFIED YOUTH OR CONSERVATION CORPS.—The hiring and compensation standards described in this section shall apply to any individual participating in an appropriation project through a qualified youth or conservation corps, including an individual placed through a contract with a conservation corps, as agreed to by the Secretary.’’.
(f) 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 sections 211 through 213, respectively; and
(2) by inserting after section 208 the following:
“SEC. 209. REPORTING AND DATA COLLECTION.
“(a) REPORT.—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 make 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 Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service.
“(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).
“(c) DATA COLLECTION.—The Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service may coordinate with the Secretary of the Interior to improve the collection of the required data described in subsection (a).
“(d) COORDINATION.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries shall, to the maximum extent practicable, coordinate with each other to carry out activities authorized under this section, including—
“(A) the data collection and reporting requirements of this section; and
“(B) implementing and issuing guidance on eligibility for noncompetitive hiring status under section 207(d).
“(2) DESIGNATION OF COORDINATORS.—The Secretary shall designate a coordinator to coordinate with the primary point of contact for any activity of the Corps carried out by the Secretary.’’; and
(3) 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 after section (f) the following:
“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) limits 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 conservation projects on eligible service land.
“(b) AUTHORIZATION OF COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with an Indian tribe and qualified youth or conservation corps 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. 9004. 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) is not a unit of the National Park System.
“(2) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—The designation of the museum 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’’ (referred to in this section as the ‘‘museum’’).
(b) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—The museum designated by subsection (a) is not a unit of the National Park System.
“(2) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—The designation of the museum 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’’;
“(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’’;
“(B) replacing the definition of ‘‘Negro’’ with the definition of ‘‘Black or African American’’ as ‘‘ an individual having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa’’;
“(C) replacing the references to the term ‘‘Oriental’’ with ‘‘Asian American or Pacific Islander’’; and
“(D) replacing the references to the terms ‘‘Eskimo’’ and ‘‘Aloot’’ 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 to ensure 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 ensure the continued preservation and importance of the history of the United States involvement in World War II, each calendar year the Secretary may designate one 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) establish 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—
“(c) encourage cities to apply for designation as an American World War II Heritage City.
(c) CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution or the President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, shall make each designation under subsection (a) based on 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 procurement and consumer items for Armed Forces and home consumption;
“(C) war bond drives;
“(D) adaptations to wartime survival;
“(E) volunteer participation;
“(F) civil defense preparedness;
“(G) personnel serving in the Armed Forces, their achievements, and facilities for their rest and recreation; or
“(H) the presence of Armed Forces camps, bases, airfields, harbors, repair facilities, and other installations within or in its environs.
“(2) Achievements by a city and its environs to preserve the heritage and legacy of the city’s contributions to the war effort and to preserve World War II history, including—
“(A) the identification, preservation, restoration, and interpretation of World War II-related structures, facilities and sites;
“(B) establishment of museums, parks, and markers;
“(C) establishment of memorials to area men who lost their lives in service;
“(D) organizing groups of veterans and home-front workers and their recognition;
“(E) presentation of cultural events such as dances, plays, and lectures;
“(F) public relations outreach through the print and electronic media, and books; and
“(G) recognition and ceremonies remembering wartime event anniversaries.
SEC. 9008. QUINDARO TOWNSITE NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SITE.
(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
“(1) COMMEMORATIVE SITE.—The term ‘‘Commemorative Site’’ means the Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site designated by subsection (b)(1).
“(2) STATE.—The term ‘‘State’’ means the State of Kansas.
(b) DESIGNATION.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Quindaro Townsite in Kansas City, Kansas, is designated 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.—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; and
(B) promoting educational and interpretive facilities and programs on 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).

(a) SEC. 9090—DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL COMEDY CENTER IN JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

(b) 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”).

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.

(c) THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

AMENDMENT NO. 128 TO AMENDMENT NO. 111

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I call up the Lankford amendment No. 158 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), for Mr. LANKFORD, proposes an amendment number 158 to amendment No. 111.

The amendment (No. 158) is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the provision relating to the Land and Water Conservation Fund to impose certain requirements on the Federal acquisition of land and to require an allocation of funds for the deferred maintenance backlog)

Beginning on page 468, strike line 1 and all that follows through page 468, line 18 and insert the following:

"1) not less than 40 percent shall be used for Federal purposes;
2) not less than 40 percent shall be used to provide financial assistance to States; and
3) not less than 5 percent shall be used for deferred maintenance needs on Federal land.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, we are now on S. 47, our lands package bill, and as we have heard, Senator LANKFORD’s amendment has just been called up. I am happy to speak to that, but I understand he is in the process of coming back to the Hill. We will wait for his arrival, and he can speak directly to his amendment.

I want to take just a couple of minutes, right off the top, and speak to some of the broader provisions in this bill that I view as significant. Interest-

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I call up the Lankford amendment No. 158 as amended by subsection (d), which is a proviso that requires the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the head of each affected Federal agency, to annually develop a priority list for projects identified on the priority list developed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture shall take into account:

1) the significance of the acquisition;
2) the urgency of the acquisition;
3) management efficiencies;
4) management cost savings;
5) geographic distribution;
6) threats to the integrity of the land; and
7) the recreational value of the land.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, we are also expanding and designating new areas of off-highway vehicle recreation in the Mojave Desert, which is out in San Bernardino County in California. The OHV recreation is a economic opportunity. If you can’t bring the control of a Federal Agency. So when the local citizens want to operate, perhaps, a farmer’s market, they are not going to have to jump over hurdles or be subjected to the whims of Federal officials there. Instead, they are able to make these local decisions.

Again, you want to think about economic opportunity. If you can’t bring more folks into your community, into your region, you are limited. Conveyances like this one are going to do something that can allow for that expansion of opportunity—are strong and are important. This is yet another reminder as to the opportunities that we create for our local communities are also expanding and designating new areas of off-highway vehicle recreation in the Mojave Desert, which is out in San Bernardino County in California. The OHV recreation is a very important to a lot of our communities.

We also encourage Agencies to look for new opportunities for fishing, for
hunting, and for recreation on our Federal lands. Again, this is a very, very significant sector in our economy as consumer spending by hunters and anglers and target shooters supports over 1.6 million jobs and about $71.8 billion in salaries per year. Of course, there is that element to the local economies when you are able to bring in folks to enjoy these areas. This is just a further example of how we really work to create new economic opportunities and why this lands package is so important.

We are creating economic opportunities, but we also fix a lot of problems. That is one of the things that we try to do on the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. Sometimes problems are created because you just didn’t even know that it was actually your Federal Government or your land disposition that was causing any form of impediment, but we really do work with a number of these provisions to help with the problems with Federal land management.

There is one example that, I think, my friends from Louisiana will appreciate, and this relates to the situation at Lake Bistineau—I hope I am pronouncing it right—sponsored by Senator Cassidy.

Back in 2017, there were a couple of residents who wrote to Senator Cassidy. They were outlining their problem, and they wrote: Look, our family purchased our land, our minerals, our home, in the subject section over 13 years ago after we retired.

They go on to write: We have lived in our home on the land ever since. There were no contrary claims or clouds on the title to the property when we purchased it. Therefore, we were disturbed to discover that the government felt it had a claim to our title.

That would be kind of a bummer of a letter to receive when you have been living in a domicile for 13 years, and now you find out, well, maybe you don’t have a clear title there.

Lake Bistineau has a long and a very complicated history with the Federal Government. The land in question was conveyed by the Federal Government to the local levee district in 1901. Then it was subsequently deeded to private individuals. Yet, in the 1960s, the BLM resurveyed the land, and then it realized the boundary line was incorrect. That caused the determination that about 200 acres of land that were currently held privately were actually Federal land. That is a real problem, of course.

As the letter to Senator Cassidy went, the letter: Just a few years ago, we had the property listed for sale. Once a suggested claim was made by the BLM in its 2013 letter, the potential contract on the property fell through.

Again, this is a situation of people who had been living happily in their home for a period of time and decided that they were going to be moving on but now were limited—handcuffed.

They had no idea that this was a problem that they had to deal with. It is not just they. There were more than 100 private landowners in Louisiana who were impacted by this. This is regarding land that has been held under a private title for a century now, where people have built their homes, their businesses, their lives—and now it is unclear where exactly everybody stands. In the case of Lake Bistineau, our bill clarifies ownership of the land and prevents the Federal Government from ever claiming it in the future.

I think, as people go through this to look at individual bills that we have included, that these are the types of things that really help people. They help improve people’s lives, and they help improve our local economies. Unfortunately, sometimes it literally takes an act of Congress to clear up whether these are problems or impediments to our opportunities. Again, that is what we are going to do with the problems in the structure of this fund is very, very important.

I want to address the issue that will be before us this afternoon, and that is a conversation about the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

As I mentioned, Senator Lane’s amendment is before us, and I wanted to kind of put in context what it is that we have done within our lands package proposal and the title that relates to it in particular. This is in title III. Effectively, what the Land and Water Conservation Fund establishes and what our provision does is to make permanent the authorization within the LWCF. So we deposit oil and gas receipts into the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Also within our bill, we make some commonsense reforms to the LWCF Act. This is something that, in my view, has been a long time in coming. We went back in 1965 and collaboration going back and forth to see how we can make these reforms and allow for this important conservation fund to be authorized permanently going forward.

There is a little bit of history here. The LWCF was enacted to help to preserve, to develop, and to assure access to outdoor recreation resources. It is kind of a paper trust fund that accumulates revenues from the Federal motorboat fuel tax and surplus property sales—on the Outer Continental Shelf, or the OCS. As we see those revenues come in, those revenues from the fossil fuel then go to fund an account, if you will—the LWCF fund—to help with conservation, and whether States are moving forward with their own funds or Federal entities are, it helps to fund that.

The authorization to deposit oil and gas receipts into the LWCF expired on September 30, 2018, at the end of this past fiscal year. We have to make sure that those LWCF funds are moved, are made available, but the moneys in the fund are only available if they are appropriated by Congress. Currently, we have an unbalanced appropriation of just over $400 million, but some states have said: Oh, my gosh. The authorization expired in September, and nothing is happening within the LWCF.

In fairness, those funds are still coming in. What we need to do is to make sure that they are there available for distribution and for appropriation, and that is what we will do with this authorization.

The amendments to the LWCF in this bill are, again, very important to the structure of the fund, and they are well supported in the Senate. We have been focusing on this expiration date and the deposits to the LWCF for a long, long time. I think we have had kind of this stop-and-go approach of: How long do we go on with the LWCF? Is it 2 years? Is it 3 years? Is it permanent? Is it not?

We go back and forth and forth and back. Let’s come to the place where we can accept that this conservation fund is important on a host of different levels, but let’s also work to make sure that we have reformed, in a sense, how we utilize this fund. Through this measure, we are making the authorization permanent, and spending from the LWCF still remains subject to appropriations.

Let me just outline some of the reforms that we have included. In fairness, they don’t go as far as I would like them to, but they clearly reflect a bipartisan-bicameral agreement. I will go into a little more history again.

The 1965 authorization for the LWCF—the original authorization—provided that States would receive 60 percent of the funding and that the Federal Agencies would receive 40 percent. So where the State side dollars have gone in the past is to outdoor recreation facilities, and these have been in areas where people generally live—around the local city playgrounds, baseball fields, local fishing holes, and State parks. Certainly, in States like mine, what we are able to do with the State parks with the LWCF moneys is really, very, very beneficial and very much appreciated.

The LWCF was established in 1965. In 1976, Congress stripped this 60–40 split from the act. The question there is, Why? The “because” is that there was concern in Congress that by increasing the authorization level to $900 million, some States would have difficulty in meeting the 50–50 match required to receive the funds. In an effort to provide some flexibility there, Congress then replaced the 60–40 State-Federal split with the current language, which provides that not less than 40 percent of the revenues from their Federal lands. So why is the LWCF should be for Federal purposes? So we have gone from, basically, a guarantee that the States would get 60 percent of

The authorization to deposit oil and gas receipts into the LWCF expired on September 30, 2018, at the end of this past fiscal year. We have to make sure that those LWCF funds are moved, are made available, but the moneys in the fund are only available if they are appropriated by Congress. Currently, we have an unbalanced appropriation of just over $400 million, but some states have said: Oh, my gosh. The authorization expired in September, and nothing is happening within the LWCF.

In fairness, those funds are still coming in. What we need to do is to make sure that they are there available for distribution and for appropriation, and that is what we will do with this authorization.

The amendments to the LWCF in this bill are, again, very important to the structure of the fund, and they are well supported in the Senate. We have been focusing on this expiration date and the deposits to the LWCF for a long, long time. I think we have had kind of this stop-and-go approach of: How long do we go on with the LWCF? Is it 2 years? Is it 3 years? Is it permanent? Is it not?

We go back and forth and forth and back. Let’s come to the place where we can accept that this conservation fund is important on a host of different levels, but let’s also work to make sure that we have reformed, in a sense, how we utilize this fund. Through this measure, we are making the authorization permanent, and spending from the LWCF still remains subject to appropriations.

Let me just outline some of the reforms that we have included. In fairness, they don’t go as far as I would like them to, but they clearly reflect a bipartisan-bicameral agreement. I will go into a little more history again.

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the funding to, really, kind of flipping that and saying not less than 40 percent goes to Federal purposes.

What happened was not really the result that the Congress had intended. According to the Congressional Research Service, the last three times, what we have seen is that over 84 percent of the funds have gone to Federal purposes, primarily for land acquisition. Because we don’t have that more clearly defined split, now we are seeing that, Federal acquisition increase significantly.

When we talk about the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act these days, it is almost always about the Federal land acquisition side. In my view, that is disappointing, and that is not the direction that I would like. I think so many have seemed to have forgotten about the very, very pivotal role that the States have in conservation and outdoor recreation under the act.

What we do in our LWCF section is to recognize that States are the leaders on recreation and conservation. We aim to restore the balance to the State-Federal split by ensuring that at least 40 percent of the LWCF funds have to be allocated to the State side program. We want to try to get back to a greater level of equity instead of what we have had—again, over 84 percent of the funds going to Federal purposes.

We also recognize the importance of access to existing Federal lands. In our measure, we amend the LWCF to set aside the greater of 3 percent or $15 million per year to improve access for sportmen and other recreation opportunities. For those of us in a sportsmen community—for those of us who are hunters, for those of us who are fishermen—access to these lands is really, really important. We don’t want to just have them and not be able to utilize them. Whether it is going out and hiking or going out and fishing, these are the traditions that we have. Being out on these Federal lands is the importance, and we recognize that in this legislation.

I have made no secret of the fact that I worry about what many would consider to be unfettered land acquisition by the Federal Government. In my State, the Federal Government controls almost 224 million acres. To put it into context, Alaska is by far the biggest out of all of Texas. So all of our Federal lands are about one-third larger than all of Texas. It is a lot.

Large amounts of Federal lands within a State give the Federal Government outsized influence in what happens in that State. So, to begin to address these issues, the LWCF section that is contained in our bipartisan product requires the resource Secretaries to consider conservation easements instead of fee title acquisitions, where appropriate and feasible, and this will help to keep lands in private ownership and as working lands. This is a measure that my colleague from South Dakota has been pushing and advancing.

In addition, we also amend the LWCF to require the Agencies to take into account certain considerations in acquiring land. This is like the geographic distribution—whether the acquisition could achieve substantial efficiency and cost savings. We know that we have this kind of checkerboard pattern of Federal lands, so being smart about our acquisitions to develop efficiencies is the direction we seek to take with this measure.

As you can see, we put a lot of work into the provision. We have focused very keenly on LWCF, recognizing the priority that it is to so many. I think we have tried to find that balance between reforms that are workable and reforms that acknowledge the role our States play and to put some contours on the LWCF that I think Members can appreciate and support.

I see that my friend, my colleague from South Dakota, is here. I don’t know—maybe he wants to talk about that little airport in Custer County. I have never been there, but hopefully it is going to make a little bit of a difference to him. There are a couple hundred acres that are conveyed to Custer County.

I yield to my friend from South Dakota.

I will be speaking about these and others measures as they come to the floor.

Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I want to congratulate the Senator from Alaska, who has lab pulling together pieces of legislation that have been lingering around here for a long time. They have gone through the committee process and have been vetoed—sometimes multiple times—but have never ultimately made it across the finish line. We have an opportunity here, when we get a chance to vote, to complete that work and to do something that will be very meaningful for Senators on both sides of the aisle who represent the wide swath of our country.

As the Senator from Alaska pointed out, she and her staff were very helpful to us. We have a little issue in Custer, South Dakota. The city of Custer wants to have an airport—to expand their airport operations, and the Forest Service wants to transfer some of the land in order for them to do that, and it takes action by Congress to make that happen. So we are grateful to Senator MURKOWSKI and her team for all they have done to advance this legislation and to give us the result in managed land and for all, to get a number of things across the finish line that have been waiting for a long time.
Americans would see stratospheric tax hikes, to say nothing of the loss of their employer-sponsored health insurance. Under Medicare for All, if you like your health insurance, you will not be able to keep it because Medicare for All would do away with all employer-sponsored health insurance. Under Medicare for All, American families would lose nearly $12,000 a year per family. Seventy-five million Americans would lose their healthcare coverage and be forced into a government-run replacement—a replacement where the government sets the prices and makes the decisions about what gets covered. So you will still be paying for your healthcare via new and higher taxes, but the government will have the final say.

I could go on. I could talk about other Democratic proposals, such as the proposal to raise the top marginal tax rate to 70 percent—a rate we haven’t seen since 1965—which would be a tax hike not only on individuals but on small and medium-sized businesses as well. Then there is the House Democrats’ proposal to substantially increase the corporate tax rate even though lowering it to make American businesses more competitive globally has helped grow our economy. It has helped create jobs and jobs and jobs in the United States, and it has produced new benefits and opportunities for American workers.

Suffice it to say that the Democratic agenda is not an agenda for the middle class. It is an agenda crafted by and for elites and far-left special interest groups. It is an agenda for people who don’t have to worry about the size of their energy bill or a hike in their taxes. It is not an agenda for working families.

Republicans know that working families had a tough time in recent years. Years of economic stagnation during the Obama administration left wages essentially flat, and jobs and opportunities were few and far between. For too many families, getting ahead has been replaced with getting by.

Since Republicans took office 2 years ago, we have made huge progress at turning the economy around. Tax reform has made life better for ordinary Americans. It has put more money in their pockets and in their paychecks. It has reduced utility bills. It has expanded the jobs and opportunities available to workers.

Today, the economy is growing, unemployment is low, and wages are rising at the best pace in a decade. But there is still more work to be done, and Republicans are committed to accomplishing that work. We want to expand the benefits of tax reform even further. We want to lower the cost of living. We want to make healthcare more affordable. We want to help Americans save for their children’s education and for their retirement. We intend to do it all while leaving Americans in charge of their own decisions. We know what’s best for Americans are the best judge of what they and their families need and where their money should go, and Republicans are committed to keeping Americans in charge of their own destinies.

We have made a lot of progress so far for American families, and we are committed to making a lot more. We will oppose every attempt by Democrats to advance an agenda that will result in fewer jobs and higher taxes and increased burdens for American families. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

NOMINATION OF WILLIAM BARR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, our colleagues on the Judiciary Committee are meeting to advance a number of judicial nominees and the President’s choice for Attorney General here to the Senate floor.

In Bill Barr, President Trump has nominated a tried-and-true public servant and a proven professional to lead the men and women of the Department of Justice.

Testifying before the committee last month, Mr. Barr expressed his unwavering commitment to the rule of law, the Constitution, and the American people.

My colleagues don’t have to take his word for it. Having served as Attorney General once before, Mr. Barr’s qualifications and job performance speak for themselves.

In 1981, this body saw fit to confirm him to head DOJ by a voice vote. That was the third time he had earned Senate confirmation without opposition. On both sides of the aisle, Senators were vocal in their praise for the “independent voice” of an “honorable guy,” William Barr.

Today, the job description remains exactly the same as it was years ago, and before us is a nominee who remains eminently well qualified to discharge these duties. The Senate needs to act quickly to put Bill Barr back to work at the Justice Department. I hope and expect he will be confirmed next week.

NOMINATION OF WILLIAM BARR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, on one final matter, in the days since House Democrats began arguing for a massive takeover of America’s elections, we have heard a lot of dramatic claims about the state of American democracy.

Speaker PELOSI has denounced “devious vote-suppression schemes.” The Democrats’ response to the State of the Union on Tuesday night warned of “threats to democracy” and “efforts to undermine our right to vote.”

If you listened only to Democrats, you might actually think there is a widespread voting crisis in this country. If you took Democrats’ rhetoric at face value, you certainly wouldn’t guess that 2018 saw the highest midterm turnout rate in half a century or that 2016 hit an all-time record for Presidential ballots cast and the third highest Presidential turnout rate in 50 years. If you believed the Democrats’ rhetoric, you would be shocked—shocked—to see the freedom, openness,
and availability of the electoral franchise across the country in the year 2019.

Let's start with voter registration. Current Federal law provides all Americans the option to register to vote when they apply for an identification card at their local DMV. In many cases, registering is as simple as checking a box on a completed form. If that is not enough, voter registration is available at Agencies that provide social services or disability services. It is available at military recruiting centers, post offices, hunting and fishing license offices, and courthouses. Voter registration is even available online in many places, and in places where it isn't, detailed instructions are available to anyone who goes looking.

You will find voter registration drives on college campuses, in high schools, or outside the subways or train stations. You will find them at church and civic organizations, advocacy groups and in their communities across the country, in public places. Heck, many campaigns and advocacy groups will come door to door in a grocery store, or many other public places.

But beneath the rhetoric, the procedures are they trying to attack actually could not be more reasonable. We are talking about things like making sure voters are in the right precinct or even the right county so that they have the opportunity to vote for their local leaders—things like requiring any form of identification to verify that voters are who they claim to be. Or simply making sure there is enough time between voter registration and election day for officials to verify what district and precinct voters live in or that they are eligible to vote in that State in the first place.

These are simple, commonsense practices. They have worked just fine in communities across the country, in areas overseen by Democratic elected officials and Republican elected officials alike. But now—now—Democrats have decided these standard processes are too unfair or so immoral that the Federal Government must snatch the reins away from the people and their local representatives. Now Washington Democrats have decided we need them—themselves— to determine how we elect our leaders.

Once again, the plain facts disprove all of the hyperventilating. After last year's election, the Pew Research Center surveyed Americans about their voting experience, asking: How do you feel about making sure that voters are who they claim to be?

Ninety-two percent said their voting experience was easy—92 percent—easy. Only 1 percent of voters found their experience "very difficult." One percent? That could be the result of practically any inconvenience: full parking lots maybe, long lines, bad traffic, a forgotten ID. You name it. But more than 9 of 10 voters indicated they had no trouble whatsoever, so it is more than a little suspicious—that Washington Democrats are trying to invent crises to justify a huge power grab for themselves.

This fact-free rhetoric is being used to push legislation that would override American's democratically chosen local leaders and replace them with one-size-fits-all prescriptions authored by a small handful of politicians, like Speaker PELOSI, Congresswoman SARBANES, and a few others whom the vast majority of Americans do not elect and have no way to hold accountable. These prescriptions largely seem designed to help Democrats and their DC attorneys contest rules after election day.

I call this 500-plus-page Democratic Politician Protection Act for a reason.

Let me be abundantly clear. Every eligible American voter should be completely free to exercise their right to vote at every opportunity and cast a ballot. There is no question about that. Every single valid vote should be counted. Opposing the Democratic Politician Protection Act is not opposing those basic tenets.

But the way to honor these basic principles is to let States and localities take simple, necessary steps to protect our elections and ensure that valid votes are not diluted; to have procedures in place to make sure that voters are casting ballots in the right places; to make sure that the American people are the ones who determine how we elect our leaders.

The real threat to American democracy is staring us in the face—right in the face: an invented crisis, inaccurate rhetoric, all to justify an unprecedented intrusion by Washington, DC, Democrats into the way States run their elections.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MUKROWSKI. Madam President, for the awareness of Senators, they should expect a vote in relation to the Lankford amendment No. 158 sometime around 1:30 this afternoon—so just in a little bit here. Then, next in the queue will be Senator LEE's amendment No. 192. We may have a vote on that amendment around 2 o'clock. There is a lengthy Judiciary hearing that is still underway, and we want to accommodate that.

Both of these amendments are related to the Land and Water Conservation Fund I just spoke about a few moments ago. I just wanted to give Members a heads-up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, I first thank Congresswoman MUKROWSKI for all of her hard work. I thank the majority leader for allowing us to move on this bill—it has been 4 to 5 years—on the lands bill. We are very appreciative.

We continue to work with a handful of Members to try to address their concerns and make improvements that we can add to this public package. I again thank Chairman MUKROWSKI and other Members.

It appears we will need to take votes on a few amendments, some of which I am concerned could put the entire package in jeopardy. It is my sincere hope it does not come to that situation, and Chairman MUKROWSKI and I are going to do everything we can to address Members' concerns while protecting the package. This is in jeopardy.

We have an agreement with the House, with the Chairman in the House. We have an agreement that they will take what the Senate has been working on in a fair way, and that is what is important. A great deal of hard work went into this package. It is a great piece of legislation. It has many reasons to be warmly received by both sides of the aisle in the House and Senate.

Furthermore, the package addresses many Members' long-term standing priorities, which will improve the way our public lands are managed and will help constituents in small towns across America.

I respectfully encourage Members with outstanding concerns to continue working with Chairman MUKROWSKI and me to meet their needs—but not in this package. My door is open. I know Chairman MUKROWSKI's door is open. We are committed to working with those who have not been successful in getting something they desire into this—or some people who basically requested a vote—and keeping this thing clean, so that we can send it over to the House and have a successful day. I think it would be great.

It has been 4 to 5 years. It is well beyond its time. I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

Nomination of William Barr

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I don't know if the Judiciary Committee voted yet, but if they haven't, they will vote shortly on the nomination of William Barr.

I knew Mr. Barr when he was Attorney General and when he was general counsel to Verizon—that is a New York company where I dealt with him—and I have always respected his public service and his intelligence. But when his authorship of an unsolicited memo to the Justice Department criticizing the special counsel's investigation was uncovered, I came to the conclusion that he is the wrong person to serve as Attorney General at this challenging moment. As the Chairman has said, we will focus our country. The memo alone, I felt, was disqualifying—maybe not under any President but certainly under this President, who is utterly
contemptuous of the rule of law. But I wanted to give Mr. Barr a chance to change my mind, so I met with him a few weeks ago. Our conversation focused on three issues.

The first was an issue that had been discussed during his Judiciary hearing where I didn’t think his answer was very satisfactory, so I asked him again, very directly, whether he would recuse himself if ethics officials at the Justice Department said he should. Regrettably, he would not commit to do this. Instead, he said he would make his own decision.

The second issue I brought up was the need for the special counsel’s report on Russian influence in the 2016 election to be made public. Whatever his conclusions Mueller comes to, we as a Congress and the American people have an obligation to see what kind of foreign influence there is in our elections. It seems pretty clear to me that in this case, the report should be made public—unless things redacted for security purposes.

I asked Nominee Barr whether he would release the full Mueller report, with redactions only if intelligence agencies said that was necessary, to assure transparency. He said he was for transparency. That is not good enough. We are all for transparency in the abstract. The question is, Are you for transparency in probably the most important act you will take as Attorney General when it comes to transparency? To merely say you are for transparency doesn’t say much. What was needed was an unequivocal and public commitment to release the full report. Again, he would not give me that assurance.

Finally, I asked Mr. Barr about interference in the special counsel’s investigation. He referred to the special counsel regulations and said at the hearing and I think in other places publicly that he wanted to finish the investigation. That is not good enough. Finishing the investigation while interfering and limiting it as it goes forward would be a travesty—certainly with this President, who has treated the Justice Department as if it is his own personal fiefdom. At times, President Trump seems to feel there are two goals to the Justice Department and those alone—to punish his enemies and help him. That is not the rule of law. That is not the greatness of the United States.

With this President, we need an Attorney General who can assure the Senate and the public that he will stand up to a President who believes the Justice Department exists simply to do the President’s personal bidding and protect the President’s personal interests above those of the country. The President wants a Roy Cohn to be his Attorney General, but this is a moment that calls for an Elliot Richardson.

As Senator Coons said in the Judiciary Committee today, Mr. Barr’s case for his own confirmation seems to boil down to one thought: Just trust me. Mr. Barr doesn’t seem to recognize that this isn’t adequate for an Attorney General in the Trump administration. The moment calls for stronger, more explicit assurances. And that is indeed what I think of the personal characteristics of Mr. Barr. This President has no regard for personal characteristics. This President never listens to an argument that he thinks is against his self-interest, even if it is with America’s constitutional tradition or American law. So to simply say “just trust me” is not close to good enough probably under any President but certainly under this one.

I believe that in coming months, our next Attorney General will be faced with one or more real constitutional crises. The Attorney General will be tested. If Mr. Barr is confirmed, I hope he will be equal to those challenges. But apparently unfortunately and very regrettably, he was not willing to provide the Senate with sufficient assurances to give us confidence that he is prepared to meet the challenge. And the idea that he should say it now because it would jeopardize his nomination? No, Trump would withdraw the nomination when he says it now. Trump will certainly fire him if he tries to do it later, so that argument doesn’t hold water.

For all those reasons—the fact that he won’t recuse himself even if the ethics officials at the Department of Justice say he should; the fact that he won’t give an unequivocal commitment to make the full report to the Congress and the public, with the appropriate redactions for intelligence only; and the fact that he won’t commit to not interfere in the investigation, not to limit the investigation or to hold any witnesses—all three of those make it crystal clear that Mr. Barr should not be approved for Attorney General.

Madam President, on one other matter, the legislation on the floor is the largest bipartisan package of public lands bills in over a decade.

I have always been a supporter of protecting our Nation’s public lands and our beautiful and pristine natural resources. Every summer, my family and I used to go hiking in our national parks. They are some of the most joyous moments I have had. So I have always supported our natural resources and protecting them on public lands. They make our communities more resilient as well.

I strongly support the bill that Chairman Murkowski and Ranking Member Manchin have put together. I particularly support the excellent ranking member, Senator Cantwell, for her great work on this as well.

The bill includes a permanent reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which is the Nation’s premier conservation program. It is responsible for projects in every State nationwide, and every one of New York’s 62 counties has benefited.

The bill takes great strides in protecting our natural resources and public lands, including designating over a million acres of new wilderness, adding over 2,000 miles to the National Trails System, and increasing the size of our national parks.

I know from my travels across New York that this is not only a benefit for the environment, but it is also a boon for our economy. It boosts ecotourism, boosts the hospitality and restaurant industry in those communities, creates jobs and enables countless tourists, such as myself when we visited the West, to experience the beauty of our Nation.

Additionally, this bill will help with projects in my home State of New York. A few important examples include designating Jamestown’s National Comedy Center as the National Comedy Center of the United States. Jamestown is a beautiful city, home of Lucille Ball. It allows the Department of the Interior to grant an easement to New York City so that the Staten Island seawall can be built. Staten Island was hit with a de facto tsunami during Superstorm Sandy that led to massive property damage and the tragic loss of lives. I visited Staten Island, and it was awful. Better protecting Staten Island from the next disaster is essential. This would help move the ball forward.

Let me again thank Senators Murkowski, Cantwell, and Manchin and their staffs for the great work. I look forward to voting yes, and I hope it gets a very strong vote here in the Senate. I hope none of our colleagues will move to delay it. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Young). The Senator from Oklahoma.

AMENDMENT NO. 158

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, pending, we have an amendment of mine coming up. We have a public lands package with the Land and Water Conservation Fund, with a lot of lands, transitional properties. A lot of things are coming up in this.

There are multiple reforms that are built into it, but we missed one. I think it is important that we deal with this before we do a long-term, permanent reauthorization of this program because when this Congress does a permanent reauthorization, we seldom ever get back to it. We say: It is moving. They say: There are other things we need to be dealt with. It becomes less important.

My amendment has two basic parts. It addresses two critical issues of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. One of them is that the Land and Water Conservation Fund is set up to purchase new properties, but if there is a problem on that piece of property that we purchased, there is no requirement to fix it.

Here is how it works: The fund actually purchases the property, and then the hope is that Congress will then appropriate dollars separately to do the
reparis to open up the property. So it is announced to the community that this new area will be opened up as public lands, but when the purchase is actually done, there is a big sign on it saying “closed for safety repairs.” Those repairs will cost $2 million, $3 million, and there is a wait of some times 10 years or more before the actual appropriation is done.

This is an easy fix. This fix should be noncontroversial. When we purchase property and set aside the Land and Water Conservation Fund, if there is any maintenance needed on that property, then that needed maintenance is also taken care of by the Land and Water Conservation Fund at the same time. It has to be budgeted in. That way, we don’t purchase property and then wait a decade to actually put it into public use. That doesn’t make sense to anyone. Everyone walks by it and says: Here is inefficient government again. We have property, but there is a different pot of money to fix it up, and we have to wait a decade.

I hope that this is noncontroversial to all of us and that we see the common sense in this.

In this package, there is some land that we will purchase and literally not be able to use for who knows how long. There is a hope for future appropriations at some point to deal with safety issues so that people will be able to actually use the land.

The second part of this deals with the past because this has been the process for a while. We purchase new properties and then put it into use but can’t because they came with maintenance issues. We have other public lands, such as our national parks, where there is $1 billion in backlogged deferred maintenance, with no plan to actually fix those. Let me give some examples. We have all heard of Yellowstone. There is $100 million of deferred maintenance at just that one park, with no plan to fix it.

The simple answer is that the Land and Water Conservation Fund is set up to purchase new properties when needed. Allocate just 5 percent of it to go to the deferred maintenance backlog. That still leaves 95 percent of it to purchase additional properties when we need to. But we need to seriously deal with the $16 billion total backlog, and $11 billion of that is deferred maintenance in our national parks.

This is not a poison pill. This should be a noncontroversial amendment. This is an amendment to help fix an ongoing problem. If we don’t fix it, 10 years from now, we will all regret that it was not done. What I suspect is, if we push this in place and actually set aside the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the second is the Yellowstone Gateway Protection Act.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund is a critical tool in protecting and expanding access to Montana so special; that is, our public lands. This program works with willing landowners. You see, when you look at a map of landowners in Montana, it becomes oftentimes very checkered in nature. You have sections owned privately, sections owned by the State government, sections owned by the Federal Government. What LWCF does is allows willing landowners to provide more access to public lands, as well as increasing outdoor recreation opportunities for cities and towns. It helps multigenerational farmers and ranchers and loggers continue to work their land.

Yet, without permanent reauthorization of this critical program, it will continue to expire, Congress after Congress, putting so much of what makes Montana the “Last Best Place” at risk because in Montana public lands are a way of life. For Cindy and for me, we can think of no better experience than to put on backpacks, get over to the Beartooth Wilderness, for example, during the weeks of August.

This is about teaching future generations of Montanans to love the outdoors and to spend time outside because we can access these public lands just the way my parents did with me growing up in Bozeman and just the way I did with our four children.

It is not just about a way of life. It is also about our economy because public land helps spur an additional $7 billion outdoor economy in Montana. That creates thousands of jobs in our State, and they supply almost $300 million in State and local tax revenue. People all over Montana know the importance of this program, and we can’t keep kicking that proverbial can down the road on this critical program for Montana. It is time we permanently authorize this program once and for all.

This package also has a bill called the Yellowstone Gateway Protection Act. In Montana, we are grateful to be the home of our Nation’s very first national park; that is, Yellowstone.

There are some places that are just too special to mine. The Paradise Valley—by the way, it is aptly named the “Paradise Valley.” Think about this. The Yellowstone River starts down in Yellowstone Park and comes to the north and runs through Paradise Valley. It eventually ends up in Missouri, but this Paradise Valley and the Gardiner Basin are on the doorstep of Yellowstone National Park. This bill is one example of the over 100 land exchanges, conveyances, or designs nationwide that are critically important to local communities as they facilitate economic development and are locally driven ways to resolve land use challenges.

I want to talk about locally driven. The Yellowstone Gateway Protection Act is a great example of something that is locally driven—the community, the landowners, the elected leaders. They are strongly supporting this act that I think is a win for everyone, get over to the House, and then soon onto the President’s desk.

This bill also secures other wins for our sportsmen’s heritage by including provisions that will ensure our Federal lands are open for access and only closed with consultation that comes from our States.

This bill will also help curtail the fringe litigation that halts commonsense active forest management by shining light on who gets equal access to Justice Act funds and Judgment Fund payments. The bill strengthens partnerships for our national parks like the 21st Century Conservation Corps Act.

Simply stated, this bill is a historic win for Montana and the West, but don’t take my word for it. The sportsmen groups across the country are calling this bill a historic achievement for conservation—groups like the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, like the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, like the American Fly Fishing Trade Association, like the Congressional Sportsmen’s Foundation, the Boone and Crockett Club, the Trust for Public Land, Montana groups like Businesses for Montana Outdoors and the Montana Outdoors Coalition, and the list goes on.

I urge my colleagues at this moment—this moment when we have divided government in Washington, DC— that we can come together. There is nothing as bipartisan that I have seen in a long time here than this lands package, Republicans and Democrats.
who are coming together to get this bill done.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote to support this lands package. It is long overdue that we get this done for Montana and for our Nation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, we have before us now the pending amendment, the Lankford amendment regarding the use of LWCF funds for deferred maintenance. This amendment acknowledges and, I think, attempts to address what we are dealing with in a deferred maintenance backlog. We all recognize that it is an issue and a problem. What Senator LANKFORD has done is specifically to direct 5 percent of funds distributed from LCWF to deferred maintenance. It also requires that any new Federal lands acquisitions allow for maintenance in any new acquisition.

I think we would all agree that we have a very real problem with deferred maintenance on our Nation’s public lands. We think about the National Park Service most often, which has an $11.6 billion budget, and it is not just the National Park Service. It is the National Wildlife Refuge, BLM, and the Forest Service. So this is an issue, and we have been working within the committee to address this. There have been numerous bills that have come before our committee. We are working with the administration, and we know we have to address it.

This proposed amendment is clearly an effort to do that, and I appreciate what Senator LANKFORD has done in focusing our attention on this significant maintenance backlog and the need to plan for routine and ongoing maintenance in any new acquisition.

So I am standing before our colleagues and understand where Senator LANKFORD wants to take us, I appreciate it, I agree with him, but given where we are right now with this package and how it has come together, knowing that we will have, I think, significant opposition, whether it is on the other side or in the other body, it is viewed as detrimental to what we have put together.

So I am reluctantly going to be opposing the Lankford amendment, but, again, I am sure that bill will take this on as an issue to address in a way that is rational, sound, and reasonable going forward into the future.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MANCIN. Mr. President, I also rise with Chairman MURKOWSKI. This is a timing problem. This is only a timing problem. As far as Senator LANKFORD’s amendment, I will be joining Senator MURKOWSKI when she moves to table the amendment, simply because of the timing situation working with the House.

The House has been gracious. Chairman GRIJALVA has been wonderful, basically sitting with us and working with us. We gave him a list of everything we agreed on after the “Four Corners” that Senator CANTWELL and Senator MURKOWSKI worked on before. We all sat down and went through this, and it is a matter of timing.

What I am saying to my dear friend from Oklahoma is that when I was Governor, I insisted that my State agencies account for deferred maintenance. I would not let them build anything in any State park or let them do anything in our parks unless they showed me how they were taking care of what we have already done. I understand. I am totally committed to help with working through this, but because this is putting a poison pill—not that we disagree—it is the timing and the effort in the deal that we have already made. That is the poison pill that it puts us in, and that basically sinks it because he will not take anything more back from what we have already negotiated. So the LCWF language in this bill has been terribly negotiated and not only in the Senate but between the Houses also. I know that Senators GARDNER and CANTWELL and everybody have worked so hard on this, and it gives us permanent authorization and it is a step in the right direction that we are finally moving to.

So I support Chairman MURKOWSKI’S motion to table this amendment. I reluctantly do that because of our agreement with Senator LANKFORD’s intent on what we are trying to do, and we are committed to going back and working with him to get it through the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 1 minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has that right.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, only in Washington, DC, and the Federal Government would we say that we want to do something, but we can’t do something. My hope is that we will do something.

Long-term, we all see it. I agree that it is the same thing that we always deal with. It is always down to the time and to the moment.

This is one of these dialogues we have had for a long time, asking how we can deal with deferred maintenance that is $16 billion and growing and with no plan to shrink it. In fact, we are adding lands in this bill that, when we pass the bill, will increase the amount immediately, and there is no plan to take care of that.

The simple request is that we should actually take care of deferred maintenance when we buy it so that we are not adding property with deferred maintenance on day one, and we should have a plan to deal with deferred maintenance that we have—the $16 billion. Without that plan to actually deal with it and without a plan to deal with it the first day with products that we buy, we are adding to the deficit immediately.

This is an issue we have to resolve long-term, and it will not get better. My concern, as I have expressed, is that this is a permanent reauthorization. We don’t ever have to come back it to. I hope we do, but we don’t ever have to come back to it, and this Congress is notorious for only doing things we have to do.

So we will see how things go in the future with this.

With that, I yield back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I move to table the Lankford amendment No. 158, and I request the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

Mr. MANCIN. I second.

Mr. MANCIN. The PRESIDING OFFICER. There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 66, nays 33, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 18 Leg.]

YEA—66

Alexander
Baldwin
Baucus
Blackburn
Bunning
Burr
Boozman
Brown
Burr
Capito
Cardin
Carper
Cassidy
Collins
Coons
Coons
Cochrane
Cochrane
Collins
Cranley
Crenshaw
Cruz
Enzi
Ernst
Fischer

Robert
Rosen
Round
Schatz
Scheum
Shelby
Sinema
Smith
Stabenow
Tillis
Udall
Van Hollen
Warner
Warren
Whitehouse
Wicker
Wyden

Paul
Perdue
Risch
Romney
Rubio
Lankford
Scott (FL)
Thune
Toomey
Young

NAYS—33

Barrasso
Beaum
Coryn
Cramer
Crapo
Cruz
Enzi
Ernst
Fischer

Grassley
Hawley
Inhofe
Johnson
Kennedy
Lankford
Lee
McConnell
McSally
Moran

NOT VOTING—1

Booker

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. JOHNSON. On rollcall vote No. 18, I voted yea. It was my intention to vote nay.

I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to change my vote, as it does not affect the outcome.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The foregoing tally has been changed to reflect the above order.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

AMENDMENT NO. 162 TO AMENDMENT NO. 111

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, the Land and Conservation Fund was enacted for a laudable goal; that is, to promote recreational opportunities on our Federal public lands. But in recent decades, the program has regrettably drifted far from its original intent and has become rife with abuse.

Indeed, the Land and Water Conservation Fund—or LWCF, as it is often described—has instead been used as a primary tool for more Federal land acquisition rather than to actually help people access or to help the government care for the land we already manage.

Through the LWCF, the Federal Government has added more and more land to its already vast estate, currently totaling 640 million acres of land in this country. To put that in perspective, that is bigger than about seven major European countries combined—and I don’t mean their public lands; I mean the entire countries themselves—nearly one-third of all land in the United States. This is 640 million acres. That includes a whole lot of land for the Federal Government, and no single owner, for that matter, could ever be able to take care of it. But the Federal Government is failing to take care of these lands; make no mistake about it.

Indeed, the magnitude of unfunded needs on these public lands is staggering. There is an $18.5 billion maintenance backlog on Federal lands, including $11.6 billion in the National Park System alone.

Wildfires have run rampant in the West because of mismanagement and neglect. Ill-kept roads and trails have been affected, and the resources are not yet adequate to help people access or to help the governments care for the land we already manage.

I stand to object to the amendment of my friend from Utah.

We recognize the significance and importance of the Land and Water Conservation Fund; that is, to promote recreational opportunities on our Federal lands, in-...
of our dearest friends, and Marcelle and I loved him. I have lost count of the times we would share stories about his son Bruce and daughter Aren, and, of course, his grandchildren, Sophia, Ali, Dylan, and Will. I especially enjoyed the family conversations and the deep love he had for his late wife Becky. I think we knew more about each other’s families than most people would. One of us would tell a story, and the other would say, ‘Oh, that reminds me,’ and away we would go. Those of us who knew Harry Hamburg could see that happening.

We also shared a love of photography. I have an office here in the Capitol with a great view of the Mall and the Washington Monument, and we would often meet there. We would talk about photography, current events, and friends. We called it ‘prayer hour with holy water.’ We had our own particular choices of what holy water and what holy water. Mostly, Marcelle was able to join us. Often, my policy advisor, Kevin McDonald, was there.

And, of course, Harry was a welcomed friend at all of our holiday parties and office gatherings. Kevin McDonald went to the funeral in Pennsylvania. He filled me in on how moving it was and the things he heard there. Even last night, when we were at my grandson Patrick’s birthday party, our daughter and son-in-law, Ali and Lawrence, talked about the conversations they had with Harry at our last office gathering.

Those of us who enjoy or care about photography can understand the certain bond we had. He had an uncanny ability to email me the perfect picture at the perfect time. I could be coping with all kinds of things here in the Senate, and a photo would arrive. There is one Harry took in England, South Africa, or Pennsylvania. Some I called a shot. It would be a picture he took as he walked into the Capitol to come visit me. Every time, it made my day better.

Anyone can use a camera. Only an artist can take a picture that truly lasts. He spent a lot of time in England. All of us could take pictures of Big Ben, the Eye, Parliament, and all the rest. He would take pictures of a shop on a small street or of people looking out at a bus going by or of walking along a beach. You would look at that picture and say: Wow, I was there.

He was an artist. When you saw his pictures, whether of a current event or from his treasure of historical pictures, you were there. He enveloped you in the moment.

Later, I am going to put into the RECORD—not quite yet—his obituary. Of course, we will not be able to show the pictures. I look at these pictures, and I remember he had one of Margot Kidder and Christopher Reeve. They were filming Superman at the New York Daily News building.

I know for a fact that Christopher Reeve liked that photograph, and for those of us who saw the movie—millions and millions of dollars making the movie—this picture captures as much as anything else in the movie.

Or a serious one—Attorney General Ashcroft testifies before the House, but he gets a picture as he raises his hand with the Great Seal of the Senate behind him.

You know, we have all been to hearings, and we have heard people talk about different things.

He had two pictures of Muhammad Ali and our friend Michael Fox speaking at a Senate hearing, talking about research for Parkinson’s disease. They both suffered from Parkinson’s, and they pretended to be trading punches with each other. It was obviously in fun, but there was not a person who picked up the paper and saw that photo who did not read the article about Parkinson’s and the need for research funding.

That is what he would do. He enveloped you in the moment. You were there. That may seem like a cliche, but it was not. You knew what happened.

Every one of us remembers most the photographs we have seen of historical events. He had photographs of historical events, but he had photographs of everyday life that made you think.

Marcelle and I knew he faced serious surgery. His good friend Paul Hosefros made plans to come from England. He is a good friend of his, and he was going to help take care of him—as well as his good friend Pat and his son and daughter—when he recovered from the surgery.

We reminded him, of course, that Marcelle is a registered nurse. We were ready to volunteer too. Before the surgery happened, he had a massive attack and died. All of us were ready to care for him, and when he came back, take out the camera, compare photographs, have our prayer hour, whether it was with me or with anybody else and his friends, because he had so many.

Both Marcelle and I loved him. The tears we have shed are tears for the loss of a true friend, and the memory of Harry will always be in our hearts.

I know that no obituary could do justice to his talent, artistry, and humanity, but I was struck by the obituary in the New York Daily News.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the obituary be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Daily News, Jan. 25, 2019]

HARRY HAMBURG, LONGTIME DAILY NEWS PHOTOGRAPHER, DIES AT 73

(By Leonard Greene)

Former Daily News photographer Harry Hamburg, whose lens captured all that is New York and the world for nearly 40 years, died Thursday.

A longtime friend, Bill Auth, said Hamburg suffered a heart attack.

Friends and colleagues said Hamburg had all the technical and artistic skills to take a show-stopping picture, but what made him stand out from the rest were his contacts. And, he said, was his empathy.

‘‘Harry was friends with everybody,’’ said Auth, a fellow photographer who had known Hamburg since the early 1980s. ‘‘He never burned a bridge. He was making sure whoever he was working with got treated right.’’

Hamburg spent most of his career taking pictures in New York. One of his most iconic snapshots was a picture ‘‘Superman’’ stars Christopher Reeve and Margot Kidder inside The News’ East Side building.

But when News editors decided they needed more original content from the nation’s capital, they dispatched Hamburg to Washington, D.C.

Soon, Hamburg, who lived in New Jersey, was schmoozing with Amtrak staffs, conversing with conductors on a first-name basis.

Hamburg made another friend along the way—Joe Biden, the Delaware senator who would go on to be Vice President.

Biden was famously an Amtrak regular who took the train from Capitol Hill to his Delaware home every day. Hamburg learned Biden’s schedule, and made a point to be on the train when Biden got on in Wilmington.

‘‘He was friends with senators and friends with elevator operators,’’ Auth said. ‘‘Everybody really liked him once they got to know him a little bit.’’

Mr. LEAHY. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRAUN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See the remarks of Mr. BARRASSO and Mr. JONES pertaining to the introduction of S. 382 and Joint Resolutions.)

Mr. BARRASSO. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TAX UNDERWITHHOLDING

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, the first tax filing season under President Trump’s mess of a tax law is upon us, and it looks like a whole lot of chickens are coming home to roost. The Republicans just jammed their tax bill through Congress at record speed—pilot driver legislating. The Trump tax bill was signed into law with a whopping 9 days to go before the 2018 tax year was set to begin, and after all of that land speed record timing there would be serious problems. There is a big one now that lots of Americans are reportedly waking up to, and they are
waking up now that the tax filing sea-
son has arrived. The big tax refunds
that Americans have gotten used to
could be goners now that Trump’s tax
changes are the law of the land and many
Americans might owe the govern-
ment.

As the ranking Democrat on the Sen-
ate Finance Committee, I am very trou-
bled about the prospect of what is
ahead, and I want to lay out my con-
cerns. Here is what this is all about.

Most Americans have their taxes with-
held from each paycheck, and the Treas-
ury redoes the math on with-
holding every year. Obviously, the
math gets more complicated when Con-
gress passes legislation like President
Trump’s tax law, which, in effect, trig-
gers a tax policy earthquake. The out-
come of these decisions about how
much to take out of everybody’s pay-
check is clearly going to have a big im-
pact.

Here is where it looks like things
going wrong, where it looks like the
Trump team decided to score short-
term political wins instead of to pro-
tect Americans from financial harm.

In election year 2018, the Trump admin-
istration had a shiny new tax law on its hands, and there is no question it wanted it to impress. It
sure looks like, back in December 2017,
the Trump administration decided to
put politics first—to lowball the esti-
mates of how much tax should be with-
held from everybody’s paycheck and lure Americans into a false sense of se-
curity that they had gotten big tax
cuts that were courtesy of Donald
Trump.

The prospect of the Trump adminis-
tration’s buying American taxpayers
off with their own money is what you
are talking about here. It is as if the
Trump administration figured, when
the other shoe dropped and people were
to be hit with penalties for under-
payment, well, it would be springtime
2019, and the 2018 election would be
behind us. It could cause a lot of hurt
this spring when people who typically
get big refunds suddenly learn that they owe the government a check.

Americans, understandably, want their
taxes to be simple and straightforward
and routine. Whether it is a few hun-
dred or a few thousand dollars, you can
understand why people would count on
getting refunds when they have gotten
the same amount back for years and years.

I have talked to folks all over my
State about this. I have townhall meet-
ings in every county—90 minutes, open
to everybody. I don’t give any speech-
es. I am just there to let people tell me
what their takes are with respect to
what is going on back here and what
they think we ought to be doing. Or-
egonians are asking about the issue of
whether or not they are going to owe
money. The first thing they say is that
it is going to be that these big refunds
on taxes that have been taken out
of their paychecks. We are talking
about middle-class folks, working fam-
ilies, who use their refunds to pay the
bills, to help cover tuition for a child,
or to put a downpayment on a new car
one has been needing for ages.

Here is the truth. The Trump admin-
istration did not need to put anybody in
this position. There was the option of
delaying these withholding changes by
a year to make sure nobody took a hit.

While it was making this decision in
January of 2016—just days after the law
was enacted—the Democrats in this
body and in the House, the two of us asked
what kind of impact this rush job was
going to have on working Americans
who have their income taxes withheld
from every paycheck. The Government
Accountability Office, in representing the Democrats in this body
and in the House, the two of us asked
either for a shock when they file their tax returns this year.

Here is what the Treasury Depart-
ment is going to say. It will claim it
chose the withholding figures that
would do the least amount of harm.
Yet that just doesn’t pass the smell
test, not when it chose numbers that
underwithheld taxes at far higher rates
than usual. You are potentially talking
about millions and millions of Ameri-
cans—way more than is normal—find-
ing out that the government has been
giving them their paychecks with tax trick-
ery, and now they are going to get hit
with big tax bills. The Treasury De-
partment, I am sure, is going to say it
updated the official IRS—Internal Rev-
ue Service—withholding calculator and
sent out new withholding forms for
employers, but none of that was re-
leased until February 28—2 months
into the new tax year.

Furthermore, let’s be realistic about
the prospect of Americans flocking to
the Internal Revenue Service’s with-
holding calculator. The taxpayers who
will be potentially affected by this
underwithholding issue will be parents
with jobs to do and kids to look after.
How can you expect those people to
have spent a whole lot of time doing
tax math at the beginning of 2018 in
order to head off a problem they didn’t
know anything about and that might
show up in a filing season more than a
year later? Our working families have
lives to lead. They are not spending the
first weeks of a new year crunching the
numbers on tax withholding.

That is why I wrote to the Internal
Revenue Service’s Commissioner, Mr.
Rettig, before anybody up here had
really begun to see the challenge. I en-
couraged the Commissioner to waive
penalties for 2018, to waive tax pen-
alties for this year. I made the case
that it was the first year of a new tax
law—he was not involved in writing
it and was just named by the Con-
gress and enacted in way too precipi-
tous a manner. Hard-working families
should not suffer the harmful con-
sequences of political gamesmanship
on taxes. Instead of replying and work-
ing with me to find a solution, Com-
missioner Rettig went ahead and said
that the best the Internal Revenue
Service could do is adjust the threshold where penalties kick in. Instead of pe-
nalizing those who paid less than 90
percent of what they owed in 2018, he
decided that they would penalize those
who paid less than 85 percent. There is
no question that is a modest step in
the right direction, but it is my judg-
ment that the Internal Revenue Serv-
ce ought to do more and keep it sim-
ple.

As we look at the events of the up-
coming weeks, here is my bottom line:
I believe it is time for the Trump ad-
ministration to say that nobody will be
penalized for the Trump administra-
tion’s mistakes on tax withholding.
Monumental political wins instead of to pro-
tect Americans from financial harm.

Down at the Treasury Department,
there are a lot of people with expensive
degrees hanging on their office walls.
I would like to see them put some of
that brain power to work now helping
to protect middle-class families.

My bottom line is that nobody ought
to be penalized for the Trump adminis-
tration’s mistakes on tax withholding.
Congress and the public need to say that
the Trump administration’s mistakes on tax withholding
change the penalty thresholds, extend the safe harbor—do whatever it takes
to make sure that our people are held
harmless with respect to what could otherwise be penalties for the Trump administration’s mistakes on tax with-
holding.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.
With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The
clerk will call the roll.
The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

U.S. TRADE POLICY

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, today, I want to talk about the U.S. trade policy. This is something that affects every one of us. It affects all the families I represent, it affects our economy in a big way, and it affects our relations with other countries in significant ways.

Right now, we are fortunate to have a strong economy. When you look at the numbers, it is very encouraging. The tax reforms that were put in place at the end of 2017 and the pro-growth regulatory relief that has been put in place are actually doing exactly what many of us thought they would do.

When you look at the growth projections before the tax bill and the growth projections now, you will see that we have had a dramatic increase. If you look at the job projections, there is a dramatic increase in jobs. There were almost 400,000 new jobs projected after the tax reform bill was passed. Why? It is because the tax reform bill was pro-growth and pro-jobs. It helps middle-class families, but it also helps small businesses, like the ones I visit all across my State of Ohio. They all have to do with the Ohio companies. I have visited with well over a dozen—several dozen—Ohio small businesses since the tax reform bill was passed. Specifically, I will ask them tomorrow: What happened to your bottom line, and what are you doing with the extra tax savings you are getting? What I think I will hear is what I have heard in all other places, which is, We are investing more in people, and we are investing more in equipment. That is great.

The report reflects all of this. When you look at the jobs report from last Friday—it was for the January time period—it showed an impressive 300,000 new jobs. That is way beyond expectations—302,000 new jobs in January. It also showed wages going up, which I think is even more impressive. In Ohio, wages have been pretty flat. In fact, for the last decade and a half, on average, wages have not gone above inflation. So when people say they are feeling the squeeze, they are. Expectations are up. However, this is a rare shot in the arm for us. It gave us the ability to invest more in our equipment, in our people, and in our retirement savings.

Tomorrow, I will see it again. We will have a roundtable discussion at an Ohio manufacturer. This company makes tooling that is used in the aviation industry. They have already told me that they like the tax bill. I am going to ask them tomorrow what I ask all of my companies. I have visited with well over a dozen—several dozen—Ohio small businesses since the tax reform bill was passed. Specifically, I will ask them tomorrow: What happened to your bottom line, and what are you doing with the extra tax savings you are getting? What I think I will hear is what I have heard in all other places, which is, We are investing more in people, and we are investing more in equipment. That is great.

This is all good news. Again, a lot of it is due to the fact that in this body and in the House, we passed legislation that helped to stimulate more economic growth, more jobs, and higher wages.

What I am concerned about is that we not do something now to jeopardize that economic growth. This is where trade policy is a risk. Some would say that I am already putting a damper on what would otherwise be even greater growth. But what I am more concerned about than anything is the possibility that, as a country, we start to put more and more tariffs in place without showing that the imports coming in from other countries are being traded unfairly. That is what our trade laws basically say. They say: OK, if another country doesn’t deal with us fairly, we get to level the playing field. So if they are sending their products to us and they are not fair, meaning that they are subsidized by the government, which happens a lot in nonmarket economies particularly—think of China—or they are sold at below their cost, which is called dumping—if they are dumping their products on us, that is not fair, is it? We have trade laws to deal with that.

I believe in trade, but I also believe strongly in trade enforcement. My legislation with Senator BROWN called the Level the Playing Field Act has helped us win these trade cases when these countries are dumping. As an example, there is a 269-percent tariff—that is a national security issue, and therefore we can say: OK, on a temporary basis—we have to prove that the other country is dumping. We are going to put tariffs in place. When you do that, you get hurt. Think of that. Everybody has to prove that their product is dumping—sold at below its cost—or that is subsidized. You don’t have to show a surge of imports. All you have to do is say: “This is a national security issue for us” and then we put your tariffs in place. All you have to do is say that, guess what other countries do to you. They put their own tariffs in place because they are looking at this and thinking: Oh my gosh, so the United States is just putting these tariffs in place without demonstrating that this is a trade-enforcement measure because of unfairness or damage to their industries.

Frankly, many of these countries are happy to put more protectionist tariffs in place. It kind of works for them, too, because in many countries, that sort of approach is a more populous approach, in places such as Europe or the Middle East or Asia or Africa. They say: OK. We are going to put tariffs in place. They is often applauded, but who gets hurt? The consumers in both countries get hurt. Think of that. Everybody has higher costs, higher taxes, higher tariffs on both sides, and eventually you end up building up tariffs to the point that it can be really dangerous for the economy.

That is my concern with section 232, the national security exception to our trade laws. Do I think it is a tool we need to deal with the surge of imports and figure this out. That is kind of how our trade policy works, consistent with the international rules. If there is some unfairness, then we are able to respond.

Right now, we are doing this with China. We have the Section 232 law to say: We are going to increase tariffs on your products because you are not trading fairly with us. You are using nontariff barriers. You are not using intellectual property properly. You are forcing our businesses to be able to work in China, many of them have to have joint ventures or special licenses. That is not fair. We want to level that playing field. That is the purpose of those tariffs.

I think most people get that and understand it and support it. Even those who believe in more of a pure free-trade mentality know that we shouldn’t allow cheating and that we should help to level the playing field. The problem is that over the last couple of years, we have used a part of our trade law that really is an exception to all of that. That is called the national security exception, which is also called section 232.

Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 has been in place now for 57 years. It has been used only half a dozen times in 57 years. Why? Because it is kind of a dangerous tool.

When you think about it, as Americans, all we have to say is, this is a national security issue, and therefore we are going to put tariffs on your product. You don’t have to prove anything, as I talked about earlier. You don’t have to prove that an industry has been damaged. You certainly don’t have to prove that the other country is sending product that is dumped—sold at below its cost—or that is subsidized. You don’t have to show a surge of imports. All you have to do is say: “This is a national security issue for us” and then we put your tariffs in place. All you have to do is say that, guess what other countries do to you. They put their own tariffs in place because they are looking at this and thinking: Oh my gosh, so the United States is just putting these tariffs in place without demonstrating that this is a trade-enforcement measure because of unfairness or damage to their industries.

I believe in trade, but I also believe strongly in trade enforcement.
ought to have in the toolbox. Absolutely. I think that if there is a true national security concern, we ought to have section 232 there to ensure that we can respond.

As an example, if we are at a time of war and be able to produce tanks in this country and we don’t have any steel production here, in my view, it would be appropriate for us to put some tariffs in place and to help a domestic industry be able to provide those tanks to our military. Frankly, that is another example of when the administration would take with us if they had a true national security concern. So there is a sort of level playing field there. That is permitted under the World Trade Organization rules, and other countries would do it as well, but, in my view, the way we have used it in the last couple of years is a little different.

Again, I think trade enforcement is very important. I am a hawk on going after countries that are not treating us fairly. I look toward China and its overcapacity of steel, it is a huge issue. That is one reason we have these huge tariffs in place on Chinese steel. Then they transship it through other countries, and we have to be much tougher. We have legislation called the ENFORCE Act. Senator Wyden was here on the floor a moment ago. He and I have worked on that together. That is important. Frankly, in my view, we need to do more to enforce that. We have been told from going abroad to a third country and then sending it to the United States, if it is steel that is dumped or subsidized. But to say that with regard to countries that are our allies and countries that we trade with every day, we are going to use this national security exception, the 232, I have to tell you, I think that causes real problems, and we have seen it. Other countries have done what? They have increased their tariffs on us. We have increased our tariffs on Canada, and the administration has said that it is a national security concern—even though, by the way, with regard to steel, a product we sell more to Canada than they send to us. We send more steel to them from the United States than they do to us, and yet we are saying: It is a national security concern with your steel from Canada so we are going to slap on a tariff, say, 25 percent. What does Canada do? They turn around and put tariffs on our products.

We have been hit on that in Ohio because Canada is our No. 1 trading partner. We send more stuff to Canada than any other country—much more. Our farmers in Ohio, our manufacturers in Ohio are nervous because they are seeing tariffs going up on their products going to Canada because Canada is retaliating because they don’t see this as a fair thing we are doing. They don’t think it is a national security threat.

Section 232 was designed, I think properly, to deal with real national security threats. I think it ought to be preserved for that. I think it ought to be used for that. I think we ought to aggressively go after countries that are trading unfairly, and when there is a surge and when there is a proven material damage to a U.S. industry, we ought to respond, but I think we have to be careful and have to do it. I think that is where our concerns are—inviting the escalation of tariffs on both sides, which is exactly what is happening.

I am pleased to say that yesterday a group of us introduced legislation to try to get back to the original purpose of the Trade Security Act. I introduced it last year. We reintroduced it again yesterday. I introduced it along with my colleagues Doug Jones, Joni Ernst, Dianne Feinstein, Lamar Alexander, Deb Fischer, Todd Young, Kirsten Sinema, and Roger Wicker—not a group of Members you would see on every piece of legislation; some on the left, some on the right, some Republican, some Democratic—but a group who all agree, in this case, it is best for us to have some constraints on 232 to take it back to its original purpose, which is really for national security.

With regard to steel and aluminum and the 232 tariffs that were put in place in 2017—2018, we have increased our imports from Canada so we are going to slap on a tariff, say, 25 percent. What does Canada do? They turn around and put tariffs on us. They have increased their tariffs on us. Our farmers in Ohio, our manufacturers—a lot of folks in Ohio, where we have a strong auto industry, and we love that, and strong suppliers—but they bring parts in from around the world.

The analysis I have seen shows that if we put 232 on automobiles, it would increase the cost of making a car in the United States by about $2,000—$2,000 a car. For imported vehicles, the cost would likely increase to about $6,000 a car.

Think for a moment about the impact on the families we talked about earlier who are finally seeing their wages begin to creep up. Working families who have played by the rules, have done everything right, are finally seeing their wages increasing. I think a lot of people will delay buying a car. That is not good for the auto industry and bad for its workers. By the way, all three of the Big Three U.S. auto manufacturers are against extending 232 to automobiles, and that is why they are supportive of our legislation.

I want to see more cars made in Ohio. I am OK if they are made in other States, too, but I want to see them made in America. I don’t want to see more cars being made offshore. That is not good for the auto industry and bad for its workers. By the way, all three of the Big Three U.S. auto manufacturers are against extending 232 to automobiles, and that is why they are supportive of our legislation.

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Second, compounding these costs is the fact that, guess what, they are going to be in the crosshairs of retaliation if this happens: the auto industry.

Guess what our No. 1 export is from the United States of America in value, the No. 1 export of any product: cars and auto parts. Automobilies and auto parts are our No. 1 export. It is very likely, if we put in these tariffs on a national security basis, not because of unfairness, not because it is a surge, not because of the domestic industry being materially damaged—which is exactly what I am concerned is going to happen if those tariffs go into place. Why? Because it is going to be a lot more expensive to make a car here. These cars are global cars now. The supply chains are all over the place. They end up made in Ohio, where we have a strong auto industry, and we love that, and strong suppliers—but they bring parts in from around the world.

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sure, that we are going to see retaliations, tariffs going up on their side, which again is going to hurt our country because one of every five cars and light trucks built in America is built for export, and we export a lot of auto parts, the No. 1 export. I am worried it is going to target not just the autoworkers in Ohio and elsewhere if we move forward with this.

The Peterson Institute for International Economics estimates that section 232 auto tariffs would put 195,000 American jobs at risk. They also say when retaliation is included, that jumps to potentially 624,000 American jobs on the chopping block. That is the Peterson Institute for International Economics. Check out their data on the website and see what you think. It is a big risk. That is the point.

These auto tariffs don’t work; they don’t work for farmers; they don’t work for workers in other industries; they don’t work. In my view, for our auto industry, one of this big issues we are talking about. About 25 percent of our State’s factory workers are export workers in Ohio. Exports are really important to us. We want more exports. We want people to knock down their barriers. We need to send more of our great “Made in Ohio” and “Made in America” products to them.

About one of every three acres planted in Ohio is planted for export: soybeans, corn, wheat. We want more markets because we want higher prices. Prices are low right now, partly because other countries are retaliating against us on agriculture. We want to open more of those markets to create more jobs and higher prices for our farmers.

Trade jobs, by the way, are good jobs too. These export jobs pay well—on average, 16 percent higher than other jobs. So it is not only more jobs, it is better jobs.

Instead of inviting retaliation and closing off international markets, we want policies that are going to open more markets. Cracking down on unfair trade—yes, absolutely. Cheating should never be acceptable. A level playing field is important, and there is not reciprocity now. We are a more open and free market than most other countries. So, yes, but let’s do it based on the rules, based on fairness, and based on the kind of policies that aren’t going to invite retaliation.

It appears that national security is something we ought to use judiciously. When minivans from an ally like Canada are considered a national security threat, something is wrong, but it is also that this could be much broader than just autos.

After the Finance Committee’s hearing on section 232 last summer, I asked the Commerce Department a question for the record about whether they believed there was an industry—any industry in America—that could not meet the national security criteria in section 232. Their response indicated they believe potentially every industry in America could meet that criteria. So it could move from autos to other industries, as far as they are concerned, even when, again, there is no sense that industry is under pressure, is materially injured, or where there is unfairness to the industry, which is section 201 in the trade laws.

Section 232 has been narrowly defined until now. I think we need to get back to that proper definition. That is exactly why we need this legislation. Most of section 232’s national security rationale not only leads to other countries increasing tariffs, but it also, in my view, risks us losing the tool altogether. I think we ought to keep the tool. I think it is an important tool to have as part of our response if there is a true national security—but if you misuse it, I believe what is going to happen is that the World Trade Organization is going to find that we no longer have this ability.

Why do I say that? Because there are already cases in the WTO, the World Trade Organization, against the United States. These cases are saying that 232 has been improperly used. They are saying because they filed these cases against us, they would like to have a decision by the WTO. I think we run a greater risk of losing this tool if the administration moves forward with autos and auto parts, and I think that is a real problem. The WTO could say that the United States can no longer use this national security tool. I would rather use it properly and be able to keep the tool.

Yesterday, when we introduced this legislation, we addressed the misuse of this tool. We said we wanted to preserve it for national security threats. I want to thank, in particular, Chairman CHUCK GRASSLEY of the Finance Committee for his very positive comments that he has consistently made about the National Security Act, last year and again this year.

This week, he talked about how he would like to work with us to get this proposal done. What does the proposal do?

First, it ensures that the proper experts of the government determine at the outset whether it is a national security threat or not. I mentioned that right now it is housed in the Commerce Department. It should be in the Department of Defense. That is why, in my view, it is a better fit. It is an appropriate place for experts who determine the national security basis for import restrictions. Under our legislation, if the Department of Defense determines that there is a national security threat, then it goes to the Commerce Department. The Commerce Department is in charge of the remedy, which is appropriate. By the way, with regard to steel, we know that the Department of Defense said that this is not a national security threat. That is why, in my view, it is an important tool.

I remember, after President George W. Bush was elected, there was concern about doing something to help our steel industry at the time. We needed help in the steel industry, and section 232 was looked at. They investigated it at the President’s request. In that case, the Commerce Department came back and said it is not a national security issue. So the President used another part of the trade law, an appropriate part, where he had to make some of these showings about material damage to the industry, which is section 201 in the trade laws.
Second, the bill gives Congress a voice in this. It allows Congress the opportunity to disapprove of a section 232 action by passing a joint resolution. Currently, Congress can disapprove of 232 actions through a joint resolution, but only with regard to oil, because when Congress needed the oil embargoes, Congress reacted by saying: Well, with regard to oil, you have to have our approval after the fact.

I will tell you that our bill is not the only legislation on this topic. Other legislative approaches go further, and I think they effectively take away the national security tool by saying that instead of a motion of disapproval after the fact, there has to be a motion of approval from Congress to move forward.

I believe that under the Constitution, the congressional article 1 responsibilities—including commerce between the nations—require us to have a voice in this, and I believe the administration needs to have the ability to react quickly to a true national security threat and not have to go through Congress, which sometimes, as you may have heard, takes some time. We tend to get tied up in knots up here quite a lot.

I like our approach better. I think it is about protecting auto States and export States from the consequences of misusing 232 in the future, but it does it in the appropriate way. This is about stopping retaliation against our farmers and our workers. It is not retroactive, but it is prospective, saying: Let’s get the broadest consensus possible among industry, among Members of Congress, and within the Finance Committee to get something done here that takes us back to the original intent of section 232. Again, when properly used, it can be an important part of our trade enforcement arsenal for real national security concerns. We all want to keep it for that. It should not be used inappropriately as it has been, in my view, without showing the national security threat. My hope is that this legislation now can move quickly through the Finance Committee and the Ways and Means Committee so that we can put in place something that makes sense to refocus on the original intent.

Ultimately, I believe the economic and legal case for 232 tariffs on automobiles going forward cannot be understated. I believe that is why we need reform.

Let’s restore this important tool to Congress’s original intentions. Let’s be sure section 232 is used appropriately and selectively for genuine national reasons.

The strength of our economy, as I said earlier, comes from the right policies, but, ultimately, it comes from hard-working and innovative Americans. In the shops and the plants, it will all add up to something in the Ohio plants I mentioned earlier—and the farms around our States that send products all around the globe. We want more of that. They deserve a level playing field. We should give them the chance to compete.

Let’s be sure that our trade policy doesn’t result in escalating tariffs that hurt those very workers, those very farmers, and their families. Let’s find the right balance, if you will, of respecting important national security tools by not misusing it. I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting the Trade Security Act to help do just that.

I yield.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. President, it has been a few weeks since I have been able to come to the floor and speak about an Alaskan in my State who is making the State a much better place. It is one of my favorite times of the week. I think it is one of the pages’ favorite times of the week, by the way. Nearly every week when we are in session, I come because when we are in session, I get a great deal of attention to someone in Alaska who is doing something that may be is recognized by the country, by the State, or maybe by the community, or maybe not recognized at all. We like to celebrate this person, this Alaskan of the Week.

Alaska can feel a little bit far away from the rest of the country—a little bit like our own country sometimes, given our distance—but it is definitely part of the world.

Although we don’t have a major professional sports team—some actually say the professional sport of Alaska is politics—just like the rest of America, we love our sports. Of course, we are big fans of winter sports—hockey, cross-country skiing, snow-machining, dog mushing, ice skating. But we are also pretty big football fans.

Just like Americans throughout the country, last Sunday we were with the Rams and we Tremaine Edmunds the Super Bowl this year with special interest because we caught sight of one of our own—our Alaskan of the Week, Camdyn Clancy.

Let me talk a little bit about Camdyn. Last time I was here a couple of weeks ago, I recognized our oldest Alaskan of the Week ever, 100-year-old Urban Rahoi, from Fairbanks, AK. He is a great American and a World War II veteran, and he is from the greatest generation. He is 100 years old.

This week, Camdyn, who is 8 years old, is our youngest Alaskan of the Week to date. We are really proud of him just for that. Camdyn lives in Juneau, our State’s capital, with his mother Hannah, who is a medical technician at Bartlett Hospital, and his father, Brett, who is a firefighter. Last week, Camdyn experienced the dream of a lifetime for a young boy, which made him smile after he won the NFL PLAY 60 Super Kid contest.

What is that? On Super Bowl Sunday, Camdyn delivered the official game ball to the officiating crew just before kickoff, which is a pretty big deal for an 8-year-old. The days leading up to the game, he acted as the NFL’s official kid correspondent, interviewing several Rams and Patriots players. You might have seen some of his interviews on the internet. They have literally gone viral.

What did he do to win the trip? For one, Camdyn loves all sports, but he really loves football. In fact, his parents took him to a Seattle Seahawks game even when he was just 4 years old. Like I said, he really loves football, and it showed as he was competing to win this national Super Bowl competition. He showed it during a video that his mom Hannah filmed in front of Mendenhall Glacier in Juneau, AK, where his dedication to the game of football really shone through.

He has played the past 4 seasons in the Juneau Youth Football League, coming off his own championship season, where he was the star quarterback of his team. When he gets home from school, he practices football every single night. He encourages others—the whole neighborhood, in fact—to play, including boys, girls, and anyone who will throw the football around with him.

It is not always easy to play football on your street in Alaska in the winter. By the time school is out, depending where you are in the State—but for most of the State—the sun has already set. It is usually snowy. What does Camdyn do? He wears a headlamp to practice football in the winter in Alaska. That is dedication. His mother said: “He faces challenges that a lot of kids in the lower 48 don’t.” She said that is probably why he won this huge Super Bowl football contest.

Camdyn is 8 years old. The Super Bowl players this year got a lot of questions from reporters, and Camdyn was one of them, as the official youth correspondent for the NFL. For example, he got to ask Rams’ quarterback Jared Goff what was going through his head when Greg Zuerlein kicked the 57-yard field goal that clinched the NFC Championship Game against the Saints.

I was nervous,” Goff told Camdyn. “I was really nervous. It hit me right then that if he makes this, we are going to the Super Bowl.”

He also got to interview the Patriots’ star quarterback, Tom Brady, who smiled at Camdyn and shook his hand when Camdyn approached with a microphone in hand to interview Tom Brady before the game.

Here was his question to quarterback Tom Brady: “How are you able to focus despite the negative fan base. . . . AKA, the haters?”
After a laugh, Tom Brady said: “We love them. We love them right back. We don’t hate back.”

That is a classsy answer from one of the game’s greatest. Camdyn later called the interview with Tom Brady “millenial.” He loved it. After he attended media day, we actually reached out to Camdyn and asked him what he learned during the event at the Super Bowl. He said: “Some of the players get a bad rap, but when you speak to them, they are really nice-like Namukong Suh. He was really nice.”

Camdyn said he loves the physical aspect of the game of football. He loves winning, and he loves the competition, but what he and his parents really love is how it can mold a person’s character through hard work and perseverance. Being a good person is also key, Camdyn said. “That really reflects the performance and how much people want to play.”

What he said what he wants to do when he is older, of course, Camdyn mentioned two potential professional paths. One, of course, is to be a pro football quarterback. I think he has a lot of potential to do that. The next would be a professional athlete just like his dad.

Camdyn, thank you for representing Alaska last week at the Super Bowl in Atlanta. We were so proud of you. Thanks for being an inspiration to your community and to the state. Thanks to the NFL for inspiring kids like Camdyn, and thanks to Brad and Hannah Clancy for raising such a great kid. Congratulations on winning the NFL PLAY 60 Super Kid contest, and congratulations on being our Alaskan of the Week—the youngest Alaskan of the Week ever. Great job, Camdyn. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

TAX CHALLENGES OF DIGITALIZATION
Mr. EMERY. Mr. President, I want to express my strong concern about various countries and a lot of places in the world potentially implementing discriminatory tax laws. These laws that they are thinking about target U.S.-based multinational companies operating particularly in the high-tech or the digital industry.

Let me be clear right from the outset. These countries—mostly in Europe—should immediately cease any unilateral actions that target U.S.-based multinationals. Instead, these countries should focus their energy and their efforts on the multilateral solutions that are being developed by the global community operating as the OECD.

I will provide a bit of background for those who haven’t been following this issue closely.

Recently, the European Commission proposed a 3-percent digital services tax on the revenues of multinational companies that provide certain digital services to users based in Europe. The tax would not be on profits but, instead, on revenues. By its design, this proposal would specifically target U.S.-based multinational companies.

Implementing such a discriminatory proposal would have required the unanimous approval of the European Union member states. Fortunately, for American businesses, the U.S. did not go ahead with that proposal.

However, some of the European Union nations see a large pot of money that they can extract from U.S.-based multinationals. They are currently taking unilateral steps to implement new digital taxes that are the same as or are similar to those proposed by the European Commission that the European Commission has decided not to move forward with. To be clear, these types of taxes are discriminatory. They target U.S.-based multinationals. They will likely result in double taxation, and they will create a new transatlantic trade barrier. These effects will then come just as we head into negotiations for a new trade agreement with the EU.

This is the exact opposite direction in which our transatlantic trading relationship should be going.

Last October, then-Finance Committee Chairman Hatch and Ranking Member Wyden expressed strong concerns about these indefinite and discriminatory digital services taxes targeting U.S.-based multinational companies. The Senators called on the European Union to abandon the proposal and for member states to delay implementing any similar type of digital services tax. Instead, the Senators argued that the EU member states should refocus their efforts on reaching consensus on a multilateral solution at the OECD.

I happen to concur with the sentiments of those Senators and echo the concerns that Hatch and Wyden raised in that letter. I reinforced those concerns in a letter with Ranking Member Wyden that we sent to the Presidents of the European Council and the European Commission. Hatch and Wyden expressed strong concerns about these indefinite and discriminatory digital services taxes targeting U.S.-based multinational companies. The Senators called on the European Union to abandon the proposal and for member states to delay implementing any similar type of digital services tax. Instead, the Senators argued that the EU member states should refocus their efforts on reaching consensus on a multilateral solution at the OECD.

I look forward to the Treasury Department’s not letting that slip.

I also encourage nations around the world to participate and allow this process to play out. The alternative is not acceptable because it is discriminatory, unilater action, and has potentially negative trade implications. The results are no good outcomes for countries that impose the taxes and no good outcomes for companies that are the subjects of the taxes—unfortunately, this country, the United States.

In our letter last week, Ranking Member Wyden and I encouraged Treasury Department officials and their counterparts to reach a consensus on a measured and comprehensive approach to this issue. We also asked the Treasury Department to keep us informed of the solutions that are being developed and of the progress being made at the OECD. Since then, I have tasked with leading our trade negotiations with the European Union, we also shared this letter with Ambassador Robert Lighthizer.

Given that the Finance Committee has jurisdiction over tax and trade matters, my colleagues and I will have views on the position taken by the United States in the OECD negotiations. We all want to see a good outcome for both the U.S.-based multinational companies and for the tax base of the United States. We must avoid international tax chaos where significant double taxation is the norm. This is in the interest of the United States. I hope other countries condemn the world conclusion that it is in their interests as well.

Other countries should not view the participation of the United States in this OECD exercise simply as academic or a delaying tactic. Given the United States has shown that it takes action on multilateral initiatives. Limitations on interest deductibility and anti-hybrid rules are just a few examples of the items enacted into U.S. tax law, and the Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service took regulatory action on various other initiatives.

I think it is worth reiterating that I am invested in this process and in reaching a viable, long-term, multilateral solution. I look forward to staying in close contact with the Treasury Department as the negotiations progress. I also intend to bring up in the Finance Committee issues related to this OECD negotiation and the Treasury Department’s positions. If appropriate, we will look into legislative or other actions to address solutions reached at the OECD as well as unilateral actions that are taken by other countries.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.
MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY RULES OF PROCEDURE

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, in accord with the provisions of rule XXVI, paragraph 2, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of William Pelham Barr, of Virginia, to be United States Attorney General.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

116TH CONGRESS

RULE 1—FILING

1.1 Regular Meetings.—Regular meetings shall be held on the first and third Wednesday of each month when Congress is in session.

1.2 Additional Meetings.—The Chairman, in consultation with the ranking minority member, may call such additional meetings as he deems necessary.

1.3 Notification.—The case of any meeting of the committee, other than a regularly scheduled meeting, the clerk of the committee shall notify every member of the committee of the time and place of the meeting and shall give reasonable notice which, except in extraordinary circumstances, shall be at least 24 hours in advance of any meeting held outside Washington, DC, and at least 48 hours in the case of any meeting held outside the state of the member of the committee or the subcommittee involved concurs. In no case shall a hearing be conducted with less than 24 hours notice.

1.4 Called Meeting.—If three members of the committee have made a request in writing to the Chairman to call a meeting of the committee, and the Chairman fails to call such a meeting within 7 calendar days thereafter, including the day on which the written request is submitted, a majority of the members may call a meeting by filing a written request with the clerk of the committee who shall promptly notify each member of the committee in writing of the date and time of the meeting.

1.5 Adjournment of Meetings.—The Chairman of the committee or a subcommittee shall be empowered to adjourn any meeting of the committee or a subcommittee if a quorum is not present within 15 minutes of the time scheduled for such meeting.

RULE 2—MEETINGS AND HEARINGS IN GENERAL

2.1 Notice.—Public notice shall be given of any hearing to be held by the committee or any subcommittee at least 1 week in advance of such hearing unless otherwise directed by the full committee or the subcommittee.

2.2 Hearings shall be open to the public except as otherwise provided for in Senate Rule XXVI, paragraph 5.

2.3 Transcripts.—A transcript shall be kept of each business meeting and hearing of the committee or any subcommittee unless a majority of the committee or the subcommittee agrees that some other form of permanent record is preferable.

2.4 Attendance.—(a) Meetings. Official attendance of all markups and executive sessions of the committee by the committee member. Official attendance of all subcommittee markups and executive sessions shall be kept by the subcommittee chairman.

3.1 Notice.—Public notice shall be given of any hearing to be held by the committee or any subcommittee at least 1 week in advance of such hearing unless otherwise directed by the full committee or the subcommittee.

3.2 Witness Statements.—Each witness who is to appear before the committee or any subcommittee shall file with the committee or subcommittee at least 24 hours in advance of the hearing, a written statement of his or her testimony and as many copies as the Chairman of the committee or subcommittee prescribes.

3.3 Minority Witnesses.—In any hearing conducted by the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, the minority members of the committee or subcommittee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by the ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee to call witnesses of their selection during at least 1 day of such hearing pertaining to the matter or matters heard by the committee or subcommittee.

3.4 Swearing in of Witnesses.—Witnesses in committee or subcommittee hearings may be required to give testimony under oath when the Chairman or ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee deems such to be necessary.

3.5 Limitation.—Each member shall be limited to 5 minutes in the questioning of any witness until such time as all members who so desire have had an opportunity to question a witness. Questions from members shall rotate from majority to minority members in order of seniority or in order of arrival at the hearing.

RULE 3—HEARING PROCEDURES

4.1 Assignment.—All nominations shall be considered by the full committee.

4.2 Standards.—In considering a nomination, the Committee shall be guided by the nominee’s experience, qualifications, suitability, and integrity to serve in the position to which he or she has been nominated.

4.3 Information.—Each nominee shall submit in response to questions prepared by the committee the following information: (1) A detailed biographical resume which contains information relating to education, employment, and achievements; (2) Financial information, including a financial statement which lists assets and liabilities of the nominee; and (3) Copies of other relevant documents requested by the committee. Information received pursuant to this subsection shall be available for public inspection except as specifically designated confidential by the committee.