you to ask yourself this question: Will you allow your solemn vow of loyalty to President Trump to override your oath of office and your vow of fidelity to the Constitution? 

Vote to support this resolution. Mr. Speaker, I yield back balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the joint resolution to terminate President Trump's phony declaration of an emergency on the southern border.

Unable to convince Congress to pay for his wasteful border wall, the president has decided to make an end run around the legislative branch, upending democratic norms and creating a dangerous precedent. To pay for the wall, the Administration intends to rob money from critical military construction projects and from other parts of the Department of Defense and the Treasury. This would threaten national security, undermine the readiness of our military, and could disrupt critical infrastructure improvements that benefit service members and their families—all to prop up a political vanity project.

As a country, we should be focused on real law enforcement needs, not a border wall that will do virtually nothing to keep Americans safe.

Today's vote to block the president's emergency declaration is a critical first step, and I am proud to cosponsor this resolution.

I hope my Republican colleagues recognize that this isn't about politics—it's about defending our democratic institutions and the rule of law from presidential overreach.

It's about protecting our institution and our Constitution in the face of an unprecedented power grab from a president who rejects Congress' authority as a co-equal branch of government.

Mr. Speaker, the greatest power we have as members of Congress is the power of the purse. As we exercise that power, we should invest responsibly in priorities that strengthen and protect American families and communities.

We do not exist to rubber stamp the President. I urge my Republican colleagues to join us in defending our constitutional prerogatives and upholding the rule of law.

Mr. Speaker, today, had I been present, I would have voted in strong support of the bipartisan, privileged resolution of disapproval to those who are fleeing violence and legally seeking asylum in our country. I urge my colleagues to join me in rejecting the President's abuse of power by supporting this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 144, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ACT

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 47) to provide for the management of the natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.

PERMISSION TO EXTEND DEBATE TIME ON S. 47

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that debate under clause 1(c) of rule XV on a motion to suspend the rules relating to S. 47 be extended to 50 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk reads the title of the bill.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

February 26, 2019

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 47

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the "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.
Sec. 1101. Bolts Ditch access.
Sec. 1111. Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Memorial and National Recreation Area.
Sec. 1105. Repeal of provision limiting the export of helium.
Sec. 1112. Owyhee Wilderness Areas boundary revision.
Sec. 1113. Chugach National Forest boundary.
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. John Wesley Powell National Conservation Area.
Sec. 1119. Alaska Native Vietnam era veterans land allotment.
Sec. 1120. Red River gradient boundary sur.
Sec. 1121. Juan County settlement implementation.
Sec. 1122. Rio Puerco Watershed management program.
Sec. 1123. Ashley Springs land conveyance.
Sec. 1124. Rio Puerco Watershed management program.
Sec. 1125. Established of Recreation Area.
Sec. 1126. Management of Recreation Area.
Sec. 1127. Kake Tribal Corporation.
Sec. 1128. Establishment of Recreation Area.
Sec. 1129. San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Advisory Council.
Sec. 1130. Establishment of Recreation Area.
Sec. 1131. Additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System.
Sec. 1132. Administration.
Sec. 1133. Fish and wildlife management.
Sec. 1134. Release.
Sec. 1135. Exchange of BLM and School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration land.
Sec. 1136. Wild and Scenic Rivers.
Sec. 1137. California desert conservation and recreation.
Sec. 1138. California desert conservation and recreation.
Sec. 1140. designation of Saint-Gaudens National Historical Site.
Sec. 1141. Off-highway vehicle recreation areas.
Sec. 1142. Transfer lands.
Sec. 1143. Mojave National Preserve.
Sec. 1144. Repeal of provision limiting the export of timber harvested from certain Kake Tribal Corporation.
Sec. 1145. Release of Federal reversionary land interests.
Sec. 1146. California State school land.
Sec. 1147. Designation of wild and scenic rivers.
Sec. 1148. Forming amendments.
Sec. 1149. Juniper Flats.
Sec. 1151. 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 St. Station.
Sec. 2007. Voyageurs National Park boundary adjustment.
Sec. 2009. Authority of Secretary of the Interior to accept certain properties, Missouri.
Sec. 2010. Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site.
Sec. 2013. Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Monument.
Sec. 2014. Fort Varnum.
Sec. 2015. Designation of wild and scenic river.
Sec. 2016. Wood-Pawcatuck watershed wild and scenic river.
Sec. 2017. Nashua wild and scenic rivers.
Sec. 2018. California Desert Protection and Recreation area.
Sec. 2021. World War II Pacific sites.
Sec. 2022. New Units of the National Park System.
Sec. 2024. Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument.
Sec. 2026. Denali National Park and Preserve natural gas pipeline.
TITLE VII—WILDLIFE HABITAT AND CONSERVATION
Sec. 7001. Wildlife habitat and conservation.
Sec. 7003. John H. Chaffee Coastal Barrier Resources System.

TITLE VIII—WATER AND POWER
Subtitle A—Reclamation Title Transfer
Sec. 8001. Purpose.
Sec. 8002. Definitions.
Sec. 8003. Authorization of transfers of title to eligible facilities.
Sec. 8004. Eligibility criteria.
Sec. 8005. Liability.
Sec. 8006. Benefits.
Sec. 8007. Compliance with other laws.
Subtitle B—Elbow River Fish Recovery Programs
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 C—Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project
Sec. 8201. Authorization of phase III.
Sec. 8202. Modification of purposes and definitions.
Sec. 8203. Yakima River Basin Water Conservation District.
Sec. 8204. Yakima Basin water projects, operations, and authorizations.

SEC. 8204. Yakima Basin water projects, operations, and authorizations.

Subtitle B—Sportsmen’s Access to Federal Land
Sec. 8401. Extension of Equus Beds Division of the Wichita Project.
Subtitle F—Modifications of Existing Programs
Sec. 8501. Watersmart.
Subtitle G—Bureau of Reclamation Transparency
Sec. 8601. Definitions.
Sec. 8602. Asset Management Report enhancements for reserved works.
Sec. 8603. Asset Management Report enhancements for transferred works.

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS
Sec. 9001. Every Kid Outdoors Act.
Sec. 9002. Good Samaritan Search and Recovery Act.
Sec. 9003. 21st Century Conservation Service Corps Act.
Sec. 9006. 21st Century Respect Act.
Sec. 9007. American World War II Heritage Cities.
Sec. 9008. Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site.
Sec. 9009. Designation of National Comedy Center in Jamestown, New York.
Sec. 9010. John H. Chaffee Coastal Barrier Resources System.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF SECRETARY.
In this Act, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

TITLE I—PUBLIC LAND AND FORESTS
Subtitle A—Land Exchanges and Conveyances
Sec. 1001. CRAGS LAND EXCHANGE, COLORADO.
(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to authorize, direct, expedites and facilitates the land exchange set forth herein; and
(2) to promote enhanced public outdoor recreational and natural resource conservation opportunities in the Pike National Forest near Pikes Peak, Colorado, via acquisition of the non-Federal land and trail easement.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) BHI.—The term “BHI” means Broadmoor Hotel, Inc., a Colorado corporation.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the land and trail easement to be conveyed to the Secretary by BHI in the exchange and is—
(A) approximately 320 acres of land within the Pike National Forest, Teller County, Colorado, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Crags Land Exchange—Federal Parcel—Emerald Valley Ranch” and dated March 2013; and
(B) a permanent trail easement for the Barr Trail in El Paso County Colorado, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Crags Land Exchange—Barr Trail Easement to United States” and dated March 2013, for such consideration of the non-Federal land as described in (A) above, and which shall be considered as a voluntary donation to the United States by BHI for all purposes of law.

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

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

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

(3) PERPETUAL ACCESS EASEMENT TO BHI.—The nonexclusive perpetual access easement to be granted to BHI as shown on the map referred to in subsection (b)(2) shall allow—
(A) BHI to fully maintain, at BHI’s expense, and use Forest Service Road 371 from its junction with Forest Service Road 368 in accordance with historic use and maintenance patterns by BHI; and
(B) full and continuing public and administrative access and use of Forest Service Road 371 in accordance with the existing Forest Service travel management plan, or as such plan may be revised by the Secretary.

(4) ROUTE AND CONDITION OF ROAD.—BHI and the Secretary may mutually agree to improve, relocate, reconstruct, or otherwise alter the route and condition of all or portions of such road as the Secretary, in close consultation with BHI, may determine advisable.

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

(d) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE AND APPRAISALS.—
(1) APPRAISALS.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals performed—
(A) in accordance with—
(i) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and
(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and

(b) by an appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and BHI.

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

(A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land, the Secretary and BHI shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States as 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)).

(B) USE OF FUNDS.—Any cash equalization moneys received by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be—
(i) deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the “Sisk Act”); 16 U.S.C. 484(a); and
(ii) used by the Secretary for the acquisition of land or interests in land in Region 2 of the Forest Service.

(C) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land parcel identified in subsection (b)(3)(A) exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the United States shall make an equalization payment to BHI, and surplus value of the non-Federal land shall be considered a donation by BHI to the United States for all purposes of law.

(D) APPRAISAL EXCLUSIONS.—

(A) SPECIAL USE PERMIT.—The appraised value of the Federal land parcel shall not reflect any increase or diminution in value due to the special use permit existing on the date of enactment of this Act to BHI on the parcel and improvements thereunder.

(B) BARR TRAIL EASEMENT.—The Barr Trail easement shall be documented in subsection (b)(3)(B) shall not be appraised for purposes of this section.

(E) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary and BHI shall be permitted to correct any minor errors in any appraisal, estimate, or description of any land to be exchanged.

(F) CONFLICT.—If there is a conflict between a map, an acreage estimate, or a description of land under this section, the map shall control over the acreage estimate and the acreage estimate shall control over the description.

(G) AVAILABILITY.—Upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file and make available for public inspection in the headquarters of the Pike–San Isabel National Forest a copy of all maps referred to in this section.

SEC. 1002. ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the Arapaho National Forest in the State of Colorado is adjusted to incorporate the approximately 82.95 acres of land generally depicted as “The Wedge” on the map entitled “Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Land Acquisition Act”, and dated November 6, 2013, and described as lots three, four, eight, and nine of section 13, Township 4 North, Range 76 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, as described in this subsection may 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 shall be entitled to convey the Federal land within the boundaries described in subsection (a) in the Bowen Gulch Protection Area established under section 5 of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 599).

(c) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—For purposes of section 20006(a)(2)(B)(i) of title 54, United States Code, the boundaries of the Arapaho National Forest, as modified under subsection (a), shall be considered to be the boundaries of the Arapaho National Forest for purposes of 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, if the Conservation District offers 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 non-Federal exchange parcel as may be necessary 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 non-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.

SEC. 1003. SANTA ANA RIVER WASH PLAN LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONSERVATION DISTRICT.—The term “Conservation District” means the Santa Ana River Wash Land Conservation District, a political subdivision of the State of California.

(2) FEDERAL EXCHANGE PARCEL.—The term “Federal exchange parcel” means the approximately 327 acres of Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management generally depicted as “BLM Equalization Land to SBWCD” on the Map and to be conveyed to the Conservation District if necessary to equalize the fair market values of the lands otherwise to be exchanged.

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

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

(c) MAPS, 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 over the acreage estimate and the acreage estimate shall control over the description.

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

SEC. 1004. delicate and improvements thereunder.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall be entitled to convey to the Conservation District or to the United States, as the case may be, the fair market value of the exchanged parcels, as the case may be, shall be credited against any required equalization payment. To the extent such credit is insufficient to offset the entire amount of equalization payment, the 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 non-Federal land and the credited value of the non-Federal exchange parcel, Conservation District may make the equalization payment to the United States, notwithstanding any limitation regarding the amount of the equalization payment under section 206(b) 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 may make the equalization payment to the United States, notwithstanding any limitation regarding the amount of the equalization payment under section 206(b) 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.

(c) EXCHANGE AUTHORIZED.—Notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202, 210, and 211 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1712, 1721), subject to valid existing rights, and conditioned upon any equalization payment 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, if the Conservation District offers 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 non-Federal exchange parcel as may be necessary 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.
of the Federal exchange parcel, the Secretary shall order the exchange without requirement of any additional equalization payment by the United States to the Conservation District. The City shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance under paragraph (3) as determined by the appraisal under paragraph (2). The City shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance under paragraph (1), including the fair market value, the United States for the benefit of the Tribe.

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

SEC. 1005. UDALL PARK LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

(2) LAND CONVEYANCE.—

(b) LAND TO BE HELD IN TRUST.—

(1) PARCEL A.—Subject to paragraph (2) and to valid existing rights, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 38.96 acres of Federal lands generally depicted on the map as “Parcel A” are declared to be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—(A) The Secretary shall complete an appraisal to determine the market value of the Federal land. (B) The appraisal under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with—

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

(2) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(3) APPRAISAL.—The appraisals shall be conducted in accordance with nationally recognized appraisal standards, as appropriate, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(4) CORRECTION OF ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct any minor errors in the map or in the legal descriptions. The map and legal descriptions shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(5) COSTS.—The City shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance under paragraph (3), including the costs of any surveys, recording costs, and other reasonable costs.

(6) APPRAISAL.—(A) The appraisals shall be conducted in accordance with nationally recognized appraisal standards, as appropriate, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. (B) The Secretary shall order the exchange without requirement of any additional equalization payment by the United States to the Conservation District. The City shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance under paragraph (1), including the fair market value, the United States for the benefit of the Tribe.

(7) APPRAISAL.—(A) The term “map” means the map entitled “Pima County, Arizona, Public Land Survey System, Township 6 South, Range 1 West, Section 3, T. 6 S., R. 1 W., Salt Lake Base and Meridian, Arizona,” that is approved by the Secretary and is on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate local office of the Bureau of Land Management.

(8) PROCEDURES FROM Cancellation.—Any proceeds received by the Secretary from the conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be—

(1) paid to the District in accordance with the proceeds from the sale of land described in paragraph (1).

(2) Subject to any other terms and conditions contained in the agreement.

(9) TITLE APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall convey to the Conservation District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 39.65 acres of land depicted on the map as “Parcel A” to the extent that such activities are not in conflict with any valid existing rights.

(10) COSTS.—The United States shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance under paragraph (1), including the fair market value, the United States for the benefit of the Tribe.

(11) LAND CONVEYANCE.—

(b) LAND TO BE HELD IN TRUST.—

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

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—(A) The Secretary shall complete an appraisal to determine the market value of the Federal land. (B) The appraisal under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with—

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

(2) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(3) APPRAISAL.—The appraisals shall be conducted in accordance with nationally recognized appraisal standards, as appropriate, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.
the approximately 13.24 acres of Federal lands generally depicted on the map as "Parcel B".

(b) Determination of Fair Market Value.—The appraised market value of the property to be conveyed under subparagraph (A) shall be determined by the Secretary in accordance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

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

(2) Used as (A) In General.—If, not later than 1 year after the completion of the appraisal required by subparagraph (C), the District submits to the Secretary an offer to acquire the approximately 27.5 acres of land conveyed to the District under Recreation and Public Purposes Act and generally depicted on the map as "Parcel C", the Secretary shall convey the parcel to the District such reversionary interest in the lands covered by the offer. The Secretary shall convey the parcel not later than 30 days after the date of the offer.

(B) Survey.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an appraisal of the reversionary interest in all of the approximately 27.5 acres of land conveyed to the District under this Act, and generally depicted on the map as "Parcel C", the Secretary shall convey the parcel to the District such reversionary interest in the lands covered by the offer. The Secretary shall convey the parcel not later than 30 days after the date of the offer.

(C) Exclusion.—The Secretary shall complete an appraisal of the Federal reversionary interest in the lands identified by the survey required by subparagraph (B). The appraisal shall be completed in accordance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(D) Consideration.—As consideration for the conveyance of the Federal reversionary interest under this paragraph, the District shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the appraised value of the Federal interest, as determined under subparagraph (C).

The consideration shall be paid not later than 30 days after the date of the conveyance.

(E) Costs of Conveyance.—As a condition of the conveyance under this paragraph, all costs associated with the conveyance, including the cost of the survey required by subparagraph (B) and the appraisal required by subparagraph (C), shall be paid by the District.

(g) Gaming Prohibition.—The Tribe may not conduct gaming activities on lands taken into trust pursuant to this section, other as a matter of claimed inherent authority; and

(i) make minor boundary adjustments to the Federal land to be conveyed, as determined in accordance with paragraph (1), the County shall, and as a condition of any subsequent conveyance, any subsequent owner shall—

(A) make good any efforts to avoid disturbing Tribal artifacts;

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

(C) coordinate with the Colorado River Indian Tribes Tribal Historic Preservation Office to identify artifacts of cultural and historic significance; and

(D) allow Tribal representatives to rebury unearthed artifacts at or near where they were discovered.

(5) Availability of Map.—(A) In general.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(B) Conveyances.—The Secretary and the County may, by mutual agreement—

(A) make minor boundary adjustments to the Federal land to be conveyed under paragraph (1), the County shall, and as a condition of any subsequent conveyance, any subsequent owner shall—

(i) correct any minor errors in the map, an acreage estimate, or the description of the Federal land.

(ii) coordinate with the Colorado River Indian Tribes Tribal Historic Preservation Office to identify artifacts of cultural and historic significance;

(iii) allow Tribal representatives to rebury unearthed artifacts at or near where they were discovered.

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

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

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

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

(8) 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. 2306(a)); and

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

SEC. 1009. LA PAZ COUNTY LAND TITLE STABILITY.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Claimant.—The term "claimant" means any individual, group, or corporation authorized to hold title to land or mineral interests in land in the State of Louisiana with a valid claim to the omitted land, including any mineral interests.

(B) Map.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Proposed La Paz County Land Conveyance" and dated October 1, 2018.

(C) Costs of Conveyance.—As a condition of the conveyance of the Federal land to the County under this Act, the Secretary shall convey the Federal land to the County.

(2) Restrictions on Conveyance.—(A) In General.—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be for the fair market value of the Federal land to be conveyed, as determined under subparagraph (C).

(B) Appraisal.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an appraisal of the Federal land to be conveyed.

(C) Costs of Conveyance.—As a condition of the conveyance of the Federal land to the County under this Act, the Secretary shall convey the Federal land to the County.

(3) Payment of Fair Market Value.—The conveyance under subparagraph (A) shall be for the fair market value of the Federal land to be conveyed, as determined under subparagraph (C).

(4) Protection of Tribal Cultural Artifacts.—As a condition of the conveyance of the Federal land to the County under this Act, the County shall, and as a condition of any subsequent conveyance, any subsequent owner shall—

(A) take all appropriate actions to protect Tribal cultural and historic resources of the Tribe or any obligation of the United States under Public Law 95–375.

(B) exclude from the conveyance paragraph (1) any Federal land that contains significant cultural, environmental, wildlife, or recreational resources.

(5) Protection of Tribal Cultural Artifacts.—As a condition of the conveyance of the Federal land to the County under this Act, the County shall, and as a condition of any subsequent conveyance, any subsequent owner shall—

(A) make good any efforts to avoid disturbing Tribal artifacts;
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.

(3) NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LAND.—The term "National Forest System land" means the approximately 2,025 acres of National Forest System land generally depicted on the map.

(b) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(c) LAND CONVEYANCE.—

(1) 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—

(A) subject to valid existing rights;

(B) made by quitclaim deed; and

(C) subject to any other terms and conditions as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(d) APPRAISAL.—

(1) 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 National Forest System land.

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

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

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(3) 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.

(C) 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).

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

(e) USE OF LAND.—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be used by the Secretary to manage the land conveyed under that subsection for public recreational purposes.

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

SEC. 1011. LAND CONVEYANCE AND UTILITY RIGHTS.

(a) Conveyance.—The Secretary shall convey the land to the owner of a private residence located at 3787 Valhalla Road in Island Park, Idaho (in this section referred to as the "owner"), all 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 14, section 33, Township 16 North, Range 43 East, Umiat Meridian, Fremont County, Idaho; and

(b) Consideration.—

(1) LAND DISPOSAL.—The Secretary shall convey the land under subsection (a)(1) in accordance with section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1713b) and part 2711.3-3 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations. As consideration for the conveyance the owner shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the fair market value as a qualified land appraisal and approved by the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office.

(2) APPRAISAL.—The Secretary shall grant the right-of-way granted under subsection (a)(2) in accordance with section 205 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1715), and part 2700 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) Additional Terms and Conditions.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions with the conveyance of the land and the grant of the right-of-way under this section as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 1012. CONVEYANCE TO UKPEAGVIK INUPIAT CORPORATION.

(a) In General.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall convey to the Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation all right, title, and interest held by the United States in and to the approximately 2.17 acres of Federal land described as lot 14, section 33, Township 16 North, Range 43 East, Umiat Meridian, Fremont County, Idaho; and

(b) Consideration.—The Secretary shall convey the land subject to valid existing rights and such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary, the Secretary shall convey the land to the Secretary and the County, including such additional terms as the Secretary determines to be mutually satisfactory to the Secretary and the County.

(c) USE OF LAND.—The conveyance under paragraph (1) shall be used by the Secretary to—

(i) house fire suppression and fuels mitigation personnel;

(ii) facilitate fire suppression and fuels mitigation activities; and

(iii) for infrastructure and equipment necessary to carry out subparagraphs (A) and (B).

SEC. 1013. BLACK MOUNTAIN RANGE AND BULLHEAD CITY LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

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

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

(b) CONVEYANCE.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "Bullhead City Land Exchange" and dated August 24, 2018.

(c) COSTS.—Any costs relating to the conveyance under paragraph (1), including processing and transaction costs, shall be paid by the Secretary.

(d) USE OF LAND.—The land conveyed to the County under paragraph (1) shall be used by the County to—

(i) house fire suppression and fuels mitigation personnel;

(ii) facilitate fire suppression and fuels mitigation activities; and

(iii) use for infrastructure and equipment necessary to carry out subparagraphs (A) and (B).
In general.—If after December 15, 2020, the City offers 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 the non-Federal land.

Lands title.—Title to the non-Federal land shall be—

(A) in accordance with—

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

(2) appraisal instructions issued by the Secretary.

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

(2) Equal value exchange.—The values of the Federal and non-Federal lands involved to be exchanged under this section shall be equal, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:

(A) Surplus of federal land value.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land, the City shall reduce the acreage estimate of the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall receive the offer and simultaneously convey to the City the non-Federal land.

(B) Surplus of non-Federal land value.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the City shall receive the offer and simultaneously convey to the Secretary all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the non-Federal land.

(3) 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.

(c) Equal value exchange and appraisals.—

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

(A) in accordance with—

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

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

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

(2) Equal value exchange.—The values of the Federal and non-Federal lands involved to be exchanged under this section shall be equal, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:

(A) Surplus of federal land value.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall receive the offer and simultaneously convey to the Secretary all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the non-Federal land.

(B) Surplus of non-Federal land value.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the Secretary shall receive the offer and simultaneously convey to the Secretary all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.

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

(A) in accordance with—

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

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

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

(4) Costs.—The City shall pay all costs associated with the conveyance under
paragraph (1), including the costs of the appraisal required under subsection (c), the costs of any surveys, recording costs, and other reasonable costs.

(c) Consideration.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an appraisal of the reversionary interests of the United States in and to the non-Federal land.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—The appraisal shall be completed in accordance with—

(A) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice;

(B) the Uniform Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(C) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

Sec. 1101. Bolts Ditch Access.

(a) ACCESS GRANTED.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall permit by special use authorization nonmotorized access and use, in accordance with section 239.6 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, of the Bolts Ditch headgate and the Bolts Ditch within the Holy Cross Wilderness, Colorado, as designated by Public Law 96–560 (94 Stat. 3265), for the purposes of the diversion of water and use, maintenance, and repair of such ditch and headgate by the Town of Minturn, Colorado, a Colorado Home Rule Municipality.

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

Sec. 1102. Clarification Relating to a Certain Description Under the Northern Arizona Land Exchange and Verde River Basin Partnership Act.

Section 104(a)(5) of the Northern Arizona Land Exchange and Verde River Basin Partnership Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–110; 119 Stat. 1, hereinafter inserted in the period at the end thereof, which, notwithstanding section 102(a)(4)(B), includes the N 1/2 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 W1/4, the N 1/2 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 E1/4, the W 1/2 SW 1/4 W1/4, and the W 1/2 SW 1/4 E1/4, sec. 34, Township 22 North, Range 2 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Coconino County, Arizona, comprising approximately 25 acres’.

Sec. 1103. Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

(4) as the proprietor of the Steamboat Inn along the Yampa 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 on the winding rivers in 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 Wildland Aviation Foundation 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.—

(1) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Frank Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area Designation Act” and dated June 26, 1995.

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

(5) FRANK AND JEANNE MOORE WILD STEELHEAD SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA, OR—

(A) ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.—The Special Management Area shall permit by special use authorization—

(i) extraction of hydroelectric power for electricity generation;

(ii) deliv—

(iii) mining laws; and

(iv) purposes described in paragraph (3).

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

(C) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects or precludes the designation under this Act of Federal, State, and local agencies, as appropriate, from conducting wildland fire operations in the Special Management Area, consistent with the purposes of this section, including the use of aircraft, machinery, mechanized equipment, fire breaks, backfires, and retardant.

(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.

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 at Smith Gulch under section 3(a)(24)(D) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(24)(D))—

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

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

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

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

(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.

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

Sec. 1105. Repeal of Provision Limiting the Export of Timber Harvested from Spratinsiake Tribal Corporation Land.

Section 42 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1628h) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (h); and

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

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

(A) DESIGNATION OF FOWLER PEAK.—

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

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

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

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

(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.

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

Sec. 1106. Designation of Fowler and Boskoff Peaks.

(a) DESIGNATION OF FOWLER PEAK.—

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

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

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

(6) WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary, in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, as appropriate, from conducting wildland fire operations in the Special Management Area, consistent with the purposes of this section, including the use of aircraft, machinery, mechanized equipment, fire breaks, backfires, and retardant.
SEC. 1107. CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term "permittee" includes any heirs, executors, and assigns of the permittee or interest of the permittee.

(2) PROPERTY.—The term "property" means—

(A) the approximately 1.1 acres of National Forest System land in sec. 10, 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 SANS005-03, 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 SANS039-02, and dated October 2017;

(C) the approximately 3.9 acres of National Forest System land in NW¼, 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 SANS039-02, and dated October 2017.

(3) SECURITIES.—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 or the net value of the property, as determined by the appraisal described in subsection (e).

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

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

(B) exclude the value of any private improvements made by a permittee of the property before the period during which the permit existed.

(2) INSTRUCTIONS.—The Secretary shall—

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

(B) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(f) COSTS.—The Secretary shall pay—

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

(2) the cost of an appraisal under subsection (e).

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

(h) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file maps and legal descriptions of each property.

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

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

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

(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Deschutes Canyon-Steelehead Falls Wilderness Study Area is modified to exclude approximately 688 acres of public land, as depicted on the map entitled "Deschutes Canyon-Steelehead Falls Wilderness Study Area (WSA) Proposed Boundary Adjustment" and dated September 26, 2018.

(b) EFFECT OF EXCLUSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The public land excluded from the Deschutes Canyon-Steelehead Falls Wilderness Study Area under subsection (a) is no longer subject to section 423(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1722(c)); and

(B) shall be managed in accordance with—

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

(ii) any applicable resource management plan.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the land excluded from the Deschutes Canyon-Steelehead Falls Wilderness Study Area under subsection (a) to—

(A) maintain the ecological integrity of the habitat; and

(B) to provide for the recreational use of the area.

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

(1) to cure any defect in a small mineral maintenance fee waiver application; or

(2) to pay the required application fee for a small mineral maintenance fee waiver application.

(2) EFFECT OF EXCLUSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The public land excluded from the Deschutes Canyon-Steelehead Falls Wilderness Study Area under subsection (a) is no longer subject to section 423(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1722(c)); and

(B) shall be managed in accordance with—

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

(ii) any applicable resource management plan.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the land excluded from the Deschutes Canyon-Steelehead Falls Wilderness Study Area under subsection (a) to—

(A) maintain the ecological integrity of the habitat; and

(B) to provide for the recreational use of the area.

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

(1) under section 10101(d) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 281) for failure to timely file a small mineral 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(a)) (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 and void—

(1) under section 10101(d) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 281) for failure to pay the claim maintenance fee or obtain a valid waiver under section 10101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 281); or

(2) under section 314(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1744(c)) for failure to file any instrument required under section 314(a) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1744(a)) 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 and void—

(1) under section 10101(d) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 281) for failure to pay the claim maintenance fee or obtain a valid waiver under section 10101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 281); or

(2) under section 314(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1744(c)) for failure to file any instrument required 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) cures the defect; or

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

(1) under section 10101(d) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 281) for failure to pay the claim maintenance fee or obtain a valid waiver under section 10101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (30 U.S.C. 281); or

(2) under section 314(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1744(c)) for failure to file any instrument required under section 314(a) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1744(a)) for any prior period during which the defect existed.
SEC. 1111. SAINT FRANCIS DAM DISASTER NATIONAL MONUMENT AND ADDITIONAL LANDS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MEMORIAL.—The term "Memorial" means the Memorial to the Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument established by subsection (b).

(2) MONUMENT.—The term "Monument" means the National Monument established by subsection (b). (3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the State of California a National Monument to be known as the "Saint Francis Dam Disaster National Monument".

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MEMORIAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress recommendations for—

(A) the planning, design, construction, and long-term management of the Memorial;

(B) the proposed boundaries of the Memorial;

(C) a visitor center and educational facilities at the Memorial; and

(D) ensuring public access to the Memorial.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the recommendations required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with—

(A) appropriate Federal agencies;

(B) State, Tribal, and local governments, including the Santa Clarita City Council; and

(C) the public;

(d) CLARIFICATION ON FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section.

(2) 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.

(3) CLARIFICATION ON FUNDING.—

(A) USE OF EXISTING FUNDS.—This section shall be carried out using amounts otherwise available to the Secretary.

(B) NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section.

(e) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section affects any applicable Federal law.

SEC. 1112. OWYHEE WILDERNESS AREAS BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS.

(a) BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS.—

(1) NORTH FORK OWYHEE WILDERNESS.—The boundary of the North Fork Owyhee Wilderness established by section 1503a(a)(1)(D) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1033) is modified to exclude—

(A) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled "North Fork Owyhee, Pole Creek, and Owyhee River Wilderness Aerial" and dated July 19, 2016; and

(B) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled "Owyhee River Wilderness Dickshooter Road Zoom Aerial" and dated July 19, 2016.

(2) POLE CREEK WILDERNESS.—The boundary of the Pole Creek Wilderness established by section 1503a(a)(1)(F) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1033) is modified to exclude—

(A) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled "North Fork Owyhee, Pole Creek, and Owyhee River Wilderness Aerial" and dated July 19, 2016; and

(B) the Bureau of Land Management map entitled "Pole Creek Wilderness Pullout Road Zoom Aerial" and dated July 19, 2016.

(b) MAPS.—

(1) EFFECT.—The maps referred to in subsection (a) shall be carried out to include the surburase owned by—

(A) the Bureau of Land Management; and

(B) the State of Oregon.

(2) ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section.

(c) STUDY.—The study conducted under subsection (b) is modified to exclude—

(1) the surface estate; and

(2) the subsurface estate owned by—

(A) the Bureau of Land Management; or

(B) the State of Oregon.

(d) PROGRAM.—The term "program" means the Owyhee River Restoration and Land Management Program established by the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1033).
SEC. 1114. WILDFIRE TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to promote the use of the best available technology to enhance the effective and cost-efficient response to wildfires.

(b) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARIES.—The term “Secretary” means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(B) the Secretary of the Interior, or the Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) WILDFIRE FIGHTERS.—The term “wildfire fighter” means—

(A) an individual acting as part of an incident management team.

(3) AIRCRAFT—The term “aircraft” have the meanings given by the Secretary.

(c) DEVELOPMENT OF SYSTEM.—The Secretary, or the Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall establish consistent protocols and plans for the development, testing, and implementation of aircraft technologies, including for the development of real-time maps of the location of wildfires.

(d) LOCATION SYSTEMS FOR WILDLAND FIREFIGHTERS.—

(1) PURPOSE.—The Secretaries, in consultation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, shall establish a system to track and monitor decisions made by the Secretaries or State wildland firefighting agencies, achieve compliance with applicable incident management objectives for incidents in a manner that—

(A) minimizes firefighter exposure to the lowest level necessary; and

(B) reduces overall costs of wildfire incidents.

(2) WILDFIRE DECISION SUPPORT.—

(I) In general.—The Secretaries, in consultation with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Secretary of Education, shall ensure that—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to activities under the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, and

(B) the Secretary, with respect to activities under the Department of the Interior.

(II) Unmanned Aircraft Systems.—

(i) Definitions.—In this subsection, the terms “unmanned aircraft” and “unmanned aircraft system” have the meanings given those terms in section 44001 of title 49, United States Code.

(ii) Establishment of Program.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, shall establish a research, development, and testing program, or expand an existing applicable existing program, to assess unmanned aircraft system technologies, including optionally piloted aircraft, across the full range of wildland fire management operations in order to accelerate the deployment and integration of these technologies into the operations of the Secretaries.

(iii) Expanding use of unmanned aircraft systems.—In carrying out the program established under paragraph (2), the Secretaries, in consultation with the Federal Aviation Administration, State wildland firefighting agencies, and other Federal agencies, shall enter into an agreement under which the Secretaries shall develop consistent protocols and plans for the use of unmanned aircraft of unmanned aircraft system technologies, including for the development of real-time maps of the location of wildland fires.

(iv) Use of unmanned aircraft systems for wildland firefighting.—

(I) In general.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretaries, in coordination with State wildland firefighting agencies, shall jointly develop and operate a tracking system (referred to in this subsection as the “system”) to remotely locate the positions of fire resources for use by wildland firefighters, including, at a minimum, any fire resources assigned to a specific wildland fire incident management teams.

(II) International and domestic use.—The system shall—

(A) use the most practical and effective technologies to remotely track the location of an active resource, such as a Global Positioning System; and

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

(III) Use of aircraft.—The system shall—

(A) 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.

(B) Wildfire decision support.—

(i) In general.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretaries shall ensure that wildfire decision support 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—

(A) minimizes firefighter exposure to the lowest level necessary; and

(B) reduces overall costs of wildfire incidents.

(ii) Interagency.—The system shall be conducted in accordance with—

(A) the privacy regulations promulgated under section 264(e) of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d–2 note; Public Law 104–191); and

(B) 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).

(iii) Use for fire behavior analyses.—Section 9 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2208(a)) is amended—

(A) by inserting “(e) MEDICAL PRIVACY OF FIREFIGHTERS.—

(1) In general.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Secretary of Education, shall establish and maintain a database, to be known as the “Remote Response Erosion Database” (referred to in this subsection as the “Database”),

(2) OPEN-SOURCE DATABASE.—

(A) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make the Database (including the original source data) available as follows—

(i) web-based; and

(ii) available without charge.

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

(5) PREDICTING WHERE WILDFIRES WILL START.—

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

(II) MEDICAL PRIVACY OF FIREFIGHTERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture, shall ensure—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to activities under the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development; and

(B) the Secretary concerned.

(II) the privacy of wildland fire personnel.

(H) WILDFIRE INJURY DATABASE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture, shall establish and maintain a system—

(A) to collect and store data concerning injuries and deaths caused by a wildland fire; and

(B) to conduct training, and maintain a culture, such that an employee, officer, or contractor shall not rely on the system for safety; and

(ii) the privacy of wildland fire personnel.

(iii) data security; and

(iv) the privacy of wildland fire personnel.

(iv) data security; and

(B) Wildfire decision support.—

(i) In general.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretaries shall ensure that—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture, shall establish a system to expand an existing system to track and monitor decisions made by the Secretaries or State wildland firefighting agencies in managing wildfires.

(B) COMPONENTS.—The system established or expanded under subparagraph (A) shall be able to alert the Secretaries if—

(i) unusual costs are incurred; and

(ii) an action to be carried out would like—

(i) endanger the safety of a firefighter; or

(ii) be ineffective in meeting an applicable suppression or protection goal; or

(iii) a decision regarding the management of a wildfire determined by the Secretaries to be ineffective in meeting an applicable suppression or protection goal.

(II) M E D I C A L PRIVACY OF FIREFIGHTERS.—

(I) the privacy regulations promulgated under section 264(e) 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).

(III) Use for fire behavior analyses.—Section 9 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2208(a)) is amended—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to activities under the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development; and

(B) the Secretary.
(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 Secretary shall use the system established under paragraph (1), to the maximum extent practicable, for purposes of developing any wildland fire potential forecasts.

(4) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided by this section terminates on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(k) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section—

(1) requires the Secretary concerned to establish a new program, system, or database to replace an existing program, system, or database that meets the objectives of this section; or

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

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

(B) meets the objectives of this section.

SEC. 115. MCCoy FLATS TRAIL SYSTEM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTY.—The term "County" means Uintah County, Utah.

(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–G010–2012–0007 and dated October 2012.

(3) MAP.—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).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the McCoy Flats Trail System in Storey County, Nevada.

(2) 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.—

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

(2) 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 Senate; and


(3) other applicable law.

(e) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

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

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

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

(4) RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.—In developing the management plan, the Secretary shall seek to provide for new mountain bike trails and to increase recreational opportunities within the Trail System, consistent with this section.

(u) USE IN FORECASTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall seek to acquire State land, or interests in State land, located within the Trail System by purchase from a willing seller or exchange.

(v) ADMINISTERED LAND.—Any land acquired under this subsection shall be administered as part of the Trail System.

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

SEC. 1116. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO CERTAIN LAWS RELATING TO FEDERAL LAND IN THE STATE OF NEVADA.

(a) AMENDMENT TO CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL LAND IN STOREY COUNTY, NEVADA.—Section 946 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–91; 128 Stat. 3751) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

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

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

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

"(C) MAP.—The term 'map' means the map entitled 'Proposed County Land Conveyance' and dated October 30, 2004.''

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking the subparagraph designation and all that follows thereunder through "Congressional Record — House"; and

(ii) by striking the map entitled "Proposed County Land Conveyance' and inserting "the map'

(3) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in clause (i)—

(i) by striking the map entitled "Proposed County Land Conveyance' and inserting "the map'".

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in clause (i)—

(ii) by striking the map entitled "Proposed County Land Conveyance' and inserting "the map'

(iii) by striking the map entitled "Proposed County Land Conveyance' and inserting "the map'

(iv) by striking subparagraphs (i) and (II) as clauses (i) and (II)), respectively, and indentioning above paragraph (B).

(v) in paragraph (5), by striking "a mining townsite under paragraph (5) and inserting "a mining townsite under paragraph (5) and (B) by striking "the Federal land under paragraph (2)'' and

(B) by striking "the mining townsite and inserting "the Federal land'".

(4) in paragraph (6), by striking "the Federal land under paragraph (2)'' and

(5) in paragraph (7), by striking "the mining townsite under paragraph (6) and inserting "the Federal land under paragraph (2)''.

(6) in paragraph (10), by striking "the ex-amination" and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting "the conveyance under paragraph (2) should be completed by not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act.".

(7) in paragraph (9) through (11), by redesigning paragraphs (3) through (7) and (9) and (10) as paragraphs (2) through (6) and (7) and (8) respectively; and

(8) by adding at the end the following:

"(8) in the case of a mining townsite, the Secretary shall provide for the conveyance of the mining townsite to the United States under paragraph (3)'' and inserting "the mining townsite to be conveyed by the United States under paragraph (3)'' and

(9) in paragraph (11), by striking "the Federal land under paragraph (2)'' and inserting "the Federal land'.

(10) in paragraph (12) of the Findings and Statement for the Planned Development Project MSHCP, Lincoln County, NV (FWS–2006–N0136), and the reconfiguration of the system, with any State or unit of local government owning the system, so that it may be used for nonmotorized mountain bike recreation, as described in the Decision Record.

(g) ACQUISITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On the request of the Secretary, the Secretary shall seek to acquire Federal land, and interests in Federal land, as described in the Decision Record.

(2) TERMS.—With respect to any land or interest therein acquired under this subsection, the Secretary shall—

(A) transmit the map entitled "Proposed County Land Conveyance' and inserting "the map'

(b) MODIFICATION OF UTILITY CORRIDOR.—The Secretary shall realign the utility corridor established by section 301(a) of the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–424; 118 Stat. 2412) to be aligned as generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed LCRRDA Utility Corridor Realignment" and dated December 18, 2014, by modifying the map entitled "Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act" (referred to in this subsection as the ‘‘Map'') and dated October 1, 2004, by—

(1) removing the utility corridor from sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, and 15, T. 7 N., R. 88 E., of the Map; and

(2) redesignating the utility corridor so as to appear on the Map in—

(A) sections 31, 32, and 33, T. 8 N., R. 88 E.;

(B) sections 4, 5, 6, and 7, T. 7 N., R. 88 E.; and

(c) sections 1 and 12, T. 7 N., R. 67 E.


(2) RATIFICATION OF RECONFIGURATION.—The process used by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management in reconfiguring the land described in paragraph (1), as depicted on Exhibit 1–4 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Planned Development Project MSHCP, Lincoln County, NV (FWS–RB–ES–2008–N0136), and the reconfiguration for special use permit of the Corps of Engineers Permit No. 000005042, are ratified.
(d) ISSUANCE OF CORRECTIVE PATENT IN LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, and in compliance with 43 U.S.C. 1721, by and through the Secretary, shall issue a corrective patent for the 7,548 acres of land in Lincoln County, Nevada, depicted on the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management entitled ‘‘Proposed Boundary Adjustment for the 7,548 Acres of Land in Lincoln County, Nevada’’ and dated January 28, 2016.

(2) APPLICABLE LAW.—A corrective patent issued under paragraph (1) shall be treated as issued under 43 U.S.C. 1721, and shall be consistent with 16 U.S.C. 1132 note.

(e) CONVEYANCE TO LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA, TO SUPPORT A LANDFILL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, and subject to valid existing rights, at the request of Lincoln County, Nevada, the Secretary shall convey without consideration under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the ‘‘Recreation and Public Purposes Act’’) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.), to Lincoln County in all right, title and interest of the United States in and to all 400 acres of land located in Lincoln County, Nevada, more particularly described as follows: T. 11 S., R. 62, E., Section 25 E 1/2 of W 1/2; and W 1/2 of E 1/2; and E 1/2 of S 1/4.

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

(f) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by Lincoln County, Nevada, to provide a suitable location for the establishment of a central landfill to provide for the designated area and associated facilities to discourage unauthorized dumping and trash disposal on environmentally-sensitive public land.

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

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

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

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

(i) MT. MORIAH WILDERNESS, HIGH SCHULLS WILDERNESS, AND ARC DOME WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by Lincoln County, Nevada, to provide a suitable location for the establishment of a central landfill to provide for the designated area and associated facilities to discourage unauthorized dumping and trash disposal on environmentally-sensitive public land.

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

(3) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by Lincoln County, Nevada, to provide a suitable location for the establishment of a central landfill to provide for the designated area and associated facilities to discourage unauthorized dumping and trash disposal on environmentally-sensitive public land.

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

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

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

(j) MT. MORIAH WILDERNESS, HIGH SCHULLS WILDERNESS, AND ARC DOME WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by Lincoln County, Nevada, to provide a suitable location for the establishment of a central landfill to provide for the designated area and associated facilities to discourage unauthorized dumping and trash disposal on environmentally-sensitive public land.

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

(k) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by Lincoln County, Nevada, to provide a suitable location for the establishment of a central landfill to provide for the designated area and associated facilities to discourage unauthorized dumping and trash disposal on environmentally-sensitive public land.

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

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

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

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

(n) MT. MORIAH WILDERNESS, HIGH SCHULLS WILDERNESS, AND ARC DOME WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by Lincoln County, Nevada, to provide a suitable location for the establishment of a central landfill to provide for the designated area and associated facilities to discourage unauthorized dumping and trash disposal on environmentally-sensitive public land.

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

(o) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by Lincoln County, Nevada, to provide a suitable location for the establishment of a central landfill to provide for the designated area and associated facilities to discourage unauthorized dumping and trash disposal on environmentally-sensitive public land.

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

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

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

(q) MT. MORIAH WILDERNESS, HIGH SCHULLS WILDERNESS, AND ARC DOME WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by Lincoln County, Nevada, to provide a suitable location for the establishment of a central landfill to provide for the designated area and associated facilities to discourage unauthorized dumping and trash disposal on environmentally-sensitive public land.

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

(r) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by Lincoln County, Nevada, to provide a suitable location for the establishment of a central landfill to provide for the designated area and associated facilities to discourage unauthorized dumping and trash disposal on environmentally-sensitive public land.

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

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

(2) Lincoln County shall be responsible for any reclamation necessary to restore the parcel to a condition acceptable to the Secretary.
as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with—

(1) applicable law (including regulations); and

(2) the purposes of the Recreation Area; and

(3) the guidelines set forth in the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96–617).

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

(k) WILDLIFE WATER PROJECTS.—The Secretary, with the State, may authorize wildlife water projects (including guzzlers) within the Recreation Area.

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

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

(2) affects any water rights in the State;

(3) affects the use or allocation, in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, of any water, water right, or interest in water; and

(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; and

(5) the purpose of the project in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(6) shall be considered to be a relinquishment of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(m) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land in the Recreation Area is withdrawn from—

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

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

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

(n) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects, including fuels reduction activities, within the Recreation Area for the purposes of improving water quality and reducing risks from wildfires.

(o) 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 operations or restoration operations in the Recreation Area, consistent with the purposes of this section.

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

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

(r) NON-FEDERAL LAND.

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

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

(s) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES.—Outfitting and guide services within the Recreation Area, including commercial outfitting and guide services, are authorized in accordance with this section and other applicable law (including regulations).
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Conservation Area can be seen or heard within the National Conservation Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Area.

(ii) PRINCIPAL FEDERAL LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land in the National Conservation Area (including any land acquired after the date of enactment of this Act) is withdrawn from—

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

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

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

(b) OFFICIAL USE OF CONSERVATION AREA.—Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects, including fuels reduction activities, within the National Conservation Area that are consistent with this section and that further the purposes of the National Conservation Area.

(c) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary, in consultation with other Federal, State, local, and private entities, from conducting wildland fire prevention and restoration operations in the National Conservation Area, consistent with the purposes of this section.

(d) RECREATION FEES.—Except for improved campgrounds, the Secretary is prohibited from collecting any entrance or usage fees within the National Conservation Area.

(e) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES.—

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

(2) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term "eligible individual" means an individual who, as determined by the Secretary in accordance with this subsection, 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, 1966 (34 Stat. 197, chapter 2469) (as in effect on December 17, 1971);

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

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

(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) an eligible individual who served in the Armed Forces who served during the period covered by the allotment selection application of whom is rejected under subparagraph (A) an opportunity to select a substitute parcel of available Federal land, or

(D) a present or past recipient of a veteran's burial plot or similar recognition at a Federal cemetery, or within a unit of the National Cemetery System; or

(E) an individual who served in the Armed Forces during the period of World War II.

(f) 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 of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall—

(I) survey the available Federal land identified under subparagraph (A) into aliquot parts and lots, segregating all navigable and meanderable waters and land not available for allotment selection.

(II) a Regional Corporation or a 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);

(III) within the National Petroleum Reserve—

(A) within a unit of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; or

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

(i) within the boundary of the National Petroleum Reserve—

(A) within a unit of the National Forest System; or

(B) within a unit of the National Park System; or

(C) National Monument;

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

(iii) a unit of another Federal land that meets the requirements of this section, as determined by the Secretary, shall issue to the eligible individual a certificate of allotment with respect to the available Federal land covered by the allotment selection application, subject to the requirements of subparagraph (D).

(2) IDENTIFICATION OF AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(A) 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.

(B) CERTIFICATION; SURVEY.—The Secretary shall—

(i) certify that the available Federal land identified under subparagraph (A) is free of known contamination; and

(ii) survey the available Federal land identified under subparagraph (A) into aliquot parts and lots, segregating all navigable and meanderable waters and land not available for allotment selection.

(C) MAPS.—As soon as practicable after the date on which available Federal land is identified under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall submit to Congress and publish in the Federal Register, 1 or more maps depicting the identified available Federal land.

(D) CONVEYANCES.—Any available Federal land conveyed to an eligible individual under this paragraph shall be subject to—

(i) valid existing rights; and

(ii) the reservation of minerals to the United States.

(E) INTENT OF CONGRESS.—It is the intent of Congress that not later than 1 year after the date on which an eligible individual submits an allotment selection application for an available Federal land that meets the requirements of this section, as determined by the Secretary, the Secretary shall issue to the eligible individual a certificate of allotment with respect to the available Federal land covered by the allotment selection application, subject to the requirements of subparagraph (D).

(3) IDENTIFICATION OF AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—

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

(i) conduct a 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; and

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

(B) IDENTIFICATION OF AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.—

(1) REPORT.—The Secretary shall include in the report required under paragraph (1)—

(A) the Secretary's determination whether Federal lands within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State should be made available for allotment selection by eligible individuals; and

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

(3) FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.—In determining whether Federal lands within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State of Oklahoma are available for allotment under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall take into account—

(A) the proximity of the Federal land available for allotment selection under subsection (b)(5) to eligible individuals; (B) the proximity of the units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State to eligible individuals; and (C) the amount of additional Federal land within units of the National Wildlife Refuge System in the State that the Secretary estimates would be necessary to make allotments available for selection by eligible individuals.

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

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

(i) could significantly interfere with biological, environmental, 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 resource values of the unit;

(iii) could trigger development or future uses that would adversely affect resource values of the surrounding National Wildlife Refuge System land;

(iv) could open an area of a unit to new access and uses that adversely affect resources values of the unit; or

(v) could interfere with the management plan of the unit;

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

(C) that is not consistent with the purposes for which the unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System was established; (D) that is designated as wilderness by Congress; or

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

(5) LIMITATION.—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 have been identified by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (c)(4) in the manner required by subsection (c) and include patent provisions that the land remains subject to the laws and regulations concerning the use and development of the Refuge.

SEC. 1120. RED RIVER GRADIENT BOUNDARY SURVEY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—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 Survey and Survey" and dated Feb. 29, 2006.

(2) GRADIENT 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 and accretion).

(3) LANDOWNER.—The term "landowner" means any individual, group, association, corporation, Indian tribe or member of such an Indian tribe, or other 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.

(b) SURVEY REQUIRED.—

(1) SURVEY REQUIRED.—(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the survey is completed, the Secretary shall submit the survey or portion of 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) the affected federally recognized Indian Tribe.

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

(c) NOTICE AND AVAILABILITY OF SURVEY.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the survey is approved under subsection (b)(2), the Secretary shall—

(1) publish notice of the approval of the survey in—

(a) the Federal Register; and

(b) 1 or more local newspapers; and

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

(A) the survey; and

(B) any field notes relating to—

(i) the individual parcel of the landowner; or

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

(d) EFFECT OF SECTION.—Nothing in this section—

(1) modifies any interest of the State of Oklahoma or Texas, or the sovereignty, property, or trust rights of any federally recognized Indian Tribe, relating to land located north of the South Bank boundary line as established by the Red River Boundary Compact enacted by the States and consented to by Congress pursuant to Public Law 106–288 (114 Stat. 919); (2) modifies or supersedes the Red River Boundary Compact enacted by the States of Oklahoma and Texas and consented to by Congress pursuant to Public Law 106–288 (114 Stat. 919);

(3) modifies or supersedes the Red River Boundary Compact enacted by the States of Oklahoma and Texas and consented to by Congress pursuant to Public Law 106–288 (114 Stat. 919); (4) creates or reestablishes any Indian reservation or any portion of such a reservation;

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

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

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

Hon. Deb Fischer. Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee. Nevada's Southern Nevada Water Authority, which was established to ensure that the water needs of Las Vegas and its surrounding communities would be met, forecasts that by 2060 southern Nevada's water use will exceed its available water supply by 1.2 million acre-feet per year. Nevada is working to ensure that supply meets demand by planning for diversification of water supplies. Nevada has been interested in diversifying its water supply since the 1990s. It has learned that a drought may replace the current climate in the Southwest.

This is a summary of a recent speech that I made on the floor of the Senate. It is not the full text of the speech. It is a summary of the key points. It is not a complete, verbatim copy of the speech. It is a summary of the key points. It is not a complete, verbatim copy of the speech. It is a summary of the key points. It is not a complete, verbatim copy of the speech.
by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management (referred to in this subsection as the “Director”), in accordance with—

(A) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), as added by section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that any reference in that Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 1148; 123 Stat. 1108) is amended by striking “Omnibus Public Land Management Act” and inserting “Natural Resources Management Act”.

SEC. 112. ASHLEY SPRINGS LAND CONVEYANCE.

(a) Conveyance.—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, subject to the conditions described in subsection (b), the approximately 791 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Ashley Springs Property” dated February 4, 2019, subject to the following restrictions:

(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—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1201. ORGAN MOUNTAINS-DEEP SINKS CONSERVATION.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(Mountains) means the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument established by Presidential Proclamation 9131 (79 Fed. Reg. 20361).

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

(3) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term “wilderness 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.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

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

(3) Wilderness Area.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

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

(D) Nevada.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(E) West States.—The term “West” means any State other than those designated as wilderness areas designated under subsection (a).
(II) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary of the Army providing for the conduct of military training on the parcel.

(I) REQUIREMENTS.—The memorandum of understanding entered into under subclause (I) shall—

(aa) address the location, frequency, and type of training activities to be conducted on the parcel;

(bb) provide to the Secretary of the Army access to the parcel for the conduct of military training;

(cc) authorize the Secretary or the Secretary of the Army to close the parcel or a portion of the parcel to public use if the Secretary or the Secretary of the Army determines to be necessary to protect—

(1) public safety; or

(2) the safety of the military members training;

(dd) to the maximum extent practicable, provide for the protection of natural, historic, and cultural resources in the area of the parcel.

(vi) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this subparagraph restricts or precludes—

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

(II) the designation of new units of special airspace over the parcel; or

(III) the use or establishment of military flight training routes over the parcel.

(12) ROULEDO MOUNTAINS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Federal land described in subparagraph (B) in a manner that preserves the character of the land for the future inclusion of the land in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(B) LAND DESCRIPTION.—The land referred to in subparagraph (A) is certain land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 100 acres as generally depicted as “Lookout Peak Communication Site” on the map entitled “Desert Peaks Complex” and dated October 1, 2018.

(C) USES.—The Secretary shall permit only such uses on the land described in subparagraph (B) as were permitted on the date of enactment of this Act.

(13) 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. 1701 et seq.), the public land in Dona Ana County administered by the Bureau of Land Management not designated as wilderness by paragraph (1) or described in paragraph (12) (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. 1701 et seq.); and

(C) shall be managed in accordance with—

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

(ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable laws.

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

(c) BORDER SECURITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section—

(A) prevents the Secretary of Homeland Security from undertaking law enforcement and border security activities, in accordance with section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(c)), within the wilderness areas, in accordance with the ability to use authorized access within a wilderness area while in pursuit of a suspect;
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(2) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term "wilder-
ness area" means a wilderness area des-
ignated by subsection (b)(1).

(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. 1311 et seq.), the wilderness areas in the map, which shall be known as the "Cerro del Yuta Wilder-
ness":

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

(2) MANAGEMENT OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—

Subject to valid existing rights, the wilder-
ness areas shall be administered in accord-
ance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1311 et seq.) and this section, except that with re-
spect 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 consid-
ered to be a reference to the Secretary.

(3) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—Any land or interest in land within the boundary of the wilderness area 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. 1311 et seq.); and

(ii) 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. 1313(d)(4)); and

(B) the guidelines set forth in appendix A of the Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to accompany H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101-405).

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

(B) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE 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 include the activity or use outside the boundary of the wilderness area.

(2) 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)); and

SEC. 1292. CERRO DEL YUTA AND RIO SAN ANTO-
NIO WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

Secretary shall file the map and legal descriptions of the wilderness areas with—
(i) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and
(ii) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(1) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and
(ii) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

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

C. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—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.

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

E. 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.

F. WITHDRAWALS.—Subject to valid existing rights, any Federal land within the wilderness areas designated by paragraph (1), including any interest in lands that are 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) disposition under the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

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

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

(a) DEFINITION OF MAP.—In this section, the term "Map" means the Forest Service map entitled "Methow Headwaters Withdrawal Proposal Legislative Map" and dated May 24, 2010.

(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
(A) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;
(B) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
(C) 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 that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall, on acquisition, be immediately withdrawn in accordance with this section.

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

SEC. 1204. EMIGRANT CREVICE WITHDRAWAL.

(a) DEFINITION OF MAP.—In this section, the term "map" means the map entitled "Emigrant Crevice Proposed Withdrawal Area" dated November 10, 2010.

(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—
(A) entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
(B) disposition 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) FORCE OF LAW.—The map filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map.

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

(f) TREATY RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section affects any treaty rights.

SEC. 1205. OREGON WILDLANDS.

(a) WILDLAND DESIGNATIONS AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—
(1) ADDITIONS TO ROGUE WILDERNESS 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:
(B) SOUTH ROGUE REGION.—
(1) KELSEY CREEK.—The approximately 6.8-mile segment of Kelsey Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 28 W., sec. 35, to the confluence with Whisky Creek, as a wild river.
(2) EAST FORK KELSEY CREEK.—
(A) SCENIC RIVER.—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. 8 W., sec. 5, in Howard Meridian, as a scenic river.
(B) RECREATIONAL RIVER.—
(1) WHISKEY CREEK.—
(A) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.6-mile segment of Whisky Creek from the confluence with the South boundary of the Federal land in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 17, Willamette Meridian, as a recreational river.
(B) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Whisky Creek from road 33-8-23 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.
(C) EAST FORK WHISKEY CREEK.—
(1) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of East Fork Whisky Creek from its headwaters to Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 28, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.
(2) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 2.6-mile segment of East Fork Whisky Creek from its headwaters downstream to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 11, Willamette Meridian, downstream to road 33-8-26 crossing, as a wild river.
(3) NORTHERN OREGON.—The approximately 0.3-mile segment of East Fork Whisky Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with Whisky Creek, as a recreational river.
(4) WEST FORK WHISKEY CREEK.—The approximately 4.8-mile segment of West Fork Whisky Creek with its headwaters downstream to the Forest Service project boundary, as a wild river.
(5) BIG WINDY CREEK.—
(A) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Big Windy Creek from its headwaters to road 34-9-17.1, as a scenic river.

SEC. 1206. OREGON WILDLANDS.

(b) DISPOSITION OF THE WILDCOMES.—The wilderness areas shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior and Agriculture or as directed by the President.

(c) 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:

(B) SOUTH ROGUE REGION.—
(1) KELSEY CREEK.—The approximately 6.8-mile segment of Kelsey Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 35, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with Whisky Creek, as a wild river.
(2) EAST FORK KELSEY CREEK.—
(A) SCENIC RIVER.—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. 8 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.
(B) RECREATIONAL RIVER.—
(1) WHISKEY CREEK.—
(A) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.6-mile segment of Whisky Creek from the confluence with the South boundary of the Federal land in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 17, Willamette Meridian, as a recreational river.
(B) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Whisky Creek from road 33-8-23 to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.
(C) EAST FORK WHISKEY CREEK.—
(1) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of East Fork Whisky Creek from its headwaters to Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 28, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.
“(xx) RUM CREEK.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Rum Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxxi) RIVER.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of River from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxii) RIVER.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment ofackson 2 in paragraph (ii) in the matter preceding clause (i) (as so redesignated), by striking ‘‘The 44.5-mile’’ and inserting the following:

“(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.4-mile segment of Long Gulch from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 23, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(II) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.7-mile segment of Long Gulch from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 9, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(III) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.1-mile segment of Long Gulch from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 9, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(IV) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 2.5-mile segment of Long Gulch from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 15, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(V) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Long Gulch from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 14, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(VI) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 13, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(VII) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 12, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(VIII) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 11, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(IJ) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 10, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(IK) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 9, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(IL) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 8, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(IM) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 7, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(IN) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 6, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(IO) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(IP) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 4, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(IQ) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 3, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(IR) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 2, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(IS) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(IT) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(IU) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(IV) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(III) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.

“(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian, as a scenic river.
(A) Designations.—The 4.15-mile; (ii) in clause (i) (as so redesignated)—

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

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

(iii) by adding “and” at the end of the following: “(B) by striking “8-mile” and inserting “7.5-mile”;

(iv) by striking “Boulder Creek to Steel Bridge” and inserting “Mislatna Creek to Eagle Creek”;

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

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

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

(vi) by adding at the end the following: “(B) by striking paragraph (A) and inserting the following:

(A) Designations.—The 15.4-mile; (i) by designating subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(ii) in the matter preceding clause (i) (as so redesignated)—

(i) by striking “The 15.4-mile” and inserting “The 15.4-mile”;

(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 Whychus Creek, the East and West Forks of Park Creek, and Park Creek”;

(iv) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated), by striking “McAllister Ditch” and inserting “Plainview Ditch”;

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

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

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

(iii) in its location under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.”.

(B) Whychus Creek, Oregon.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “SQUAW CREEK” and inserting “WHYCUS CREEK”;

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

(iii) in the matter preceding clause (i) (as so redesignated)—

(i) by striking “The 15.4-mile” and inserting “The 15.4-mile”;

(ii) by striking paragraph (76) and inserting the following:

“(76) ELK, OREGON.—The 0.92-mile segment to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes:

(A) Mainstem.—The 1-mile segment from its headwaters to the South Fork Elk from its source in T. 33 S., R. 13 W., sec. 26, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with the Elk River, as a wild river.

(B) Other tributaries.—

(i) Rock Creek.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Rock Creek from its headwaters to the South Fork Elk from its source in the southeast quarter of T. 33 S., R. 12 W., sec. 32, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with the South Fork Elk, as a wild river.

(ii) Other tributaries.—

(A) Boulder Creek.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Boulder Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Bald Mountain Creek, as a wild river.

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

(C) South Fork.—

(i) Scenic River.—The approximately 0.6-mile segment of the South Fork Elk from its source in T. 33 S., R. 12 W., sec. 32, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with the South Fork Elk from its source in the southeast quarter of T. 33 S., R. 12 W., sec. 32, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with the South Fork Elk, as a wild river.

(ii) Wild River.—The approximately 5.5-mile segment of the North Fork Elk from 0.01 miles below Forest Service Road 3333 to its confluence with the South Fork Elk, as a wild river.

(C) South Fork.—

(i) Scenic River.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of the South Fork Elk from its source in the southeast quarter of T. 33 S., R. 12 W., sec. 32, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with the South Fork Elk, as a wild river.

(D) Other tributaries.—

(i) Rock Creek.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Rock Creek from its headwaters to the South Fork Elk from its source in the southeast quarter of T. 33 S., R. 12 W., sec. 32, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with the South Fork Elk, as a wild river.

(D) Wild and Scenic River Designations, Watson Creek, Oregon.—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:

“(214) FRANKLIN CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 3.5-mile segment of the South Fork Bald Mountain Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Bald Mountain Creek, as a wild river.

“(215) WASSON CREEK, OREGON.—The 10.1-mile segment in the following classes:

(A) The 4.2-mile segment from the eastern boundary of T. 21 S., R. 9 W., sec. 17, downstream to the western boundary of T. 21 S., R. 10 W., sec. 12, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

(B) The 2.8-mile segment from the western boundary of T. 21 S., R. 10 W., sec. 12, downstream to the eastern boundary of the northwest quarter of T. 21 S., R. 10 W., sec. 22, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(216) MILLBURY CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 3.5-mile segment of East Fork Panther Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Panther Creek, as a wild river.

“(217) MOLALLA RIVER, OREGON.—The approximately 3.0-mile segment of East Fork Panther Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Panther Creek, as a wild river.

“(218) WEST FORK PANTHER CREEK.—The approximately 3.0-mile segment of West Fork Panther Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Panther Creek as a wild river.

“(219) LOST CREEK.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Lost Creek from its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river.

“(220) SOUTH FORK.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of South Fork Elk from its headwaters to Forest Service Road 5325, as a wild river.

“(221) SQUAW CREEK.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Millbury Creek from—

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

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

“(222) BLACKBERRY CREEK.—The approximately 3.5-mile segment of Blackberry Creek from—

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

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

“(223) EAST FORK 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. 13 W., sec. 26, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Blackberry Creek, as a wild river.

“(224) BUTLER CREEK.—The approximately 4-mile segment of Butler Creek from—

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

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

“(225) EAST FORK.—The approximately 3.0-mile segment of Bear Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Bald Mountain Creek, as a scenic river.

“(226) BUTLER CREEK.—The approximately 2.8-mile segment locally known as ‘East Fork of Butler Creek’ from its headwaters on Mount Butler in T. 32 S., R. 13 W., sec. 28, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with Butler Creek, as a scenic river.

“(227) PURPLE MOUNTAIN CREEK.—The approximately 2.5-mile segment locally known as ‘Purple Mountain Creek’ from—

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

(ii) 0.01 miles above Forest Service Road 5325 to its confluence with the Elk River, as a scenic river.”.
by paragraph (76) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by clause (i)) is withdrawn from all forms of—
(I) entry, occupation, or appropriation under the public land laws;
(II) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
(III) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.
(b) DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS

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

“(217) NESTUCCA RIVER, OREGON.—The approximately 15.5-mile segment from its confluence with Ginger Creek downstream until it crosses 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.

(218) WALKER CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 2.9-mile segment from the headwaters in T. 3 S., R. 6 W., sec. 20 downstream to the confluence of 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.

(219) JENNY CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 17.6-mile segment from the Bureau of Land Management boundary at the northern endpoint of the Nestucca River in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of T. 38 S., R. 4 E., sec. 34, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the Oregon State border, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

(220) SPRING CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 1.1-mile segment from its source at Shooat Springs in T. 40 S., R. 4 E., sec. 31, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the confluence with Jenny Creek in T. 41 S., R. 4 E., sec. 3, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

(221) LOBSTER CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 7.8-mile segment from Flat Creek in 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.

(222) ELK CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 32.6-mile segment from its confluence with Flat Creek near river mile 9, to the southern edge of the Army Corps of Engineers boundary in T. 33 S., R. 1 E., sec. 30, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the confluence with Flat Creek near river mile 17, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

(ii) ADMINISTRATION OF ELK CREEK.—

(1) LATERAL BOUNDARIES OF ELK CREEK.—The lateral boundaries of the river segment designated by paragraph (222) 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.

(2) LOCAL INQUIRY.—The Elk Creek Project authorized under the Flood Control Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-674; 76 Stat. 1192) is deauthorized.

(iii) WILDFIRE.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by paragraphs (217) through (222) 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—

(1) entry, occupation, or appropriation under the public land laws;
(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
(3) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(223) DEVIL’S STAIRCASE WILDERNESS.—

(b) DEVIL’S STAIRCASE WILDERNESS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Devil’s Staircase Wilderness Proposal” dated February 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) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the area designated as wilderness by this subsection shall be administered by the Secretary, with respect to public land administered by the Secretary or the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System land.

(E) 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.

(F) 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.

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

(3) MAP; LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the 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 subsection, 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 area designated as wilderness by this subsection shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 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 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 State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.

(6) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subsection creates any protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Wilderness.

(B) ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS.—The fact that a nonwilderess activity or use on land outside the Wilderness can be seen or heard within the Wilderness shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Wilderness.

(7) PROTECTION OF THAL RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection diminishes any treaty rights of any Indian Tribe.

(8) 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—EMERY COUNTY PUBLIC LAND 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 Act of 2018 Overview Map” and dated February 5, 2019.

(5) RECREATION AREA.—The term “Recrea- tion 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 the State of Utah.

(8) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term “wilder-ness area” means a wilderness area designated by section 1231(a).

SEC. 1212. ADMINISTRATION.

Nothing in this part affects or modifies—

(1) any right of any federally recognized Indian Tribe or

(2) any obligation of the United States to any federally recognized Indian Tribe.

SEC. 1213. EFFECT ON WATER RIGHTS.

Nothing in this title affects the use or allocation, in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, of any water, water right, or interest in water;

(1) affects any water right as defined by applicable State law in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water right held by the United States;

(2) affects any interstate water compact in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) shall be considered to be a relinquishment or release of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State on or before the date of enactment of this Act; or

(4) affects the management and operation of Flaming Gorge Dam and Reservoir, including the storage, management, and release of water.

SEC. 1214. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

Subpart A—San Rafael Swell Recreation Area

SEC. 1221. ESTABLISHMENT OF RECREATION AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—
SEC. 1223. SAN RAFAEL SWELL RECREATION AREA ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish the San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Advisory Council, to be known as the “San Rafael Swell Recreation Area Advisory Council.”

(b) DUTIES.—The Council shall advise the Secretary with respect to the preparation and implementation of the Management Plan for the Recreation Area.
"Proposed Little Ocean Draw Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Little Ocean Draw Wilderness".

(9) LITTLE WILD HORSE CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 19,586 acres, generally depicted on the Map as "Proposed Little Wild Horse Canyon Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Little Wild Horse Canyon Wilderness".

(10) LOWER LAST CHANCE.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 16,343 acres, generally depicted on the Map as "Proposed Lower Last Chance Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Lower Last Chance Wilderness".

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

(12) MIDDLE WILD HORSE MESA.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 19,586 acres, generally depicted on the Map as "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 96,023 acres, generally depicted on the Map as "Proposed Muddy Creek Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Nelson Mountain Wilderness".

(14) NELSON MOUNTAIN.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 257 acres, generally depicted on the Map as "Proposed Nelson Mountain Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Proposed Nelson Mountain Wilderness".

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 15,725 acres, generally depicted on the Map as "Proposed Red's Canyon Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Red’s Canyon Wilderness".

(16) SAN RAFAEL REEF.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 60,442 acres, generally depicted on the Map as "Proposed San Rafael Reef Wilderness", which shall be known as the "San Rafael Reef Wilderness".

(17) SID'S MOUNTAIN.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 49,130 acres, generally depicted on the Map as "Proposed Sid’s Mountain Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Sid’s Mountain Wilderness".

(18) TURTLE CANYON.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 29,029 acres, generally depicted on the Map as "Proposed Turtle Canyon Wilderness", which shall be known as the "Turtle Canyon Wilderness".

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of each wilderness area with—

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

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

(2) EFFECT.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this part, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate office of the Secretary.

SEC. 1232. ADMINISTRATION.

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

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

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

(b) RECREATIONAL CLIMBING.—Nothing in this part prohibits recreational rock climbing activities in the wilderness areas, such as the placement, use, and maintenance of fixed anchors, including any necessary infrastructure established before the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.); and

(2) subject to any terms and conditions determined to be necessary by the Secretary.

(c) TRAIL PLAN.—After providing opportunities for public comment, the Secretary shall establish a trail plan that addresses hiking and equestrian trails on the wilderness areas in a manner consistent with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(d) LIVESTOCK.—In general.—The grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas shall be subject to the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(e) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not intend for the designation of the wilderness areas to create protective perimeters or buffer zones around the wilderness areas.

(2) NONWILDERNESS ACTIVITIES.—The fact that nonwilderness uses can be seen or heard from areas within a wilderness area shall not preclude the conduct of those activities or uses outside the boundary of the wilderness area.

(f) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this subpart restricts or precludes—

(1) low-level military aircraft over the wilderness areas, including military overflights that can be seen or heard within the wilderness areas; (2) flight testing and evaluation; or

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

(g) COMMERCIAL SERVICES.—Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the wilderness areas may be authorized to the extent necessary for activities that are appropriate for realizing the recreational or other wilderness values of the wilderness areas, in accordance with section 4(d)(5) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(5)).

(h) LAND ACQUISITION AND INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—

(1) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land within the boundaries of a wilderness area by donation, purchase from a willing seller, or exchange.

(2) INCORPORATION.—Any land or interest in land within the boundary of a wilderness area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall be added to and administered as part of the wilderness area.

(i) WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subpart shall constitute or be construed to constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water or water rights with respect to the land designated as wilderness areas.

(B) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—No water rights in the State existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States, shall be affected by this Act.

(C) EXISTING WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this Act shall affect the interpretation of, or any designation made pursuant to, any other Act; or

(D) WATER RIGHTS.—The Secretary shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of the State in order to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of enactment of this Act with respect to the wilderness areas.

(j) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the State; and shall certify to the Congress that a memorandum of understanding entered into under this Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) shall affect any water rights in the State; and shall affect any water rights in the State establishing a precedent with regard to any future wilderness designation.

(k) STATE WATER LAW.—The Secretary may acquire land and interests in land with the consent of the State with respect to fish and wildlife on public land located in the State.

SEC. 1233. FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.

Nothing in this subpart affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish and wildlife on public land located in the State.

SEC. 1234. RELEASE.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(c)), the approximately 17,420 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the County that has not been designated as wilderness by section 1231(a) has been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

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

(1) is no longer subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(c)); and

(2) shall be managed in accordance with—

(A) applicable law; and

Subpart C—Wild and Scenic River Designation

SEC. 1241. GREEN RIVER WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION.
(a) In General.—The Secretary shall offer to convey to the Utah Division of Natural Resources, the State of Utah, any non-Federal land within or adjacent to a river segment of the Green River designated by paragraph (224) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)), the land is no longer being managed as a State park in accordance with subsection (a). (b) Reversal of Effect.—The approximately 63-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Emery County Public Land Management Act of 2018 Overview Map’’ and dated December 11, 2018, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, in the following classifications:

(A) WILDER RIVER SEGMENT.—The 5.3-mile segment, south of the Neferiti boat ramp, and Ouray Reservation, south to the Neferti boat ramp, as a wild river.

(B) RECRERATIONAL RIVER SEGMENT.—The 8.5-mile segment from the Neferiti boat ramp, south to the Swasey’s boat ramp, as a recreational river.

(C) SCENIC RIVER SEGMENT.—The 49.2-mile segment from Bull B’loom, south to the county line between Emery and Wayne Counties, as a scenic river.

(b) Incorporation of acquired non-Federal land by the Secretary shall be subject to terms and conditions that the Secretary determines necessary to protect the Monument resources.

(c) Subject to any terms and conditions that the Secretary determines, the Secretary shall convey without request by the applicable local governmental entity, the Secretary shall convey without condition to the United States of any water or water rights with respect to the Monument.

(d) Grazing.—The grazing of livestock in the Monument, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with such applicable law (including regulations).

(e) 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.

(f) Grazing.—The grazing of livestock in the Monument, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with such applicable law (including regulations).

(g) Public Purposes Act.'’ (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(h) To the extent that the amount in the Monument developed under subsection (a) shall be deposited in a separate account in the Treasury, to be known as the ‘‘Emery County Utah Land Acquisition’’ (referred to in this section as the ‘‘Account’’).

(i) The Secretary is authorized to use amounts in the Account for (1) in general—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall enter into a comprehensive management plan for the long-term protection and management of the Monument.

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

(k) Grazing.—The grazing of livestock in the Monument, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with such applicable law (including regulations).

(l) 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.

(m) Grazing.—The grazing of livestock in the Monument, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with such applicable law (including regulations).

(n) Public Purposes Act.’’ (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

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

(p) Grazing.—The grazing of livestock in the Monument, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with such applicable law (including regulations).

(q) 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.

(r) Grazing.—The grazing of livestock in the Monument, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with such applicable law (including regulations).

(s) 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.

(t) Grazing.—The grazing of livestock in the Monument, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with such applicable law (including regulations).

(u) Public Purposes Act.’’ (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

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

(w) Grazing.—The grazing of livestock in the Monument, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with such applicable law (including regulations).

(x) 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.

(y) Grazing.—The grazing of livestock in the Monument, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue, subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary in accordance with such applicable law (including regulations).
for the Emery County Sheriff’s Office sub-
section consistent with uses allowed under
the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as
the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”)(43

(4) BUCKHORN INFORMATION CENTER.—The
approximately 5-acre parcel as generally de-
picted for the Buckhorn Information Center con-
istent with uses allowed under the Act of
June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recrea-
tion and Public Purposes Act”)(43

(a) shall be responsible for remediation.

(b) Land is contaminated with hazardous waste,
the case of a reversion under paragraph (1), if
possession for Transfer to BLM’’;

(A) ‘‘BLM Surface and Mineral Lands Pro-
posed for Transfer to SITLA’’;

(B) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(C) ‘‘BLM Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to SITLA’’;

(D) ‘‘SITLA Surface and Mineral Land Pro-
posed for Transfer to SITLA’’;

(E) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to SITLA’’;

(F) BLM Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to SITLA’’;

(G) BLM Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to SITLA’’;

(H) SITLA Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(J) BLM Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(K) SITLA Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to SITLA’’;

(L) BLM Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to SITLA’’;

(M) BLM Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(N) BLM Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(O) BLM Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(P) BLM Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(Q) BLM Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(R) BLM Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(S) BLM Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(T) BLM Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(U) BLM Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(V) BLM Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(W) BLM Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(X) BLM Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(Y) BLM Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(Z) BLM Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(a) accept the offer; and

(b) on receipt of all right, title, and inter-
est in and to the non-Federal land, convey
to the State (or a designee) all right, title,
and interest in and to the State United States in and to the Federal land.

(2) CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS IN PHASES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall ex-
clude from any conveyance of a parcel of
Federal land under paragraph (1) any land
that contains critical habitat des-
Chapter 1255, Exchange of BLM and School and
Institutional Trust Lands Admin-
istration 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

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

(A) ‘‘BLM Surface and Mineral Lands
Proposed for Transfer to SITLA’’;

(B) ‘‘BLM Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to SITLA’’; and

(C) ‘‘BLM Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to SITLA’’;

(3) Non-Federal Land.—The term ‘‘Non-
Federal land’’ means the land owned by the
State in the Emery and Uintah Counties
that is identified on the Exchange Map as—

(A) ‘‘SITLA Surface and Mineral Land
Proposed for Transfer to BLM’’;

(B) ‘‘SITLA Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’; and

(C) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(D) ‘‘SITLA Surface and Mineral Land
Proposed for Transfer to SITLA’’;

(E) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to SITLA’’;

(F) ‘‘SITLA Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to SITLA’’;

(G) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(H) ‘‘SITLA Records Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’; and

(I) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(J) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(K) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(L) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(M) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(N) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(O) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(P) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(Q) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(R) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(S) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(T) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(U) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(V) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(W) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(X) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(Y) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(Z) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’;

(a) ‘‘BLM Surface and Mineral Lands
Proposed for Transfer to SITLA’’;

(b) ‘‘SITLA Surface and Mineral Land
Proposed for Transfer to BLM’’;

(c) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’; and

(d) ‘‘SITLA Surface Lands Proposed for
Transfer to BLM’’.
designated by this part, State trust 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 Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1075); and

(ii) the State, to the extent necessary to equalize any varying imbalance of value after all available Washington County, Utah, land described in clause (i) has been conveyed to the Secretary, conveying to the Secretary additional State trust land as identified and agreed on by the Secretary and the State.

(B) SURPLUS OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.—If the value of the non-Federal land exchanged under subsection (b)(1) is subject to a lease, permit, or contract described in paragraph (1) before the completion of the land exchange.

(c) APPELLATE WATER RIGHTS.—Any conveyance of Federal land or non-Federal land under subsection (b)(1) shall include the conveyance of water rights appurtenant to the parcel conveyed.

(d) CANCELLATION.—(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Federal land or non-Federal land exchanged under subsection (b)(1) is subject to a lease, permit, or contract described in paragraph (1) before the completion of the land exchange, the Secretary shall then cancel the lease, permit, or contract subject to the related terms and conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fee levels, access rights, and ownership and use of range improvements.

(2) RENEWAL.—To the extent allowed by Federal or State law, on expiration of any grazing lease, permit, or contract described in paragraph (1) before the completion of the land exchange, the Secretary or the State shall renew the lease, permit, or contract.

(e) LAND MANAGEMENT.—(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section prevents the Secretary or the State from canceling or modifying a grazing permit, lease, or contract if the Federal land or non-Federal land subject to the permit, lease, or contract has been leased for mineral development.

(2) BASE PROPERTIES.—If non-Federal land conveyed by the State under subsection (b)(1) is used by a grazing permittee or lessee to meet the base property requirements for a Federal grazing permit or lease, the land shall continue to qualify as a base property for the permit; and

(i) the remaining term of the lease or permit; and

(ii) the term of any renewal or extension of the lease or permit.

(f) WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LAND FROM MINERAL ENTRY PRIOR TO EXCHANGE.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land to be conveyed to the State under subsection (b)(1) is withdrawn from mineral location, entry, and patent under the mining laws pending conveyance of the Federal land to the State.

Subtitle D—Wild and Scenic Rivers

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

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Study Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–370) authorized the Farmington River downstream from the segment designated as a recreational river by section 3(a)(156) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277) to be exchanged 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 natural, cultural, and recreational resources of exceptional significance to the citizens of Connecticut and the Nation;

(3) concurrently with the preparation of the study area, the Farmington River and Salmon Brook Wild and Scenic Study Committee prepared the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Management Plan, June 2011 (referred to in this section as this section as the "management plan"), that establishes objectives, standards, and action programs that will ensure the long-term protection of the outstanding values of the river segments without Federal management of affected lands not owned by the United States;

(4) the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Wild and Scenic Study Committee has voted in favor of Wild and Scenic River designation for the river segments, and has included this recommendation as an integral part of the management plan;

(5) there is strong local support for the protection of the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook, including votes of support for Wild and Scenic designation from the governing bodies of all ten communities abutting the study area;

(6) the State of Connecticut General Assembly has endorsed the designation of the Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (16 U.S.C. 1272–1279); and

(7) the Rainbow Dam and Reservoir are located entirely outside of the river segment designated by subsection (b), and, based on the findings of the study of the Lower Farmington River pursuant to Public Law 109–370, this hydroelectric project (including all aspects of its facilities, operations, and transmission lines) is inconsistent with this section. The management plan as the Secretary determines are consistent with this section. The management plan shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements for a comprehensive management plan pursuant to section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(d)).

(2) COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall continue to consult with the management plan to the extent necessary to accommodate surface water supplies and treatment facilities required for the health of the Connecticut River, and the segment of the West Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—(1) IN GENERAL.—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 determines are consistent with this section. The management plan shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements for a comprehensive management plan pursuant to section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(d)).

(2) COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall continue to consult with the management plan to the extent necessary to accommodate surface water supplies and treatment facilities required for the health of the Connecticut River, and the segment of the West Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.

(d) APPURTENANT WATER RIGHTS.—Any conveyance of Federal land subject to the permit, lease, or contract described in paragraph (1) before the completion of the land exchange, the Secretary or the State shall not prevent the Secretary or the State from entering into cooperative agreements to the extent necessary to accommodate surface water supplies and treatment facilities required for the health of the Connecticut River, and the segment of the West Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.

(e) TO THE STATE.—(1) The approximately 2.4-mile segment of the main stem of Salmon River extending from the confluence of the East and West Branches to the confluence with the Farmington River pursuant to Public Law 109–370 is designated as a recreational river.

(2) The approximately 12.6-mile segment of the West Branch of Salmon River extending from its headwaters in Hartland, Connecticut, to its confluence with East Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.

(f) TO THE STATE.—(1) The approximately 1.4-mile segment of the East Branch of Salmon River extending from its Massachusetts-Connecticut State line to the confluence with the West Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.

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

(h) APPURTENANT WATER RIGHTS.—Any conveyance of Federal land subject to the permit, lease, or contract described in paragraph (1) before the completion of the land exchange.

(i) TO THE STATE.—(1) The approximately 2.4-mile segment of the main stem of Salmon River extending from the confluence of the East and West Branches to the confluence with the Farmington River pursuant to Public Law 109–370 is designated as a recreational river.

(2) The approximately 12.6-mile segment of the West Branch of Salmon River extending from its headwaters in Hartland, Connecticut, to its confluence with East Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.

(3) TO THE STATE.—(1) The approximately 1.4-mile segment of the East Branch of Salmon River extending from its Massachusetts-Connecticut State line to the confluence with the West Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.

(j) MANAGEMENT.—(1) IN GENERAL.—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 determines are consistent with this section. The management plan shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements for a comprehensive management plan pursuant to section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(d)).

(2) COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall continue to consult with the management plan to the extent necessary to accommodate surface water supplies and treatment facilities required for the health of the Connecticut River, and the segment of the West Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.

(k) TO THE STATE.—(1) The approximately 2.4-mile segment of the main stem of Salmon River extending from the confluence of the East and West Branches to the confluence with the Farmington River pursuant to Public Law 109–370 is designated as a recreational river.

(l) TO THE STATE.—(1) The approximately 12.6-mile segment of the West Branch of Salmon River extending from its headwaters in Hartland, Connecticut, to its confluence with East Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.

(m) TO THE STATE.—(1) The approximately 1.4-mile segment of the East Branch of Salmon River extending from its Massachusetts-Connecticut State line to the confluence with the West Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.

(m) MANAGEMENT.—(1) IN GENERAL.—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 determines are consistent with this section. The management plan shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements for a comprehensive management plan pursuant to section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(d)).

(2) COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall continue to consult with the management plan to the extent necessary to accommodate surface water supplies and treatment facilities required for the health of the Connecticut River, and the segment of the West Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.

(n) TO THE STATE.—(1) The approximately 2.4-mile segment of the main stem of Salmon River extending from the confluence of the East and West Branches to the confluence with the Farmington River pursuant to Public Law 109–370 is designated as a recreational river.

(2) The approximately 12.6-mile segment of the West Branch of Salmon River extending from its headwaters in Hartland, Connecticut, to its confluence with East Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.

(3) TO THE STATE.—(1) The approximately 1.4-mile segment of the East Branch of Salmon River extending from its Massachusetts-Connecticut State line to the confluence with the West Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.

(o) MANAGEMENT.—(1) IN GENERAL.—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 determines are consistent with this section. The management plan shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements for a comprehensive management plan pursuant to section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(d)).

(2) COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall continue to consult with the management plan to the extent necessary to accommodate surface water supplies and treatment facilities required for the health of the Connecticut River, and the segment of the West Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.

(p) TO THE STATE.—(1) The approximately 2.4-mile segment of the main stem of Salmon River extending from the confluence of the East and West Branches to the confluence with the Farmington River pursuant to Public Law 109–370 is designated as a recreational river.

(2) The approximately 12.6-mile segment of the West Branch of Salmon River extending from its headwaters in Hartland, Connecticut, to its confluence with East Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.

(3) TO THE STATE.—(1) The approximately 1.4-mile segment of the East Branch of Salmon River extending from its Massachusetts-Connecticut State line to the confluence with the West Branch of Salmon Brook as a recreational river.
Commission as a federally licensed hydroelectric generation project under the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), provided that the Commission may, in the discretion of the Secretary, consistent with this section, establish such reasonable terms and conditions in a hydropower license for Rainbow Dam as are necessary to reduce impacts identified by the Secretary as violating or unreasonably diminishing the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values of the segments designated by subsection (b); or
(3) an amendment of, or impose any flow or release requirements on, the unlicensed hydroelectric facility at Rainbow Dam and Sturbridge.

(6) RELATION TO NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding section 10(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(c)), the Lower Farmington River shall not be administered as part of the National Park System or be subject to regulations which govern the National Park System.

(b) DESIGNATION.—(1) By striking "14-mile" and inserting "15.1-mile"); and

(2) by amending the end section 10(b)(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(286) WOOD-PAWCATUCK WATERSHED, RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.—The following river segments within the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the Wood-Pawcatuck Wild and Scenic Rivers Stewardship Council:

(A) The approximately 11-mile segment of the Beaver River from its headwaters in Exeter and West Greenwich, Rhode Island, to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Richmond, Rhode Island, as a scenic river.

(B) The approximately 3-mile segment of the Chipuxet River from the Arcadia Road Bridge in Richmond and Voluntown, Connecticut, to its confluence with the Ashaway River in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, as a scenic river.

(C) The approximately 5-mile segment of the Ashawagham River from its headwaters in Richmond, Rhode Island, to its confluence with the Pawcatuck River in Richmond, Rhode Island, as a scenic river.

(D) The approximately 3-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from the Usquepaugh River in the town of Charlestown, Rhode Island, to its confluence with the Wood-Pawcatuck River in Richmond, Rhode Island, as a scenic river.

(E) The approximately 6-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from the mouth of the river between Pawcatuck Point in Stonington, Connecticut, and Rhodes Point in Westerly, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

(F) The approximately 11-mile segment of the Wood-River from its headwaters in Exeter and West Greenwich, Rhode Island, to the Kingston Road Bridge in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, as a scenic river.

(G) The approximately 21-mile segment of the Pawcatuck River from the mouth of the river between Pawcatuck Point in Stonington, Connecticut, and Rhodes Point in Westerly, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

(H) The approximately 8-mile segment of the Usquepaugh River from the Usquepaugh Bridge in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, to the mouth of the river between Pawcatuck Point in Stonington, Connecticut, and Rhodes Point in Westerly, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

(I) The approximately 7-mile segment of the Usquepaugh River from the Usquepaugh Bridge in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, to its confluence with the Wood-Pawcatuck River in Richmond, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

(J) The approximately 5-mile segment of the Usquepaugh River from the Usquepaugh Bridge in South Kingstown, Rhode Island, to the Carolina Road Bridge in Hopkinton and Richmond, Rhode Island, as a recreational river.

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

(L) The approximately 13-mile segment of the Wood River from the Arcadia Road Bridge in Hopkinton and Richmond, Rhode Island, to its confluence with the Wood-Pawcatuck River in Richmond, and to its mouth, as a recreational river.

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

(2) MANAGEMENT OF RIVER SEGMENTS.—

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(1) Covered tributary.—The term "covered tributary" means a river segment designated by section 1302(a).

(2) River segment.—The term "river segment" means a river segment designated by paragraph (2) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1302(a)).

(3) Stewardship plan.—The term "stewardship plan" means the plan entitled the Stewardship Plan for the Beaver, Chipuxet, Usquepaugh, Shunock, and Wood Rivers."
“(1) The approximately 16.3-mile segment of the Squannacook River from its headwaters in Ash Swamp, Townsend, Massachusetts, extending downstream to the confluence with the Nashua River in Shirley/Ayer, Massachusetts, except as provided in subparagraph (B),

“(ii) The approximately 9.5-mile segment of the Nashua River from its headwaters in Brookline, New Hampshire, to the confluence of the river with the Nashua River in Pepperell, Massachusetts.

“(B) The designation of the river segments in subparagraph (A) shall exclude—

“(i) with respect to the Ice House hydroelectric project (FERC P-12769), from 700 feet upstream from the crest of the dam to 500 feet downstream from the crest of the dam;

“(ii) the approximately 4.1-mile segment of the Nashua River (FERC P-12772), from 9,240 feet upstream from the crest of the dam to 1,000 feet downstream from the crest of the dam; and

“(iii) with respect to the Hollingsworth and Vose Dam (non-FERC), from 1,200 feet upstream from the crest of the dam to 2,665 feet downstream from the crest of the dam.

(b) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) PROCESS.—

(A) GENERAL.—The river segments designated 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)) shall be managed consistent with—

(i) the Nashua, Squannacook, and Nissitissit Rivers Stewardship Plan developed pursuant to the study described in section 2(b)(2) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(b)(2)) (referred to in this subsection as the “management plan”), dated February 15, 2018; and

(ii) the management plan as the Secretary determines are consistent with this section and as approved by the Nashua, Squannacook, and Nissitissit Rivers Stewardship Council (referred to in this subsection as the “Stewardship Council”).

(B) COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The management plan shall be considered to satisfy the requirements for a comprehensive management plan under section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)).

(2) COMMITTEE.—The Secretary shall coordinate the management responsibilities of the Secretary in this section with the Stewardship Council, as specified in the management plan.

(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to provide for the long-term protection, preservation, and enhancement of the river segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)), the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements pursuant to sections 10(e) and 11(b)(1) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e), 1282(b)(1)) with—

(i) the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of New Hampshire;

(ii) the municipalities of Ayer, Bolton, Dunstable, Groton, Harvard, Lancaster, Pepperell, Shirley, and Townsend in Massachusetts; and

(iii) appropriate local, regional, State, or interstate, planning, environmental, or recreational organizations.

(B) CONSISTENCY.—Each cooperative agreement entered into under this paragraph shall be consistent with the management plan and may not conflict with the financial or other assistance from the United States.

(d) EFFECT ON WORKING DAMS.—

(A) IN 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—

(I) the Pepperell hydroelectric project (FERC Project P-1727), Nashua River, Pepperell, MA; and

(II) the Ice House hydroelectric project (FERC Project P-12769, Nashua River, Ayer, MA); or

(ii) 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

(iii) preclude the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission from licensing, relicensing, or otherwise authorizing the operation or continued operation of the Pepperell and Ice House hydroelectric projects under the terms of licenses or exemptions in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(iv) limit actions 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.

(B) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(A) ZONING.—For the purpose of the segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)), the zoning ordinances adopted by the municipalities described in paragraph (3)(A)(ii), including provisions for conservation of floodplains, wetlands, and watercourses associated with the segments, shall be deemed to satisfy the standards and requirements of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)).

(B) ACQUISITIONS.—The authority of the Secretary to acquire land for the purposes of the segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)) shall—

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

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

(C) CONSERVATION EASEMENTS.—No land or interest in land within the boundary of the river segments designated by paragraph (227) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)) may be acquired by the Secretary in a manner inconsistent with a conservation easement requirement.

(D) RELATION TO THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding section 19(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(c)), each segment of the Nashua, Squannacook, and Nissitissit Rivers designated as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System under this section shall not—

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

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

Subtitle E—California Desert Protection and Recreation

SEC. 1401. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term “Conservation Area” means the California Desert Conservation Area.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means—

(A) the Secretary, with respect to land administered by the Department of the Interior; or

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System land.

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

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

SEC. 1411. CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AND RECREATION.

(a) DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—Section 102 of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 1332 note; Public Law 104–333; 108 Stat. 4972) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(70) AVAWATZ MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the California Desert Conservation Area administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 89,500 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Avawatz Mountains Wilderness’ and purposes of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.), the following land in the State is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) GOLDEN VALLEY WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 1,250 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Golden Valley Wilderness Addition” and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be added to and administered as part of the “Golden Valley Wilderness”.

(2) KINGSTON RANGE WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 1,250 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Kingston Range Wilderness Additions” and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be added to and administered as part of the “Kingston Range Wilderness”.

(b) ADDITIONS TO EXISTING WILDERNESS AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—In furtherance of the purposes of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), the following land in the State is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) BUCKBEAR WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 1,250 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Buckbeard Wilderness”.

(2) BOULDER WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 1,250 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Boulder Wilderness”.

(3) CARIBOU CREEK WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 1,250 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Caribou Creek Wilderness”.

(b) ADDITIONS TO EXISTING WILDERNESS AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—In furtherance of the purposes of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), the following land in the State is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) GOLDEN VALLEY WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 1,250 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Golden Valley Wilderness Addition” and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be added to and administered as part of the “Golden Valley Wilderness”.

(2) KINGSTON RANGE WILDERNESS.—Certain land in the Conservation Area administered by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 1,250 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Kingston Range Wilderness Additions” and dated November 7, 2018, which shall be added to and administered as part of the “Kingston Range Wilderness”.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall—

(A) administer the lands designated as wilderness by this section in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.), including the availability for multiple use and sustained yield and—

(i) require the designation of the lands as wilderness to be consistent with the wilderness classification of adjacent land managed by the Secretary, including theAdjacent lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management; or

(ii) administer the adjacent lands in a manner consistent with the California Desert Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.).

(b) PROTECTED AREAS.—The Secretary shall—

(A) designate the land on which the wilderness designation is made as—

(i) a “Golden Valley Wilderness”.

(b) PROTECTED AREAS.—The Secretary shall—

(A) designate the land on which the wilderness designation is made as—

(i) a “Golden Valley Wilderness”.
Land Management, comprising approximately 9,350 acres, as designated by the National Wilderness Preservation System; and
(b) shall be added to and administered as part of the San Gorgonio Wilderness establishment, the land described in paragraph (1) is herein referred to as the "San Bernardino National Forest, comprising approximately 7,141 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "San Gorgonio Wilderness Additions—Proposed" and dated November 7, 2018.

(3) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (1) is part of the "Palo Verde Mountains Wilderness.

(c) PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following land in Death Valley National Park is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, which shall be added to, and administered as part of the Death Valley National Park Wilderness Study Area established by section 601(a)(1) of the California Desert Preservation Act of 1994 (43 U.S.C. 1322 note; Public Law 103–433; 108 Stat. 4496):

(1) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS-SOUTH EUREKA VALLEY.—Approximately 4,053 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area—South Eureka Valley", numbered 143/100,082D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(2) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS-BED.—Approximately 23,650 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area—Bed", numbered 143/100,081D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(3) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS-AXE HEAD.—Approximately 8,538 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area—Axe Head", numbered 143/100,085D, and dated November 1, 2018.

(4) DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS-WARM SPRINGS.—Approximately 29,293 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Death Valley National Park Proposed Wilderness Area—Bowling Area", numbered 143/1256/02A, and dated November 1, 2018.

(d) ADDITIONS TO EXISTING WILDERNESS AREA ADMINISTERED BY THE FOREST SERVICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the land described in paragraph (c) is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System; and

(2) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (1) is part of the "Palomar Mountains Wilderness.

(3) FIRE MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may carry out activities in the wilderness area described in paragraph (3) for the control of fire, insects, and disease, in accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and House Report 98–49 of the 98th Congress. (B) FUNDING PRIORITIES.—Nothing in this subsection limits the provision of any funding for activities in the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1).

(C) REVISION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL FIRE MANAGEMENT PLANS.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall amend the local fire management plans that apply to the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1).

(D) ADMINISTRATION.—In accordance with subparagraph (A) and other applicable Federal law, to ensure a timely and efficient response to fire emergencies in the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(i) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, establish agency procedures for the integration of local fire management plans with the fire suppression activities in the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(ii) enter into agreements with appropriate State or local firefighting agencies relating to the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1).

(e) EFFECT ON UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—Nothing in this section or any other Act enacted before the date of enactment of this section affects any right-of-way or easement, or precludes the renewal or reauthorization of any existing right-of-way or customary operation, maintenance, repair, up-grading, or replacement activities in a right-of-way acquired by or issued, granted, or permitted to the Southern California Edison Company or successors or assigns of the Southern California Edison Company.

(f) MAP; LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) Any portion of a wilderness study area described in paragraph (2) that is not designated as a wilderness area or a wilderness addition by this subtitle (including an amendment made by this subtitle) or any portion of a wilderness study area described in paragraph (2) that is not designated as a wilderness area or a wilderness addition by this subtitle (including an amendment made by this subtitle) or any other Act enacted before the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) Any portion of a wilderness study area described in paragraph (2) that is not transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the National Park Service for inclusion in a unit of the National Park System by this subtitle (including an amendment made by this subtitle) or any other Act enacted before the date of enactment of this Act.

PART II—DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA

SEC. 1241. VINAGRE WASH SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

Title I of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 1322 note; Public Law 103–433; 108 Stat. 4472) is amended by adding at the end the following section:

"SEC. 109. VINAGRE WASH SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

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

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

(b) 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)."
``(iii) other applicable laws.

``(2) Uses.—The Secretary shall allow only those uses that are consistent with the purposes of the Management Area, including hiking, camping, bird watching, and searching and the use of motorized vehicles, mountain bikes, and horses on designated routes in the Management Area in a manner that—

``(A) is in accordance 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.

``(3) TRIBAL USE.—

``(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C) and all other applicable laws, the use of off-highway vehicles shall be permitted in the Management Area as generally depicted on the map.

``(B) CLOSURE.—The Secretary may close or permanently revoke a portion of a route described in subparagraph (A)—

``(i) to prevent, or allow for restoration of, resource damage;

``(ii) to protect Tribal cultural resources, including the resources identified in the Tribal cultural resources management plan developed under section 705(d);

``(iii) to address public safety concerns; or

``(iv) as otherwise required by law.

``(C) DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL ROUTES.—During the 3-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary—

``(i) shall accept petitions from the public regarding additional routes for off-highway vehicles;

``(ii) may designate additional routes that the Secretary determines—

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

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

``(D) 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 disposition under all laws relating to—

``(i) minerals and mineral materials; or

``(ii) solar, wind, and geothermal energy.

``(E) NO BUFFER ZONE.—The establishment of a buffer zone around the Management Area; and

``(F) more particularly described as lots 26, 27, 28, and 33; and

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

``PART III—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

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 the Death Valley National Park that lies between Death Valley National Park and the Panamint Military Reservation to the south and which runs approximately 34 miles from west to east, as depicted on the map entitled "Death Valley National Park Proposed Boundary Addition—Bowling Alley", numbered 143/128.606A, 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 National Park Service, as depicted on the map entitled "Death Valley National Park Proposed Boundary Addition—Crater", numbered 143/126.070D, and dated December 15, 2018.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The maps described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

``(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer any land added to the Joshua Tree National Park under subsection (a) and the additional land described in paragraph (2) as part of Joshua Tree National Park; and

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

``SEC. 1432. MOJAVE NATIONAL PRESERVE.

``(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Mojave National Preserve is adjusted to include—

``(1) the approximately 2,879 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management that are depicted as "BLM Proposed Boundary Addition" on the map entitled "Joshua Tree National Park Proposed Boundary Additions", numbered 156/149.375, and dated November 1, 2018; and

``(2) the approximately 1,639 acres of land that are depicted as "MDLT Proposed Boundary Addition" on the map entitled "Joshua Tree National Park Proposed Boundary Additions", numbered 156/149.375, and dated November 1, 2018.

``(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAPS.—The map described in subsection (a) and the map depicting the acres described in paragraph (c)(2) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

``(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

``(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer any land added to the Mojave National Preserve by the notice of the Department of the Interior of August 29, 2003 (68 Fed. Reg. 3179); and

``(2) UPGRADES AND REPLACEMENTS.—Nothing in this section shall preclude the operation and maintenance of any roads, easements, or rights-of-way.

``SEC. 1433. JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL PARK.

``(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Joshua Tree 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 the Death Valley National Park that lies between Death Valley National Park and the Panamint Military Reservation to the south and which runs approximately 34 miles from west to east, as depicted on the map entitled "Death Valley National Park Proposed Boundary Addition—Bowling Alley", numbered 143/128.606A, 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 National Park Service, as depicted on the map entitled "Death Valley National Park Proposed Boundary Addition—Crater", numbered 143/126.070D, and dated December 15, 2018.

``(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The maps described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

``(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

``(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects any valid right-of-way for the customary operation, maintenance, upgrade, repair, relocation within an existing right-of-way, replacement, or other authorized energy transport facilities activities in a right-of-way issued, granted, or permitted to the Southern California Edison Company or the successors or assigns of the Southern California Edison Company that is located on land described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), including, at a minimum, the use of mechanized vehicles, helicopters, or other aerial devices.

``(2) UPGRADES AND REPLACEMENTS.—Nothing in this section prohibits the upgrading or replacement of—

``(A) Southern California Edison Company energy transport facilities referred to as the Jellystone, Burnt Mountain, Whitehorn, Allegra, and Utah distribution circuits rights-of-way; or

``(B) an energy transport facility in rights-of-way issued, granted, or permitted by the Department of the Interior.
Secretary adjacent to Southern California Edison Joshua Tree Utility Facilities.

(3) PUBLICATION OF PLANS.—Not later than the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish plans for regular and emergency access by the Southern California Edison Company to the rights-of-way of the Southern California Edison Company within Joshua Tree National Park.

(v) VISITOR CENTER.—Title IV of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 3981 et seq.) is amended by adding to the end the following:

"SEC. 408. VISITOR CENTER.

"(a) In general.—The Secretary may acquire not more than 5 acres of land and interests in land, and improvements on the land and interests, outside the boundaries of the park, in the unincorporated village of Joshua Tree, for the purpose of operating a visitor center.

"(b) Boundary.—The Secretary shall modify the boundary of the park to include the land acquired under this section as a contiguous parcel.

"(c) Administration.—Land and facilities acquired under this section—

"(1) shall 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';

"(2) shall be administered by the Secretary as part of the park; and

"(3) may be acquired only with the consent of the owner, with no donation, purchase with donated or appropriated 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 (16 U.S.C. 410bbh 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, comprising approximately 23,900 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'.

"(2) Ownership.—(A) In general.—The Secretary shall—

"(i) include in the property owned (as of the date of enactment of this section) the property described in subsection (a); and

"(ii) develop new management plans for each off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded under subsection (a) in accordance with—

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

"(II) any other applicable laws (including regulations).

"(B) Management plan.—(I) In general.—The Secretary shall—

"(i) amend existing resource management plans applicable to the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded under subsection (a); or

"(ii) develop new management plans for each off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded under subsection (a).

"(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, wildlife management, and other natural resource values of the Conservation Area).

"(c) Maps and descriptions.—

"(1) Preparation.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of each off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded by subsection (a) with—

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

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

"(2) Legal effect.—The map and legal descriptions of the off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded under subsection (a) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct errors in the map and legal descriptions.

"(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.

"(e) Use of the land.—

"(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 under subsection (a), as long as the recreational use is consistent with this section and any other applicable law.

"(B) Off-highway vehicle and off-highway recreation.—To the extent consistent with applicable Federal law (including regulations) and this section, any authorized recreational activities and use designations in regulations issued under the authority of this title and applicable to the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) shall continue, including off-highway vehicle, competitive events, rock crawling, training, and other forms of off-highway recreation.

"(2) Wildlife guzzlers.—Wildlife guzzlers shall be allowed in the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) in accordance with—

"(A) applicable Federal law (including regulations); and

"(B) State law.

"(3) Prohibited uses.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), commercial development (including development of energy facilities, but excluding energy transport facilities, rights-of-way, and related telecommunications facilities) shall be prohibited in the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a). If the Secretary determines that the development is incompatible with the purpose described in subsection (b),

"(I) the Secretary may issue a temporary permit to a commercial vendor to provide accessories and other support for off-highway vehicle use in an off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded by subsection (a) for a period limited and consistent with the purposes of the off-highway vehicle recreation area and applicable laws.

"(II) the Secretary may administer the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) in accordance with—

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

"(B) any other applicable laws (including regulations).

"(II) Administration.—

"(A) In general.—The Secretary shall administer the off-highway vehicle recreation areas designated or expanded by subsection (a) as follows:

"(i) the purpose described in subsection (b); and

"(ii) any other applicable laws (including regulations).

"(B) Interim plans.—Pending completion of a new management plan under subparagraph (A), the existing resource management plans shall govern the use of the applicable off-highway vehicle recreation area.

"(2) Withdrawal.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the off-highway vehicle recreation area designated or expanded by subsection (a) is withdrawn from—

"(A) 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

"(2) 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 energy transport facility activities (including the use of any mechanized vehicle, helicopter, and other aerial device) in a
right-of-way acquired by or issued, granted, or permitted to Southern California Edison Company (including any successor in interest or assign) that is located on land included in any—

(1) the El Mirage Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;
(2) the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;
(3) the Stoddard Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area; or
(4) 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-Lago transmission project, as may be approved by the California Public Utilities Commission and the Bureau of Land Management; or

(C) the upgrading or replacement of any Southern California Edison Company—

(i) utility facility, including such a utility facility known on the date of enactment of this title as—

(1) 'Gale-PS 512 transmission lines or rights-of-way';
(2) 'Patio, Jack Ranch, and Kenworth distribution circuits or rights-of-way'; or
(3) 'Bessemere and Peacock distribution circuits or rights-of-way'; or

(ii) transmission facility in a right-of-way issued, granted, or permitted by the Secretary adjacent to a utility facility referred to in clause (i); and

(2) PLANS FOR ACCESS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Southern California Edison Company, shall publish plans for regular and emergency access by the Southern California Edison Company to the rights-of-way of the Company by the date that is 1 year after the later of—

(A) the date of enactment of this title; and

(B) the date of issuance of a new energy transport facility right-of-way within—

(i) the El Mirage Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;
(ii) the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area;
(iii) the Stoddard Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area; or

(iv) the Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area; or

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

(1) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title prohibits, prevents, or delays the construction of any such facility or the issuance of any such permit or certificate issued, granted, or permitted to Pacific Gas and Electric Company (including any successor in interest or assign) that is located on land included in the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area; or

(2) PROHIBITS THE UPGRADE OR REPLACEMENT OF ANY.—

(i) utility facilities of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, including those utility facilities known on the date of enactment of this title as—

(1) 'Gas Transmission Line 311 or rights-of-way';
(2) 'Gas Transmission Line 372 or rights-of-way'; or

(ii) utility facilities of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, including those utility facilities issued, granted, or permitted by the Secretary adjacent to a utility facility referred to in clause (i); and

(2) VIOLATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this title or the issuance of a new utility facility right-of-way within the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area, whichever is later, the Secretary, in consultation with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, shall publish plans for regular and emergency access by the Secretary determined, by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to the rights-of-way of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

**TITLE XIV—ALABAMA HILLS NATIONAL SCENIC AREA**

**SEC. 1401. DEFINITIONS.—**

In this title:

(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term 'management plan' means the management plan for the Scenic Area developed under section 1403(a).

(2) MAP.—The term 'Map' means the map entitled 'Proposed Alabama Hills National Scenic Area' and dated November 7, 2018.

(3) MOTORIZED VEHICLE.—The term 'motorized vehicle' means a motorized or mechanized vehicle and includes, when used by a utility, mechanism, equipped, a helicopter, and any other aerial device necessary to maintain electrical or communications infrastructure.

(4) SCENIC AREA.—The term 'Scenic Area' means the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area established by section 1402(a).

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

(6) TRIBE.—The term 'Tribe' means the Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe.

**SEC. 1402. ALABAMA HILLS NATIONAL SCENIC AREA, CALIFORNIA**

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established in Inyo County, California, the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area, to be comprised of the approximately 18,610 acres generally depicted on the 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 Scenic Area managed consistent with section 1002(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1732(a)).

(c) MAP.—LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of the Scenic Area with—

(A) the Interior Department and the Natural Resources of the Senate; and

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

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

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be filed available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall manage the Scenic Area—

(1) as a component of the National Landscapes Conservation System;

(2) so as not to impact the future continuing operation and maintenance of any activities associated with valid, existing rights, including water rights;

(3) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources and values of the Scenic Area described in subsection (b); and

(4) so as not to impact the National Park Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);

(5) any other applicable laws.

(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 necessary for public health and safety, the Secretary shall allow existing recreational uses of the Scenic Area to continue, including hiking, mountain biking, rock climbing, sightseeing, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, and appropriate authorized motorized vehicle use in accordance with paragraph (3).

(3) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—Except as otherwise specified in this title, or as necessary for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized vehicles in the Scenic Area shall be permitted only on—

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

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

(f) 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 inholdings in the Scenic Area.

(h) FILMING.—Nothing in this title prohibits filming (including 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 continue—

(1) subject to—

(A) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers to be necessary; and

(B) applicable law; and

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

(k) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to the provisions of this title and valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this title, 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) WILDFIRE 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).

(2) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with, State, Tribal, and local governmental entities and private entities to conduct joint interpretation, or public education or to carry out any other initiative relating to the restoration, conservation, or management of the Scenic Area.

(3) UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—
   
   (A) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title—
   
   (i) affects the existence, use, operation, maintenance (including vegetation control), repair, construction, reconfiguration, expansion, inspection, renewal, reconstruction, alteration, addition, relocation, improvement, funding, removal, or replacement of any utility facility or appurtenant right-of-way within or adjacent to the Scenic Area; and
   
   (ii) subject to subsection (e), affects necessary or efficient access to 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 or rights-of-way within or adjacent to the Scenic Area; and
   
   (C) precludes the Secretary from authorizing or approving the abandonment of new utility facility rights-of-way (including intrastream sites, routes, and areas) within the Scenic Area in a manner that minimizes harm to the purpose of the Scenic Area as described in subsection (b).—

(4) 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. 1405. MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this title, in accordance with subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive plan for the long-term management of the Scenic Area.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In developing the management plan, the Secretary shall consult with—

(1) appropriate State, Tribal, and local governmental entities, including Inyo County and the Tribe;

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

(3) the Alabama Hills Stewardship Group; and

(4) members of the public.

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

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

SEC. 1406. PROTECTION OF SERVICES AND RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.

(a) EFFECT OF TITLE.—Nothing in this title limits commercial services for existing or historic recreational uses, as authorized by the permit process of the Bureau of Land Management.

(b) GUIDED RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Commercial permits to exercise guided recreational uses 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 is 1994 (16 U.S.C. 4160 et seq.) amended by adding at the end the following:

(2) Withdrawal.—Subject to valid existing rights, the land transferred under subsection (a) is withdrawn from—

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

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

(C) disposition under all laws relating to mineral, geothermal, and other mineral resources.

(3) REVERSION.—If the State ceases to manage the land transferred under subsection (a) as part of the State Park System or in a manner inconsistent with the California Wilderness Act (California Public Resource Code sections 5093.30–5093.40), the land shall revert to the Secretary at the discretion of the Secretary, to be managed as a Wilderness Study Area.

SEC. 1452. WILDLIFE CORRIDORS.

Title VII of the California Desert Protection Act is 1994 (16 U.S.C. 4160 et seq.) amended by adding at the end the following:

SEC. 713. WILDLIFE CORRIDORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

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

(2) establish policies and procedures to ensure the preservation of wildlife corridors and facilitate species migration.

(b) STUDY.—As soon as practicable, but not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall complete a study regarding the impact of habitat fragmentation on wildlife in the California Desert Conservation Area.

(c) COMPONENTS.—The study under paragraph (i) shall—

(1) identify the species migrating, or likely to migrate in the California Desert Conservation Area;

(2) identify the species, 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.

(d) WILDLIFE CORRIDORS.—The Secretary shall incorporate into all land management plans—

(1) appropriate State, Tribal, and local governmental entities, including Inyo County and the Tribe; and

(2) any other applicable law.

(e) LAND MANAGEMENT PLANS.—The Secretary shall incorporate into all land management plans applicable to the California Desert Conservation Area the findings and recommendations of the study completed under subsection (b).

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

Title VII of the California Desert Protection Act is 1994 (16 U.S.C. 4160 et seq.) amended by adding at the end the following:
(3) CONSERVATION LAND.—The term ‘conservation land’ means any land within the Conservation Area that is designated to satisfy the conditions of a Federal habitat conservation plan, general conservation plan, or State natural communities conservation plan, including—

(A) national conservation land established pursuant to section 3002(b)(2)(D) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 7202(b)(2)(D)); and

(B) areas of critical environmental concern established pursuant to section 202(c)(3) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712(c)(3)).

(4) DONATED LAND.—The term ‘donated land’ means any private land donated to the United States for conservation purposes in the Conservation Area.

(5) DONOR.—The term ‘donor’ means an individual or entity that donates private land to, or the United States, to the Conservation Area to the United States.

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

(7) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means the State of California.

(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, designated, or donated, including—

(1) disposal;

(2) right-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) Exemptions.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION BY SECRETARY.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may authorize limited exceptions to prohibited uses of acquired land, conservation land, or donated land located within 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, 2009; or

(B) right-of-way is included in and to the land that was conveyed to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California pursuant to the 1932 Act or any other law authorizing conveyance subject to restrictions or reversionary interests retained by the United States, on request by the District.

(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 of public land.

(B) APPROVAL.—The private land to be donated under subparagraph (A) shall be approved by the Secretary after—

(1) 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 the proposed use is in the public interest.

(2) CONDITIONS.—

(A) In general.—Not later than 2 years after the date of 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 Kwathin Trail network extending from Avikwaame (Spirit Mountain, Nevada) to Avikwil (Pilot Knob, California).

(B) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall consult with the Council of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California about the implementation of the Tribal cultural resources management plan under paragraph (1) with—

(i) each of—

(1) the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe;

(2) the Hualapai Tribal Nation;

(3) the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe;

(4) the Colorado River Indian Tribes;

(5) the Quechan Indian Tribe; and

(6) the Cocopah Indian Tribe;

(B) the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and

(C) the State Historic Preservation Offices of Nevada, Arizona, and California.

(3) RESOURCE PROTECTION.—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 trails, intaglios, sleeping circles, artifacts, and other resources of cultural, archaeological, or historical significance in accordance with all applicable laws and policies, including—

(1) chapter 203 of title 54, United States Code.

(b) RESOURCE PROTECTION.—The Tribal cultural resources management plan developed under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be based on a completed Tribal cultural resources survey; and

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(1) chapter 203 of title 54, United States Code.

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(A) be based on a completed Tribal cultural resources survey; and

(B) include procedures for identifying, protecting, and preserving petroglyphs, ancient trails, intaglios, sleeping circles, artifacts, and other resources of cultural, archaeological, or historical significance in accordance with all applicable laws and policies, including—

(1) chapter 203 of title 54, United States Code.

(3) RESOURCE PROTECTION.—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 trails, intaglios, sleeping circles, artifacts, and other resources of cultural, archaeological, or historical significance in accordance with all applicable laws and policies, including—

(1) chapter 203 of title 54, United States Code.

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(A) be based on a completed Tribal cultural resources survey; and

(B) include procedures for identifying, protecting, and preserving petroglyphs, ancient trails, intaglios, sleeping circles, artifacts, and other resources of cultural, archaeological, or historical significance in accordance with all applicable laws and policies, including—

(1) chapter 203 of title 54, United States Code.

(3) RESOURCE PROTECTION.—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 trails, intaglios, sleeping circles, artifacts, and other resources of cultural, archaeological, or historical significance in accordance with all applicable laws and policies, including—

(1) chapter 203 of title 54, United States Code.

(3) RESOURCE PROTECTION.—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 trails, intaglios, sleeping circles, artifacts, and other resources of cultural, archaeological, or historical significance in accordance with all applicable laws and policies, including—

(1) chapter 203 of title 54, United States Code.

(3) RESOURCE PROTECTION.—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 trails, intaglios, sleeping circles, artifacts, and other resources of cultural, archaeological, or historical significance in accordance with all applicable laws and policies, including—

(1) chapter 203 of title 54, United States Code.
SEC. 1456. CALIFORNIA STATE SCHOOL LAND.

Section 707 of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aa-77) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the first sentence—

"(i) by striking ‘‘Upon request of the California State Lands Commission (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the ‘Commission’) the Secretary shall enter into negotiations for an agreement’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘(i) the Secretary shall negotiate in good faith to reach an agreement with 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 ‘‘more of the wilderness areas’’; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking ‘‘The Secretary shall negotiate in good faith to’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘(2) AGREEMENT.—To the maximum extent practicable, not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall’’; and

(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.

(a) AMARGOSA RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—Section 3(a)(196)(A) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(196)(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 Tule Road crossing, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.’’.

(b) ADDITIONAL SEGMENTS.—Section 3(a)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1303(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(229) SURPRISE CANYON CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—

‘‘(A) IN GENERAL.—The following segments of Surprise Canyon Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

‘‘(i) The approximately 5.3 miles of Surprise Canyon Creek from the confluence of Frenchman’s Canyon and Water Canyon to 100 feet upstream of Chris Wicht Camp, as a wild river.

‘‘(ii) The approximately 1.8 miles of Surprise Canyon Creek from 100 feet upstream of Chris Wicht Camp to the southern boundary of sec. 14, T. 21 S., R. 44 E., as a recreational river.

‘‘(B) EFFECT ON HISTORIC MINING STRUCTURES.—Nothing in this paragraph affects the historic mining structures associated with the former Panamint Mining District.

‘‘(229) DEEP CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—

‘‘(A) The following segments of Deep Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

‘‘(i) The approximately 6.5-mile segment from 0.125 mile downstream of the Rainbow Dam site in sec. 33, T. 2 N., R. 2 W., San Bernardino Meridian, to 0.25 mile upstream of the Road 3N34 crossing, as a wild river.

‘‘(ii) The 0.5-mile segment from 0.25 mile upstream of the Road 3N34 crossing to 0.25 mile downstream of the Road 3N34 crossing, as a scenic river.

‘‘(iii) The 2.5-mile segment from 0.25 miles downstream of the Road 3 N. 34 crossing to 0.25 miles upstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing, as a scenic river.

‘‘(iv) The 0.5-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.

‘‘(230) WHITEWATER RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of the Whitewater River in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, acting jointly:

‘‘(A) The 5.8-mile segment of the North Fork Whitewater River from the source of the River near Mt. San Gorgonio to the confluence with the 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, as a wild river.

‘‘(C) The 1-mile segment of the South Fork Whitewater River from the confluence of the River with the East Fork to the section line between sections 32 and 33, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a wild river.

‘‘(D) The 1-mile segment of the South Fork Whitewater River from the section line between sections 32 and 33, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a recreational river.

‘‘(E) The 4.9-mile segment of the South Fork Whitewater River from the section line between sections 33 and 34, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino Meridian, to the confluence with the Middle Fork, as a wild river.

‘‘(F) The 5.4-mile segment of the main stem of the Whitewater River from the confluence of the South and Middle Forks to the San Gorgonio Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

‘‘(G) The 3.6-mile segment of the main stem of the Whitewater River from the San Gorgonio Wilderness boundary to 3.5 miles upstream of the southern boundary of section 35, T. 2 S., R. 3 E., San Bernardino Meridian, as a recreational river.

SEC. 1458. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—Section 1 of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aa–43) is amended by striking “Upon request of the California Desert Conservation Area’’ and inserting “1, 2, and 3, titles I through IX” and inserting “1, 2, and 3, titles I through IX, and titles XIII and XIV”.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–433; 108 Stat. 4471) is amended by inserting after section 2 the following:

‘‘SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

‘‘(a) TITLES I THROUGH IX.—In titles I through IX, the term ‘this Act’ means only—

‘‘(1) sections 1 and 2; and

‘‘(2) titles I through IX.

‘‘(b) TITLES XIII AND XIV.—In titles XIII and XIV.

‘‘(1) CONSERVATION AREA.—The term ‘Conservation Area’ means the California Desert Conservation Area.

‘‘(2) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means—

‘‘(B) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior; and

SEC. 1459. JUNIPER FLATS.

The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 is amended by striking section 711 (16 U.S.C. 410aa–81) and inserting the following:

‘‘SEC. 711. JUNIPER FLATS.

‘‘Development of renewable energy generation facilities (excluding rights-of-way or facilities for the transmission of energy and telecommunication facilities and infrastructure) is prohibited on the approximately 27,990 acres of Federal land generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Juniper Flats’ and dated November 7, 2013’’.

SEC. 1460. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO CALIFORNIA MILITARY LANDS WITHDRAWAL AND OVERFLIGHTS ACT OF 1994.

(a) FINDINGS.—Section 801(b)(2) of the California Military Lands Withdrawal and Overflights Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aa–92 note; Public Law 103–433) is amended by inserting ‘‘, special management areas, off-highway vehicle recreation areas, scenic areas,’’ before “designated by this Act’’; and

(b) OVERFLIGHTS; SPECIAL AIRSPACE.—Section 802 of the California Military Lands Withdrawal and Overflights Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 410aa–92) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ‘‘, scenic areas, off-highway vehicle recreation areas, or special management areas’’ before “designated by this Act’’; and

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting ‘‘, scenic areas, off-highway vehicle recreation areas, or special management areas’’ before “designated by this Act’’.

SEC. 1461. DESERT TORTOISE CONSERVATION CENTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish, operate, and maintain a trans- State desert tortoise conservation center (referred to in this section as the ‘‘Center’’) on public land along the California-Nevada border—

(1) to support desert tortoise research, disease monitoring, handling training, re habilitation, and reintroduction;

(2) to provide temporary quarters for animals collected from authorized salvage from renewable energy sites; and

(3) to ensure the full recovery and ongoing survival of the species.

(b) CENTER.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall—

(1) seek the participation of or contract with qualified organizations with expertise in desert tortoise disease research and experience with desert tortoise translocation techniques, and scientific training of professionals and biologists for handling tortoises, to staff and manage the Center;

(2) ensure that the Center engages in public outreach and education on tortoise handling; and

(3) consult with the State and the State of Nevada to ensure that the Center is operated consistent with State law.

(c) NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Secretary may accept any contributions of non-Federal funds to establish, operate, and maintain the Center.
TITLE II—NATIONAL PARKS
Subtitle A—Special Resource Studies
SEC. 2001. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF JAMES K. POLK PRESIDENTIAL HOME.
(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term ‘‘study area’’ means the President James K. Polk Home in Columbia, Tennessee, and adjacent property.
(b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—
(1) The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.
(2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—
(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;
(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;
(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations; and
(D) consult with interested Federal agencies, State or local governmental entities, private and nonprofit organizations, or any other interested individuals; and
(E) identify cost estimates for any Federal acquisition, development, interpretation, operation, and maintenance associated with the alternatives.
(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

SEC. 2002. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF THURGOOD MARSHALL SCHOOL.
(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term ‘‘study area’’ means—
(1) P.S. 103, the public school located in West Baltimore, Maryland, which Thurgood Marshall attended as a youth; and
(2) any other resources in the neighborhood surrounding P.S. 103 that relate to the early life of Thurgood Marshall.
(b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—
(1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.
(2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—
(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;
(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;
(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local government entities, or private and nonprofit organizations;
(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.

SEC. 2003. SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY OF PRESIDENT STREET STATION.
(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term ‘‘study area’’ means the President Street Station, a railroad terminal located in Baltimore, Maryland, the history of which is tied to the growth of the railroad industry in the 19th century, the Civil War, the Underground Railroad, and the immigrant influx of the early 20th century.
(b) SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.—
(1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a special resource study of the study area.
(2) CONTENTS.—In conducting the study under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—
(A) evaluate the national significance of the study area;
(B) determine the suitability and feasibility of designating the study area as a unit of the National Park System;
(C) consider other alternatives for preservation, protection, and interpretation of the study area by the Federal Government, State or local governmental 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.

SEC. 2004. AMACHE SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY.
(a) DEFINITION OF STUDY AREA.—In this section, the term ‘‘study area’’ means the site known as ‘‘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 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 governmental 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 described in subparagraphs (B) and (C).
(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with section 100507 of title 54, United States Code.

SUBTITLE B—National Park System Boundary Adjustments and Related Matters
SEC. 2101. SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.
(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘‘boundary’’ means—
(1) AFFILIATED AREA.—The term ‘‘affiliated area’’ means the Parker’s Crossroads Battlefield established as an affiliated area of the National Park System by subsection (b)(1).
(2) PARK.—The term ‘‘Park’’ means Shiloh National Military Park, a unit of the National Park System.
(3) AREAS TO BE ADDED TO SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.—
(1) ADDITIONAL AREAS.—The boundary of the Park is modified to include the areas that are generally depicted on the map entitled ‘‘Shiloh National Military Park, Proposed Boundary Adjustment’’, numbered 304/80,601, and dated July 2014, and which are comprised of the following:
(A) Fallen Timbers Battlefield.
(B) Russell House Battlefield.
(C) Davis Bridge Battlefield.
(D) Acreage Improvements. The Secretary may acquire the land described in paragraph (1) by donation, purchase from willing sellers.
with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

3. **ADMINISTRATION.**—Any land acquired under this subsection shall be administered as part of the National Park System.

4. **ESTABLISHMENT OF AFFILIATED AREA.**
   - (1) **IN GENERAL.**—Parker's Crossroads Battlefield in the State of Tennessee is established as an affiliated area of the National Park System.
   - (2) **DESCRIPTION OF AFFILIATED AREA.**—The affiliated area shall consist of the area generally depicted on the map entitled “Parker’s Crossroads Battlefield, Proposed Boundary”, numbered 903/30,073, and dated July 2014.
   - (3) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The affiliated area shall be managed in accordance with—
     - (A) this section; and
     - (B) any law generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

5. **MANAGEMENT ENTITY.**—The City of Parkers Crossroads and the Tennessee Historical Commission shall jointly be the management entity for the affiliated area.

6. **COORDINATION.**—The Secretary may provide technical assistance and enter into cooperative agreements with the management entity for the purpose of providing financial assistance for the marketing, marking, interpretation, and preservation of the affiliated area.

7. **GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.**
   - (A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the management entity, shall develop a general management plan for the affiliated area in accordance with section 100562 of title 54, United States Code.
   - (B) **Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section,** the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate the general management plan developed under subparagraph (A).

**SEC. 2102. OCMULGEE MOUNDS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK BOUNDARY.**

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:
   - (1) **HISTORICAL PARK.**—The term “Historical Park” means the Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park in the State of Georgia, as redesignated by subsection (b)(1)(A).
   - (2) **MAP.**—The term “map” means the map entitled “Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park Proposed Boundary Adjustment”, numbered 369/132,469, and dated January 2016.
   - (3) **STUDY AREA.**—The term “study area” means the Ocmulgee River corridor between the cities of Macon, Georgia, and Hawkinsville, Georgia.
   - (b) **OCMULGEE MOUNDS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.**
     - (1) **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 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 on the map.

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

(c) **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 by condemnation any land or interests in land within the boundaries of the Historical Park.

(d) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Secretary shall administer and manage in accordance with—
   - (A) this section; and
   - (B) any law generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

**SEC. 2103. KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD BOUNDARY.**

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:
   - (1) **BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**—The boundary of the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield is revised to include approximately 1,159 acres of land, as generally depicted on the map.
   - (2) **MAP.**—The term “map” means the map entitled “Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park Proposed Boundary Adjustment”, numbered 325/80,020, and dated February 2016.
   - (3) **LAND ACQUISITION.**—The Secretary shall administer and manage in accordance with—
     - (A) this section; and
     - (B) any law generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

(b) **BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.**—The Secretary may acquire the land and interests in land described in paragraph (1) by donation or purchase with donated or appropriated funds from willing sellers.

(c) **NO USE OF CONDEMNATION OR EMINENT DOMAIN.**—The Secretary may not acquire by condemnation or eminent domain any land or interests in land under this section or for the purposes of this section.

**SEC. 2105. FORT SCOTT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY.**

Public Law 95–484 (82 Stat. 1610) is amended—
   - (1) **IN THE FIRST SECTION.**
     - (A) by inserting “; or by exchange” after “donation”; and
     - (B) by striking the proviso; and
   - (2) **IN SECTION 2.**
     - (A) by striking “. When” and inserting the following:

   **SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT.**
   - (1) **IN GENERAL.**—When; and
   - (B) by adding at the end the following:

   **SEC. 2. 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 Adjustment’, numbered 171/322,544, and dated May 3, 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-FPB-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 171/322,544, and dated May 3, 2016,’’; and
   - (2) by striking “six thousand acres” and inserting “6,900 acres”.

**SEC. 2107. VOYAGEURS NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**

(a) **BOUNDARIES.**—
   - (1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 102(a) of Public Law 91–661 (16 U.S.C. 160a–1(a)) is amended—
     - (A) in the first sentence, by striking “the ‘drawing’ entitled” and all that follows through “February 1969,” and inserting “the map entitled ‘Voyageurs National Park, Proposed Land Transfer & Boundary Adjustment’, numbered 172/80,056, and dated June 20, 1970;” and
     - (B) in the second and third sentences, by striking “drawing’’ each place it appears and inserting “map’’

   **TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.**—Section 102(b)(2)(A) of Public Law 91–661 (16 U.S.C. 160a–1(b)(2)(A)) is amended—
(A) by striking “paragraph (1)(C) and (D)” and inserting “subparagraphs (C) and (D) of paragraph (1)”;
(B) in the second proviso, by striking “paragraph 1(E)” and inserting “paragraph 1(E)”;
(b) LAND ACQUISITIONS.—Section 201 of Public Law 91–661 (16 U.S.C. 160b) is amended—
(1) by striking the section designation and heading and all that follows through “(a) The Secretary” and inserting the following:

SEC. 201. LAND ACQUISITIONS.
(a) AUTHORIZATION.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary;
(2) in subsection (a)—
(A) by striking “The map shall be on file” and inserting “When any tract of land is only partly within such boundaries and inserting the follow-
(B) PORTIONS NOT EXCHANGED.—Any por-
(d) IN THE FIFTH SENTENCE, BY STRIKING “Any Federal property” and inserting the following:

“(C) TRANSFERS OF FEDERAL PROPERTY.—Any Federal property”; and
(E) by striking the last sentence and insert-
(D) ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Effect-
(ii) in which the Secretary has or acquires
(A) such technical boundary revisions as
(B) such limited boundary revisions as
(iii) any such boundary revision shall not
(iv) any such boundary revision shall not
(v) all such boundary revisions, consid-
(vi) all such boundary revisions, consid-
(3) in subsection (b), by striking “(b) In ex-
(OFFERS BY INDIVIDUALS.—In exercising the
SEC. 2010. ACADIA NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY.
(a) BOUNDARY CLARIFICATION.—Section 101 of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended—
(1) in the first sentence, by striking “In order to” and inserting the following:

“(a) BOUNDARIES.—Subject to subsections (b) and (c)(2), to”;
(2) in the second sentence—
(A) by striking “The map shall be on file” and inserting the following:

“(c) AVAILABILITY AND REVISIONS OF MAPS.—
(1) AVAILABILITY.—The map, together with the map described in subsection (b)(1) and any revised boundary map published under paragraph (2), if applicable, shall be—
(A) on file”; and
(B) by striking “Interior, and it shall be made” and inserting the following: “Interior; and
(B) made”;
(2) in subsection (a)(2), by striking “of the Inter-
(1) IN GENERAL.—Title 1 of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended—
(1) by striking “That the Secretary” and inserting “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 de-
the Act of August 1, 1950 (64 Stat. 363, chapter 511), is amended—
(1) by striking “That the Secretary” and inserting the following:

SECTION 109. CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN TRADITIONAL USES.—Title I of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

SEC. 109. CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN TRADITION-
(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) LAND WITHIN THE PARK.—The term ‘land within the Park’ means the law (including regulations) of the State of Maine, including the common law.

(2) MARINE SPECIES: MARINE WORM: SHELL-
(3) LAND WITHIN THE PARK.—The term ‘land within the Park’ means the law (including regulations) of the State of Maine, including the common law.

(2) LIMITATION 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 pre-
(2) in subsection (d)(1), in the first sen-
(3) in subsection (k)—
(A) by redesignating the subsection as paragraph (k)(1), the Secretary determines to be appropriate
(B) such limited boundary revisions as
(iii) any such boundary revision shall not
(iv) any such boundary revision shall not
(v) all such boundary revisions, consid-
(vi) all such boundary revisions, consid-
(3) in subsection (b), by striking “(b) In ex-
(OFFERS BY INDIVIDUALS.—In exercising the
SEC. 2010. ACADIA NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY.
(a) BOUNDARY CLARIFICATION.—Section 101 of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended—
(1) in the first sentence, by striking “In order to” and inserting the following:

“(a) BOUNDARIES.—Subject to subsections (b) and (c)(2), to”;
(2) in the second sentence—
(A) by striking “The map shall be on file” and inserting the following:

“(c) AVAILABILITY AND REVISIONS OF MAPS.—
(1) AVAILABILITY.—The map, together with the map described in subsection (b)(1) and any revised boundary map published under paragraph (2), if applicable, shall be—
(A) on file”; and
(B) by striking “Interior, and it shall be made” and inserting the following: “Interior; and
(B) made”;
(2) in subsection (a)(2), by striking “of the Inter-
(1) IN GENERAL.—Title 1 of Public Law 99–420 (16 U.S.C. 341 note) is amended—
(1) by striking “That the Secretary” and inserting “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 de-
the Act of January 19, 1929 (45 Stat. 1083, chapter 77).
“(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, as commonly known as the ‘Recreation and Public Uses Act’.

“(g) CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND IN ACADIA NATIONAL PARK TO THE TOWN OF BAR HARBOR, MAINE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall convey to the Town of Bar Harbor all right, title, and interest in the .29-acre parcel of land in Acadia National Park identified as lot 10-055-000 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 Uses Act’) (44 Stat. 741, chapter 578; 43 U.S.C. 889 et seq.).

(2) REVISING.—If the land conveyed under paragraph (1) is used for a purpose other than a purpose described in that paragraph, the land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

SEC. 2109. AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO ACCEPT CERTAIN PROPERTIES.

(a) SITE, GENEVIEVE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.—Section 713(a)(3) of the Energy and Natural Resources Act of 2017 (as enacted into law by section 121 (2) of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141)) is amended by striking “Genevieve National Historical Park Proposed Boundary”, numbered 571/122,626, and dated March 2018” and inserting “Site, Genevieve National Historical Park Proposed Boundary Addition”, numbered 571/122,626, and dated December 2018”.

(b) HARRY S TRUMAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—Public Law 98-32 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note) is amended—

(1) in section 3, by striking the section designation and all that follows through “is authorized” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

‘‘There are authorized;”

(2) in section 4, by striking “The Secretary is further authorized, in the administration of the site, to” and inserting the following:

“(b) USE BY MARGARET TRUMAN DANIEL.—

In administering the Harry S Truman National Historic Site, the Secretary may—

(A) in the second sentence, by striking “The Secretary is further authorized, in the administration of the site, to” and inserting “and inserting the fort for ‘Harry’”;

(B) by striking the section designation and all that follows through “and shall be” in the first sentence and inserting the following:

“SEC. 3. DESIGNATION, USE BY MARGARET TRUMAN DANIEL.

“(a) DESIGNATION.—Any property acquired pursuant to this section—

(1) is designated as the ‘Harry S Truman National Historic Site’; and

(2) shall be;” and

(3) in the subsection—

(A) by redesignating subsection (e) as paragraph (2), indented the paragraph appropriately, and moving the paragraph so as to appear preceding paragraph (e); and

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) by striking the section designation and all that follows through “authorized to” and inserting the following:

“c) TRUMAN FARM HOME.

‘‘(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may—

(1) in paragraph (2) (as redesignated by subparagraph (A))—

(I) by striking “Farm House” and inserting “Farm Home”; and

(II) by striking the paragraph designation and all that follows through “authorized and directed” and inserting the following:

“(b) TECHNICAL AND PLANNING ASSISTANCE.—

In administering the Harry S Truman National Historic Site, the Secretary may do any and all that follows through “authorized and directed” and inserting the following:

(1) by striking “(b)(1) The Secretary is further authorized to” and inserting the following:

“d) ADDITIONAL LAND IN INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI.

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire, by donation, purchase from a willing seller using donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, the approximately 89 acres of land identified as the ‘Robert Emmet Park’ and generally located on the map entitled “Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, Proposed Park Addition”, numbered 384/138,461, and dated May 2017.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map referred to in subsection (a) shall be available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT, ADMINISTRATION.—On acquisition of the land referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) adjust the boundary of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site to reflect the acquisition; and

(2) administer the land as part of the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, in accordance with applicable laws.

Subtitle C—National Park System Redesignations

SEC. 2201. DESIGNATION OF SAINT-GAUDENS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site shall be redesignated 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 5(a), by—

(A) striking “national historical site” and inserting “Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park”; and

(B) striking “part of the site” and inserting “part of the park”;

and

(4) in section 4(b), 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 Historical 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 382, shall be known as “Robert Emmet Park”.

(b) REFERENCE.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other record of the United States to the property referred to in subsection (a) is deemed to be a reference to “Robert Emmet Park”.

(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 re- spect for the United States and the American Revolution.

(2) Information on the history of the statue of Robert Emmet located in Robert Emmet Park.

SEC. 2203. FORT SUMTER AND FORT 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 392-90,668, 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 boat-house, garage, bunkersighting station, signal tower, and any associated land and improvements to the land or to the Charleston Lighthouse 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, repair, and exhibit the national historical significance, historical values, and cultural resources associated with the Fort Sumter National Monument, Fort Moultrie National Monument, and the Sullivan’s Island Life Saving Station Historic District.

(c) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of the Park shall be as generally depicted on the map.

(d) REVIEW STUDY.—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 10075(a), 10075(b), 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) other events of the Civil War that are associated with Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie;

(D) the development of the coastal defense system in 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;

(iii) the coastal defense sites constructed during the period of fortification construction from 1889 to 1942, known as the “Endicott Period”; and

(E) the Civil War, including—

(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) the Africans transported as laborers who, after first landing in the United States, were brought to quarantine houses in the vicinity of Fort Moultrie in the 16th century. If the Secretary determines that the quarantine houses and associated 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 National Park Service 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 NETWORK.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HISTORICAL PARK.—The term “historical park” means the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park.


(3) NETWORK.—The term “Network” means the Reconstruction Era National Historic Network established pursuant to this section.

(b) RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(1) REDESIGNATION OF RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL MONUMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Reconstruction Era National Monument designated as the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park, as generally depicted on the Map.

(B) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Any funds available for the purposes of the Reconstruction Era National Monument shall be available for the purposes of the historical park.

(C) REFERENCES.—Any references in a law, regulations, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the Reconstruction Era National Monument shall be considered to be a reference to the historical park.

(2) BOUNDARY EXPANSION.—

(A) BRAUPORT NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT.—Subject to subparagraph (D), the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in land within the Beaufort National Historic Landmark District that has historic connection to the Reconstruction Era. Upon finalizing an agreement to acquire land, the Secretary shall expand the boundary of the historical park to encompass the property.

(B) ST HELENA ISLAND.—Subject to subparagraph (D), the Secretary is authorized to acquire the following and shall expand the boundary of the historical park to include acquisitions under this authority:

(i) Land and interests adjacent to the existing boundary on St. Helena Island, South Carolina, as reflected on the Map.

(ii) Land or interests in land on St. Helena Island, South Carolina, that has a historic connection to the Reconstruction Era.

(C) CAMP SAXTON.—Subject to subparagraph (D), the Secretary is authorized to accept administrative jurisdiction over Federal land or interests in Federal land adjacent to the existing boundary at Camp Saxton, as reflected on the Map. Upon finalizing an agreement to acquire Federal land or interests in Federal land, the Secretary shall expand the boundary of the historical park to encompass that Federal land or interests.

(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 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 NATIONAL HISTORIC NETWORK.

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(A) establish, within the National Park System, a program to be known as the “Reconstruction Era National Historical Network”;

(B) issue regulations for the use of the symbol or device adopted under clause (i); and

(C) conduct research relating to Reconstruction and the Reconstruction Era.

(2) 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 be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

(B) Other Federal, State, local, and priva
tely owned properties that are directly related to the Reconstruction Era.

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary shall enter into appropriate cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding to provide technical assistance; and

(D(i) create and adopt an official, uniform symbol or device for the Network; and

(ii) issue regulations for the use of the symbol or device adopted under clause (i); 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 be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

(B) Other Federal, State, local, and private entities that are directly related to the Reconstruction Era.

(4) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding with other Federal, State, or local entities or private entities that are directly related to the Reconstruction Era.

(5) TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD.—The term “Transcontinental Railroad” means the approximately 1,912-mile continuous railroad extending from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to San Francisco, California.

(6) REDESIGNATION.—

(A) RECONSTRUCTION ERA NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—The Golden Spike National Historic Site designated April 2, 1869, and placed under the administration of the...
National Park Service under Public Law 89–102 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 79 Stat. 426), shall be known and designated as the “Golden Spike National Historical Park”. (2) STUDY.—Before establishing the Program, the Secretary shall conduct a study of the Transcontinental Railroad to interpret the Transcontinental Railroad that includes—

(A) a historical assessment of the Transcontinental Railroad;

(B) the identification of—

(i) existing National Park System land and affiliated areas, land managed by other Federal agencies, and Federal programs that may be related to preserving, commemorating, and interpreting the Transcontinental Railroad;

(ii) any properties relating to the Transcontinental Railroad—

(I) that are designated as, or could meet the criteria for designation as, National Historical Landmarks;

(ii) that are included, or eligible for inclusion, on the National Register of Historic Places; and

(iii) any objects relating to the Transcontinental Railroad that have educational, research, or interpretive value; and

(iv) national programs and non-governmental programs of an educational, research, or interpretive nature relating to the Transcontinental Railroad; and

(C) recommendations for—

(i) incorporating the resources identified under subparagraph (B) into the Program; and

(ii) other appropriate ways to enhance historical research, education, interpretation, and public awareness of the Transcontinental Railroad.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date 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—

(A) shall produce and disseminate appropriate education materials relating to the history, construction, and legacy of the Transcontinental Railroad, such as handbooks, interpretive guides, or electronic information;

(B) may enter into appropriate cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding with other Federal agencies, States, units of local government, regional governmental bodies, and private entities to further the purposes of the Program and this section; and

(C) may—

(i) create and adopt an official, uniform symbol or device to identify the Program; and

(ii) issue guidance for the use of the symbol or device created and adopted under clause (i).

(6) PROGRAMATIC AGREEMENT.—

(A) In general.—The Secretary shall seek to enter into programmatic agreements with the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer to add to the list of undertakings eligible for streamlined review under section 306108 of title 54, United States Code, certain uses that would have limited impact on the Transcontinental Railroad.

(B) DEVELOPMENT AND CONSULTATION.—The programmatic agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall be developed—

(A) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations); and

(B) in consultation with adjacent landowners, Indian Tribes, and other interested parties.

(7) APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall—

(A) consider any application for uses covered by the programmatic agreement; and

(B) not later than 60 days after the receipt of an application described in subparagraph (A), approve the application, if the Secretary determines the application is consistent with—

(i) the programmatic agreement entered into under paragraph (1); and

(ii) any applicable laws (including regulations).

(8) 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:


(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) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Pearl Harbor National Memorial in the State of Hawai’i as a unit of the National Park System.

(B) BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the National Memorial shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—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 in the Pacific during the event leading to the December 7, 1941, attack on O’ahu, to peace and reconciliation.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Pearl Harbor National Memorial in accordance with this subsection, section 121 of Public Law 111–88 (123 Stat. 2930), and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System.

(a) Headquarters.—(A) PROVISION.—(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish the headquarters of the National Memorial in accordance with this paragraph.

(2) PROVISION.—(A) HEADQUARTERS.—The headquarters of the National Memorial shall be located in the State of Hawai’i included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument and shall be considered a reference to the “Pearl Harbor National Memorial”.

(b) TULE LAKE NATIONAL MONUMENT, CALIFORNIA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The areas of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument located in the State of California, as established by Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75289; December 10, 2008), are redesignated as the “Tule Lake National Monument”.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Tule Lake National Monument in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75289; December 10, 2008).}

(c) ALEUTIAN ISLANDS WORLD WAR II NATIONAL MONUMENT, ALASKA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The areas of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument located in the State of Alaska, as established by Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75289; December 10, 2008), are redesignated as the “Aleutian Islands World War II National Monument”.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Aleutian Islands World War II National Monument in accordance with the provisions of Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75289; December 10, 2008) applicable to the sites and resources in the State of Alaska that are subject to that proclamation.

(e) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law (other than this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to resources in the State of California included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument shall be considered to be a reference to “Tule Lake National Monument”.

(f) ALEUTIAN ISLANDS WORLD WAR II NATIONAL MONUMENT, ALASKA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The areas of the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument located in the State of Alaska, as established by Presidential Proclamation 8327 (73 Fed. Reg. 75289; December 10, 2008) applicable to the sites and resources in the State of Alaska that are subject to that proclamation.

(g) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law (other than this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to resources in the State of Alaska included in the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument shall be considered to be a reference to “Aleutian Islands World War II National Monument”.

(h) HONOLULUII NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, HAWAI'I.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Honolulu National Historic Site—Proposed Boundary”, numbered 680,139,428, and dated June 2017.

(B) NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—The term “National Historic Site” means the Honolulu National Historic Site established by paragraph (2)(A).

(2) HISTORIC SITE.—(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—The term “Historic Site” means the Honolulu National Historic Site established by paragraph (2)(A).

(B) RESTORATION.—(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Honolulu National Historic Site in the
State of Hawai‘i as a unit of the National Park System.

(ii) Boundaries.—The boundaries of the Historic Site shall be the boundaries generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) partnerships.—(i) in general.—The Secretary may enter into agreements with, or acquire easements from, the owners of property adjacent to the Historic Site to provide public access to the Historic Site.

(ii) interpretation.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with governmental and nongovernmental organizations to provide for interpretation at the Historic Site.

(C) shared resources.—to the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary may use the resources of the Pearl Harbor National Memorial to administer the Historic Site.

(4) abolishment of honouliuli national monument.—(A) in general.—In light of the establishment of the Honouliuli National Historic Site, the Honouliuli National Monument is abolished and the lands and interests thereof 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 in 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 Evers Home National Monument.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) college.—the term ‘‘college’’ means Tougaloo College, a private educational institution located in Tougaloo, Mississippi.

(2) historic district.—the term ‘‘historic district’’ means the Medgar Evers Historic District, as 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’’, numbered 515/142561, and dated September 2018.

(4) monument.—the term ‘‘monument’’ means the Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument established by subsection (b).

(b) establishment.—(1) 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 the history associated with the internment and detention of civilians of Japanese and other ancestors during World War II in Hawaii, the impacts of war and legal society on Japanese in Hawaii Islands, and the relocation and diverse experiences of Prisoners of War at the Honouliuli Internment Camp site.

(2) administration.—(A) in general.—the Secretary shall administer the Historic Site in accordance with this subsection and the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(B) partnerships.—(i) in general.—the Secretary may enter into agreements with, or acquire easements from, the owners of property adjacent to the Historic Site to provide public access to the Historic Site.

(ii) interpretation.—the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with governmental and nongovernmental organizations to provide for interpretation at the Historic Site.

(C) shared resources.—to the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary may use the resources of the Pearl Harbor National Memorial to administer the Historic Site.

(4) abolishment of honouliuli national monument.—(A) in general.—in light of the establishment of the Honouliuli National Historic Site, the Honouliuli National Monument is abolished and the lands and interests thereof 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 in 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.

Sec. 2302. Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument.

(a) definitions.—In this section:

(1) map.—the term ‘‘map’’ means the map entitled ‘‘Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument, Nancy, Kentucky’’, numbered 297/145513, and dated June 2018.

(2) monument.—the term ‘‘monument’’ means the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument established by subsection (b).

(b) establishment.—(1) in general.—subject to paragraph (2), there is established a unit of the National Park System, the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument in the State of Kentucky, to preserve, protect, and interpret the history associated with the pivotal roles of Medgar and Myrlie Evers in the American Civil Rights Movement.

(2) determination 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 managable park unit.

(3) notice.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary makes a determination under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the establishment of the Monument.

(4) boundary.—the boundary of the Monument shall be as generally depicted on the Map.

(5) availability of map.—the Map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(C) 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.

(E) 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 Senate for the benefit of present and future generations—

(C) agreements.—(1) monument.—the Secretary—

(A) 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 a nationally significant property within the Historic District, to identify, mark, interpret, and provide technical assistance with respect to the interpretation and protection of the property.


(a) definitions.—In this section:

(1) map.—the term ‘‘map’’ means the map entitled ‘‘Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument Nicholasville, Kentucky’’, numbered 352/141/48, and dated April 2018.

(2) monument.—the term ‘‘monument’’ means the Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument established by subsection (b).
(3) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(b) Establishment.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), there is established as a unit of the National Park System, the Camel Nelsen Heritage National Monument in the State of Kentucky, to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of the public the culture, history, and natural resources of the nationally significant historic resources of Camp Nelson and the role of Camp Nelson in the American Civil War, Reconstruction, and African American history and civil rights.

(2) CONDITIONS.—The Monument shall not be established until after the Secretary—

(A) has determined that sufficient land or interests in land have been acquired within the boundary of the Monument to constitute a manageable unit; and

(B) has determined that the Monument shall be the boundaries generally depicted on the Map.

(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 acquire by any method lawful any land or 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) Presidential Proclamation 9811 (83 Fed. Reg. 54845 (October 31, 2018)); and

(C) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(i) section 10001(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100753(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(ii) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(g) Management Plan.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to the Secretary for the preparation of a general management plan for the Monument, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the Monument in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) Submission to Congress.—On completion of the general management plan, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives the general management plan.

(h) No Buffer Zones.—

(1) DEFINITION.—Nothing in this section creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Monument.

(2) Activities Outside National Monument.—The Secretary shall not allow any activity or use on land outside the Monument to be seen or heard within the Monument unless it shall not prejudice the activity or use outside the boundary of the Monument.

(i) Conflicts.—If there is conflict between this section and Proclamation 9811 (83 Fed. Reg. 54845; October 31, 2018), this section shall control.

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 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;

(2) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—Section 3 of the Denali National Park Improvement Act (Public Law 113–33; 127 Stat. 516) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(d) APPLICABLE LAW.—A high pressure gas transmission pipeline (including appurtenances) in a nonwilderness area within the boundary of the Park, shall not be subject to section 100502 of title 54, United States Code...

SEC. 2402. HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSES PRESERVATION PROGRAM REAUTHORIZED

Section 507(d)(2) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (36 U.S.C. 80021 note) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting "and each of fiscal years 2019 through 2025.".

SEC. 2402A. JOHNS H. CHAFFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT ACT

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2(b) of the Strengthening Coastal Communities Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–328; 128 Stat. 3741) is amended by striking "2018" and inserting "2019 and each of fiscal years 2020 through 2025.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—All amounts provided in advance by Acts of appropriation, available to the Secretary, to the extent provided in advance by Acts of appropriation, for the following in units of the National Park System:

(1) Fees authorized.

(2) Costs of providing services listed in subsection (a).

(3) Obtaining or improving medical facilities, equipment, vehicles, and other needs and costs of providing services listed in subsection (a).

(4) Training related to providing services listed in subsection (a).

(5) Obtaining or improving medical facilities, equipment, vehicles, and other needs and costs of providing services listed in subsection (a).

SEC. 2405. AUTHORITY TO GRANT EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY OVER FEDERAL LANDS WITHIN GATEWAY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Section 3 of Public Law 92–592 (16 U.S.C. 460cc–2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(j) AUTHORITY TO GRANT EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior may grant such an easement or right-of-way without charge for the value of the right so conveyed, except for reimbursement of costs incurred by the United States for processing the application through and managing such right.

(2) CHARGES AND REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.—The Secretary shall grant such an easement or right-of-way without charge for the value of the right so conveyed, except for reimbursement of costs incurred by the United States for processing the application through 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 Commission" (referred to in this section as the "Commission") for the purpose of establishing a permanent memorial to honor John Quincy Adams, and his wife, Louisa Adams, by Public Law 107–62 (115 Stat. 411), located in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, including sites authorized by Public Law 107–315 (116 Stat. 2760).

(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 a 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.
improvements within the land assignment and right of way, including the James J. Howard Marine Sciences Laboratory ('Laboratory'), two parking lots, and the seawater inlet. The improvements are generally depicted on the map entitled 'Gateway National Recreation Area, James J. Howard Marine Science Laboratory Land Assignment', dated April 2018 ('Map') and any related State personal property.

(2) LEASE AMENDMENT.—Upon the transfer authorized in paragraph (1), the Administrators of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall be amended to exclude any obligations of the State and the Department of the Interior related to the Laboratory and associated property and improvements transferred to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. However, all obligations of the State to rehabilitate Building 74 and modify landscaping on the surrounding property as depicted on the Map on the lease, the Lease and pursuant to subsection (a), shall remain in full force and effect.

"(b) 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 assignment and right of way and associated land and appurtenances for continued use of the Laboratory, including providing maintenance and repair, and access to the Laboratory, the parking lots and the seawater supply and back flow pipes, without consideration, except for reimbursement to the National Park Service of agreed upon reasonable actual costs of subsequently provided goods and services.

"(c) 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 Sandy Hook Unit of the Gateway National Recreation Area 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.

"(d) RESTORATION.—The term 'not ready for immediate use' means that the property is in a condition (including a government lease and permit) that is not ready for immediate use remain inside the vehicle of the individual throughout the period during which the bows or crossbows are transported across System land; and

"(2) the possession of the bows and crossbows is in compliance with the law of the State in which the System unit is located.''.

"(c) clerical amendment.—the table of contents for chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding after the item relating to section 104907 the following:

"104908. Bows in parks.

"A USE OF QUALIFIED VOLUNTEERS.—If the Secretary determines it is necessary to reduce the size of a wildlife population on System land in accordance with applicable law (including regulations), the Secretary may use qualified volunteers to assist in carrying out control measures on System land.

"(b) requirements for qualified volunteers.—Qualified volunteers providing assistance under subsection (a) shall be subject to—

"(1) any training requirements or qualifications established by the Secretary; and

"(2) any other terms and conditions that the Secretary may require.

"(c) donations.—The Secretary may authorize the donation of meat from wildlife management activities carried out under this section, including the donation and distribution to Indian Tribes, qualified volunteers, food banks, and other organizations that work to address hunger, in accordance with applicable health guidelines and such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.''.

SEC. 2411. POTAWATAMIE COUNTY REVERSIONARY INTEREST.

Section 2 of Public Law 101–191 (103 Stat. 1697) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c) CONVERSION OF REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—

"(1) in general.—If the Secretary determines that it is 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, instrument number 1970, as recorded in Recorder's Office 59515, in Marion County, Iowa (referred to in this subsection as the 'deed'); and

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(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.

(b) 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.

(1) powers.—The Commission may—

(1) make such expenditures for services and materials for 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 carrying out this section or to be used in connection with personal services and otherwise, and do such other things as are necessary to carry out this section.

(3) reports.—The Commission shall—

(a) report the plans required by subsection (b), together with recommendations, to the President and the Congress at the earliest practicable date; and

(b) in the interim, make annual reports on its progress to the President and the Congress.

(c) applicability of other laws.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Commission.

(1) termination.—The Commission shall terminate on December 2, 2023.

(2) amendment to public law 107–62.—(1) references to commission.—Public Law 107–62 (115 Stat. 411) is amended by striking "Adams Memorial Commission" each place it appears and inserting "African American Civil Rights Network".

(2) extension of authorization.—Section 10 of Public Law 107–62 (115 Stat. 411; 124 Stat. 1122; 127 Stat. 3880) is amended by striking "2013" and inserting "2023".

SEC. 2407. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO REFERENCES TO THE AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS NETWORK.

(a) chapter amendments.—Chapter 308 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking "U.S. Civil Rights Network" each place it appears and inserting "African American Civil Rights Network" (using identical font as used in the text being replaced).

(b) amendment to list of items.—The list of items of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking "U.S. Civil Rights Network" each place it appears and inserting "African American Civil Rights Network" (using identical font as used in the text being replaced).

(c) references.—Any reference in any law (other than in this section), regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the "U.S. Civil Rights Network" shall be 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 (16 U.S.C. 1244 note) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

"(b) transfer from the state to the national oceanic and atmospheric administration.—

"(1) in general.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, or the provisions of the Adams Memorial Lease Agreement ('Lease') between the Department of the Interior and the State of New Jersey ('State'), upon notice to the National Park Service, the Secretary, without consideration, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration may accept, all State

"104908. Bows in parks

"(a) definition of not ready for immediate use.—The term 'not ready for immediate use' means that the property is in a condition (including a government lease and permit) that is not ready for immediate use remain inside the vehicle of the individual throughout the period during which the bows or crossbows are transported across System land; and

"(b) possession of the bows and crossbows is in compliance with the law of the State in which the System unit is located.''.

"(c) clerical amendment.—the table of contents for chapter 1049 of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding after the item relating to section 104907 the following:

"104908. Bows in parks.

"A USE OF QUALIFIED VOLUNTEERS.—If the Secretary determines it is necessary to reduce the size of a wildlife population on System land in accordance with applicable law (including regulations), the Secretary may use qualified volunteers to assist in carrying out control measures on System land.

"(b) requirements for qualified volunteers.—Qualified volunteers providing assistance under subsection (a) shall be subject to—

"(1) any training requirements or qualifications established by the Secretary; and

"(2) any other terms and conditions that the Secretary may require.

"(c) donations.—The Secretary may authorize the donation of meat from wildlife management activities carried out under this section, including the donation and distribution to Indian Tribes, qualified volunteers, food banks, and other organizations that work to address hunger, in accordance with applicable health guidelines and such terms and conditions as 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 2407), is amended by adding at the end the following:

"104908. Bows in parks.

"A USE OF QUALIFIED VOLUNTEERS.—If the Secretary determines it is necessary to reduce the size of a wildlife population on System land in accordance with applicable law (including regulations), the Secretary may use qualified volunteers to assist in carrying out control measures on System land.

"(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR QUALIFIED VOLUNTEERS.—Qualified volunteers providing assistance under subsection (a) shall be subject to—

"(1) any training requirements or qualifications established by the Secretary; and

"(2) any other terms and conditions that the Secretary may require.

"(c) Donations.—The Secretary may authorize the donation of meat from wildlife management activities carried out under this section, including the donation and distribution to Indian Tribes, qualified volunteers, food banks, and other organizations that work to address hunger, in accordance with applicable health guidelines and such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.''.

SEC. 2411. POTAWATAMIE COUNTY REVERSIONARY INTEREST.

Section 2 of Public Law 101–191 (103 Stat. 1697) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c) conversion of reversionary interest.—

"(1) in general.—If the Secretary determines that it is 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, instrument number 1970, as recorded in Recorder's Office 59515, in Marion County, Iowa (referred to in this subsection as the 'deed'); and

February 26, 2019
(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) REVOCATORY INTEREST.—A revocatory interest may be conveyed under paragraph (1)(A) as follows:

(A) without consideration, if the land subject to the revocatory interest is required to be used in perpetuity for public recreational, educational, or similar purposes; or

(B) for an amount equal to the fair market value of the revocatory 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) EFFECT ON PRIOR AGREEMENT.—Effective on the date on which the Secretary has conveyed, the agreement between the State Historical Society of Iowa, dated July 21, 1995, and the National Park Service and the State Historical Society of Iowa, dated July 21, 1995, 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 Foothills Parkway (commonly known as “Bridge 2”) shall be known and designated as the “Dean Stone Bridge”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, 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

TITLE III—CONSERVATION AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 3001. REAUTHORIZATION OF LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle E of title 54, United States Code, is amended by striking—

(1) the Secretary, with respect to Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary;

or

(2) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) R EFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, or other record of the United States to—

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

(ii) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(c) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall ensure that the information provided under the program is made available to—

(1) interested landowners; and

(2) the public.

(d) NOTIFICATION.—In any case in which the Secretary contacts a landowner directly about participation in a 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, including the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of the Interior, shall—

(1) facilitate the expansion and enhancement of hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting opportunities on Federal land, in consultation with the Wildlife and Hunting Conservation Coalition, the National Deer Alliance, the Fishing 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

with the head of each affected Federal agency, shall annually develop a priority list for projects that, through acquisition of land (or an interest in land), secure recreational public access to Federal land under the jurisdiction of the applicable Secretary for hunting, fishing, recreational shooting, or other outdoor recreational purposes.

(2) 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; and

(6) threats to the integrity of the land;

and

(7) the recreational value of the land.

SEC. 4002. CONSERVATION INCENTIVES LANDOWNER EDUCATION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a conservation incentives landowner education program (referred to in this section as the “program”).

(b) 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 and term conservation easements or agreements.

(c) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall ensure that the information provided under the program be made available to—

(1) interested landowners; and

(2) the public.

(d) NOTIFICATION.—In any case in which the Secretary contacts a landowner directly about participation in a Federal conservation program, the Secretary shall, in writing—

(1) notify the landowner of the program; and

(2) make available information on the conservation program options that may be available to the landowner.
(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, in an enterprise 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. 1600(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. 1701 et seq.)) that is administered by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.
(2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term "Secretary concerned:"—
(A) in paragraph (1)(A), means the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to land designated or administered by the Forest Service;
(B) in paragraph (1)(B), means the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to land administered by the Bureau of Land Management;
(C) in paragraph (2), means—
(i) the Director of the National Park Service;
(ii) the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; or
(iii) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to lands administered by the Chief of the Forest Service.
(3) STATE OR REGIONAL OFFICE.—The term "state or regional office of—"
(A) any land in the National Forest System, means—
(i) the regional office of the Forest Service;
(ii) the regional office of the Fish and Wildlife Service; and
(iii) the Forest Service; or
(B) any land in the National Park System, means—
(i) the National Park Service; or
(ii) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to lands administered by the Chief of the Forest Service.
(4) SHOOTING RANGE.—The term "shooting range" means—
(A) any area on Federal land that is temporarily closed 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 comments; and
(iii) show how the resolution led to the closure.
(b) TEMPORARY CLOSURES.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—A temporary closure under this section may not exceed a period of 180 days.
(2) RENEWAL.—Except in an emergency, a temporary closure may not be renewed more than 3 times after the first temporary closure; and
(B) an opportunity for public comment for comment 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).
(4) REPORTING.—On an annual basis, the Secretaries concerned shall—
(1) publish on a public website a list of all areas of Federal land temporarily or permanently subject to a closure under this section; and
(2) submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives a report that identifies—
(A) a list of each area of Federal land temporarily or permanently subject to a closure; (B) the acres of each closure; and
(C) a survey of—
(i) the aggregate areas and acreage closed under this section in each State; and
(ii) the percentage of Federal land in each State closed under this section with respect to hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting.
(e) APPLICATION.—This section shall not apply if the closure is—
(1) less than 14 days in duration; and
(2) covered by a special use permit.
SEC. 4104. SHOOTING RANGES.
(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the Secretaries concerned may, in accordance with this section and other applicable law, lease or permit the use of Federal land for a shooting range.
(b) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary concerned shall not lease or permit the use of Federal land for a shooting range within—
(1) a component of the National Landscape Conservation System;
(2) a component of the National Wildlife Preservation System; or
(3) any area that is—
(A) designated as a wilderness study area;
(B) administratively classified as—
(i) wilderness eligible;
(ii) wilderness suitable; or
(C) a primitive or semiprimitive area;
(D) a national monument, national volcanic monument, or national scenic area; or
(E) a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (including areas designated for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System).
SEC. 4105. IDENTIFYING OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION, HUNTING, AND FISHING ON FEDERAL LAND.
(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—
(1) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means—
(A) in the case of lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, the Secretary of the Interior; and
(B) in the case of lands administered by the Forest Service, the Secretary of Agriculture; or
(ii) the Forest Service.
(2) STATE OR REGIONAL OFFICE.—The term "state or regional office of—"
(A) any land in the National Forest System, means—
(i) the regional office of the Forest Service; and
(ii) the Forest Service; or
(B) any land in the National Park System, means—
(i) the National Park Service; or
(ii) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to lands administered by the Chief of the Forest Service.
(3) TRAVEL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The term "travel management plan" means a plan for the management of travel—
(A) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, on park roads and designated routes under section 4.10 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations); and
(B) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, on the land under a comprehensive conservation plan prepared under section 701 of the National Wildlife Refuge System Management Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd(e));
(c) APPLICATION.—This section shall not apply if the closure is—
(1) less than 14 days in duration; and
(2) covered by a special use permit.
SEC. 4106. CLOSURE OF FEDERAL LAND TO HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL SHOOTING.
(a) AUTHORIZATION.—
(1) 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. 4107. CLOSURE OF FEDERAL LAND 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 4106.
(b) PRIORITY LISTS REQUIRED.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and on at least once every 5 years thereafter during the 10-year period beginning on the date on which the first priority list is completed, the Secretary shall prepare a priority list, to be made publicly available on the website of the applicable Federal agency referred to in subsection (a)(1), which shall identify the location and boundaries of Federal land administered by the Secretary concerned or any State or regional office on which the public is allowed, under Federal or State law, to hunt, fish, or shoot.
law, to hunt, fish, or use the land for other recreational purposes but—

(A) to which there is no public access or egress; or

(B) to which public access or egress to the legal boundaries of the land is significantly restricted (as determined by the Secretary).

(2) MINIMUM SIZE.—Any land identified under subsection (a) shall consist of contiguous acreage of at least 60 acres.

(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In preparing the priority list required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider, with respect to the land—

(A) whether access is absent or merely restricted, including the extent of the restriction;

(B) the likelihood of resolving the absence of or restriction to public access;

(C) the potential for recreational use;

(D) any information received from the public or other stakeholders during the nomination process described in paragraph (5); and

(E) any other factor, as determined by the Secretary.

(4) ADJACENT LAND STATUS.—For each parcel of land on the priority list, the Secretary shall specify whether the parcel is an isolated entity or whether resolving the issue of public access or egress to the land would require acquisition of an easement, right-of-way, or fee title from—

(A) any interested party or entity;

(B) a State, local, or Tribal government; or

(C) a private landowner.

(5) PRIORITY LIST.—In preparing a priority list under this section, the Secretary shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to nominate parcels for inclusion on the priority list.

(c) ACCESS OPTIONS.—With respect to land included on a priority list described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall develop and submit to Congress, for each easement, right-of-way, or fee title acquired or secured on or after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, and every fiscal year thereafter, a report that includes—

(A) any information that may aid Congress in evaluating the scope and impact of such awards;

(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 to the controversy, and any other relevant information that may aid Congress in evaluating the scope and impact of such awards.

(2) The online searchable database described in paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) 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.

(B) The name of the agency involved in the controversy, and any other relevant information that may aid Congress in evaluating the scope and impact of such awards.

(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 involved in the controversy, and any other relevant information that may aid Congress in evaluating the scope and impact of such awards.
(B) in subsection (e)—
(i) by striking “of section 2412 of title 28, United States Code,” and inserting “of this section”; and
(ii) by striking “or such title” and inserting “of this title”.
(b) JUDGMENT FUND TRANSPARENCY.—Section 1304 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:
“(d) Beginning not later than the date that is 60 days after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, and unless the Secretary, or the Secretary’s designee, determines that the addition of 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 with regard to that payment:
“(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 liability, and any amounts paid representing liability, including attorney fees, costs, and interest.
“(5) A brief description of the facts that gave rise to the claim.
“(6) A description of the agency that submitted the claim.

Subtitle D—Migratory Bird Framework and Hunting Opportunities for Veterans

SEC. 4301. FEDERAL CLOSING DATE FOR HUNTING OF DUCKS, MERGANSERS, AND COOTS.

Section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 779) is amended by adding at the end the following:
“(c) FEDERAL FRAMEWORK CLOSING DATE FOR HUNTING OF DUCKS, MERGANSERS, AND COOTS.—
“(1) REGULATIONS RELATING TO FRAMEWORK CLOSING DATE.—
“(A) IN GENERAL.—In promulgating regulations under subsection (a) relating to the Federal framework for the closing date up to which the States may select seasons for migratory bird hunting, except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall, with respect to the hunting season for ducks, mergansers, and coots—
“(i) subject to subparagraph (B), adopt the recommendations of each respective joint council (as defined in section 20.152 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations) for the Federal framework if the Secretary determines that the recommendations are 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) REQUIREMENT.—The framework closing date promulgated by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall not be later than January 31 of each year.
“(2) 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, and gallinules, and subject to subparagraph (A), the Secretary determines that the addition of those 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 lengths.
“(B) REQUIREMENT.—In selecting days under subparagraph (A), a State shall ensure that—
“(i) the days selected—
“(II) are not more than 14 days before or after the Federal framework hunting season for ducks, mergansers, and coots; and
“(III) are otherwise consistent with the Federal framework; and
“(ii) the total number of days in a hunting season for any migratory bird species, including any days selected under subparagraph (A), is not more than 107 days.
“(C) LIMITATION.—A State may combine 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), but in no circumstance may a State have more than a total of 4 additional 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) alters or amends any treaty or other right of any federally recognized Indian Tribe; or
“(2) modifies any provision of Federal law regulating the taking of birds or to endangered or threatened species.

SEC. 4402. NO PRIORITY.

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 MANAGEMENT.

Nothing in this title—
“(1) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary to require Federal licenses or permits to hunt and fish on Federal land; or
“(2) 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 of the Department of the Interior.
“(2) SYSTEM.—The term ‘System’ means the National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System.

(b) NATIONAL VOLCANO EARLY WARNING AND MONITORING SYSTEM.—
“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish the National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System to monitor, warn, and protect citizens of the United States from undue and avoidable harm from volcanic activity.
“(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the System are—
“(i) to organize, modernize, standardize, and stabilize the monitoring systems of the volcano observatories in the United States, which includes the Alaska Volcano Observatory, California Volcano Observatory, Cascades Volcano Observatory, Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, and Yellowstone Volcano Observatory; and
“(ii) to unify the monitoring systems of volcano observatories in the United States into a single interoperative system.

(C) OBJECTIVE.—The objective of the System is to monitor all the volcanoes in the United States at a level commensurate with the threat posed by the volcanoes by—
“(i) upgrading existing networks on monitored volcanoes;
“(ii) installing new networks on unmonitored volcanoes; and
“(iii) employing geodetic and other components when applicable.

(2) SYSTEM COMPONENTS.—
“(A) IN GENERAL.—The System shall include—
“(i) a national volcano watch office that is operational 24 hours a day and 7 days a week;
“(ii) a national volcano data center; and
“(iii) an external grants program to support research in volcano monitoring science and technology.

(B) MODERNIZATION ACTIVITIES.—Modernization activities under the System shall include the comprehensive application of emerging technologies, including digital broadband seismometers, real-time continuous Global Positioning System receivers, satellite and airborne radar interferometry, acoustic pressure sensors, and spectrometry to measure gas emissions.

(3) MANAGEMENT.—
“(A) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—
“(i) 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.
“(ii) INCLUSIONS.—The management plan submitted under clause (i) shall include—
“(I) annual cost estimates for modernization activities and operation of the System;
“(II) annual milestones, standards, and performance goals; and
“(III) 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 institutions of higher education and State agencies designating the institutions of higher education and State agencies as volcano observatory partners for the System.

(D) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall 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.

(4) ANNUAL REPORT.—Annually, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that describes the activities carried out under this section.

(5) FUNDING.—Amounts made available under the
this subsection shall supplement, and not supplant, Federal funds made available for other United States Geological Survey hazards and programs.


(a) REAUTHORIZATION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Section 9(a) of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 311a) is amended by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”.


(b) GEOLOGIC MAPPING ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 3 of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31a(3)) is amended by striking “Associate Director for Geology” and inserting “Associate Director for Core Science Systems”.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 6(a) of the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (43 U.S.C. 31c(a)(1)) is amended by striking “Secretary” and inserting “Director”.

(2) 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.—In general.—There is established the Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area in the States of West Virginia and Maryland, as depicted on the map entitled “Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area”, numbered T07/80,000, and dated October 2012, including—

(i) Barbour, Braxton, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Morgan, Nicholas, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, and Webster Counties in West Virginia; and

(ii) Allegany and Garrett Counties in Maryland.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Appalachian Forest Heritage Area, Inc., shall—

(I) be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A);

(II) be composed of not fewer than 7, and not more than 15, members elected by the membership of the local coordinating entity; and

(III) be governed by a board of directors that—

(a) include members to represent a geographic balance across the counties described in subparagraph (A) and the States of West Virginia and Maryland;

(b) represent no fewer than 7, and not more than 15, members elected by the membership of the local coordinating entity;

(c) select from a balanced group of diverse interests, including—

(aa) the forest industry;

(bb) environmental interests;

(cc) cultural heritage interests;

(dd) economic development interests; and

(ee) regional agency partners;

(iv) exercise all corporate powers of the local coordinating entity; and

(V) subject to any limitations in the articles and bylaws of the local coordinating entity, and any applicable Federal or State law, establish the policies of the local coordinating entity.

2) MARITIME WASHINGTON NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, WASHINGTON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Maritime Washington National Heritage Area, to be located 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, to a degree that at least partially located within the area that is 1/4-mile landward of the shoreline, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Maritime Washington National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary”, numbered T27/105,030, and dated October 2012.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) exercise all corporate powers of the local coordinating entity; and

(ii) subject to any limitations in the articles and bylaws of the local coordinating entity, and any applicable Federal or State law, establish the policies of the local coordinating entity.

2) MOUNTAINS TO SOUNQ-GREENWAY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, WEST VIRGINIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area, consisting of land in King and Kittitas Counties in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary”, numbered T08/142,824, and dated August, 2014.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) exercise all corporate powers of the local coordinating entity; and

(ii) subject to any limitations in the articles and bylaws of the local coordinating entity, and any applicable Federal or State law, establish the policies of the local coordinating entity.

6) MARINE SAN JOAQUIN DELTA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, CALIFORNIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area, to consist of land in Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo Counties in the State, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary”, numbered T27/105,030, and dated October 2012.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Delta Protection Commission established by section 29735 of the California Public Resources Code shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A) and shall—

(i) exercise all corporate powers of the local coordinating entity; and

(ii) subject to any limitations in the articles and bylaws of the local coordinating entity, and any applicable Federal or State law, establish the policies of the local coordinating entity.

7) SANTA CRUZ VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, ARIZONA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area, 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 nonprofit 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).

8) SUSQUEHANNA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, PENNSYLVANIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Susquehanna National Heritage Area in the State of Pennsylvania, to consist of land in Lancaster and York Counties in the State.

(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Susquehanna Heritage Corporation, a nonprofit organization established under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

9) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) AUTHORIZED.—For purposes of carrying out this title, the Secretary, acting through the local coordinating entity, may use amounts made available under subsection (g) to—

(A) make grants to the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, nonprofit organizations and other interested parties to carry out programs and projects that are consistent with the National Heritage Areas designated by section (a), the Secretary, acting through the local coordinating entity, may use amounts provided under other Federal law or program to—

(E) contract for goods or services; and

(F) undertake to be a catalyst for any other activity that is consistent with the National Heritage Areas and is consistent with the approved management plan.

(2) DUTIES.—The local coordinating entity for each of the National Heritage Areas designated by subsection (a) shall—

(A) in accordance with subsection (c), prepare and submit a management plan for the National Heritage Area to the Secretary;

(B) assist Federal agencies, the State or a political subdivision of the State, Indian Tribes, regional planning organizations, and other interested parties in carrying out the approved management plan by—

(i) carrying out programs and projects that are consistent with the National Heritage Areas;

(ii) providing assistance to other agencies in carrying out the approved management plan; and

(iii) providing technical assistance to Indian Tribes, nonprofit organizations, and other interested parties to carry out programs and projects that are consistent with the National Heritage Areas.
(ii) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits and programs in the National Heritage Area;

(iii) developing recreational and educational opportunities in the National Heritage Area;

(iv) increasing public awareness of, and appreciation for, natural, historical, scenic, and cultural resources of the National Heritage Area;

(v) protecting and restoring historic sites and buildings in the National Heritage Area that are consistent with National Heritage Area themes;

(vi) ensuring that clear, consistent, and appropriate designating points of public access and sites of interest are posted throughout the National Heritage Area; and

(vii) promoting a wide range of partnerships among Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, organizations, and individuals to further the National Heritage Area;

(C) consider the interests of diverse units of government, businesses, organizations, and individuals in the National Heritage Area in the preparation and implementation of the management plan;

(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—

(1) the Secretary shall submit to the Secretary a report that describes the activities, expenses, and income of the local coordinating entity (including grants to any other entities during the year that the report is made);

(ii) make available to the Secretary for audit all records relating to the expenditure of the funds and any matching funds; and

(iii) 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 concerning the expenditure of the funds; and

(F) 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 this subsection to acquire real property or any interest in real property.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The local coordinating entity shall submit to the Secretary for approval a proposed management plan for the National Heritage Area.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The management plan shall—

(A) incorporate an integrated and cooperative approach for the protection, enhancement, and interpretation of the natural, cultural, historic, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;

(B) take into consideration Federal, State, local, and Tribal plans and treaty rights;

(C) include—

(i) an inventory of—

(ii) the resources located in the National Heritage Area; and

(D) any other property in the National Heritage Area that—

(aa) is related to the themes of the National Heritage Area; and

(bb) is to be preserved, restored, managed, or maintained because of the significance of the property;

(ii) comprehensive policies, strategies and recommendations for conservation, management, and development of the National Heritage Area; and

(iii) a description of actions that the Federal Government, State, Tribal, and local governments, private organizations, and individuals have agreed to take to protect the natural, historical, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources of the National Heritage Area;

(iv) a program of implementation for the management plan, including the activities, commitments to, and funding for the management entity that includes a description of—

(A) actions to facilitate ongoing collaboration among partners to promote plans for resource protection, restoration, and construction; and

(B) specific commitments for implementation of the management plan, by the local coordinating entity or any government, organization, or individual for the first 5 years of operation;

(v) the identification of sources of funding for carrying out the management plan;

(vi) analysis and recommendations for means by which Federal, State, local, and Tribal programs, including the role of the National Park Service in the National Heritage Area, may best be coordinated to carry out this subsection; and

(vii) an interpretive plan for the National Heritage Area;

(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 intergovernmental and interagency 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 not be eligible 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 historic resource protection organizations, educational institutions, businesses, and recreational organizations; and

(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

(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.—

(i) 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.

(ii) 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 until the Secretary has approved the amendments.

(d) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects the authority of a Federal agency to provide technical or financial assistance under any other law.

(2) CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION.—The head of any Federal agency planning to conduct activities that may have an impact on a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a) is encouraged to consult and coordinate the activities with the Secretary and the local coordinating entity to the maximum extent practicable.

(3) OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Nothing in this section—

(A) 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 the discretion of a Federal land manager to implement an approved land use plan within the boundaries of a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a); or

(C) modifies, alters, or amends any authorization of Federal land under the jurisdiction of a Federal agency.

(e) PRIVATE PROPERTY AND REGULATORY PROTECTIONS.—Nothing in 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, program, or activity conducted within a National Heritage Area designated by subsection (a);

(2) requires any property owner—

(A) to permit public 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 regulations approved land use plan, or other regulatory authority of any Federal, State, Tribal, or local agency;

(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 treaty 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 this Act;

(B) the authority of Indian Tribes to regulate members of Indian Tribes with respect to fishing, hunting, and gathering in the exercise of treaty rights; or

(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 after the date on which authority for Federal funding terminates for each National Heritage Area, the Secretary shall—

(i) conduct an evaluation of the accomplishments of the National Heritage Area; and

(ii) submit a report to the Congress describing such evaluation.
(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 local management entity with respect to—
(i) accomplishing the purposes of the authorizing legislation for the National Heritage Area;
(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 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 of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that includes—
(A) a map for the each entity 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 purposes of this section $10,000,000, of which 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.

(3) 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 448(b)(1) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–229; 122 Stat. 819) is amended—
(1) by inserting “, Livingston,” after “LaSalle”, and
(2) by inserting “, the city of Jonesboro in Union County, and the city of Freeport in Stephenson County” after “Woodford County”.

(b) MAP.—The Secretary shall update the map referred to in section 448(b)(2) of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 to reflect the boundary adjustment made by the amendments in subsection (a).

SEC. 6003. FINGER LAKES NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HERITAGE AREA.—The term “Heritage Area” means the Finger Lakes National Heritage Area.

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

(b) STUDY AREA.—The term “study area” means—

(A) the counties in the State of Cayuga, Chemung, Cortland, Livingston, Monroe, Onondaga, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Wayne, and Yates; and
(B) any other areas in the State that—

(i) have heritage aspects that are similar to the areas described in subparagraph (A); and
(ii) are adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, those areas.

(b) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with State and local historic preservation officials, State and local historical societies, State and local tourism offices, and other appropriate organizations and governmental agencies, shall conduct a study to determine the impact of designating the study area as a National Heritage Area, to be known as the “Finger Lakes National Heritage Area”.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The study shall include analysis, documentation, and determinations on whether the study area—

(A) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that—
(i) represent distinctive aspects of the heritage of the United States;
(ii) are worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use; and
(iii) would be best managed—
(I) through partnerships among public and private entities; and
(II) by linking diverse and sometimes non-contiguous resources and active communities;
(B) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklore that are a valuable part of the story of the United States;
(C) provides outstanding opportunities—
(i) to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features; and
(ii) for recreation and education;
(D) contains resources that—
(i) are important to any identified themes of the study area; and
(ii) retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;
(E) includes the Federal Government; and
(F) includes—
(i) the counties in the State of Cayuga, Chemung, Cortland, Livingston, Monroe, Onondaga, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Wayne, and Yates; and
(ii) any other areas in the State that—

(C) are involved in the planning of the Heritage Area;

(D) have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all participants in the Heritage Area, including the Federal Government; and
(E) have demonstrated support for the designation of the Heritage Area;
(F) has a potential management entity to work in partnership with individuals and entities described in subparagraph (E) to develop the Heritage Area while encouraging State and local economic activity; and
(G) has a conceptual and boundary map that is supported by the public.

(2) REFERENCE IN LAW.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Heritage Area shall be to the areas described in subparagraph (A).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on 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 509(a) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 120 Stat. 3254; 122 Stat. 2551) is amended in the second sentence, by striking “$17,000,000” and inserting “$20,000,000”.

(b) ESSEX NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 508(a) of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 120 Stat. 3254; 122 Stat. 2551) 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. 2475; 122 Stat. 2551) is amended in the second sentence and inserting the following: “Not more than a total of $20,000,000 may be appropriated for the canalway under this title.”.


(1) in subsection (i), by striking “$12,000,000” and inserting “$14,000,000”; and
(2) by striking subsection (j) and inserting the following:

“(j) 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. 3292) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking “$10,000,000” and inserting “$12,000,000”.

(f) WHEELING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 210 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4248; 127 Stat. 420; 129 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661) is amended by striking “$13,000,000” and inserting “$15,000,000”.

(g) TENNESSEE CIVIL WAR HERITAGE AREA.—Section 208 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4252; 127 Stat. 420; 129 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 (Public Law 108–447; 111 Stat. 3386) is amended by striking “Oil Heritage Region, Inc.” each place it appears and inserting “Oil Region Alliance of Business, Industry and Tourism”.

(k) HUDSON RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA REDENOMINATION.—In general.—The Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 2475) 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”.

SEC. 7001. WILDLIFE HABITAT AND CONSERVATION.

(a) PARTNERS FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION.—Section 5 of the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act (Public Law 110–374) is amended by striking “2006 through 2011” and inserting “2019 through 2023”. 
(b) FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION.—

(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this subsection is to protect water, oceans, coasts, and wildlife from invasive species.

(2) AUTHORITY TO FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION ACT.—

(A) SHORT TITLE: AUTHORIZATION.—The first section of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE, AUTHORIZATION.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—The Act may be cited as the ‘Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act’.

(b) AUTHORIZATION.—For the purpose—

(1) PROTECTION OF WATER, OCEANS, COASTS, AND WILDLIFE FROM INVASIVE SPECIES.—The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

SEC. 10. PROTECTION OF WATER, OCEANS, COASTS, AND WILDLIFE FROM INVASIVE SPECIES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONTROL.—The term ‘control’, with respect to an invasive species, means the eradication, suppression, or reduction of the population of the invasive species within the area in which the invasive species is present.

(2) ECOLOGY.—The term ‘ecosystem’ means the complex of a community of organisms and the environment of the organisms.

(3) STATE.—The term ‘eligible State’ means any of—

(A) a State;

(B) the District of Columbia;

(C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(D) Guam;

(E) American Samoa;

(F) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands;

(G) the United States Virgin Islands.

(4) INVASIVE SPECIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘invasive species’ means an alien species, the introduction of which causes, or is likely to cause, economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

(B) ASSOCIATED DEFINITION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘alien species’, with respect to a particular ecosystem, means any species (including the seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material of the species that are capable of propagating the species) that is not native to the affected ecosystem.

(C) MANAGEMENT.—The terms ‘manage’ and ‘management’, with respect to an invasive species, mean the active implementation of any activity—

(A) to prevent or stop the spread of the invasive species; and

(B) to inhibit further infestations of the invasive species, the spread of the invasive species, or harm caused by the invasive species, including investigations regarding methods for early detection and rapid response, prevention, control, or management of the spread of an invasive species; or

(6) PREVENT.—The term ‘prevent’, with respect to an invasive species, means—

(A) to hinder the introduction of the invasive species; and

(B) to impede the spread of the invasive species within land or water by inspecting, intercepting, or confiscating invasive species threats prior to the establishment of the invasive species onto land or water of an eligible State.

(7) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term ‘Secretary concerned’ means—

(A) the Secretary of the Army, with respect to Federal land administered by the Corps of Engineers;

(B) the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to Federal land administered by the Secretary of the Interior through—

(i) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

(ii) the Bureau of Indian Affairs;

(iii) the Bureau of Land Management;

(iv) the National Park Service;

(v) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to Federal land administered by the Secretary of Agriculture through the Forest Service; and

(vi) the head or a representative of any other Federal agency the duties of whom require the planning and the treatment of, invasive species for the purpose of protecting water and wildlife on land and coasts and in oceans and water.

(B) SYMPATRIC SPECIES.—The term ‘sympatric species’ means a group of organisms, all of which—

(A) have a high degree of genetic similarity;

(B) are morphologically distinct;

(C) generally—

(i) interbreed at maturity only among themselves; and

(ii) produce fertile offspring; and

(D) show persistent differences from members of allied groups of organisms.

(2) CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT.—Each Secretary concerned shall determine and carry out activities on land directly managed by the Secretary concerned to protect water and wildlife by controlling and managing invasive species—

(A) to inhibit or reduce the populations of invasive species; and

(B) to effectuate restoration or reclamation efforts.

(c) STRATEGIC PLAN.—Each strategic plan under paragraph (1) shall be developed—

(A) in coordination with affected—

(i) eligible States; and

(ii) political subdivisions of eligible States;

(B) in consultation with federally recognized Indian tribes; and

(C) in accordance with the priorities established by 1 or more Governors of the eligible States involved in the affected ecosystem.

(2) 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 (c), 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) control and manage 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 (as of the date of enactment of this section) to expedite the projects and activities described in paragraphs (2).

(2) DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES.—A project or activity referred to in paragraph (1) is a project or activity to—

(A) protect water or wildlife from an invasive species that, as determined by the Secretary concerned is, or will be, carried out on land or water that directly manages or otherwise manages, or is managed by, the Secretary concerned;

(B) directly managed by the Secretary concerned; and

(C) located in an area that—

(i) at high risk for the introduction, establishment, or spread of invasive species; and

(ii) determined by the Secretary concerned to require immediate action to address the risk identified in subclause (I); and

(C) carried out in accordance with applicable agency procedures, including any applicable—

(i) land or resource management plan; or

(ii) land use plan.

(g) ALLOCATION OF FUNDING.—Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available to each Secretary concerned for a fiscal year for programs that address or include prevention of land or water from an alien species, the Secretary concerned shall use not less than 75 percent for on-the-ground control and management of invasive species, which may include—

(A) purchase of necessary products, equipment, or services to conduct that control and management;

(B) the use of integrated pest management options, including options that use biological agents that are proven to be effective to reduce invasive species populations;

(C) the use of revegetation or cultural restoration methods designed to improve the diversity and richness of ecosystems;

(D) the use of monitoring and detection activities for invasive species, including equipment, detection dogs, and mechanical devices;

(E) the use of appropriate methods to remove invasive species from a vehicle or vessel;

(F) the use of conveyance methods authorized for sale, distribution, or use under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.); or

(G) the purchase of biologic control agents that are proven to be effective to reduce invasive species populations;

(h) INVESTIGATIONS, OUTREACH, AND PUBLIC AWARENESS.—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 programs, recordkeeping, and implementation of the strategic plan developed under subsection (c).

(i) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 60 days 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—

(A) describing the use by the Secretary concerned during the preceding fiscal year of the amount of funds for programs that address or include invasive species management; and
ties to be conducted under the contract or memorandum of understanding that de-

applicable Federal agency, eligible State, po-
section (l), the Secretary concerned and the
agement of an invasive species.

entity to assist with the control and man-
subsections (m) and (n), the Secretary con-
red for each of the purposes specified in

vention, or management of an invasive spe-
out under a contract or cooperative agree-
may enter into any contract or coop-

vention, or management of an invasive spe-


diversion, or otherwise to prevent the oper-

introduction or spread of an invasive species.

VENTION, AND MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES .—

CONSERVATION ACT.—Section 2306(a) of the Af-

TIGER CONSERVATION ACT OF 1994 .—Section

(1) OTHER INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL, PRE-

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to

species control and management.

the Secretary consider any relevant great
countries and territories of the United

concerned from pursuing or sup-

shall include a list of goals and ob-
species to be controlled or managed.

invasive species after control and manage-

at a minimum, the following:

(A) A prioritized listing of each invasive

(A) Panel.—Section 4(i) of the Great Ape

(B) R EAUTHORIZATION OF ASIAN ELEPHANT

is amended by striking ''2007 through 2012'' and inserting ''2019 through 2023''.

(C) WILDLIFE CONSERVATION.—

(1) REAUTHORIZATION OF RHINOCEROS AND

are repealed for each of the purposes spec-

(A) Panel.—Section 4(i) of the Great Ape

BB by striking ''nesting'' each place it appears; and

BBB by striking ''nesting'' before ''before'' and inserting ''to'' before ''to''.

IV in subparagraph (E)(i), by striking ''turtles on nesting habitat'' and inserting ''turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises'';

(V) in subparagraph (F), by striking ''turtles over habitat used by marine turtles for nesting'' and inserting ''turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises''; and

(VI) in subparagraph (H), by striking ''nesting'' each place it appears; and

(a) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''countries to—'' and inserting ''countries—''; and

(bb) in clause (i)—

(ii) by redesigning paragraph (2) as para-

(iii) by inserting after paragraph (1) the follow-

 độs.

(A) the nature of the partnership between

(B) the control and management activi-

(C) AN estimate of the expected total

(D) A description of each specific, inte-

(E) Any map, boundary, or Global Posi-

(F) A written assurance that each partner

(G) Identification of threatened, endangered,

(H) in clause (iv), by striking ''nesting" re-

(II) in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), by

March 2, 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6605) is amended by striking subsection (b) and in-

((B) M ULTIYEAR GRANTS.—Section 4 of the

II (B) to conserve marine turtle, freshwater
turtles, and tortoises in those habitats; and

II (CC) to address other threats to the sur-

II (CC) in clause (ii), by inserting ''to'' before

II (IV) in subparagraph (E)(i), by striking ''turtles on nesting habitat'' and inserting ''turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises'';

II (V) in subparagraph (F), by striking ''turtles over habitat used by marine turtles for nesting'' and inserting ''turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises''; and

II (VI) in subparagraph (H), by striking ''nesting'' each place it appears; and

'"(1) Use of Partnerships.—Subject to the sub-
sections (m) and (n), the Secretary con-
cerned may enter into any contract or coop-
erative agreement with another Federal
agency, an eligible State, a federally rec-
ognized Indian tribe, a political subdivision
of an eligible State, or a private individual
or entity to assist with the control and man-
agement of an invasive species.

''(2) Public Water Supply Systems.—Noth-
ing in this section authorizes the Secretary
contained to suspend any water delivery or
diversion, or otherwise to prevent the oper-
ation of a public water supply system, as a
measure to control, manage, or prevent the
introduction or spread of an invasive species.

''(3) Use of Funds.—Subject to the sub-
sections (m) and (n), the Secretary may use
amounts available to the Secretary to pay

(4) Cooperation With Affected Local Governments.—Each project and activity

managed activity is proposed to be con-

will comply with section 15 of the Federal

land or area of water infested by the invasive

An estimate of the expected total acres of

An estimate of the expected total acres of

An estimate of the expected total acres of

 screwed—

(A) the nature of the partnership between

(B) the control and management activi-

(C) An estimate of the expected total

(D) A description of each specific, inte-

(E) Any map, boundary, or Global Posi-

(F) A written assurance that each partner-

(G) Identification of threatened, endangered,

(H) in clause (iv), by striking "nesting" re-

(II) in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), by

March 2, 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6605) is amended by striking subsection (b) and in-

((B) M ULTIYEAR GRANTS.—Section 4 of the

II (B) to conserve marine turtle, freshwater
turtles, and tortoises in those habitats; and

II (CC) to address other threats to the sur-

II (CC) in clause (ii), by inserting "to" before "before" and inserting "to" before "to".

II (IV) in subparagraph (E)(i), by striking "turtles on nesting habitat" and inserting "turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises";

II (V) in subparagraph (F), by striking "turtles over habitat used by marine turtles for nesting" and inserting "turtles, freshwater turtles, and tortoises"; and

II (VI) in subparagraph (H), by striking "nesting" each place it appears; and

'"(1) Use of Partnerships.—Subject to the sub-
sections (m) and (n), the Secretary con-
cerned may enter into any contract or coop-
erative agreement with another Federal
agency, an eligible State, a federally rec-
ognized Indian tribe, a political subdivision
of an eligible State, or a private individual
or entity to assist with the control and man-
agement of an invasive species.

''(2) Public Water Supply Systems.—Noth-
ing in this section authorizes the Secretary
contained to suspend any water delivery or
diversion, or otherwise to prevent the oper-
ation of a public water supply system, as a
measure to control, manage, or prevent the
introduction or spread of an invasive species.

''(3) Use of Funds.—Subject to the sub-
sections (m) and (n), the Secretary may use
amounts available to the Secretary to pay

(4) Cooperation With Affected Local Governments.—Each project and activity

managed activity is proposed to be con-

will comply with section 15 of the Federal

land or area of water infested by the invasive

An estimate of the expected total acres of

An estimate of the expected total acres of

An estimate of the expected total acres of

A prioritized listing of each invasive

A prioritized listing of each invasive

A prioritized listing of each invasive

A panel of experts on great apes to identify

A panel of experts on great apes to identify

A panel of experts on great apes to identify

(A) A prioritized listing of each invasive

(A) A prioritized listing of each invasive

(A) A prioritized listing of each invasive

(A) Panel.—Section 4(i) of the Great Ape

BBB by striking ''nesting" before "before" and inserting "to" before "to".

BBB by striking ''nesting" each place it appears; and

BBB by striking ''nesting" before "before" and inserting "to" before "to".

BBB by striking ''nesting" each place it appears; and

BBB by striking ''nesting" before "before" and inserting "to" before "to".

BBB by striking ''nesting" each place it appears; and

BBB by striking ''nesting" before "before" and inserting "to" before "to".

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BBB by striking ''nesting" each place it appears; and

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BBB by striking "nesting" before "before" and inserting "to" before "to".

BBB by striking "nesting" each place it appears; and

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BBB by striking "nesting" each place it appears; and

BBB by striking "nesting" before "before" and inserting "to" before "to".

BBB by striking "nesting" each place it appears; and

BBB by striking "nesting" before "before" and inserting "to" before "to".

BBB by striking "nesting" each place it appears; and

BBB by striking "nesting" before "before" and inserting "to" before "to".
Section 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
(A) In general.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Fund $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.
(B) Allocation.—Of the amounts made available for each fiscal year pursuant to subsection (a), not less than $1,510,000 shall be used by the Secretary for marine turtle conservation purposes in accordance with this Act; and
(ii) a territory of the United States; and
(iii) 1 or more units of local or tribal government.
(C) CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE.—Section 4 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6606) is amended—
(1) in the section heading, by striking ‘‘MAINE TURTLE’’;
(1) select a topic;
(2) to award 1 or more prizes annually for technological innovation to prevent wildlife poaching and trafficking; and
(3) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service programs.

(II) by inserting after paragraph (4) (as so redesignated) the following:
‘‘(A) I N GENERAL.—The term ‘tortoise’ means any member of the family Testudinidae.
(B) INCUSIONS.—The term ‘tortoise’ includes—
(i) any part, product, egg, or offspring of a tortoise described in subparagraph (A); and
(ii) a carcase of such a tortoise;.’’;
(iv) a private for-profit entity;
(v) a nonprofit organization; or
(vi) a private individual.
(B) SECRETARY.—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. 666b).

(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 by subparagraph (C)(i).
(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term ‘prize competition’ means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking established under subparagraph (B).

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—
(i) select a topic;
(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological innovation that prevents wildlife poaching and trafficking; and
(iii) to establish a prize competition that provides funds for the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—
(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board known as the ‘‘Prevention of Wildlife Poaching and Trafficking Technology Advisory Board’’.

(D) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7) (A).

(E) JUDGES.—
(i) APPOINTMENT.—The Judges shall be appointed 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) CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL.—The Secretary may approve a project proposal under this paragraph—
(i) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service programs; and
(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological innovation that prevents wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(III) 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 by subparagraph (C)(i).

(II) by striking paragraph (4) (as so redesignated) the following:
‘‘(A) I N GENERAL.—The term ‘tortoise’ means any member of the family Testudinidae.
(B) INCUSIONS.—The term ‘tortoise’ includes—
(i) any part, product, egg, or offspring of a tortoise described in subparagraph (A); and
(ii) a carcase of such a tortoise;.’’;
(iv) a private for-profit entity;
(v) a nonprofit organization; or
(vi) a private individual.
(B) SECRETARY.—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. 666b).

(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 by subparagraph (C)(i).
(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term ‘prize competition’ means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking—
(i) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service programs; and
(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological innovation that prevents wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—
(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board known as the ‘‘Prevention of Wildlife Poaching and Trafficking Technology Advisory Board’’. 

(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—
(I) wildlife trafficking and trade;
(II) wildlife conservation and management;
(III) biology;
(IV) technology development;
(V) engineering; and
(VI) economics;

(VII) business development and management; and
(VIII) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(D) OUTLINING.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—
(i) select a topic;
(ii) pose a problem statement; and
(iii) advise the Secretary regarding any opportunity for technological innovation to prevent wildlife poaching and trafficking; and

(iv) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including international conservancy organizations, Federal or State agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, private entities, and research institutions in exchange for interest relating to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(E) CONSULTATION.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under clause (ii) and (II) of clause (i), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—
(I) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking;
(II) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking;
(III) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking; 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 prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking; and

(V) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over 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 by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii); 
(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 winners of the cash prize were 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 enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the promotion of wildlife conservation”—

(i) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the promotion of wildlife conservation; and 
(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that promotes wildlife conservation.

(C) 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 manage invasive species; 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 management of invasive species.

(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to administer the prize competition.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement entered into under clause (i) shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(B).

(E) JUDGES.—

(i) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint not fewer than 3 judges who shall, except as provided in clause (ii), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.

(ii) Determination by Secretary.—The judges appointed under clause (i) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.

(F) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize was awarded under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(I) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(iii); 
(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.

(4) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR MANAGEMENT OF INVASIVE SPECIES.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(i) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Management of Invasive Species Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).

(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the management of invasive species established under subparagraph (B).

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the management of invasive species”—

(i) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the management of invasive species; and 
(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that manages invasive species.

(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Management of Invasive Species Technology Advisory Board”.

(ii) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—

(I) invasive species; 
(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 manage invasive species; 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 management of invasive species.

(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to administer the prize competition.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement entered into under clause (i) shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).

(E) JUDGES.—

(i) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint not fewer than 3 judges who shall, except as provided in clause (ii), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.

(ii) Determination by Secretary.—The judges appointed under clause (i) shall not...
select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merit an award.

(F) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is awarded under this paragraph, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(i) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(i); 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's management authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(5) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(1) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Protection of Endangered Species Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).

(2) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the protection of endangered species established under subparagraph (B).

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the protection of endangered species”—

(I) to encourage technological innovation to protect endangered species; and

(II) advise winners of the prize competition regarding opportunities to pilot and implement winning technologies in relevant fields, including in partnership with communities, Federal and non-Federal agencies, research institutions, Federal or State agencies, or other entities, including in partnership with communities, Federal and non-Federal agencies, and other entities, to implement winning technologies in relevant fields.

(C) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Protection of Endangered Species Technology Advisory Board”:

(1) PURPOSE.—The purposes of the Protection of Endangered Species Technology Advisory Board shall be to—

(i) advance technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the protection of endangered species; and

(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that protects endangered species.

(D) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint 9 members of the Protection of Endangered Species Technology Advisory Board, not fewer than 1 member each with expertise in—

(I) endangered species;

(II) biology;

(III) technology development;

(IV) economics;

(V) business development and management; and

(VI) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this paragraph.

(E) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(I) select a topic; and

(II) issue a problem statement.

(F) ADVISORY BOARD.—The Secretary shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(I) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, Federal or State agencies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or other entities, including in partnership with communities, Federal or State agencies, or other entities, to implement winning technologies in relevant fields.

(G) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(6) THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR NONLETHAL MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICTS.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

(1) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Nonlethal Management of Human-Wildlife Conflicts Technology Advisory Board established by subparagraph (C)(i).

(2) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts established under subparagraph (B).

(B) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts”—

(I) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts; and

(ii) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that promotes the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts.

(C) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(I) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Nonlethal Management of Human-Wildlife Conflicts Technology Advisory Board”:

(ii) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts—

(i) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in paragraph (7)(B); and

(ii) a statement by 1 or more of the judges appointed under subparagraph (E) that explains the basis on which the winner of the cash prize was selected.

(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 comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).

(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) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement entered into under clause (i) shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(B).

(F) DUTIES.—Subject to clause (iv), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(I) select a topic; and

(II) issue a problem statement.

(G) ADVISORY BOARD.—The Secretary shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(I) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, Federal or State agencies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or other entities, including in partnership with communities, Federal or State agencies, or other entities, to implement winning technologies in relevant fields.

(H) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board and all authority provided under this paragraph shall terminate on December 31, 2023.
institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the management of native wildlife species at risk due to conflict with human activities.

(v) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(A).

(D) AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall authorize 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 paragraph (i) shall comply with all requirements under paragraph (7)(B).

(E) JUDGES.—

(i) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint 1 or more judges who shall, except as provided in clause (ii), select the 3 judges.

(ii) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY.—The judges appointed under clause (i) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.

(F) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is awarded under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and the Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(i) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subparagraph (C)(ii);

(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 section shall terminate on December 31, 2023.

(7) ADMINISTRATION OF PRIZE COMPETITIONS.—

(A) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVISORY BOARDS.—An advisory board established under paragraph (2)(C)(i), (3)(C)(i), (4)(C)(i), (5)(C)(i), or (6)(C)(i) (referred to in this paragraph as a “Board”) shall comply with the following requirements:

(I) TERM; VACANCIES.—

(i) TERM.—A member of the Board shall serve for a term of 5 years.

(ii) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Board—

(aa) shall not affect the powers of the Board; and

(bb) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(ii) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Board have been appointed, the Board shall hold the initial meeting of the Board.

(iii) MEETINGS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The Board shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

(II) REMOTE PARTICIPATION.—

(aa) IN GENERAL.—Any member of the Board—

(i) shall not participate in a meeting of the Board through the use of a videoconference; or

(ii) may participate by any remote business telecommunication method that allows each participating member to simultaneously bear each other participating member during the meeting.

(bb) PRESENCE.—A member of the Board who participates in a meeting remotely under item (aa) shall be considered to be present at the meeting.

(iv) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold a meeting.

(V) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—

The Board shall select a Chairperson and a Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Board.

(VI) ADMINISTRATIVE COST REDUCTION.—The Board shall, to the maximum extent practicable, minimize the administrative costs of the Board, including by encouraging the remote participation described in clause (III)(aa) to reduce travel costs.

(B) AGREEMENTS WITH NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—Any agreement entered into under paragraph (2)(D)(i), (3)(D)(i), (4)(D)(i), (5)(D)(i), or (6)(D)(i) shall comply with the following requirements:

(I) DUTIES.—An agreement shall provide that the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall—

(i) advertise the prize competition;

(ii) solicit prize competition participants;

(iii) administer funds relating to the prize competition;

(iv) receive Federal funds—

(aa) to administer the prize competition; and

(bb) to award a cash prize;

(v) carry out activities to generate contributions of non-Federal funds to offset, in whole or in part—

(aa) the administrative costs of the prize competition; and

(bb) the costs of a cash prize;

(VII) In consultation with, and subject to the final approval by, the Secretary, develop criteria for the selection of prize competition winners;

(VIII) provide advice and consultation to 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;

(X) announce 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition;

(XIX) subject to clause (ii), award 1 cash prize annually; and

(X) protect against unauthorized use or disclosure by the Board or the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation of any trade secret or confidential business information of a prize competition participant.

(C) ADDITIONAL CASH PRIZES.—An agreement shall provide that the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation may award more than 1 cash prize annually if the initial cash prize is reduced in clause (I)(X) and any additional cash prize are awarded using only non-Federal funds.

(D) SOLICITATION OF FUNDS.—An agreement shall provide that the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation—

(I) may request and accept Federal and non-Federal funds for a cash prize;

(II) may accept a contribution for a cash prize in exchange for the right to name the prize; and

(III) shall not give special consideration to any Federal agency or non-Federal entity in exchange for a donation for a cash prize awarded under this subsection.

(E) AWARD AMOUNTS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the initial cash prize referred to in subparagraph (B)(i)(IX) shall be $100,000.

(ii) ADDITIONAL CASH PRIZES.—On notification of any trade secret or confidential business information of a prize competition participant.
Unit FL-17P* and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-15, Unit FL-16P, and Unit FL-17P.

(P) The map entitled “MacArthur Beach Unit P17” 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-20P North Beach Unit P14A” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-20P 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 Long” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-43, Unit FL-44, and 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 “Bowditch Point Unit P17A Bunche Beach Unit FL–67–FL–67P Sanibel Island Complex P19P (1 of 1)” 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/P22” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P21 and Unit P21P.

(X) The map entitled “Venice Inlet Unit FL–71P Casey Key Unit P22” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit P21 and Unit P21P.

(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-73 Bishop Harbor Unit FL-82” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-73P, Unit FL-73, and Unit FL-82.

AA) The map entitled “Passage Key Unit FL–80P Egmont Key Unit FL–81/FL–81P The Reefs Unit P22P (1 of 2)” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-80P, Unit FL-81, and Unit FL-81P.

BB) The map entitled “Cockroach Bay Unit FL–82” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-82.

CC) The map entitled “Sand Key Unit FL–83” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-83.

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) A map entitled “Phillips Inlet Unit FL–91FL–91P Deer Lake Complex FL–94” and dated March 18, 2016, with respect to Unit FL-93, Unit FL-93P, and Unit FL-94.

GG) The map entitled “St. Andrew Complex P31 (1 of 3)” and dated October 7, 2016, with respect to Unit P31.

HH) The map entitled “St. Andrew Complex P31/P31P (3 of 3)” and dated October 7, 2016, with respect to Unit P31 and Unit P31P.

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.

III) The depiction of boundaries of any of Units P18P, FL–71P, and P29P in a map referred to in subparagraph (V), (X), or (A) 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 “,” after “may be”;

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting “replaces such a map or” after “that specifically”;

(B) DIGITAL MAPS OF JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARIER RESOURCES.—Section 4(b) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(b)) is amended—

(1) by inserting before the first sentence the following:

“(I) IN GENERAL.—; and

(2) by adding the end following:

“(II) DIGITAL MAPS.”

(A) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make available to the public on the Internet web site of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service digital versions of the maps included in the set of maps referred to in subsection (a).”

(B) FACTS ABOUT.—Any determination as to whether a location is inside or outside the System shall be made without regard to the digital maps available under this paragraph, except that this subparagraph does not apply with respect to any printed version of such a digital map if the printed version is included in the maps referred to in subsection (a).

(C) REPORTS.—180 days after the date of the enactment of Natural Resources Management Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate a report regarding the progress and challenges in the transition from paper maps and a timetable for completion of the digitization of all maps related to the System.

(D) IMITATION.—For purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b) the term "digital map" means any building, structure, facility, or equipment;

(E) that is owned by the Bureau; and

(F) for which operations and maintenance are performed, regardless of the source of funding;

(1) by an employee of the Bureau; or

(2) through a contract entered into by the Commissioner.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation.

(3) TITLES VIII—WATER AND POWER

Subtitle A—Reclamation Title Transfer

SEC. 8001. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this subtitle is to facilitate the conveyance of title to Reclamation project facilities to qualifying entities on the completion of repayment of capital costs.

SEC. 8002. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(A) CONVEYED PROPERTY.—The term “conveyed property” means an eligible facility that has been conveyed to a qualifying entity under section 8003.

(B) ELIGIBLE FACILITIES.—The term “eligible facility” means a facility that meets the criteria for potential transfer established under section 8003.

(C) TITLE TO ELIGIBLE FACILITIES.

For purposes of paragraphs (1)–(3) the following definitions apply:

(1) CONVEYED PROPERTY.—The term “conveyed property” means an eligible facility that has been conveyed to a qualifying entity under section 8003.

(2) ELIGIBLE FACILITIES.—The term “eligible facility” means a facility that meets the criteria for potential transfer established under section 8003.

(3) TITLE TO ELIGIBLE FACILITIES.

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “facility” includes a dam or appurtenant works, canal, lateral ditch, gate, control structure, pumping station, other infrastructure, recreation facility, building, distribution and drainage works, and associated land or interest in land affected by the conveyance.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term “facility” does not include a Reclamation project facility, or a portion of a Reclamation project facility—

(i) that is a reserved works as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(ii) that generates hydropower marketed by a Federal power marketing administration;

(iii) that is managed for recreation under a lease, permit, license, or other management agreement that does contribute to capital re-

(iv) Project use power.—The term “project use power” means the electrical capacity, facilities, and related components required to provide the minimum electrical service needed to operate or maintain Reclamation project facilities in accordance with the authorization for the Reclamation project.

(5) QUALIFYING ENTITY.—The term “qualifying entity” means any 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) as of the date of conveyance under this subtitle, is the current operator of the eligible facility pursuant to a contract with Reclamation; and

(B) 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;

(ii) that is constructed by the United States pursuant to the reclamation laws; or

(iii) the connection with which 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 “reserves works” means any building, structure, facility, or equipment—

(A) that is owned by the Bureau; and

(B) for which operations and maintenance are performed, regardless of the source of funding:

(i) by an employee of the Bureau; or

(ii) through a contract entered into by the Commissioner.

(9) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner 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, with the written approval of the Commissioner of Reclamation, may, on application of a qualifying entity, convey to a qualifying entity all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to an eligible facility, if—

(A) not later than 90 days before the date on which the Secretary makes the conveyance, the Secretary submits to Congress—

(i) a 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.

(3) RESERVATION OF EASEMENT.—The Secretary may reserve an easement over a conveyed property if—

(A) the Secretary determines that the easement is necessary for the management of any interests retained by the Federal Government under this subtitle; or

(B) the Reclamation project or a portion of the Reclamation project remains under Federal ownership, and the Secretary enters into an agreement with the applicable qualifying entity.
Central Valley Project in the State of California; and
that—

(1) 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) Effect.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond that currently provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the "Federal Tort Claims Act").

SEC. 8006. LIABILITY.

(a) In General.—Effective on the date of conveyance of any eligible facility under this subtitle, the United States shall include a requirement that a qualifying entity to which the conveyed property is conveyed shall no longer be considered to be part of a Reclamation project; and

(b) Effect.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond that currently provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the "Federal Tort Claims Act").

SEC. 8005. BENEFITS.

After a conveyance of an eligible facility under the provisions of this subtitle—

(1) the conveyed property shall no longer be considered to be part of a Reclamation project;

(2) the Secretary and the qualifying entity agree to continue to be responsible for a proportionate share of operation and maintenance and capital costs for the Federal facilities that are in the role as trustee for federally recognized Indian Tribes; and

(3) the Secretary determines in writing that the conveyance of the eligible facility is being used at the time the Secretary evaluates the potential transfer; and

(a) E 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 the Act of June 17, 1922 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 961), in an amount that is the equivalent present value of any re-payment 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 Secretary.—The criteria established under subsection (a) shall include as a requirement that the Secretary shall—

(A) be able to enter into an agreement with the qualifying entity with respect to the legal, institutional, and financial arrangements relating to the conveyance;

(B) determine that the proposed transfer—

(i) would not have an unmitigated significant effect on the environment; and

(ii) is consistent with the responsibilities of the Secretary—

(I) in the role as trustee for federally recognized Indian Tribes; and

(II) to ensure compliance with any applicable international and Tribal treaties and agreements and interstate compacts and agreements;

(iii) is in the financial interest of the United States;

(iv) protects the public aspects of the eligible facility, including water rights managed for public purposes, such as flood control or fire and wildlife;

(v) conforms with all applicable Federal and State law; and

(vi) will not result in an adverse impact on fulfillment of existing water delivery obligations, consistent with the historical operations and applicable contracts; and

(C) if the eligible facility proposed to be transferred is a dam or diversion works (not including project features that receive or convey water from the diverting works) diverting water from a water body containing a species listed as a threatened or endangered species or critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), determine that—

(i) 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 prior to the effective date of the provision; or

(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 to be conveyed out of Federal ownership under this subtitle is—

(A) subject to applicable State law and public process requirements.

(1) 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;

(ii) the qualifying entity agrees to pay fair market value based on historical or existing uses for the withdrawn land to be conveyed.

(c) Effect.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond that currently provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the "Federal Tort Claims Act").

SEC. 8006. LIABILITY.

(a) In General.—Effective on the date of conveyance of any eligible facility under this subtitle, the United States shall include a requirement that the Secretary evaluates the potential transfer; and

(b) Effect.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond that currently provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the "Federal Tort Claims Act").

SEC. 8005. BENEFITS.

After a conveyance of an eligible facility under the provisions of this subtitle—

(1) the conveyed property shall no longer be considered to be part of a Reclamation project;

(2) the Secretary and the qualifying entity agree 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, power used 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 and State law and applicable contracts; and

(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;

(ii) the qualifying entity agrees to pay fair market value based on historical or existing uses for the withdrawn land to be conveyed.

(c) Effect.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond that currently provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the "Federal Tort Claims Act").

SEC. 8006. LIABILITY.

(a) In General.—Effective on the date of conveyance of any eligible facility under this subtitle, the United States shall include a requirement that the Secretary evaluates the potential transfer; and

(b) Effect.—Nothing in this section increases the liability of the United States beyond that currently provided in chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the "Federal Tort Claims Act").

SEC. 8005. BENEFITS.

After a conveyance of an eligible facility under the provisions of this subtitle—

(1) the conveyed property shall no longer be considered to be part of a Reclamation project;

(2) the Secretary and the qualifying entity agree 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, power used 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 and State law, 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.);

(3) the Subtitle III of title 54, United States Code; and

(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that any Federal permitting and review processes required with respect to a conveyance of an eligible facility under this subtitle should be completed with the maximum efficiency.

Subtitle B—Endangered Fish Recovery Programs

SEC. 8010. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION FOR AND INCREASED FUNDING OF FISH RECOVERY PROGRAMS; REMOVAL OF CERTAIN REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Section 3(d) of Public Law 106–392 (114 Stat. 1603; 128 Stat. 2444) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(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 2022.

(B) Nonreimbursable Funds.—The funds contributed to the Recovery Implementation Programs under subparagraph (A) shall be considered a nonreimbursable Federal expenditure.

(2) Project-by-Project Restoration of the Lower Colorado River Basin Water Enhancement Project

Section 3 of Public Law 106–392 (114 Stat. 1603; 128 Stat. 2444) is amended by striking the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh sentences of subsection (d) and adding at the end 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 2022.

(B) Nonreimbursable Funds.—The funds contributed to the Recovery Implementation Programs under subparagraph (A) shall be considered a nonreimbursable Federal expenditure.

(2) Project-by-Project Restoration of the Lower Colorado River Basin Water Enhancement Project.
State-recognized authority, board of control, agency, or entity located in the Yakima River basin that manages and delivers irrigation water to farms in the Yakima River basin.

(3) Proratable irrigation entity.—The term “proratable irrigation entity” means an irrigation entity that possesses, or the members of which possess, proratable water as defined in section 1202 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4551).

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

(5) TOTAL WATER SUPPLY AVAILABLE.—The term “total water supply available” has the meaning given the term in applicable civil law (as defined in section 1202 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4551)).

(b) INTEGRATED PLAN.—

(1) INITIAL DEVELOPMENT PHASE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As the initial development phase of the Integrated Plan, the Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall identify and implement projects under the Integrated Plan that are prepared to be commenced during the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—The initial development phase of the Integrated Plan under subparagraph (A) shall be carried out in accordance with—

(i) this subsection, including any related plans, reports, and correspondence referred to in this subsection; and


(2) INTERMEDIATE AND FINAL DEVELOPMENT PHASES.—

(A) PLANS.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall develop an intermediate and final development phases of the Integrated Plan to achieve the purposes of title XII of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550; 114 Stat. 1425), including applicable feasibility studies, environmental reviews, and other relevant studies required to develop those plans.

(B) INTERMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT PHASE.—

The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall develop an intermediate development phase of the Integrated Plan, to commence not earlier than the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) FINAL DEVELOPMENT PHASE.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and the Yakama Nation, shall develop a final development phase of the Integrated Plan, to commence not earlier than the date that is 20 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The projects and activities identified by the Secretary for implementation under the Integrated Plan shall be carried out only—

(A) subject to authorization and appropriation;

(B) contingent on the completion of applicable feasibility studies, environmental reviews, and cost-benefit analyses that include favorable recommendations for further project development;

(C) on public review and a determination by the Secretary that design, construction, and operation of a proposed project or activity is in the best interest of the public; and

(D) in accordance with applicable laws, including—

(i) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and


(4) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection—

(A) shall be considered to be a new or supplemental benefit for purposes of the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 (43 U.S.C. 390a et seq.);

(B) affects—

(i) any contract in existence on the date of enactment of this Act that was executed pursuant to the reclamation laws; or

(ii) any contract or agreement between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Reclamation;

(C) affects, waives, abrogates, diminishes, defines, or interprets any treaty between the Yakama Nation and the United States; or

(D) constrains the authority of the Secretary to provide fish passage in the Yakima River basin, in accordance with the Hoover Drought Relief Pumping Plant Act of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 619 et seq.).

(5) PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in conjunction with the State and in consultation with the Yakama Nation, shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a progress report on the development and implementation of the Integrated Plan.

(c) FINANCING, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF KACHEL WATERSHED PUMP PLANT AND KACHELUS TO KACHESS WATERSHED CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) LONG-TERM AGREEMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A long-term agreement negotiated pursuant to this section or the reclamation laws between the Secretary and a participating proratable irrigation entity in the Yakima River basin for the non-Federal construction, operation, or maintenance of the Drought Relief Pumping Plant or the Kachelus to Kachess Pipeline shall include provisions regarding—

(i) repayment costs; and

(ii) the proratable entitlements of all participating individuals and entities.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—A facility developed or operated during the period—

(i) there are in effect—

(aa) the proportion that—

(AA) the proratable entitlement of each participating individual or entity; or

(bb) such other proportion as the participating entities may agree; and

(ii) shall not be any portion of the total water supply available.

(2) 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) water rights; or

(iv) treaty right of the Yakama Nation.

(3) PROJECT POWER FOR KACHELUS PUMPING PLANT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (B) through (D), the Administrator of the Bonneville Power Administration, pursuant to—

(i) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (16 U.S.C. 3372 et seq.), shall provide to the Secretary project power to operate the Kachess Pumping Plant for the purposes of section 9(a) of the Reclamation Act of 1905 (43 U.S.C. 389), except that such power shall be provided during the period—

(I) the date that is 1 year after that date; and

(II) the additional supply made available under this clause shall be deliverable to proratable irrigated areas.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary, in coordination with the State and in consultation with the Yakama Nation, shall determine whether it is in the best interest of the public to energize, construct, and operate a proposed project or activity that is a part of the Integrated Plan.

(C) EFFECT.—A facility developed or operated by a participating proratable irrigation entity under this subsection shall not be considered to be a supplemental work for purposes of any other proratable irrigation entity participating in the construction, operation, or maintenance costs of a facility under this section, in accordance with such terms and conditions as the districts may agree, subject to the conditions that—

(I) the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Wapato Irrigation Project, and the Yakama Nation, on an election to participate, may also obtain water from the Kachess Reservoir in active storage to enhance existing irrigation water supply in accordance with such terms and conditions as the Secretary shall determine, in consultation with the Yakama Nation and the United States; or

(II) the additional supply made available under this clause shall be deliverable to participating individuals and entities based on—

(aa) the proportion that—

(AA) the proratable entitlement of each participating individual or entity; or

(bb) such other proportion as the participating entities may agree; and

(iii) shall not be any portion of the total water supply available.

(D) 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) water rights; or

(iv) treaty right of the Yakama Nation.

(4) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—The project power described in subparagraph (A) may be provided only if the Secretary determines that—

(i) there is in effect—

(I) a drought declaration issued by the State; and

(II) conditions that have led to 70 percent or lower water delivery to proratable irrigation districts; and

(ii) it is appropriate to provide the power under that subparagraph.

(5) CURRENCY.—The project power described in subparagraph (A) shall be provided during the period—

(i) beginning on the date on which the Secretary makes the determinations described in subparagraph (B); and

(ii) ending on the earlier of—

(I) the date that is 1 year after that date; and

(II) the date on which the Secretary determines that—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any additional stored water made available by the construction of a facility to access and deliver inactive and natural storage in Kachess Lake and Reservoir under this subsection—

(i) shall be considered to be Yakima Project water; and

(ii) shall be used exclusively by the Secretary to enhance the water supply during years for which the total water supply available is not sufficient to provide a percentage of proratable entitlements in order to make that additional water available, in a quantity representing not more than 70 percent of proratable entitlements to the Kachess Reclamation District, the Roza Irrigation District, and any other proratable irrigation entity participating in the construction, operation, or maintenance costs of a facility under this section, in accordance with such terms and conditions as the districts may agree, subject to the conditions that—

(I) the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Wapato Irrigation Project, and the Yakama Nation, on an election to participate, may also obtain water from the Kachess Reservoir in active storage to enhance existing irrigation water supply in accordance with such terms and conditions as the Secretary shall determine, in consultation with the Yakama Nation and the United States; or

(II) the additional supply made available under this clause shall be deliverable to participating individuals and entities based on—

(aa) the proportion that—

(AA) the proratable entitlement of each participating individual or entity; or

(bb) such other proportion as the participating entities may agree; and

(iii) shall not be any portion of the total water supply available.
SEC. 8202. MODIFICATION OF PURPOSES AND DEFINITIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.—Section 1201 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 450) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

"(1) to protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife and the recovery and maintenance of self-sustaining harvestable populations of fish and other aquatic life, both anadromous and resident species, throughout their historic distribution range in the Yakima Basin through—"

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), and (15) as paragraphs (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), and (17), respectively;

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting '', municipal, industrial, and domestic water supply and use' means the supply and use of water for—"

"(d) production of energy;"

"(e) municipal, industrial, and domestic water supply and use' means the supply and use of water for—"

(A) domestic consumption (whether urban or rural);"; and

(B) maintenance and protection of public health and safety;"

"(f) manufacture, fabrication, processing, assembly, or other production of a good or commodity;"

(3) in paragraph (4), by redesignating paragraphs (3) as paragraph (4); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

"(3) to authorize the Secretary to make water available for purchase or lease for meeting municipal, industrial, and domestic water supply and use purposes, especially during drought years, including improving the frequency and severity of water supply shortages for provable irrigation entities before the semi-colon at the end;

"(4) to provide assistance to entities for inspection, maintenance, and operation of water-related structures or facilities; and"

"(5) to assist the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project in meeting its mission and objectives;"

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 1302 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4550) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), and (12) as paragraphs (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), and (15), respectively;

(2) in paragraph (8), by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

"(6) DESIGNATED FEDERAL OFFICIAL.—The term 'designated Federal official' means the Commissioner of Reclamation (or a designee), acting pursuant to the charter of the Conservation Advisory Group.

"(7) INTEGRATED PLAN.—The term 'Integrated Plan' has the meaning given the term in section 8201(a) of the Natural Resources Management Act, to be carried out in cooperation with, and in addition to, activities of the State of Washington and the Yakama Nation.

(3) by inserting after paragraph (8) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)) the following:

"(6) 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);"; and

"(B) maintenance and protection of public health and safety;"

"(C) production of energy;"

"(D) fish hatchery and propagation;"; and

"(F) water conservation activities relating to a use described in subparagraphs (A) through (E)."; and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (15) (as so redesignated) the following:

"(16) YAKIMA ENHANCEMENT PROJECT.—The term 'Yakima Enhancement Project' means the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project authorized by Congress pursuant to this Act and other Acts (including Public Law 96–162 (93 Stat. 1241), section 109 of Public Law 106–372 (114 Stat. 1230), and Public Law 106–62 (111 Stat. 1320)) to promote water conservation, water supply, habitat, and stream enhancement projects, and to advance improvements in the Yakima River basin.''

SEC. 8203. YAKIMA RIVER BASIN WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM.

Section 1203 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4551) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), in the second sentence, by striking "title" and inserting "section"; and

(B) by striking "and" at the end; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

"(7) to encourage an increase in the use of, and reduce the barriers to, water transfers, leasing, markets, and other voluntary transfers among public and private entities to enhance water management in the Yakima River basin;";

(3) in paragraph (8) (as so redesignated), by striking the period at the end and inserting "and"; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

"(9) to improve the resilience of the ecosystem services and communities in the Yakima River basin facing drought, hydrologic changes, and other related changes and variability in natural and human systems, including changing water, fish, and wildlife of the region;".
(ii) in the third sentence, by striking “within 5 years of the date of enactment of this Act”; and
(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “irrigation” and inserting “the number of irrigated acres”;
(ii) in subsection (c)—
(A) in paragraph (2)—
(i) all that follows paragraphs (A) through (D), by striking the comma at the end of the subparagraph and inserting a semicolon;
(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking the comma at the end and inserting “; and”;
(iii) in subparagraph (F), by striking “Department of Wildlife of the State of Washington”;
(iv) by striking subparagraph (G);
(II) in paragraph (3)—
(i) in each of subparagraphs (A) through (C), by striking the comma at the end of the subparagraph and inserting a semicolon;
(ii) in subparagraph (D), by striking “, and” at the end and inserting a semicolon;
(iii) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;
(iv) by inserting “at the end following:”;
(F) provide recommendations to advance the purposes and programs of the Yakima Enhancement Project, including the Integratable Reserve Program, and
(C) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:
(4) AUTHORITY OF DESIGNATED FEDERAL OFFICIAL.—The designated Federal official may—
(A) arrange and provide logistical support for meetings of the Conservation Advisory Group;
(B) use a facilitator to serve as a moderator for meetings of the Conservation Advisory Group and provide additional logistical support; and
(C) grant any request for a facilitator by any member of the Conservation Advisory Group;
(3) in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following:
(4) PAYMENT OF LOCAL SHARE BY STATE OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—
(A) In general.—The State or the Federal Government may fund not more than the 17.5-percent local share of the costs of the Binational Program in exchange for the long-term use of conserved water, subject to the requirement that the funding by the State or the Federal Government of the local share of the costs shall provide a quantifiable public benefit in meeting Federal responsibilities in the Yakima River basin and the purposes of this title;
(B) USE OF CONSERVED WATER.—The Yakima Project Manager may use water resulting from conservation measures taken under this title, in addition to water that the Bureau of Reclamation may acquire from any willing seller through purchase, donation, or lease, for water management uses pursuant to title VI;
(4) in subsection (e), by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: “To participate in the Basin Conservation Program, as described in subsection (b), an entity shall submit to the Secretary a proposed water conservation plan;”;
(5) in subsection (i)—
(A) by striking “purchase or lease” each place it appears and inserting “purchase, lease, or management”; and
(B) in the third sentence, by striking “made immediately upon availability” and all that follows through “Committee” and inserting “continued as needed to provide water to be used by the Yakima Project Manager in the System Operations Advisory Committee and the Conservation Advisory Group”; and
(6) in subsection (j)(4), in the first sentence, by striking “initial acquisition” and all that follows through “flushing flows” and inserting “acquisition of water from willing sellers specifically to provide improved instream flows for anadromous and resident fish and other aquatic life, including pulse flows to facilitate outward migration of anadromous salmon and steelhead;”;
SEC. 8204. YAKIMA BASIN WATER PROJECTS, OPERATIONS, AND AUTHORIZATIONS.
(a) REDESIGNATION OF YAKAMA NATION.—Section 1204(g) of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4557) is amended—
(1) by striking the subsection designation and all that follows through paragraph (1) and inserting the following:
(4) REDESIGNATION OF YAKAMA INDIAN NATION TO YAKAMA NATION.
(b) OPERATIONS OF YAKIMA BASIN PROJECTS.—Section 1205 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4557) is amended—
(1) in subsection (a)(4)—
(A) in subparagraph (A)—
(i) in clause (1)—
(I) by inserting “additional” after “secure”;
(II) by striking “flushing” and inserting “pulse”; and
(III) by striking “and” inserting “in addition to the quantity of water provided by the Yakima Nation”;
(b) OPERATIONS OF YAKIMA BASIN PROJECTS.—Section 1205 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4557) is amended—
(1) in subsection (a)(4)—
(A) in subparagraph (A)—
(i) in clause (1)—
(I) by inserting “additional” after “secure”;
(II) by striking “flushing” and inserting “pulse”; and
(III) by striking “and” inserting “in addition to the quantity of water provided by the Yakima Nation”;
(II) by striking clause (ii);
(iii) by redesignating clause (iii) as clause (ii); and
(iv) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated) by inserting “fishery purposes”,
(5) PAYMENT OF LOCAL SHARE BY STATE OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—
(A) In general.—The State or the Federal Government may advance the local share of the costs of the Binational Program in exchange for the long-term use of conserved water, subject to the condition that activities may commence on completion of applicable and required feasibility studies, environmental reviews, and cost-benefit analyses that include factors that recognize contributions for further project development, as appropriate. Measures to evaluate include—
(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking paragraph (4), by striking “designed to be a reference to the ‘Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation’”;
(c) Protection of Yakima Basin Projects.—Section 1207 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4560) is amended—
(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “the Taneum Creek study”;
(II) by striking “and” at the end;
(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “the ‘Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation’”;
(ii) by striking “of anadromous fish”.
(d) Enhance Water Supplies for Yakima Basin Tributaries.—Section 1207 of Public Law 103–434 (108 Stat. 4560) is amended—
(1) in the section heading, by striking “SUPPLIES” and inserting “MANAGEMENT”;
(2) in subsection (a)—
(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “supplies” and inserting “management”;
(B) in paragraph (1), by inserting “and water supply entities” after “owners’” and (C) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following:
(i) by inserting “infrastructure, economic, and land use”; and
(ii) by striking “and” at the end;
(4) in subsection (c)—
(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting “AND NONSURFACE STORAGE” after “NON-
STORAGE”; and
(B) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “and nonsurface storage” after “nonstorage”; and
(5) by striking subsection (d); and
(6) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d); and
(7) in paragraph (2) of subsection (d) (as so redesignated)—
(A) in the first sentence—
(i) by inserting “and implementation” after “investigation”; and
(ii) by striking “other” before “Yakima River”; and
(B) in the second sentence.
(8) in paragraph (3) of subsection (d) (as so redesignated)—
(A) in the first sentence—
(i) by striking “other” before “Yakima River”; and
(ii) by inserting “and other water supply entities” after “owners”; and
(B) by striking the second sentence.
(9) in paragraph (2) of subsection (d) (as so redesignated)—
(A) in the first sentence—
(i) by striking “other” before “Yakima River”; and
(ii) by inserting “and other water supply entities” after “owners”; and
(B) by striking the second sentence.
SEC. 8302. CONTRA COSTA CANAL TRANSFER.
(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) ACQUIRED LAND.—The term “acquired land” means land in Federal ownership and over which the Federal Government holds an interest for the purpose of the construction and operation of the Contra Costa Canal, including land under the jurisdiction of—
(A) the Bureau of Reclamation;
(B) the Western Area Power Administration; and
(C) the Department of Defense in the case of the Clayton Canal diversion traversing the Concord Naval Weapons Station.
(2) CONTRACTS.—The term “contracts” means an agreement between the District and the Bureau of Reclamation to convey and assign to the District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to—
(i) the Contra Costa Canal; and
(ii) the acquired land;
and
(3) DISTRICT.—The term “District” means the Arbuckle Master Conservancy District, located in Murray County, Oklahoma.
(4) DISTRICT OFFICE.—The term “District Office” means—
(A) the headquarters building located at 2400 East Main, Davis, Oklahoma; and
(B) the approximately 0.83 acres of land described in the Agreement.
(5) 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.
(6) ROCK SLOUTH FISH SCREEN FACILITY.—The term “Rock Slough fish screen facility” means—
(A) all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Rock Slough fish screen facility pursuant to the Rock Slough fish screen facility title transfer agreement.
(7) ROCK SLOUTH 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.
(b) CONVEYANCE OF LAND AND FACILITIES.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, in consultation with the District, 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 existing recreation agreements between the Bureau of Reclamation and the East Bay Regional Park District for Contra Costa Canal, and other local agencies within the Contra Costa Canal.
(2) ROCK SLOUTH FISH SCREEN FACILITY.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall convey and assign to the District all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Rock Slough fish screen facility pursuant to the Rock Slough fish screen facility title transfer agreement.
(B) 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).
(c) PAYMENT OF COSTS.—The District shall pay to the Secretary any administrative and real estate transfer 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.
(d) 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 requirements under—
(i) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 3321 et seq.); or
(ii) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and
(iii) any other applicable law to the extent that such law applies to the Contra Costa Canal or the acquisition.
(B) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section modifies or alters any obligations under—
(i) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 3321 et seq.); or
(c) RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT CONTRACT AGREEMENTS.—
(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 paragraph (2), the contracts.

(2) CONTRACTS.—The Secretary and the District may modify the contracts as necessary to comply with this section.

(4) 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 or omissions on or after the date of conveyance and assignment under subsection (b)(1), consistent with chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”).

(C) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section increases the liability provided under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”).

(d) CONVEYANCE AND ASSIGNMENT AUTHORIZED BY SUBSECTION (B)(1) IS NOT SUBJECT TO LIABILITY.—The United States shall not be liable for damages arising out of any act, omission, or occurrence relating to the conveyance and assignment under subsection (b)(1), as consistent with chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘‘Federal Tort Claims Act’’).

SEC. 8601. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) ASSET.—The term ‘‘asset’’ means any of the following assets that are used to achieve the mission of the Bureau to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in a manner that is ecologically and economically sound in the interest of the people of the United States:

(A) Capitalized facilities, buildings, structures, property, production equipment, recreation facilities, or quarters.

(B) Capitalized and noncapitalized heavy equipment and other installed equipment.

(C) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘‘asset’’ includes assets described in subparagraph (A) that are considered to be mission critical.

(D) EXEMPTIONS.—The term ‘‘asset’’ does not include—

(i) the Secretary, acting through the Chief of Engineers; and

(ii) water and power contractors.

SEC. 8602. ASSET MANAGEMENT REPORT ENHANCEMENTS FOR RESERVED WORKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress an Asset Management Report that—

(1) describes the efforts of the Bureau—

(A) to maintain in a reliable manner all reserved works at Reclamation facilities; and

(B) to standardize and streamline data reporting and processes across regions and areas for the purpose of maintaining reserved works at Reclamation facilities; and

(2) expands on the information otherwise provided in an Asset Management Report, in accordance with subsection (b).

(b) INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE NEEDS 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

(B) the Secretary identifies as sensitive or classified information.

SEC. 9001. EVERY KID OUTDOORS ACT.

SEC. 8601. DEFINITIONS.

In this part:

(1) ASSET.—The term ‘‘asset’’ means any of the following assets that are used to achieve the mission of the Bureau to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in a manner that is ecologically and economically sound in the interest of the people of the United States:

(A) Capitalized facilities, buildings, structures, property, production equipment, recreation facilities, or quarters.

(B) Capitalized and noncapitalized heavy equipment and other installed equipment.

(C) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘‘asset’’ includes assets described in subparagraph (A) that are considered to be mission critical.

(D) EXEMPTIONS.—The term ‘‘asset’’ does not include—

(i) the Secretary, acting through the Chief of Engineers; and

(ii) water and power contractors.
(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, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(5) STUDENT OR STUDENTS.—The term ‘student’ or ‘students’ means any fourth grader or higher grade student under 19 years of age residing in the United States, including any territory or possession of the United States.

(6) OTHER ACTIVITIES.—In carrying out the program, the Federal agencies or entities shall—

(A) develop and implement a process to expedite access to Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for eligible organizations and individuals to request access to Federal land to conduct good Samaritan search-and-recovery missions.

(B)連續.—The process developed and implemented under this subsection shall—

(i) include provisions to clarify that—

(1) an eligible organization or individual granted access shall not be acting for private purposes;

(2) an eligible organization or individual conducting a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section shall not be considered to be a Federal volunteer;

(3) at the point of entry to the applicable Federal land, the Secretary shall—

(A) require that an eligible organization or individual—

(i) have liability insurance as a condition of access granted under this section; and

(ii) the Secretary shall notify the eligible organization or individual if the eligible organization or individual of—

(i) acknowledges and consents, in writing, to the provisions described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of subsection (b)(2); and

(ii) signs a waiver releasing the Federal Government from all liability relating to the access granted under this section and agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States from any claims or lawsuits arising from any conduct by the eligible organization or individual.

(d) Access Granted.—If the Secretary denies a request for access to Federal land to conduct a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section, the Secretary shall notify the eligible organization or individual—

(A) the reason for the denial of the request; and

(B) any actions that the eligible organization or individual can take to meet the requirement for approval.

(e) PARTNERSHIPS.—Each Secretary shall develop search-and-recovery-focused partnershios with search-and-recovery organizations—

(1) to coordinate good Samaritan search-and-recovery missions on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary; and

(2) to expedite and accelerate good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission efforts for missing individuals on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(f) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a joint report describing—

(1) plans to develop partnerships described in subsection (e)(1); and

(2) efforts carried out to expedite and accelerate good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission efforts for missing individuals on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of such Secretary pursuant to subsection (e)(2).

SEC. 9003. 21ST CENTURY CONSERVATION SERV. ICE CORPS ACT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 203 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1722) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ‘‘individuals’’ and inserting ‘‘volunteer’’;

(2) in redesignating paragraphs (a) through (d) of subsection (b), by inserting ‘‘and other conservation and restoration initiatives, as follows’’; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(2) INCLUSIONS.—The process developed and implemented under this subsection shall—

(A) 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 1003(c) of title 42, United States Code;

(B) chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘‘Federal Tort Claims Act’’), shall not apply to an eligible organization or individual conducting a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section; and

(C) chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as Federal Employees Compensation Act’’), shall not apply to an eligible organization or individual conducting a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section, and the conduct of the good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission shall not constitute civilian employment.

(c) RELEASE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT 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 subparagraphs (A) through (D) of subsection (b)(2); and

(2) signs a waiver releasing the Federal Government from all liability relating to the access granted under this section and agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States from any claims or lawsuits arising from any conduct by the eligible organization or individual.

(d) APPROVAL AND DENIAL OF REQUESTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall notify an eligible organization or individual of the approval or denial of the request by the eligible organization or individual to carry out a good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission under this section, within 24 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 requirement for approval.

(e) PARTNERSHIPS.—Each Secretary shall develop search-and-recovery-focused partnershios with search-and-recovery organizations—

(1) to coordinate good Samaritan search-and-recovery missions on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary; and

(2) to expedite and accelerate good Samaritan search-and-recovery mission efforts for missing individuals on Federal land under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary.
"(16) VETERAN.—The term "veteran" has the meaning given in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

(b) PUBLIC LANDS CORPS PROGRAM.—Section 204 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 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) In section 2(b), by striking ("section 204 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993") and inserting "Title II of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993";

(2) in subsection (c), by striking "individually 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; and"

(3) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) of subsection (d), by inserting "Title II of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993" after "(16 U.S.C. 1723(a))"; and

(b) RESOURCE ASSISTANTS.—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.—Section 206 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1725) is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting the following:

"(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:

"(1) Secretary of Agriculture.—The Secretary shall provide individual placements of resource assistants to carry out research or resource protection activities on behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) DIRECT HIRE AUTHORITY.—Section 121(a) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (16 U.S.C. 1725a), is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(2) by striking "Secretary of the Interior" and inserting "Secretary (as defined in section 202 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1722));"

(2) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

"(2) by striking "paragraph (1)" and inserting "paragraph (2);" and

(1) by striking "with a land managing agency of the Department of the Interior; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(a), by striking "with a land managing agency and inserting "with 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; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

"(b) EDUCATIONAL CREDIT.—The Secretary may provide a Corps participant with an educational credit that may be applied toward a program of postsecondary education at an institution of higher education that agrees to award the credit for participation in the Corps.

(c) 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 consultation with the Secretaries, shall submit to Congress a report that includes data on the Corps, including—

"(2) 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 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 or the Secretaries.

(b) DATA.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Natural Resources Management Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretaries shall submit to the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service the data described in this subsection.

(c) DATA COLLECTION.—The Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service may coordinate with other Federal agencies and other organizations 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;

(2) implementation 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 and serve as 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 the following:

"(b) EDUCATIONAL CREDIT.—The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, coordinate with agencies of the Federal government other than those of the Department of the Interior, Environ-

(2) in subsection (b), by striking "paragraph (1)" and inserting "paragraphs (1) and (3), as so redesignated;"

(3) in subsection (d), as so redesignated—

(1) by redesigning paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and indenting the subparagraphs appropriately.

(2) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) as so redesignated, by striking "The Secretary" and inserting the following:

"(1) General.—The Secretary; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(e) APPLICABILITY TO QUALIFIED YOUTH OR CONSERVATION CORPS.—The hiring and compensation standards described in this section shall apply to any individual participating in an appropriate conservation project through a qualified youth or conservation corps, including an individual placed through a contract or cooperative agreement, as approved by the Secretary.

(3) REPORT AND DATA COLLECTION.—Title II of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesigning sections 209 through 211 as sections 211 through 213, respectively;

(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 consultation with the Secretaries, shall submit to Congress a report that includes data on the Corps, including—

"(1) the number of participants enrolled in the Corps and the term of service for each participant;

"(2) the projects carried out by Corps participants, categorized by type of project and Federal agency;

(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.

(3) SEC. 9004. NATIONAL NORDIC MUSEUM ACT.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Nordic Museum located at 2555 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.

(3) SEC. 9005. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL GEORGE MARSHALL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The George C. Marshall Museum and the George C. Marshall Library in Lexington, Virginia, are designated as the "National George C. Marshall Museum and Library" (referred to in this subsection 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.

(4) SEC. 9006. 21ST CENTURY CIVIC ACT.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS REQUIRED.—

(1) SEC. 401. AGRICULTURE.—The Secretary shall amend section 1901 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, for purposes of—

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(A) replacing the reference to the term "Negro or Black" with "Black or African American";
(B) replacing the definition of "Negro" with "Black or African American"; 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) designating 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 "Aleut" with "Alaska Native".

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section, or the amendments required by this section, shall be construed to affect Federal law, except with respect to the use of terms by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of General Services, respectively, to the regulations affected by this section.

SEC. 9007. AMERICAN WORLD WAR II HERITAGE CITIES.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In order to recognize and 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 1 or more cities located in 1 of the several States or a territory of the United States as an “American World War II Heritage City”. Not more than the Secretary may designate 1 or more cities located in 1 of the several States or a territory of the United States as an “American World War II Heritage City”.

(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 subsection (c); and
(2) encourage cities to apply for designation as an American World War II Heritage City.

(c) CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION.—The Secretary may designate a city 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” if—
(1) Contributions by a city and its environs to the World War II home-front war effort, including—
(A) defense manufacturing, such as ships, aircraft, uniforms, and equipment;
(B) production of foodstuffs and consumer items for Armed Forces and home consumption;
(C) war bond drives;
(D) adaptations to wartime survival;
(E) contributions to the war effort related to—
(f) civil defense preparedness;
(G) personnel serving in the Armed Forces, their achievements, and facilities for their rest and recreation; and
(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) COMMENORATIVE 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, as listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is designated as the “Quindaro Townsite National Commemorative Site”.
(2) EFFECT OF DESIGNATION.—The Commemorative Site shall not be considered to be a unit of the National Park System.

(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—
(1) The Secretary, in consultation with the State, Kansas City, Kansas, and affected subdivisions of the State, may enter into cooperative agreements with appropriate public or private entities, for the purposes of—
(A) protecting historic resources at the Commemorative Site; and
(B) providing educational and interpretive facilities and programs at the Commemorative Site for the public.

(d) 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).

(e) NO EFFECT ON ADMINISTRATION.—Nothing in this section affects the administration of the Commemorative Site by Kansas City, Kansas, or the State.

SEC. 9009. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL COMEDY CENTER AKA COMEDY CENTRAL NEW YORK.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL RECOGNITION.—Congress—
(1) recognizes that the National Comedy Center, located in Jamestown, New York, is the only museum of its kind that exists for the exclusive purpose of celebrating comedy in all its forms; and
(2) officially designates the National Comedy Center as the “National Comedy Center” (referred to in this section as the “Center”).

(b) EFFECT OF RECOGNITION.—The National Comedy Center 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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) each will control 25 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

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

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today on behalf of a significant bipartisan benefit for conservation in the United States.

S. 47, the lands package, is the product of many months of negotiation and many years of committee process.

The bill benefits all Americans. By protecting ecosystems, preserving our cultural heritage, and connecting the people to their lands, we demonstrate this Congress’ commitment to public lands that serve all Americans.

I am particularly proud that this package will permanently authorize the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a program that supports recreation access and conservation in all 50 States.

LWCF works for the people at no direct cost to the taxpayer. It enhances Americans’ enjoyment of public lands across this Nation. It is time to guarantee the future of this very important program.

In addition to LWCF, the package would add over 1 million acres of wilderness, designate national monuments, and expand three national parks, to name a few of the over 100 provisions.

I am proud to support LWCF. I am proud to support S. 47, and I hope my colleagues will similarly support this bipartisan effort.

I want to offer my sincere thanks to my fellow collaborators on the legislation: Congressman BISHOP and Senators MURkowski, MANCHIN, and CANTWELL. Their willingness to work and to compromise was crucial in turning this bill into a reality. I congratulate them on their efforts.

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

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, when I became chairman of this committee, I vowed never to do this kind of a package. I thought this bill deserved to be debated and to be moved as a standalone.

Basically, we in the House did that. Unfortunately, the Senate did not, which is why there are at least 63 House-passed bills in this package, 62 of which were passed on suspension, that have been sitting in the Senate, languishing for up to a year and a half.

If somebody says they don’t have time to look at all the stuff that is in here, there have been months that they have been able to look at this stuff as it has been sitting over in the Senate.

Much of it is of parochial significance, which means it solves local challenges.
The very basis of all the bills that are in here is to put people above government. If indeed we are going to have public lands, there should be access to those lands.

That is one of the reasons why, for the first time in your lifetime, there have been some sportsmen’s activities that are put into this particular bill. So the sportsmen can assume if they are on public land, it is going to be open for recreational hunting and fishing and shooting and all kinds of outdoor recreation specifically designated on the same time.

And a land manager cannot be arbitrary with that. If they are going to close it, there has to be a public process they go through that mandates consultation with local officials.

It is extremely important that bow hunters get some protection. Even duck hunters get some certainty in here. For the first time, we are going to have special days for duck hunting, for youth and veterans, as well as those who are on Active Duty.

For the first time, there are real reforms of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. When that program was established a half century ago, 60 percent of all the land was supposed to go into the State and local funds.

Those are the programs that your constituents are calling you and saying: These are the good things on why this program should be reauthorized. But when that cap was taken off, the amount of money going to State and local programs was reduced. In the time of the Obama administration, it was down to 12 percent. Everything else was for land acquisition.

This bill reforms that permanently by saying no less than 40 percent has to go to those State and local funds that your constituents like.

No less than 3 percent has to go to fulfilling facility recreation access. That means that we are, for the first time, really empowering people and communities State and local governments, as well as sportsmen.

I have always said that I want to shrink the Federal estate. This bill finally does shrink the Federal estate, in my State as well as nationwide.

We create four new monuments in this bill, but the right way; not expecting the President to make a declaration but, actually, for the Congress to pass a bill, to debate the bill, and then to pass the bill at the same time.

This bill actually did use the Antiquities Act on one of these monuments—nice and cute—but we are going to do it the right way in this particular bill.

We are going to do wilderness the right way. No longer should an agency simply create wilderness by dicta or fiat. Congress will make those decisions of what is wilderness and what is not going to be wilderness.

Let me talk for just a second about wilderness, because it has some controversy in here.

Over half the wilderness that is established in this section of bills is in my home State of Utah, but, as Mr. Curtis will tell you, the county commissioners, the local officials, endorse this action. They are happy with it because they gain access to other areas that can promote recreation and economic development, which they have been trying to do for decades.

A quarter of this is also in California, in one district. So we create wilderness in the national park, but, at the same time, we are taking wilderness study areas and reducing the same time. We are making exchanges so that some of the lands go into trust funds for education purposes, to fund the education of our kids—something that the East doesn’t need, but those of us who live in the Federally controlled West, we desperately need to do that.

For the first time we are taking EAJA, and we will actually have some transparency so we will really know what it costs for environmental litigation.

These are all issues we have been talking about for years in the House. These are issues that we repeatedly passed in the House. But, for now, we have a chance of actually making it happen.

Is this bill perfect? No. It is too big to be perfect.

Is the process for creating this perfect? Hell, no. But I am perfectly satisfied and willing to vote for this, because without this there will be no progress. The status quo will be maintained, and that is bad.

Senator Graham used to say: If I am going from Washington back to Housto and I get as far as Memphis, that is not bad. If I end up in Boston, it is bad, but for Memphis, that is not necessarily bad.

We have been complaining for years about elements that are in this package of bills, and now we have a chance to actually be positive, to get to Memphis and beyond, and to actually get something done.

And if someone says: “It is no good enough.” I am holding out for something better,” we are holding out for something that never has been and never will be.

And it puts to the lie the complaints that we have exasperated in the past. Congress is finally ready to act.

We should not refuse the solutions that are in front of us right now. This is a step forward, and this, obviously, is better than the alternatives.

If I were to pass this package of compromise bills that have been worked out in advance, and I appreciate my colleagues on the Democratic side who have worked so hard to try and come up with a package of bills that we can all support.

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

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), a member of the Committee on Natural Resources.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand here today in support of H.R. 972, the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park Act.

I joined Majority Whip CLYBURN to reintroducing the Reconstruction Era National Historical Park Act, which expands the Reconstruction Era National Monument in Beaufort, South Carolina, and makes it a national park. This bill also creates a national network of reconstruction era historical sites so they can receive the recognition that they deserve.

The Lowcountry’s vibrant reconstruction history is often overlooked or misunderstood, and this act would seek to correct that.

I am honored to work with Majority Whip CLYBURN to preserve, protect, and promote reconstruction history.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 972.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), the dean of the House, someone who has forgotten more about public lands than the rest of us will ever know.

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

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank former Chairman BISHOP and Chairman GRIJALVA for their work on this legislation.

This is a proud moment. We listened to a lot of angst a while ago, and now we look at two people working together to solve a problem. This is how Congress should work.

I am especially proud of this legislation because, as the chairman mentioned, there are 62 pieces of legislation that passed this House that are in this bill somewhere, including five which are mine.

I think it is important to the State of Alaska. What this bill does, as mentioned by the chairman and the past chairman, is gives opportunity to everybody to be involved. As the chairman said, it may not be everything we would have wanted to do. But it didn’t get in it, but this is the beginning of working together on public lands as they should be, with those that are directly involved in it.

The legislation that was in this bill that was mine: There was the Alaska Native veterans and selection of lands—first time. Been trying 15 years, and we finally got it done.

It also has and expands the long overdue sand and gravel mineral rights to Alaska’s Native in Barrow. A lot of this land surrounds Native villages, so this legislation solves a lot of those conflicts. And everybody supports it.

I am very excited about this legislation. I want to thank my senators for working on it and finally getting it done but, most of all, the committee, the Natural Resources Committee, where I was chairman for 6 years. This is a good piece of legislation, and I urge passage of this piece of legislation.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE), a member of the Committee on Natural Resources.
Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a Coloradan, an environmentalist, and a conservationist to support S. 47.

I want to thank my home-State colleagues in the Senate; of course, my friend from the other side of the aisle; and, most importantly, our chairman, Chairman GRIJALVA, for his leadership with respect to this bill.

In the great State of Colorado, we understand the value of our public lands. Our State’s outdoor recreation economy brings in $28 billion and $10 billion in workers’ wages alone.

Investing in our public lands, conserving our wild places, is good for our economy, and it is good for our future generations.

I am proud that this bill not only includes nine measures that would impact my State, but two provisions, in particular, that I introduced earlier this year. I would urge my colleagues to support this bill and look forward to continuing to work to conserve our public lands.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL), chair of the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources of the Committee on Natural Resources.

Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the passage of this bipartisan public lands package. This broad, sweeping legislation is important because it includes provisions that will permanently reauthorize the Land and Water Conservation Fund, but it will also designate over 1 million acres of wilderness on Federal lands in States across the West, including over 300,000 acres in California alone.

The bill also includes the Wildlife Innovation and Longevity Driver Act, or the WILD Act, a bill I am proud to colead in the House with my Alaska colleague, Representative DON YOUNG.

Finally, the WILD Act also includes the Marine Turtle Conservation Fund to include tortoises and freshwater turtles, establishing a new source of funding for the Marine Turtle Conservation Fund, as well as the Multinational Species Conservation Funds, which will include dedicated funds for rhinos, for tigers, for great apes, for marine turtles, as well as for African and Asian elephants.

The WILD Act will also expand the Marine Turtle Conservation Fund to include tortoises and freshwater turtles, establishing a new source of funding for the Marine Turtle Conservation Fund.

As we all know, over 60 percent of these 330 modern species are now either threatened, are endangered, or, unfortunately, are now extinct.

The WILD Act will also protect ecosystems and wildlife from invasive species through the development of strategic plans for reducing invasive species populations on land or water managed by Federal agencies.

Finally, the WILD Act also includes a newly created Theodore Roosevelt Genosha Park Act that will encourage innovation in wildlife conservation, combating wildlife trafficking and poaching, protecting endangered species, as well as other areas.

The WILD Act, and S. 47 more broadly, will help wildlife and land conservation efforts in the United States and around the world. I strongly support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), one of the senior members from Kentucky who can talk about how you do a monument the right way.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member BISHOP for yielding me this time and mainly for his support of the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument Act, which is included in this great package before us today. And he did it the right way, Mr. Speaker.

The nonprofit Mill Springs Battlefield Association has worked tirelessly for nearly three decades to preserve and maintain more to honor and commemorate the first major Union victory in the Civil War, even constructing a 10,000-square-foot visitor center and museum at the site where the national cemetery is located. I am proud to introduce legislation that would add this historic battlefield in Kentucky’s Wayne and Pulaski Counties to the national park system.

Enactment of S. 27 today will ensure that this national treasure is protected, preserved, and promoted well into the future.

I, therefore, urge your support. And especially to Mr. BISHOP, who, over the years, as chairman of the committee, worked with us in great detail on this project, I want to especially say thank you to Ranking Member BISHOP and the committee.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND), chair of the National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands Subcommittee on the Natural Resources Committee.

Ms. HAALAND. Mr. Speaker, as a 35th-generation New Mexican, I rise today in support of S. 47. This bill represents a major victory for conservation, and I want to congratulate the chairman and his co-drafters on its success.

In my home State of New Mexico, new protections in the Organ Mountains—Dakota Delight, the Cerros del Norte, and San Juan County will add over 250,000 acres of new wilderness, the highest conservation protection this Congress can bestow.

These lands will preserve our ecosystems, protect access to clean, consistent water flows, and help our State to begin to adapt to the realities of climate change.

By permanently authorizing the Land and Water Conservation Fund, S. 47 will help my home State and every State in this Nation, and strongly encourage my colleagues to vote "yes."

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from...
Oregon (Mr. WALDEN), someone who used to be on our committee but went over to the dark side and is now former chairman somewhere else.

Mr. WALDEN. Mr. Speaker, as the top Republican on the Energy and Commerce Committee, I enjoy the relationship that I have with the Natural Resources Committee, and I want to thank the gentleman from Utah and my friend Mr. GRIJALVA, the chairman of the committee for once again bringing this measure forward affecting the Crooked River Ranch.

The Crooked River Ranch Fire Protection Act is essential to saving lives in central Oregon. With another wildfire season just on the horizon, the people of Crooked River Ranch are really deeply concerned that they could become the next Paradise, California, and they are deeply concerned that their community could be turned into ashen wildfire feeds off the dense fuel loads that surround this community of 5,000 people.

They are there because of a lack of proper management to thin out the fuel loads because this area is in a wilderness study area. What we are doing is moving the boundary back about 800 acres, it will stay public. The BLM can come in and use mechanical treatment, literally, to reduce juniper and sagebrush so that the firefighters can come in and fight fire if they do get one.

We know what happens when this happens in this kind of terrain, the tragedy, the loss of life, loss of homes, the loss of community. There are 5,000 people out on a rim, if you will, in a canyon with only one in and one way out. The fire chief has told me that if fire breaks out and it is the wrong kind with enough wind, he might not put his firefighters in there. So today we are going to save lives, thanks to your work.

Harry Ward, the fire chief, said this “has made this dangerous environment and continues to threaten the people that live here.”

This legislation will adjust that WSA. The important public safety legislation will give peace of mind to the residents of Crooked River Ranch.

Last year, a fire only a few miles away burned 2,000 acres. It destroyed two homes in less than a day. The next fire season is not far away. We do not want to see images like this of homes turned to dust, lives destroyed, central Oregon, where we have a real opportunity to prevent that from happening thanks to this bipartisan legislation.

So I want to thank my Senators who worked on this, I want to thank Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. BISHOP for their work on this, and I appreciate its being brought in as part of the package of bills that now will go to President Trump, who I am convinced will sign it into law.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL), a member of the Natural Resources Committee.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arizona for yielding and for his leadership on this issue. I rise in strong support of S. 47, the Natural Resources Management Act. And as my colleague from Utah so eloquently stated, this landmark public lands legislation, a product of years, decades of work at the committee level, and months of bipartisan, bicameral negotiations. It includes support from key conservation, sportsmen, and environmental stakeholders. The bill of this year this permanent reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. It should never have expired. Permanent reauthorization of the LWCF will mean this program and its important work can continue unimpeded for future generations.

Almost 20 years ago, John Dingell led the first effort to permanently reauthorize it with his friends Don Young, George Miller, Billy Tauzin, and Chris John, a geographically and diverse group of leaders who happened to like the outdoors and, yes, hunting and fishing.

LWCF funding has protected some of our country’s most treasured natural resources, while creating jobs, supporting local economies, and providing countless opportunities for recreation. Since 1965, LWCS has provided over $3.9 billion for over 40,000 projects in every county across this country, with every $1 invested returning $4 in economic value. This benefits every congressional district, every county, and every State in this country. Preserving our beautiful and iconic places matters to us all and was the reason for initially starting it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. WITTMAN), one of the hardworking members of our committee.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 47, the Natural Resources Management Act.

Mr. Speaker, this bill signifies a strong bipartisan consensus and commitment to protecting our Nation’s public resources, including parks, wildlife, habitat, and access to the outdoors.

Today’s vote will help preserve thousands of acres of public land so that Americans can visit, explore, fish, hunt, and enjoy wildlife in the outdoors.

I am particularly proud of the measure which will provide long-term sustainability of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This is a very important program that uses offshore energy...
resources to fund protected lands that are of national importance: our rivers, our scenic byways, our lakes. Clean water in western North Carolina, access to the great outdoors has been a great driver of our economy, and LWCF has helped fund the preservation and protection of these precious resources.

Second, I stand in support of this important bill because it reauthorizes the Blue Ridge National Heritage Area.

These two pieces of legislation, the LWCF reauthorization, and the Blue Ridge National Heritage Area, are two items that I have sponsored independently of this package, and I am glad they are a part of this resolution before us.

The Blue Ridge National Heritage Area ensures the preservation of the unique cultural history of western North Carolina and provides access to our land surrounding the Blue Ridge Parkway.

So those two important areas are just a small part of this larger package that has been hammered out in a bipartisan way. I commit it to my colleagues, and I ask for a ‘yea’ vote.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HILL).

Ms. HILL of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 47. In addition to permanently reauthorizing the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which is, of course, critically important, this bill also establishes a memorial for the St. Francis Dam disaster. This memorial is a project that has been a priority for my hometown, the city of Santa Clarita, for many years, and the site is just miles from where I grew up and where my sister now lives.

The St. Francis Dam was an integral part of our city’s water infrastructure back in the 1920s. On March 12, 1928, the dam failed, and the resulting flood killed over 450 people, cost millions of dollars, and destroyed many homes and other property. The collapse of the St. Francis Dam is considered one of the worst civil engineering failures of the 20th century and is the second deadliest disaster in California history.

I firmly believe that the Yakima Workgroup and the Implementation Committee are a model for the rest of the Nation to follow to address divisive issues. I invite all of my colleagues to come see for themselves. This group represents a diverse array of local, Tribal, State, Federal, ag, environmental, and private interests. They have worked through decades of pains-taking compromise, collaboration, and efforts to find solutions.

So I rise to thank all of them for their hard work, all of the Tribal leaders, the State-Federal partners, the commissioners of the counties, conservation organizations, the cities, local irrigation representatives, and certainly the Natural Resources staff who have worked very hard on this bill along, including Mr. Bill Ball. Without their hard work and deep commitment to addressing this comprehensive issue, we would not be as close as we are today to getting this crucial step done.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the strong support of all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for this package of legislation that we are considering today.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. TRAHAAN).

Mrs. TRAHAAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the gentleman from Arizona and his staff for their tremendous work on this bipartisan bill.

I particularly appreciate its inclusion of a provision originally authored by my predecessor, Niki Tsongas, to add the Nashua River to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Seeking this designation has been a labor of love for the communities in the watershed and local leaders like Marion Stoddart and Elizabeth Ainsley Campbell.

I also value the bill’s funding cap adjustment for Essex National Heritage Area.

Finally, it is outstanding to see the bill’s renewal of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a program that has benefited nearly every corner of the Nation. Items like the Molalla River, the Nashua River, and the Mowich River in the District I represent.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the bill’s swift passage.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. Gianforte), who worked very hard, especially in December, for the passage of this package.

Mr. Gianforte. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 47, this lands package.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank both the chairman and the ranking member for their bipartisan work on this important bill.

Our public lands define our Montana way of life. Three principles guide my approach: conserve our public lands, increase public access, and trust our local communities.

These principles guided me to protect the gateway to Yellowstone National Park. I met with the residents and community leaders, and the consensus is clear: They don’t want mining in Paradise Valley. That is why I introduced the legislation to permanently ban mining on 30,000 acres of public land just outside Yellowstone Park.

That measure is included in this package today.

This package also permanently reauthorizes the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Susan and I raised our kids hunting, fishing, and backpacking on our public lands in Montana, and I know how critical LWCF is to Montana.

Permanently protecting the gateway to Yellowstone and permanently reauthorizing LWCF will help preserve and expand public access to our public lands.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge passage of this bill. It is so important to Montana.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. Schrader).

Mr. SCHRADER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank the chairman and the ranking member for their bipartisan work on this bill.

This legislation would designate over 21 miles of the Molalla River as wild and scenic, a Federal designation that will permanently ensure its protection and preservation as one of Oregon’s many national State treasures.

The idea to designate the Molalla River as a wild and scenic national river was initiated over 12 years ago by Molalla residents who were looking to preserve and protect their river. Mr. Speaker, I want to acknowledge and thank these community partners, chief among them the Molalla River Alliance, American Rivers, Molalla River Watch, Northwest Steelheaders, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the city of Molalla.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to recognize the efforts of a few key individuals: Mike Moryc, Bob Rees, and, frankly, so

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many others who have worked tirelessly on this project. It is because of their hard work that the cultural, historical, and recreational benefits of the Molalla River will be protected for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the Natural Resources Management Act.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN), a former member of our committee, but also a leader in our community.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, as the former chairman of the Congressional Sportsmen’s Caucus and an avid outdoorsman, I rise today in support of S. 47, the Natural Resources Management Act.

But let’s be clear. Where does most of the funding come from to fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund? The Land and Water Conservation Fund is overwhelmingly funded by royalties and oil and gas leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf. It is funded mostly from money energy companies that produce fossil fuels pay the Federal Government.

Even though we are going to overwhelmingly support this bipartisan support, permanently reauthorize a program that has enjoyed success since 1964, it will remain in jeopardy. Why? Because many of the Democrats supporting this have also supported this asinine, illogical, and scientifically unmeritorious proposal called the Green New Deal. A shift under the Green New Deal away from oil and gas to complete deindustrialization would be counterproductive the Green New Deal.

I support energy exploration. I support reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. I urge all of my colleagues to vote in support of S. 47.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER).

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friends for working together to produce this magnificent lands package.

Mr. Speaker, this lands package takes all our precious land seriously, including our urban parks. I particularly appreciate that this bill allows the City of Charlotte to receive full State grant funding for our city parks.

First off is Franklin Park in downtown D.C. to be rehabilitated with public-private partnership money using Federal, local, and private-sector funding.

This bill incentivizes the private sector to step up and do its part to see that our public parks are as good for business as they are for people. The Founders of the Capital city made sure that the Capital would be a city of parks. Watch us set an example for urban parks throughout the country by supporting this important legislation.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT).

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member BISHOP for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, the Natural Resources Management Act is notable for its bipartisan support and for the conservation of our natural treasures.

Tennessee’s Second District, the district I represent, is home to a large portion of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. It is the most visited national park in our Nation. Last year, more than 10 million visitors enjoyed the park, its wildlife, and its beautiful views and vistas.

The Foothills Parkway traverses the park, and it includes a bridge currently called, creatively enough, Bridge 2. S. 47 would rename the bridge for the late Dean Stone, a longtime editor of The Daily Times in Maryville, Tennessee.

During his tenure at The Daily Times, he advocated for the completion of the Foothills Parkway that enables so many to view the park. I hope to take my daughter, Isabel, and my wife, Kelly, up there shortly.

Bridge 2 posed one of the greatest challenges to the parkway’s completion. It has been described as an engineering marvel, Mr. Speaker, for the construction techniques that minimized its environmental impact.

It is fitting that this bridge bears Dean’s name, not only so we can continue our stewardship of these landscapes, but also so that we can honor the people who pushed us to preserve them and increase their accessibility.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I may inquire if the gentleman from Utah has any additional speakers.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, this is a remarkable and historical bill. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I am excited to have the opportunity to speak on this bill, and I strongly encourage all of my colleagues to support this important lands package.

Now, there is one section, the same as DANNIEWOUH’s, that is particularly near and dear to my heart and critical for my district and for the State of Washington. It is the Yakima River Basin Integrated Plan that you just heard about.

This forward-thinking legislation will ensure water security for our farmers, rivers, salmon, and communities for the foreseeable future. It allows Tribes to make important infrastructure improvements, protects local salmon habitat, and, therefore, is instrumental in saving our dwindling Puget Sound orcas.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud my Republican colleague, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and also our Senators, MARIA CANTWELL and PATTY MURRAY, and so many people who worked hard on this plan to make it come true, for the effort they have put in over so many years to see this legislation through.

The Yakima River Basin Integrated Plan is a model for the rest of the country on how to address water scarcity in a changing climate. Partners with very divergent interests all came together with a common goal of protecting Washington’s environment and wildlife and ensuring our communities are resilient in the face of a changing climate.

This agreement will help Washington State for years to come.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK).

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Natural Resources Management Act. I am especially proud this bill will permanently reauthorize the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

This vital piece of legislation will benefit millions of Americans in innumerable ways, from promoting recreational activity to contributing to our Nation’s robust economy, along with furthering environmental protection and wildlife conservation.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund benefits 98 percent of counties across the United States and contributes to an economy that encompasses 1 out of 15 American jobs.

Since its establishment over 50 years ago, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has greatly benefited my home district in Bucks and Montgomery Counties in Pennsylvania.

Treasured public lands, such as Nockamixon State Park and Tyler State Park, and cherished community venues, such as Hatfield Community Park, are all just a few of the examples of the beneficiaries of this valuable fund.

Mr. Speaker, I am encouraged by the strong bipartisan support the Natural Resources Management Act has received, and I compliment my colleagues from both sides of the aisle for this. It is long overdue, and I urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for her comments.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank
Mr. Speaker, I rise today to encourage my colleagues to support S. 47, the Natural Resources Management Act.

This legislation includes important provisions for public lands across our Nation, but specifically for three national parks in the State of Georgia. One of those includes my own piece of legislation, a boundary expansion for the Fort Frederica National Monument in the First Congressional District of Georgia.

Designed by General James Oglethorpe in 1733 on St. Simons Island, Fort Frederica was built to defend the young colony against attack from the Spanish in Florida. Nine years later, in 1742, General Oglethorpe's design was put to the test. The Spanish invaded the Georgia colony as part of the larger War of Jenkins' Ear headed directly for Fort Frederica.

The Spaniards numbered around 5,000 troops, while General Oglethorpe had fewer than 1,000 regular soldiers, Native Americans, and local colonists garrisoned inside the tabby structure. The English detected the Spanish invasion, waded into the marsh, and ambushed the enemy troops in an engagement now called the Battle of Bloody Marsh. Consequently, this battle turned back the Spanish and was the last of their offensives into the colony of Georgia.

This story, battle, and fort is an important moment in Georgia history, taught to elementary students throughout the State as a marker of our resolve and a turning point that helped to create the State of Georgia that we now know.

In passing years, specifically with updates in technology, we increase our knowledge of history through new findings. That is exactly the opportunity we have here with Fort Frederica and why we need this legislation.

Studying now that land just outside the national park boundary was used as a campground and even a battery that protected the area from warships. This bill adjusts the existing Fort Frederica National Monument to include those locations inside the boundary, in an effort to better preserve those locations and continue to learn more about this area and the critical events that unfolded here in the First Congressional District of Georgia to create our home State of Georgia.

This legislation has been in the works for the last 12 years, beginning when the Saint Simons Land Trust temporarily purchased the additional land in 2007.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the committee for their work on this. We need to preserve this history for generations to come.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I appreciate those who have come down and spoken on this particular bill, especially when you can say the word "Oglethorpe" all the time. It is one of the great names in American history.

This is a good piece of legislation that will provide some solutions and move this forward. It is not perfect, but it actually solves some problems. Many are parochial, but significant, local concerns.

That is why this package is here. It passed the House and was sent to the Senate. This has a chance of actually bringing some kind of cloture to all of that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge favorable adoption of this piece of legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank everyone who voiced their support for S. 47.

Before we close and turn to a vote, I again express my thanks to my colleagues who helped bring this bill before us today. It is a major win for conservation across the United States, and I strongly encourage all my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation.

The American people need to know from this Congress that there are opportunities to produce bipartisan wins, whether it is for conservation or public lands or, more importantly, for the people of this country. I think this bill represents that.

I extend my appreciation and my thanks to respective staffs on both sides of the aisle, for their hard work in bringing this together.

As my friend from Utah said at the outset of this conversation today, it is not a perfect bill, but it is an effort on the part of many of us who came to this with disparate views, different opinions, and opposition to some of its content. It was an effort to try to do something that reflected common ground. I think this bill reflects common ground. I think it is a win for all of us.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all my colleagues to vote in support of S. 47, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 47, the Natural Resources Management Act.

This public lands package represents a real investment in our natural heritage. By protecting over 1.3 million acres as wilderness, and making significant expansions of some of our most sacred national parks, this legislation will ensure that our public lands are pristine and accessible for our children and grandchildren.

As a lifelong hunter and outdoorsman, I am especially proud that this package includes legislation from my ACCESS ACT that is crucial to sportsmen and sportswomen across the country.

This includes my legislation to permanently reauthorize the Land and Water Conservation Fund, our nation's most successful conservation program in all 50 states, for over 50 years.

And, S. 47 includes my language to encourage innovative ways for citizens to work alongside natural resource agencies to conserve wildlife and its habitat.

I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who worked to negotiate this important public lands package and urge my colleagues to vote yes on S. 47.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 47.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 47, has been previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Passage of H.J. Res. 46; and

Motion to suspend the rules and pass S. 47.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the second electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

TERMINATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY DECLARED BY THE PRESIDENT ON FEBRUARY 15, 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 245, nays 182, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 94]

YEAS—245

Adams          Aguilar
Al.isDirectoryAlired          Amash
Anne            Barragan
Beatty          Bera
Blunt Rochester
Boyle, Brendan
Broward (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos          Butterfield
Carpenter
Carbajal
Cardenas
Carson (IN)
Caspian
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cicarella
Clack (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clifford
Connolly
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.