

[Roll No. 40]

YEAS—211

Adams Gottheimer O'Halleran
 Aguilar Green, Al (TX) Ocasio-Cortez
 Allred Grijalva Omar
 Auchincloss Haaland Pallone
 Axne Harder (CA) Panetta
 Barragán Hastings Pappas
 Bass Hayes Pascarell
 Beatty Higgins (NY) Payne
 Bera Himes Perlmutter
 Beyer Horsford Peters
 Bishop (GA) Houlihan Phillips
 Blumenauer Hoyer Pingree
 Blunt Rochester Huffman Pocan
 Bonamici Jackson Lee Porter
 Bourdeaux Jacobs (CA) Pressley
 Bowman Jayapal Price (NC)
 Boyle, Brendan F. Jeffries Quigley
 F. Johnson (GA) Raskin
 Brown Johnson (TX) Rice (NY)
 Brownley Jones Ross
 Bush Kahele Roybal-Allard
 Bustos Ruiz Ruittersberger
 Butterfield Keating Rusk
 Carbajal Kelly (IL) Ryan
 Cárdenas Khanna Sánchez
 Carson Kildee Sarbanes
 Cartwright Kilmer Scanlon
 Case Kim (NJ) Schiff
 Casten Kind Schneider
 Castor (FL) Kirkpatrick Kuster
 Castro (TX) Kuster Schrier
 Chu Lamb Scott (VA)
 Cicilline Langevin Larsen (WA)
 Clark (MA) Larson (CT) Sewell
 Cleaver Lawrence Sherman
 Clyburn Lawton (FL) Sherrill
 Cohen Lee (CA) Slotkin
 Cooper Lee (NV) Smith (WA)
 Correa Leger Fernandez Soto
 Costa Levin (CA) Spanberger
 Courtney Levin (MI) Speier
 Craig Crist Stanton
 Crow Lofgren Stevens
 Cuellar Lowenthal Strickland
 Davids (KS) Luria Suozzi
 Dean Lynch Swalwell
 DeFazio Malinowski Takano
 DeGette Maloney, Carolyn B. Thompson (CA)
 DeLauro Maloney, Sean Thompson (MS)
 DelBene Titus
 Delgado Manning Tlaib
 Demings Matsui Tonko
 DeSaulnier McBath Torres (CA)
 Deutch McCollum Torres (NY)
 Dingell McEachin Trahan
 Doyle, Michael F. McGovern Trone
 Escobar McNeerney Underwood
 Eshoo Meeks Vargas
 Espaillat Meng Veasey
 Evans Mfume Vela
 Foster Moore (WI) Velázquez
 Frankel, Lois Morelle Wasserman
 Gallego Moulton Schultz
 Garamendi Mrvan Waters
 García (IL) Murphy (FL) Watson Coleman
 García (TX) Nadler Welch
 Golden Napolitano Wexton
 Gomez Neal Wild
 Gonzalez, Norcross Neguse Williams (GA)
 Vicente Newman Wilson (FL)
 Yarmuth

NAYS—195

Aderholt Buck Donalds
 Allen Budd Duncan
 Amodei Burchett Dunn
 Armstrong Burgess Emmer
 Arrington Calvert Estes
 Babin Cammack Fallon
 Bacon Carl Feenstra
 Baird Carter (GA) Ferguson
 Balderson Cawthorn Fischbach
 Banks Chabot Fitzgerald
 Barr Cline Fitzpatrick
 Bentz Cloud Fleischmann
 Bergman Clyde Fleischmann
 Bice (OK) Cole Foxx
 Biggs Comer Franklin, C.
 Bilirakis Crawford Scott
 Bishop (NC) Crenshaw Fulcher
 Boebert Curtis Gaetz
 Bost Davidson Gallagher
 Brady Davis, Rodney Garbarino
 Brooks DesJarlais García (CA)
 Buchanan Diaz-Balart Gibbs

Jimenez LaMalfa Rogers (AL)
 Gohmert Lamborn Rogers (KY)
 Gonzales, Tony Latta Rose
 Gonzalez (OH) LaTurner Rosendale
 Good (VA) Lesko Rouzer
 Gooden (TX) Long Roy
 Gosar Loudermilk Rutherford
 Graves (LA) Lucas Salazar
 Graves (MO) Luetkemeyer Scalise
 Greene (GA) Mace Schweikert
 Griffith Malliotakis Scott, Austin
 Grothman Mann Sessions
 Guest Massie Simpson
 Guthrie Mast Smith (MO)
 Hagedorn McCarthy Smith (NE)
 Harris McCaul Smith (NJ)
 Harshbarger McClain Spartz
 Hartzler McClintock Stauber
 Hern McHenry Steel
 Herrell McKinley Steil
 Herrera Beutler Meijer Steube
 Hice (GA) Miller (IL) Stivers
 Higgins (LA) Miller (WV) Taylor
 Hill Miller-Meeks Tenney
 Hinson Moolenaar Thompson (PA)
 Hollingsworth Mooney Tiffany
 Hudson Moore (AL) Timmons
 Huizenga Moore (UT) Turner
 Issa Mullin Upton
 Jackson Murphy (NC) Valadao
 Jacobs (NY) Newhouse Van Drew
 Johnson (LA) Norman Van Dwyne
 Johnson (OH) Nunes Wagner
 Johnson (SD) Obermole Walberg
 Jordan Owens Walorski
 Joyce (OH) Palmer Waltz
 Joyce (PA) Pence Weber (TX)
 Katko Perry Pfluger Wenstrup
 Keller Reed Westerman
 Kelly (MS) Posey Williams (TX)
 Kelly (PA) Reed Wilson (SC)
 Kim (CA) Reschenthaler Womack
 Kustoff Rice (SC)
 LaHood Rodgers (WA)

NOT VOTING—25

Bucshon Granger Smucker
 Carter (TX) Green (TN) Stefanik
 Cheney Kinzinger Stewart
 Clarke (NY) Krishnamoorthi Webster (FL)
 Connolly Meuser Wittman
 Davis, Danny K. Nehls Young
 Doggett Palazzo Zeldin
 Fletcher Schakowsky
 Fudge Sires

□ 1718

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. SCHRADER, Ms. KUSTER, Messrs. LYNCH, GARAMENDI, and ESPAILLAT changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to table was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Davis) Vincente Moulton
 (KS) (Gomez) (Trahan)
 Amodei (Kelly) Gosar (Wagner) Mullin (Lucas)
 (PA) Grijalva (Garcia) Napolitano
 Bowman (Clark) (IL) (Correa)
 (MA) Hastings Nunes (Garcia)
 Buchanan (Wasserman) (CA)
 (Donalds) Schultz Payne
 Budd (McHenry) Himes (Wasserman)
 Calvert (Garcia) (Courtney) Schultz
 (CA) Kirkpatrick Pingree (Kuster)
 (Stanton) Porter (Wexton)
 Cárdenas Langevin Roybal-Allard
 (Gomez) (Lynch) (Bass)
 Cawthorn (McHenry) Lawson (FL) Ruiz (Aguilar)
 DeSaulnier (Evans) Rush
 (Matsui) Lieu (Beyer) (Underwood)
 Deutch (Rice) Lofgren (Jeffries) (Franklin, C.)
 (NY) Lowenthal Scott
 Frankel, Lois (Beyer) Vargas (Correa)
 (Clark (MA)) Meng (Clark) Watson Coleman
 Gaetz (Franklin, C. Scott) (MA) (Pallone)
 Gonzalez, (Beyer) Moore (WI) Wilson (FL)
 (Hayes)

COLORADO WILDERNESS ACT OF 2021

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 147, I call up the bill (H.R. 803) to designate certain lands in the State of Colorado as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 147, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-2, modified by the amendment printed in part A of House Report 117-6, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H. R. 803

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 “Protecting America’s Wilderness and Public Lands Act”.

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS.*—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—COLORADO WILDERNESS

Sec. 101. Short title; definition.

Sec. 102. Additions to National Wilderness Preservation System in the State of Colorado.

Sec. 103. Administrative provisions.

Sec. 104. Water.

Sec. 105. Sense of Congress.

Sec. 106. Department of defense study on impacts that the expansion of wilderness designations in the western united states would have on the readiness of the armed forces of the united states with respect to aviation training.

TITLE II—NORTHWEST CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS, RECREATION, AND WORKING FORESTS

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. Definitions.

Subtitle A—Restoration and Economic Development

Sec. 211. South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area.

Sec. 212. Redwood National and State Parks restoration.

Sec. 213. California Public Lands Remediation Partnership.

Sec. 214. Trinity Lake visitor center.

Sec. 215. Del Norte County visitor center.

Sec. 216. Management plans.

Sec. 217. Study; partnerships related to overnight accommodations.

Subtitle B—Recreation

Sec. 221. Horse Mountain Special Management Area.

Sec. 222. Bigfoot National Recreation Trail.

Sec. 223. Elk Camp Ridge Recreation Trail.

Sec. 224. Trinity Lake Trail.

Sec. 225. Trails study.

Sec. 226. Construction of mountain bicycling routes.

Sec. 227. Partnerships.

Subtitle C—Conservation

Sec. 231. Designation of wilderness.

Sec. 232. Administration of wilderness.

Sec. 233. Designation of potential wilderness.

Sec. 234. Designation of wild and scenic rivers.

Sec. 235. Sanhedrin Special Conservation Management Area.

Subtitle D—Miscellaneous

- Sec. 241. Maps and legal descriptions.
- Sec. 242. Updates to land and resource management plans.
- Sec. 243. Pacific Gas and Electric Company Utility facilities and rights-of-way.

TITLE III—WILD OLYMPICS WILDERNESS AND WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

- Sec. 301. Short title.
- Sec. 302. Designation of olympic national forest wilderness areas.
- Sec. 303. Wild and scenic river designations.
- Sec. 304. Existing rights and withdrawal.
- Sec. 305. Treaty rights.

TITLE IV—CENTRAL COAST HERITAGE PROTECTION

- Sec. 401. Short title.
- Sec. 402. Definitions.
- Sec. 403. Designation of wilderness.
- Sec. 404. Designation of the Machesna Mountain Potential Wilderness.
- Sec. 405. Administration of wilderness.
- Sec. 406. Designation of Wild and Scenic Rivers.
- Sec. 407. Designation of the Fox Mountain Potential Wilderness.
- Sec. 408. Designation of scenic areas.
- Sec. 409. Condor National Scenic Trail.
- Sec. 410. Forest service study.
- Sec. 411. Nonmotorized recreation opportunities.
- Sec. 412. Use by members of Tribes.

TITLE V—SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS FOOTHILLS AND RIVERS PROTECTION

- Sec. 501. Short title.
- Sec. 502. Definition of State.

Subtitle A—San Gabriel National Recreation Area

- Sec. 511. Purposes.
- Sec. 512. Definitions.
- Sec. 513. San Gabriel National Recreation Area.
- Sec. 514. Management.
- Sec. 515. Acquisition of non-Federal land within Recreation Area.
- Sec. 516. Water rights; water resource facilities; public roads; utility facilities.
- Sec. 517. San Gabriel National Recreation Area Public Advisory Council.
- Sec. 518. San Gabriel National Recreation Area Partnership.
- Sec. 519. Visitor services and facilities.

Subtitle B—San Gabriel Mountains

- Sec. 521. Definitions.
- Sec. 522. National Monument Boundary Modification.
- Sec. 523. Designation of Wilderness Areas and Additions.
- Sec. 524. Administration of Wilderness Areas and Additions.
- Sec. 525. Designation of Wild and Scenic Rivers.
- Sec. 526. Water rights.

TITLE VI—RIM OF THE VALLEY CORRIDOR PRESERVATION

- Sec. 601. Short title.
- Sec. 602. Boundary adjustment; land acquisition; administration.

TITLE VII—COLORADO OUTDOOR RECREATION AND ECONOMY

- Sec. 701. Short title.
- Sec. 702. Definition of State.

Subtitle A—Continental Divide

- Sec. 711. Definitions.
- Sec. 712. Colorado Wilderness additions.
- Sec. 713. Williams Fork Mountains Wilderness.
- Sec. 714. Tenmile Recreation Management Area.
- Sec. 715. Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area.
- Sec. 716. Williams Fork Mountains Wildlife Conservation Area.
- Sec. 717. Camp Hale National Historic Landscape.
- Sec. 718. White River National Forest boundary modification.

- Sec. 719. Rocky Mountain National Park Potential Wilderness boundary adjustment.

- Sec. 720. Administrative provisions.

Subtitle B—San Juan Mountains

- Sec. 731. Definitions.
- Sec. 732. Additions to National Wilderness Preservation System.
- Sec. 733. Special management areas.
- Sec. 734. Release of wilderness study areas.
- Sec. 735. Administrative provisions.

Subtitle C—Thompson Divide

- Sec. 741. Purposes.
- Sec. 742. Definitions.
- Sec. 743. Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area.
- Sec. 744. Thompson Divide lease exchange.
- Sec. 745. Greater Thompson Divide Fugitive Coal Mine Methane Use Pilot Program.

- Sec. 746. Effect.

Subtitle D—Curecanti National Recreation Area

- Sec. 751. Definitions.
- Sec. 752. Curecanti National Recreation Area.
- Sec. 753. Acquisition of land; boundary management.
- Sec. 754. General management plan.
- Sec. 755. Boundary survey.

TITLE VIII—GRAND CANYON PROTECTION

- Sec. 801. Short title.
- Sec. 802. Withdrawal of Certain Federal land in the State of Arizona.

TITLE I—COLORADO WILDERNESS

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE; DEFINITION.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This title may be cited as the “Colorado Wilderness Act of 2021”.

(b) **SECRETARY DEFINED.**—As used in this title, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate.

SEC. 102. ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM IN THE STATE OF COLORADO.

(a) **ADDITIONS.**—Section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (Public Law 103-77; 107 Stat. 756; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is amended by adding at the end the following paragraphs:

“(23) Certain lands managed by the Colorado River Valley Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 316 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled ‘Maroon Bells Addition Proposed Wilderness’, dated July 20, 2018, which is hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness Area designated by Public Law 88-577.

“(24) Certain lands managed by the Gunnison Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 38,217 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled ‘Redcloud & Handies Peak Proposed Wilderness’, dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the Redcloud Peak Wilderness.

“(25) Certain lands managed by the Gunnison Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or located in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests, which comprise approximately 26,734 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled ‘Redcloud & Handies Peak Proposed Wilderness’, dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the Handies Peak Wilderness.

“(26) Certain lands managed by the Royal Gorge Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 16,481 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled ‘Table Mountain & McIntyre Hills Proposed Wilderness’, dated November 7, 2019, which shall be known as the McIntyre Hills Wilderness.

“(27) Certain lands managed by the Colorado River Valley Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 10,282 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled ‘Grand Hogback Proposed Wilderness’, dated October 16, 2019, which shall be known as the Grand Hogback Wilderness.

“(28) Certain lands managed by the Grand Junction Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 25,624 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled ‘Demaree Canyon Proposed Wilderness’, dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the Demaree Canyon Wilderness.

“(29) Certain lands managed by the Grand Junction Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 28,279 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled ‘Little Books Cliff Proposed Wilderness’, dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the Little Bookcliffs Wilderness.

“(30) Certain lands managed by the Colorado River Valley Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 14,886 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled ‘Bull Gulch & Castle Peak Proposed Wilderness’, dated January 29, 2020, which shall be known as the Bull Gulch Wilderness.

“(31) Certain lands managed by the Colorado River Valley Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 12,016 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled ‘Bull Gulch & Castle Peak Proposed Wilderness Areas’, dated January 29, 2020, which shall be known as the Castle Peak Wilderness.”.

(b) **FURTHER ADDITIONS.**—The following lands in the State of Colorado administered by the Bureau of Land Management or the United States Forest Service are hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Certain lands managed by the Colorado River Valley Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or located in the White River National Forest, which comprise approximately 19,240 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled ‘Assignment Ridge Proposed Wilderness’, dated November 12, 2019, which shall be known as the Assignment Ridge Wilderness.

(2) Certain lands managed by the Royal Gorge Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or located in the Pike and San Isabel National Forests, which comprise approximately 23,116 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled ‘Badger Creek Proposed Wilderness’, dated November 7, 2019, which shall be known as the Badger Creek Wilderness.

(3) Certain lands managed by the Royal Gorge Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or located in the Pike and San Isabel National Forests, which comprise approximately 35,251 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled ‘Beaver Creek Proposed Wilderness’, dated November 7, 2019, which shall be known as the Beaver Creek Wilderness.

(4) Certain lands managed by the Royal Gorge Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or the Bureau of Reclamation or located in the Pike and San Isabel National Forests, which comprise approximately 32,884 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled ‘Grape Creek Proposed Wilderness’, dated November 7, 2019, which shall be known as the Grape Creek Wilderness.

(5) Certain lands managed by the Grand Junction Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 13,351 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled ‘North & South Bangs Canyon Proposed Wilderness’, dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the North Bangs Canyon Wilderness.

(6) Certain lands managed by the Grand Junction Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 5,144 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled ‘North & South Bangs Canyon Proposed Wilderness’, dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the South Bangs Canyon Wilderness.

(7) Certain lands managed by the Grand Junction Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 26,624 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled ‘Unawep & Palisade Proposed Wilderness’, dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as The Palisade Wilderness.

(8) Certain lands managed by the Grand Junction Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or located in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests, which comprise approximately 19,776 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “Unaweep & Palisade Proposed Wilderness”, dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the Unaweep Wilderness.

(9) Certain lands managed by the Grand Junction Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management and Uncompahgre Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management and in the Manti-LaSal National Forest, which comprise approximately 37,637 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “Sewemup Mesa Proposed Wilderness”, dated November 7, 2019, which shall be known as the Sewemup Mesa Wilderness.

(10) Certain lands managed by the Kremmling Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 31 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “Platte River Addition Proposed Wilderness”, dated July 20, 2018, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be part of the Platte River Wilderness designated by Public Law 98-550.

(11) Certain lands managed by the Uncompahgre Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 17,587 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “Roubideau Proposed Wilderness”, dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the Roubideau Wilderness.

(12) Certain lands managed by the Uncompahgre Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or located in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests, which comprise approximately 12,102 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “Norwood Canyon Proposed Wilderness”, dated November 7, 2019, which shall be known as the Norwood Canyon Wilderness.

(13) Certain lands managed by the Tres Rios Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 24,475 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “Papoose & Cross Canyon Proposed Wilderness”, and dated January 29, 2020, which shall be known as the Cross Canyon Wilderness.

(14) Certain lands managed by the Tres Rios Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 21,220 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “McKenna Peak Proposed Wilderness”, dated October 16, 2019, which shall be known as the McKenna Peak Wilderness.

(15) Certain lands managed by the Tres Rios Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 14,270 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “Weber-Menefee Mountain Proposed Wilderness”, dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the Weber-Menefee Mountain Wilderness.

(16) Certain lands managed by the Uncompahgre and Tres Rios Field Offices of the Bureau of Land Management or the Bureau of Reclamation, which comprise approximately 33,351 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “Dolores River Canyon Proposed Wilderness”, dated November 7, 2019, which shall be known as the Dolores River Canyon Wilderness.

(17) Certain lands managed by the Royal Gorge Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or located in the Pike and San Isabel National Forests, which comprise approximately 17,922 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “Browns Canyon Proposed Wilderness”, dated October 9, 2019, which shall be known as the Browns Canyon Wilderness.

(18) Certain lands managed by the San Luis Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 10,527 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “San Luis Hills Proposed Wilderness”, dated October 9, 2019 which shall be known as the San Luis Hills Wilderness.

(19) Certain lands managed by the Royal Gorge Field Office of the Bureau of Land Man-

agement, which comprise approximately 23,559 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “Table Mountain & McIntyre Hills Proposed Wilderness”, dated November 7, 2019, which shall be known as the Table Mountain Wilderness.

(20) Certain lands managed by the Tres Rios Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or located in the San Juan National Forest, which comprise approximately 10,844 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “North & South Ponderosa Gorge Proposed Wilderness”, and dated January 31, 2020, which shall be known as the North Ponderosa Gorge Wilderness.

(21) Certain lands managed by the Tres Rios Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or located in the San Juan National Forest, which comprise approximately 12,393 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “North & South Ponderosa Gorge Proposed Wilderness”, and dated January 31, 2020 which shall be known as the South Ponderosa Gorge Wilderness.

(22) Certain lands managed by the Little Snake Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management which comprise approximately 33,168 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “Diamond Breaks Proposed Wilderness”, and dated February 4, 2020 which shall be known as the Diamond Breaks Wilderness.

(23) Certain lands managed by the Tres Rios Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management which comprises approximately 4,782 acres, as generally depicted on the map titled “Papoose & Cross Canyon Proposed Wilderness”, and dated January 29, 2020 which shall be known as the Papoose Canyon Wilderness.

(c) WEST ELK ADDITION.—Certain lands in the State of Colorado administered by the Gunnison Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, the United States National Park Service, and the Bureau of Reclamation, which comprise approximately 6,695 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “West Elk Addition Proposed Wilderness”, dated October 9, 2019, are hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System and are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the West Elk Wilderness designated by Public Law 88-577. The boundary adjacent to Blue Mesa Reservoir shall be 50 feet landward from the water’s edge, and shall change according to the water level.

(d) MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a boundary description of each area designated as wilderness by this section with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. Each map and boundary description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map or boundary description. The maps and boundary descriptions shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, and in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, as appropriate.

(e) STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS.—Lands within the exterior boundaries of any wilderness area designated under this section that are owned by a private entity or by the State of Colorado, including lands administered by the Colorado State Land Board, shall be included within such wilderness area if such lands are acquired by the United States. Such lands may be acquired by the United States only as provided in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

SEC. 103. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, lands designated as wilderness by this title shall be managed by the Secretary in ac-

cordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and this title, except that, with respect to any wilderness areas designated by this title, any reference in the Wilderness Act to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) GRAZING.—Grazing of livestock in wilderness areas designated by this title shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)), as further interpreted by section 108 of Public Law 96-560, and the guidelines set forth in appendix A of House Report 101-405 of the 101st Congress.

(c) STATE JURISDICTION.—As provided in section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this title shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of Colorado with respect to wildlife and fish in Colorado.

(d) BUFFER ZONES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around any area designated as wilderness by this title.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the areas designated as wilderness by this title can be seen or heard within the wilderness shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wilderness.

(e) MILITARY HELICOPTER OVERFLIGHTS AND OPERATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title restricts or precludes—

(A) low-level overflights of military helicopters over the areas designated as wilderness by this title, including military overflights that can be seen or heard within any wilderness area;

(B) military flight testing and evaluation;

(C) the designation or creation of new units of special use airspace, or the establishment of military flight training routes over any wilderness area; or

(D) helicopter operations at designated landing zones within the potential wilderness areas established by subsection (i)(1).

(2) AERIAL NAVIGATION TRAINING EXERCISES.—The Colorado Army National Guard, through the High-Altitude Army National Guard Aviation Training Site, may conduct aerial navigation training maneuver exercises over, and associated operations within, the potential wilderness areas designated by this Act—

(A) in a manner and degree consistent with the memorandum of understanding dated August 4, 1987, entered into among the Colorado Army National Guard, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Forest Service; or

(B) in a manner consistent with any subsequent memorandum of understanding entered into among the Colorado Army National Guard, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Forest Service.

(f) RUNNING EVENTS.—The Secretary may continue to authorize competitive running events currently permitted in the Redcloud Peak Wilderness Area and Handies Peak Wilderness Area in a manner compatible with the preservation of such areas as wilderness.

(g) LAND TRADES.—If the Secretary trades privately owned land within the perimeter of the Redcloud Peak Wilderness Area or the Handies Peak Wilderness Area in exchange for Federal land, then such Federal land shall be located in Hinsdale County, Colorado.

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

(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.

(i) POTENTIAL WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The following lands are designated as potential wilderness areas:

(A) Certain lands managed by the Colorado River Valley Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 7,376 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “Pisgah East & West Proposed Wilderness” and dated October 16, 2019, which, upon designation as wilderness under paragraph (2), shall be known as the Pisgah East Wilderness.

(B) Certain lands managed by the Colorado River Valley Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which comprise approximately 6,828 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “Pisgah East & West Proposed Wilderness” and dated October 16, 2019, which, upon designation as wilderness under paragraph (2), shall be known as the Pisgah West Wilderness.

(C) Certain lands managed by the Colorado River Valley Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management or located in the White River National Forest, which comprise approximately 16,101 acres, as generally depicted on a map titled “Flat Tops Proposed Wilderness Addition”, dated October 9, 2019, and which, upon designation as wilderness under paragraph (2), shall be incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Flat Tops Wilderness designated by Public Law 94-146.

(2) DESIGNATION AS WILDERNESS.—Lands designated as a potential wilderness area by subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (1) shall be designated as wilderness on the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register a notice that all nonconforming uses of those lands authorized by subsection (e) in the potential wilderness area that would be in violation of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) have ceased. Such publication in the Federal Register and designation as wilderness shall occur for the potential wilderness area as the nonconforming uses cease in that potential wilderness area and designation as wilderness is not dependent on cessation of nonconforming uses in the other potential wilderness area.

(3) MANAGEMENT.—Except for activities provided for under subsection (e), lands designated as a potential wilderness area by paragraph (1) shall be managed by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act as wilderness pending the designation of such lands as wilderness under this subsection.

SEC. 104. WATER.

(a) EFFECT ON WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this title—

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

(2) 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;

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

(4) authorizes or imposes any new reserved Federal water rights; and

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

(b) MIDSTREAM AREAS.—

(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this subsection is to protect for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations—

(A) the unique and nationally important values of areas designated as wilderness by section 102(b) (including the geological, cultural, archaeological, paleontological, natural, scientific, recreational, environmental, biological, wilderness, wildlife, riparian, historical, educational, and scenic resources of the public land); and

(B) the water resources of area streams, based on seasonally available flows, that are necessary to support aquatic, riparian, and terrestrial species and communities.

(2) WILDERNESS WATER RIGHTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall ensure that any water rights within the wilderness des-

ignated by section 102(b) required to fulfill the purposes of such wilderness are secured in accordance with subparagraphs (B) through (G).

(B) STATE LAW.—

(i) PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS.—Any water rights for which the Secretary pursues adjudication shall be appropriated, adjudicated, changed, and administered in accordance with the procedural requirements and priority system of State law.

(ii) ESTABLISHMENT OF WATER RIGHTS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subclause (II), the purposes and other substantive characteristics of the water rights pursued under this paragraph shall be established in accordance with State law.

(II) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subclause (I) and in accordance with this title, the Secretary may appropriate and seek adjudication of water rights to maintain surface water levels and stream flows on and across the wilderness designated by section 102(b) to fulfill the purposes of such wilderness.

(C) DEADLINE.—The Secretary shall promptly appropriate the water rights required to fulfill the purposes of the wilderness designated by section 102(b).

(D) REQUIRED DETERMINATION.—The Secretary shall not pursue adjudication for any instream flow water rights unless the Secretary makes a determination pursuant to subparagraph (E)(ii) or (F).

(E) COOPERATIVE ENFORCEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall not pursue adjudication of any Federal instream flow water rights established under this paragraph if—

(I) the Secretary determines, upon adjudication of the water rights by the Colorado Water Conservation Board, that the Board holds water rights sufficient in priority, amount, and timing to fulfill the purposes of this subsection; and

(II) the Secretary has entered into a perpetual agreement with the Colorado Water Conservation Board to ensure full exercise, protection, and enforcement of the State water rights within the wilderness to reliably fulfill the purposes of this subsection.

(ii) ADJUDICATION.—If the Secretary determines that the provisions of clause (i) have not been met, the Secretary shall adjudicate and exercise any Federal water rights required to fulfill the purposes of the wilderness in accordance with this paragraph.

(F) INSUFFICIENT WATER RIGHTS.—If the Colorado Water Conservation Board modifies the instream flow water rights obtained under subparagraph (E) to such a degree that the Secretary determines that water rights held by the State are insufficient to fulfill the purposes of this title, the Secretary shall adjudicate and exercise Federal water rights required to fulfill the purposes of this title in accordance with subparagraph (B).

(G) FAILURE TO COMPLY.—The Secretary shall promptly act to exercise and enforce the water rights described in subparagraph (E) if the Secretary determines that—

(i) the State is not exercising its water rights consistent with subparagraph (E)(i)(I); or

(ii) the agreement described in subparagraph (E)(i)(II) is not fulfilled or complied with sufficiently to fulfill the purposes of this title.

(3) WATER RESOURCE FACILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, neither the President nor any other officer, employee, or agent of the United States shall fund, assist, authorize, or issue a license or permit for development of any new irrigation and pumping facility, reservoir, water conservation work, aqueduct, canal, ditch, pipeline, well, hydropower project, transmission, other ancillary facility, or other water, diversion, storage, or carriage structure in the wilderness designated by section 102(b).

(c) ACCESS AND OPERATION.—

(1) DEFINITION.—As used in this subsection, the term “water resource facility” means irriga-

tion and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(2) ACCESS TO WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—Subject to the provisions of this subsection, the Secretary shall allow reasonable access to water resource facilities in existence on the date of enactment of this Act within the areas described in sections 102(b) and 102(c), including motorized access where necessary and customarily employed on routes existing as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) ACCESS ROUTES.—Existing access routes within such areas customarily employed as of the date of enactment of this Act may be used, maintained, repaired, and replaced to the extent necessary to maintain their present function, design, and serviceable operation, so long as such activities have no increased adverse impacts on the resources and values of the areas described in sections 102(b) and 102(c) than existed as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) USE OF WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—Subject to the provisions of this subsection and subsection (a)(4), the Secretary shall allow water resource facilities existing on the date of enactment of this Act within areas described in sections 102(b) and 102(c) to be used, operated, maintained, repaired, and replaced to the extent necessary for the continued exercise, in accordance with Colorado State law, of vested water rights adjudicated for use in connection with such facilities by a court of competent jurisdiction prior to the date of enactment of this Act. The impact of an existing facility on the water resources and values of the area shall not be increased as a result of changes in the adjudicated type of use of such facility as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(5) REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE.—Water resource facilities, and access routes serving such facilities, existing within the areas described in sections 102(b) and 102(c) on the date of enactment of this Act shall be maintained and repaired when and to the extent necessary to prevent increased adverse impacts on the resources and values of the areas described in sections 102(b) and 102(c).

SEC. 105. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that military aviation training on Federal public lands in Colorado, including the training conducted at the High-Altitude Army National Guard Aviation Training Site, is critical to the national security of the United States and the readiness of the Armed Forces.

SEC. 106. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STUDY ON IMPACTS THAT THE EXPANSION OF WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS IN THE WESTERN UNITED STATES WOULD HAVE ON THE READINESS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO AVIATION TRAINING.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study on the impacts that the expansion of wilderness designations in the Western United States would have on the readiness of the Armed Forces of the United States with respect to aviation training.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report on the study required under subsection (a).

TITLE II—NORTHWEST CALIFORNIA WILDERNESS, RECREATION, AND WORKING FORESTS

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Northwest California Wilderness, Recreation, and Working Forests Act”.

SEC. 202. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

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

(A) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(B) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior.

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

Subtitle A—Restoration and Economic Development

SEC. 211. SOUTH FORK TRINITY-MAD RIVER RESTORATION AREA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COLLABORATIVELY DEVELOPED.—The term “collaboratively developed” means projects that are developed and implemented through a collaborative process that—

(A) includes—

(i) appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies; and

(ii) multiple interested persons representing diverse interests; and

(B) is transparent and nonexclusive.

(2) PLANTATION.—The term “plantation” means a forested area that has been artificially established by planting or seeding.

(3) RESTORATION.—The term “restoration” means the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed by establishing the composition, structure, pattern, and ecological processes necessary to facilitate terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem sustainability, resilience, and health under current and future conditions.

(4) RESTORATION AREA.—The term “restoration area” means the South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area, established by subsection (b).

(5) SHADED FUEL BREAK.—The term “shaded fuel break” means a vegetation treatment that effectively addresses all project-generated slash and that retains: adequate canopy cover to suppress plant regrowth in the forest understory following treatment; the longest lived trees that provide the most shade over the longest period of time; the healthiest and most vigorous trees with the greatest potential for crown-growth in plantations and in natural stands adjacent to plantations; and all mature hardwoods, when practicable.

(6) STEWARDSHIP CONTRACT.—The term “stewardship contract” means an agreement or contract entered into under section 604 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6591c).

(7) WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE.—The term “wildland-urban interface” has the meaning given the term by section 101 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6511).

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area, comprising approximately 871,414 acres of Federal land administered by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the map entitled “South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area” and dated May 15, 2020, to be known as the South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area.

(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the restoration area are to—

(1) establish, restore, and maintain fire-resilient forest structures containing late successional forest structure characterized by large trees and multistoried canopies, as ecologically appropriate;

(2) protect late successional reserves;

(3) enhance the restoration of Federal lands within the restoration area;

(4) reduce the threat posed by wildfires to communities within the restoration area;

(5) protect and restore aquatic habitat and anadromous fisheries;

(6) protect the quality of water within the restoration area; and

(7) allow visitors to enjoy the scenic, recreational, natural, cultural, and wildlife values of the restoration area.

(d) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the restoration area—

(A) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (c);

(B) in a manner that—

(i) in the case of the Forest Service, prioritizes restoration of the restoration area over other nonemergency vegetation management projects on the portions of the Six Rivers and Shasta-Trinity National Forests in Humboldt and Trinity Counties; and

(ii) in the case of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, establishes with the Forest Service an agreement for cooperation to ensure timely completion of consultation required by section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (15 U.S.C. 1536) on restoration projects within the restoration area and agreement to maintain and exchange information on planning schedules and priorities on a regular basis;

(C) in accordance with—

(i) the laws (including regulations) and rules applicable to the National Forest System for land managed by the Forest Service;

(ii) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for land managed by the Bureau of Land Management;

(iii) this title; and

(iv) any other applicable law (including regulations); and

(D) in a manner consistent with congressional intent that consultation for restoration projects within the restoration area is completed in a timely and efficient manner.

(2) CONFLICT OF LAWS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The establishment of the restoration area shall not change the management status of any land or water that is designated wilderness or as a wild and scenic river, including lands and waters designated by this title.

(B) RESOLUTION OF CONFLICT.—If there is a conflict between the laws applicable to the areas described in subparagraph (A) and this section, the more restrictive provision shall control.

(3) USES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall only allow uses of the restoration area that the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (c).

(B) PRIORITY.—The Secretary shall prioritize restoration activities within the restoration area.

(C) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section shall limit the Secretary’s ability to plan, approve, or prioritize activities outside of the restoration area.

(4) WILDLAND FIRE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—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 restoration area, consistent with the purposes of this section.

(B) PRIORITY.—The Secretary may use prescribed burning and managed wildland fire to the fullest extent practicable to achieve the purposes of this section.

(5) ROAD DECOMMISSIONING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To the extent practicable, the Secretary shall decommission unneeded National Forest System roads identified for decommissioning and unauthorized roads identified for decommissioning within the restoration area—

(i) subject to appropriations;

(ii) consistent with the analysis required by subparts A and B of part 212 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations; and

(iii) in accordance with existing law.

(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—In making determinations regarding road decommissioning under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall consult with—

(i) appropriate State, Tribal, and local governmental entities; and

(ii) members of the public.

(C) DEFINITION.—As used in subparagraph (A), the term “decommission” means—

(i) to reestablish vegetation on a road; and

(ii) to restore any natural drainage, watershed function, or other ecological processes that are disrupted or adversely impacted by the road by removing or hydrologically disconnecting the road prism.

(6) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D), the Secretary may conduct vegetation management projects in the restoration area only where necessary to—

(i) maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure;

(ii) reduce wildfire risk to communities by promoting forests that are fire resilient;

(iii) improve the habitat of threatened, endangered, or sensitive species;

(iv) protect or improve water quality; or

(v) enhance the restoration of lands within the restoration area.

(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

(i) SHADED FUEL BREAKS.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall prioritize, as practicable, the establishment of a network of shaded fuel breaks within—

(I) the portions of the wildland-urban interface that are within 150 feet from private property contiguous to Federal land;

(II) 150 feet from any road that is open to motorized vehicles as of the date of enactment of this Act—

(aa) except that, where topography or other conditions require, the Secretary may establish shaded fuel breaks up to 275 feet from a road so long as the combined total width of the shaded fuel breaks for both sides of the road does not exceed 300 feet; and

(bb) provided that the Secretary shall include vegetation treatments within a minimum of 25 feet of the road where practicable, feasible, and appropriate as part of any shaded fuel break; or

(III) 150 feet of any plantation.

(ii) PLANTATIONS; RIPARIAN RESERVES.—The Secretary may undertake vegetation management projects—

(I) in areas within the restoration area in which fish and wildlife habitat is significantly compromised as a result of past management practices (including plantations); and

(II) within designated riparian reserves only where necessary to maintain the integrity of fuel breaks and to enhance fire resilience.

(C) COMPLIANCE.—The Secretary shall carry out vegetation management projects within the restoration area—

(i) in accordance with—

(I) this section; and

(II) existing law (including regulations);

(ii) after providing an opportunity for public comment; and

(iii) subject to appropriations.

(D) BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE.—The Secretary shall use the best available science in planning and implementing vegetation management projects within the restoration area.

(7) GRAZING.—

(A) EXISTING GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock in the restoration area, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue—

(i) subject to—

(I) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers necessary; and

(II) applicable law (including regulations); and

(ii) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (c).

(B) TARGETED NEW GRAZING.—The Secretary may issue annual targeted grazing permits for the grazing of livestock in the restoration area, where not established before the date of the enactment of this Act, to control noxious weeds,

aid in the control of wildfire within the wildland-urban interface, or to provide other ecological benefits subject to—

(i) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers necessary; and

(ii) a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (c).

(C) **BEST AVAILABLE SCIENCE.**—The Secretary shall use the best available science when determining whether to issue targeted grazing permits within the restoration area.

(e) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the restoration area is withdrawn from—

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

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

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

(f) **USE OF STEWARDSHIP CONTRACTS.**—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall—

(1) use stewardship contracts to implement this section; and

(2) use revenue derived from such stewardship contracts for restoration and other activities within the restoration area which shall include staff and administrative costs to support timely consultation activities for restoration projects.

(g) **COLLABORATION.**—In developing and implementing restoration projects in the restoration area, the Secretary shall consult with collaborative groups with an interest in the restoration area.

(h) **ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW.**—A collaboratively developed restoration project within the restoration area may be carried out in accordance with the provisions for hazardous fuel reduction projects set forth in sections 104, 105, and 106 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6514–6516), as applicable.

(i) **MULTIPARTY MONITORING.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(1) in collaboration with the Secretary of the Interior and interested persons, use a multiparty monitoring, evaluation, and accountability process to assess the positive or negative ecological, social, and economic effects of restoration projects within the restoration area; and

(2) incorporate the monitoring results into the management of the restoration area.

(j) **FUNDING.**—The Secretary shall use all existing authorities to secure as much funding as necessary to fulfill the purposes of the restoration area.

(k) **FOREST RESIDUES UTILIZATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with applicable law, including regulations, and this section, the Secretary may utilize forest residues from restoration projects, including shaded fuel breaks, in the restoration area for research and development of biobased products that result in net carbon sequestration.

(2) **PARTNERSHIPS.**—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary may enter into partnerships with universities, nongovernmental organizations, industry, Tribes, and Federal, State, and local governmental agencies.

SEC. 212. REDWOOD NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS RESTORATION.

(a) **PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS.**—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to undertake initiatives to restore degraded redwood forest ecosystems in Redwood National and State Parks in partnership with the State of California, local agencies, and nongovernmental organizations.

(b) **COMPLIANCE.**—In carrying out any initiative authorized by subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior shall comply with all applicable law.

SEC. 213. CALIFORNIA PUBLIC LANDS REMEDIATION PARTNERSHIP.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **PARTNERSHIP.**—The term “partnership” means the California Public Lands Remediation Partnership, established by subsection (b).

(2) **PRIORITY LANDS.**—The term “priority lands” means Federal land within the State that is determined by the partnership to be a high priority for remediation.

(3) **REMEDIATION.**—The term “remediation” means to facilitate the recovery of lands and waters that have been degraded, damaged, or destroyed by illegal marijuana cultivation or another illegal activity. Remediation includes but is not limited to removal of trash, debris, and other material, and establishing the composition, structure, pattern, and ecological processes necessary to facilitate terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem sustainability, resilience, and health under current and future conditions.

(b) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is hereby established a California Public Lands Remediation Partnership.

(c) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the partnership are to—

(1) coordinate the activities of Federal, State, Tribal, and local authorities, and the private sector, in the remediation of priority lands in the State affected by illegal marijuana cultivation or other illegal activities; and

(2) use the resources and expertise of each agency, authority, or entity in implementing remediation activities on priority lands in the State.

(d) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The members of the partnership shall include the following:

(1) The Secretary of Agriculture, or a designee of the Secretary of Agriculture to represent the Forest Service.

(2) The Secretary of the Interior, or a designee of the Secretary of the Interior, to represent the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service.

(3) The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, or a designee of the Director.

(4) The Secretary of the State Natural Resources Agency, or a designee of the Secretary, to represent the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

(5) A designee of the California State Water Resources Control Board.

(6) A designee of the California State Sheriffs' Association.

(7) One member to represent federally recognized Indian Tribes, to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(8) One member to represent nongovernmental organizations with an interest in Federal land remediation, to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(9) One member to represent local governmental interests, to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(10) A law enforcement official from each of the following:

(A) The Department of the Interior.

(B) The Department of Agriculture.

(11) A scientist to provide expertise and advise on methods needed for remediation efforts, to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(12) A designee of the National Guard Counter Drug Program.

(e) **DUTIES.**—To further the purposes of this section, the partnership shall—

(1) identify priority lands for remediation in the State;

(2) secure resources from Federal and non-Federal sources to apply to remediation of priority lands in the State;

(3) support efforts by Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies, and nongovernmental organizations in carrying out remediation of priority lands in the State;

(4) support research and education on the impacts of, and solutions to, illegal marijuana cultivation and other illegal activities on priority lands in the State;

(5) involve other Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and the public in remediation efforts, to the extent practicable; and

(6) take any other administrative or advisory actions as necessary to address remediation of priority lands in the State.

(f) **AUTHORITIES.**—To implement this section, the partnership may, subject to the prior approval of the Secretary of Agriculture—

(1) make grants to the State, political subdivisions of the State, nonprofit organizations, and other persons;

(2) enter into cooperative agreements with, or provide grants or technical assistance to, the State, political subdivisions of the State, nonprofit organizations, Federal agencies, and other interested parties;

(3) hire and compensate staff;

(4) obtain funds or services from any source, including Federal and non-Federal funds, and funds and services provided under any other Federal law or program;

(5) contract for goods or services; and

(6) support activities of partners and any other activities that further the purposes of this section.

(g) **PROCEDURES.**—The partnership shall establish such rules and procedures as it deems necessary or desirable.

(h) **LOCAL HIRING.**—The partnership shall, to the maximum extent practicable and in accordance with existing law, give preference to local entities and persons when carrying out this section.

(i) **SERVICE WITHOUT COMPENSATION.**—Members of the partnership shall serve without pay.

(j) **DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall convene the partnership on a regular basis to carry out this section.

(2) **TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior may provide technical and financial assistance, on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis, as determined by the appropriate Secretary, to the partnership or any members of the partnership to carry out this title.

(3) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—The Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior may enter into cooperative agreements with the partnership, any members of the partnership, or other public or private entities to provide technical, financial, or other assistance to carry out this title.

SEC. 214. TRINITY LAKE VISITOR CENTER.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, may establish, in cooperation with any other public or private entities that the Secretary may determine to be appropriate, a visitor center in Weaverville, California—

(1) to serve visitors; and

(2) to assist in fulfilling the purposes of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretary shall ensure that the visitor center authorized under subsection (a) is designed to interpret the scenic, biological, natural, historical, scientific, paleontological, recreational, ecological, wilderness, and cultural resources of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area and other nearby Federal lands.

(c) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—The Secretary of Agriculture may, in a manner consistent with this title, enter into cooperative agreements with the State and any other appropriate institutions and organizations to carry out the purposes of this section.

SEC. 215. DEL NORTE COUNTY VISITOR CENTER.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior, acting jointly or separately, may establish, in cooperation with any other public or private entities that the Secretaries determine to be appropriate, a visitor center in Del Norte County, California—

(1) to serve visitors; and

(2) to assist in fulfilling the purposes of Redwood National and State Parks, the Smith River

National Recreation Area, and other nearby Federal lands.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretaries shall ensure that the visitor center authorized under subsection (a) is designed to interpret the scenic, biological, natural, historical, scientific, paleontological, recreational, ecological, wilderness, and cultural resources of Redwood National and State Parks, the Smith River National Recreation Area, and other nearby Federal lands.

SEC. 216. MANAGEMENT PLANS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In revising the land and resource management plan for the Shasta-Trinity, Six Rivers, Klamath, and Mendocino National Forests, the Secretary shall—

(1) consider the purposes of the South Fork Trinity-Mad River Restoration Area established by section 211; and

(2) include or update the fire management plan for the wilderness areas and wilderness additions established by this title.

(b) **REQUIREMENT.**—In carrying out the revisions required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) develop spatial fire management plans in accordance with—

(A) the Guidance for Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy dated February 13, 2009, including any amendments to that guidance; and

(B) other appropriate policies;

(2) ensure that a fire management plan—

(A) considers how prescribed or managed fire can be used to achieve ecological management objectives of wilderness and other natural or primitive areas; and

(B) in the case of a wilderness area expanded by section 231, provides consistent direction regarding fire management to the entire wilderness area, including the addition;

(3) consult with—

(A) appropriate State, Tribal, and local governmental entities; and

(B) members of the public; and

(4) comply with applicable laws (including regulations).

SEC. 217. STUDY; PARTNERSHIPS RELATED TO OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS.

(a) **STUDY.**—The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with interested Federal, State, Tribal, and local entities, and private and nonprofit organizations, shall conduct a study to evaluate the feasibility and suitability of establishing overnight accommodations near Redwood National and State Parks on—

(1) Federal land at the northern boundary or on land within 20 miles of the northern boundary; and

(2) Federal land at the southern boundary or on land within 20 miles of the southern boundary.

(b) **PARTNERSHIPS.**—

(1) **AGREEMENTS AUTHORIZED.**—If the study conducted under subsection (a) determines that establishing the described accommodations is suitable and feasible, the Secretary may enter into agreements with qualified private and nonprofit organizations for the development, operation, and maintenance of overnight accommodations.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—Any agreements entered into under paragraph (1) shall clearly define the role and responsibility of the Secretary and the private or nonprofit organization.

(3) **COMPLIANCE.**—The Secretary shall enter agreements under paragraph (1) in accordance with existing law.

(4) **EFFECT.**—Nothing in this subsection—

(A) reduces or diminishes the authority of the Secretary to manage land and resources under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; or

(B) amends or modifies the application of any existing law (including regulations) applicable to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

Subtitle B—Recreation

SEC. 221. HORSE MOUNTAIN SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the Horse Mountain

Special Management Area (referred to in this section as the “special management area”) comprising approximately 7,482 acres of Federal land administered by the Forest Service in Humboldt County, California, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Horse Mountain Special Management Area” and dated May 15, 2020.

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purpose of the special management area is to enhance the recreational and scenic values of the special management area while conserving the plants, wildlife, and other natural resource values of the area.

(c) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act and in accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive plan for the long-term management of the special management area.

(2) **CONSULTATION.**—In developing the management plan required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with—

(A) appropriate State, Tribal, and local governmental entities; and

(B) members of the public.

(3) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.**—The management plan required under paragraph (1) shall ensure that recreational use within the special management area does not cause significant adverse impacts on the plants and wildlife of the special management area.

(d) **MANAGEMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall manage the special management area—

(A) in furtherance of the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest System;

(ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(2) **RECREATION.**—The Secretary shall continue to authorize, maintain, and enhance the recreational use of the special management area, including hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, hang gliding, sightseeing, nature study, horseback riding, rafting, mountain biking, and motorized recreation on authorized routes, and other recreational activities, so long as such recreational use is consistent with the purposes of the special management area, this section, other applicable law (including regulations), and applicable management plans.

(3) **MOTORIZED VEHICLES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the use of motorized vehicles in the special management area shall be permitted only on roads and trails designated for the use of motorized vehicles.

(B) **USE OF SNOWMOBILES.**—The winter use of snowmobiles shall be allowed in the special management area—

(i) during periods of adequate snow coverage during the winter season; and

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

(4) **NEW TRAILS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may construct new trails for motorized or nonmotorized recreation within the special management area in accordance with—

(i) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest System;

(ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(B) **PRIORITY.**—In establishing new trails within the special management area, the Secretary shall—

(i) prioritize the establishment of loops that provide high-quality, diverse recreational experiences; and

(ii) consult with members of the public.

(e) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the special management area is withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of appropriation or disposal under the public land laws;

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

(3) disposition under laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

SEC. 222. BIGFOOT NATIONAL RECREATION TRAIL.

(a) **FEASIBILITY STUDY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior, shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a study that describes the feasibility of establishing a nonmotorized Bigfoot National Recreation Trail that follows the route described in paragraph (2).

(2) **ROUTE.**—The trail described in paragraph (1) shall extend from the Ides Cove Trailhead in the Mendocino National Forest to Crescent City, California, by roughly following the route as generally depicted on the map entitled “Bigfoot National Recreation Trail—Proposed” and dated July 25, 2018.

(3) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.**—In completing the study required by subsection (a), the Secretary of Agriculture shall consult with—

(A) appropriate Federal, State, Tribal, regional, and local agencies;

(B) private landowners;

(C) nongovernmental organizations; and

(D) members of the public.

(b) **DESIGNATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon a determination that the Bigfoot National Recreation Trail is feasible and meets the requirements for a National Recreation Trail in section 1243 of title 16, United States Code, the Secretary of Agriculture shall designate the Bigfoot National Recreation Trail in accordance with—

(A) the National Trails System Act (Public Law 90-543);

(B) this title; and

(C) other applicable law (including regulations).

(2) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Upon designation by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Bigfoot National Recreation Trail (referred to in this section as the “trail”) shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with—

(A) other Federal, State, Tribal, regional, and local agencies;

(B) private landowners; and

(C) other interested organizations.

(3) **PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—No portions of the trail may be located on non-Federal land without the written consent of the landowner.

(B) **PROHIBITION.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall not acquire for the trail any land or interest in land outside the exterior boundary of any federally managed area without the consent of the owner of the land or interest in the land.

(C) **EFFECT.**—Nothing in this section—

(i) requires any private property owner to allow public access (including Federal, State, or local government access) to private property; or

(ii) modifies any provision of Federal, State, or local law with respect to public access to or use of private land.

(c) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of Agriculture may enter into cooperative agreements with State, Tribal, and local government entities and private entities to complete needed trail construction, reconstruction, realignment, maintenance, or education projects related to the Bigfoot National Recreation Trail.

(d) **MAP.**—

(1) **MAP REQUIRED.**—Upon designation of the Bigfoot National Recreation Trail, the Secretary of Agriculture shall prepare a map of the trail.

(2) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—The map referred to in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

SEC. 223. ELK CAMP RIDGE RECREATION TRAIL.**(a) DESIGNATION.—**

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary of Agriculture after an opportunity for public comment, shall designate a trail (which may include a system of trails)—

(A) for use by off-highway vehicles or mountain bicycles, or both; and

(B) to be known as the Elk Camp Ridge Recreation Trail.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—In designating the Elk Camp Ridge Recreation Trail (referred to in this section as the “trail”), the Secretary shall only include trails that are—

(A) as of the date of enactment of this Act, authorized for use by off-highway vehicles or mountain bikes, or both; and

(B) located on land that is managed by the Forest Service in Del Norte County.

(3) **MAP.**—A map that depicts the trail shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(b) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall manage the trail—

(A) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations);

(B) to ensure the safety of citizens who use the trail; and

(C) in a manner by which to minimize any damage to sensitive habitat or cultural resources.

(2) **MONITORING; EVALUATION.**—To minimize the impacts of the use of the trail on environmental and cultural resources, the Secretary shall annually assess the effects of the use of off-highway vehicles and mountain bicycles on—

(A) the trail;

(B) land located in proximity to the trail; and

(C) plants, wildlife, and wildlife habitat.

(3) **CLOSURE.**—The Secretary, in consultation with the State and Del Norte County, and subject to paragraph (4), may temporarily close or permanently reroute a portion of the trail if the Secretary determines that—

(A) the trail is having an adverse impact on—

(i) wildlife habitats;

(ii) natural resources;

(iii) cultural resources; or

(iv) traditional uses;

(B) the trail threatens public safety; or

(C) closure of the trail is necessary—

(i) to repair damage to the trail; or

(ii) to repair resource damage.

(4) **REROUTING.**—Any portion of the trail that is temporarily closed by the Secretary under paragraph (3) may be permanently rerouted along any road or trail—

(A) that is—

(i) in existence as of the date of the closure of the portion of the trail;

(ii) located on public land; and

(iii) open to motorized or mechanized use; and

(B) if the Secretary determines that rerouting the portion of the trail would not significantly increase or decrease the length of the trail.

(5) **NOTICE OF AVAILABLE ROUTES.**—The Secretary shall ensure that visitors to the trail have access to adequate notice relating to the availability of trail routes through—

(A) the placement of appropriate signage along the trail; and

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

(c) **EFFECT.**—Nothing in this section affects the ownership, management, or other rights relating to any non-Federal land (including any interest in any non-Federal land).

SEC. 224. TRINITY LAKE TRAIL.**(a) TRAIL CONSTRUCTION.—**

(1) **FEASIBILITY STUDY.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall study the feasibility and public interest of constructing a recreational trail for nonmotorized uses around Trinity Lake.

(2) CONSTRUCTION.—

(A) **CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED.**—Subject to appropriations, and in accordance with paragraph (3), if the Secretary determines under paragraph (1) that the construction of the trail described in such paragraph is feasible and in the public interest, the Secretary may provide for the construction of the trail.

(B) **USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.**—The trail may be constructed under this section through the acceptance of volunteer services and contributions from non-Federal sources to reduce or eliminate the need for Federal expenditures to construct the trail.

(3) **COMPLIANCE.**—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall comply with—

(A) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest System; and

(B) this title.

(b) **EFFECT.**—Nothing in this section affects the ownership, management, or other rights relating to any non-Federal land (including any interest in any non-Federal land).

SEC. 225. TRAILS STUDY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with subsection (b) and in consultation with interested parties, shall conduct a study to improve motorized and nonmotorized recreation trail opportunities (including mountain bicycling) on land not designated as wilderness within the portions of the Six Rivers, Shasta-Trinity, and Mendocino National Forests located in Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity, and Mendocino Counties.

(b) **CONSULTATION.**—In carrying out the study required by subsection (a), the Secretary of Agriculture shall consult with the Secretary of the Interior regarding opportunities to improve, through increased coordination, recreation trail opportunities on land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior that shares a boundary with the national forest land described in subsection (a).

SEC. 226. CONSTRUCTION OF MOUNTAIN BICYCLING ROUTES.**(a) TRAIL CONSTRUCTION.—**

(1) **FEASIBILITY STUDY.**—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall study the feasibility and public interest of constructing recreational trails for mountain bicycling and other nonmotorized uses on the routes as generally depicted in the report entitled “Trail Study for Smith River National Recreation Area Six Rivers National Forest” and dated 2016.

(2) CONSTRUCTION.—

(A) **CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED.**—Subject to appropriations, and in accordance with paragraph (3), if the Secretary determines under paragraph (1) that the construction of one or more routes described in such paragraph is feasible and in the public interest, the Secretary may provide for the construction of the routes.

(B) **MODIFICATIONS.**—The Secretary may modify the routes as necessary in the opinion of the Secretary.

(C) **USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.**—Routes may be constructed under this section through the acceptance of volunteer services and contributions from non-Federal sources to reduce or eliminate the need for Federal expenditures to construct the route.

(3) **COMPLIANCE.**—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall comply with—

(A) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest System; and

(B) this title.

(b) **EFFECT.**—Nothing in this section affects the ownership, management, or other rights relating to any non-Federal land (including any interest in any non-Federal land).

SEC. 227. PARTNERSHIPS.

(a) **AGREEMENTS AUTHORIZED.**—The Secretary is authorized to enter into agreements with qualified private and nonprofit organizations to undertake the following activities on Federal

lands in Mendocino, Humboldt, Trinity, and Del Norte Counties—

(1) trail and campground maintenance;

(2) public education, visitor contacts, and outreach; and

(3) visitor center staffing.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—Any agreements entered into under subsection (a) shall clearly define the role and responsibility of the Secretary and the private or nonprofit organization.

(c) **COMPLIANCE.**—The Secretary shall enter into agreements under subsection (a) in accordance with existing law.

(d) **EFFECT.**—Nothing in this section—

(1) reduces or diminishes the authority of the Secretary to manage land and resources under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; or

(2) amends or modifies the application of any existing law (including regulations) applicable to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

Subtitle C—Conservation**SEC. 231. DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS.**

(a) **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 areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) **BLACK BUTTE RIVER WILDERNESS.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 11,155 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Black Butte Wilderness—Proposed” and dated May 15, 2020, which shall be known as the Black Butte River Wilderness.

(2) **CHANCELULLA WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 6,382 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Chancelulla Wilderness Additions—Proposed” and dated May 15, 2020, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Chancelulla Wilderness, as designated by section 101(a)(4) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 98 Stat. 1619).

(3) **CHINQUAPIN WILDERNESS.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 27,164 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Chinquapin Wilderness—Proposed” and dated May 15, 2020, which shall be known as the Chinquapin Wilderness.

(4) **ELKHORN RIDGE WILDERNESS ADDITION.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the State, comprising approximately 37 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Elkhorn Ridge Wilderness Additions” and dated October 24, 2019, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Elkhorn Ridge Wilderness, as designated by section 6(d) of Public Law 109–362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2070).

(5) **ENGLISH RIDGE WILDERNESS.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the State, comprising approximately 6,204 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “English Ridge Wilderness—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be known as the English Ridge Wilderness.

(6) **HEADWATERS FOREST WILDERNESS.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the State, comprising approximately 4,360 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Headwaters Forest Wilderness—Proposed” and dated October 15, 2019, which shall be known as the Headwaters Forest Wilderness.

(7) **MAD RIVER BUTTES WILDERNESS.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 6,097 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mad River Buttes Wilderness—Proposed” and dated May 15, 2020, which shall be known as the Mad River Buttes Wilderness.

(8) **MOUNT LASSIC WILDERNESS ADDITION.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately

1,288 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mt. Lassic Wilderness Additions—Proposed” and dated May 15, 2020, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Mount Lassic Wilderness, as designated by section 3(6) of Public Law 109-362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2065).

(9) **NORTH FORK EEL WILDERNESS ADDITION.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management in the State, comprising approximately 16,342 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “North Fork Eel Wilderness Additions” and dated May 15, 2020, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the North Fork Eel Wilderness, as designated by section 101(a)(19) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 98 Stat. 1621).

(10) **PATTISON WILDERNESS.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 29,451 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Pattison Wilderness—Proposed” and dated May 15, 2020, which shall be known as the Pattison Wilderness.

(11) **SANHEDRIN WILDERNESS ADDITION.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 112 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Sanhedrin Wilderness Addition—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Sanhedrin Wilderness, as designated by section 3(2) of Public Law 109-362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2065).

(12) **SISKIYOU WILDERNESS ADDITION.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 23,913 acres, as generally depicted on the maps entitled “Siskiyou Wilderness Additions—Proposed (North)” and “Siskiyou Wilderness Additions—Proposed (South)” and dated May 15, 2020, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Siskiyou Wilderness, as designated by section 101(a)(30) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 98 Stat. 1623) (as amended by section 3(5) of Public Law 109-362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2065)).

(13) **SOUTH FORK EEL RIVER WILDERNESS ADDITION.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the State, comprising approximately 603 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “South Fork Eel River Wilderness Additions—Proposed” and dated October 24, 2019, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the South Fork Eel River Wilderness, as designated by section 3(10) of Public Law 109-362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2066).

(14) **SOUTH FORK TRINITY RIVER WILDERNESS.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 26,115 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “South Fork Trinity River Wilderness Additions—Proposed” and dated May 15, 2020, which shall be known as the South Fork Trinity River Wilderness.

(15) **TRINITY ALPS WILDERNESS ADDITION.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 61,187 acres, as generally depicted on the maps entitled “Trinity Alps Proposed Wilderness Additions EAST” and “Trinity Alps Wilderness Additions West—Proposed” and dated May 15, 2020, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Trinity Alps Wilderness, as designated by section 101(a)(34) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 98 Stat. 1623) (as amended by section 3(7) of Public Law 109-362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2065)).

(16) **UNDERWOOD WILDERNESS.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service in the State, comprising approximately 15,068 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Underwood Wilderness—Proposed” and dated May 15, 2020, which shall be known as the Underwood Wilderness.

(17) **YOLLA BOLLY-MIDDLE EEL WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management in the State, comprising approximately 11,243 acres, as generally depicted on the maps entitled “Yolla Bolly Wilderness Proposed—NORTH”, “Yolla Bolly Wilderness Proposed—SOUTH”, and “Yolla Bolly Wilderness Proposed—WEST” and dated May 15, 2020, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness, as designated by section 3 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1132) (as amended by section 3(4) of Public Law 109-362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2065)).

(18) **YUKI WILDERNESS ADDITION.**—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management in the State, comprising approximately 11,076 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Yuki Wilderness Additions—Proposed” and dated May 15, 2020, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Yuki Wilderness, as designated by section 3(3) of Public Law 109-362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2065).

(b) **REDESIGNATION OF NORTH FORK WILDERNESS AS NORTH FORK EEL RIVER WILDERNESS.**—Section 101(a)(19) of Public Law 98-425 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 98 Stat. 1621) is amended by striking “North Fork Wilderness” and inserting “North Fork Eel River Wilderness”. Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the North Fork Wilderness shall be deemed to be a reference to the North Fork Eel River Wilderness.

(c) **ELKHORN RIDGE WILDERNESS ADJUSTMENTS.**—The boundary of the Elkhorn Ridge Wilderness established by section 6(d) of Public Law 109-362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is adjusted by deleting approximately 30 acres of Federal land as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Elkhorn Ridge Wilderness Additions” and dated October 24, 2019.

SEC. 232. ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas and wilderness additions established by section 231 shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with this title and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(1) any reference in the Wilderness Act to the effective date of that Act 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) **FIRE MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may take such measures in a wilderness area or wilderness addition designated by section 231 as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases in accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and House Report 98-40 of the 98th Congress.

(2) **FUNDING PRIORITIES.**—Nothing in this title limits funding for fire and fuels management in the wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by this title.

(3) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Consistent with paragraph (1) and other applicable Federal law, to ensure a timely and efficient response to fire emergencies in the wilderness additions designated by this title, the Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(A) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, establish agency approval procedures (including appropriate delegations of authority to the Forest Supervisor, District Manager, or other agency officials) for responding to fire emergencies; and

(B) enter into agreements with appropriate State or local firefighting agencies.

(c) **GRAZING.**—The grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas and wilderness additions des-

ignated by this title, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be administered in accordance with—

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

(2)(A) for lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the guidelines set forth in the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96-617); or

(B) for lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101-405).

(d) **FISH AND WILDLIFE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife on public land in the State.

(2) **MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.**—In furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Secretary may conduct any management activities that are necessary to maintain or restore fish, wildlife, and plant populations and habitats in the wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by section 231, if the management activities are—

(A) consistent with relevant wilderness management plans; and

(B) conducted in accordance with—

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

(ii) appropriate policies, such as the policies established in Appendix B of House Report 101-405.

(e) **BUFFER ZONES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Congress does not intend for designation of wilderness or wilderness additions by this title to lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around each wilderness area or wilderness addition.

(2) **ACTIVITIES OR USES UP TO BOUNDARIES.**—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from within a wilderness area shall not, of itself, preclude the activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

(f) **MILITARY ACTIVITIES.**—Nothing in this title precludes—

(1) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by section 231;

(2) the designation of new units of special airspace over the wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by section 231; or

(3) the use or establishment of military flight training routes over the wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by section 231.

(g) **HORSES.**—Nothing in this title precludes horseback riding in, or the entry of recreational or commercial saddle or pack stock into, an area designated as a wilderness area or wilderness addition by section 231—

(1) in accordance with section 4(d)(5) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(5)); and

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

(h) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas and wilderness additions designated by section 231 are withdrawn from—

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

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

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

(i) **USE BY MEMBERS OF INDIAN TRIBES.**—

(1) **ACCESS.**—In recognition of the past use of wilderness areas and wilderness additions designated by this title by members of Indian Tribes for traditional cultural and religious purposes,

the Secretary shall ensure that Indian Tribes have access to the wilderness areas and wilderness additions designated by section 231 for traditional cultural and religious purposes.

(2) TEMPORARY CLOSURES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary, on request of an Indian Tribe, may temporarily close to the general public one or more specific portions of a wilderness area or wilderness addition to protect the privacy of the members of the Indian Tribe in the conduct of the traditional cultural and religious activities in the wilderness area or wilderness addition.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—Any closure under subparagraph (A) shall be made in such a manner as to affect the smallest practicable area for the minimum period of time necessary for the activity to be carried out.

(3) APPLICABLE LAW.—Access to the wilderness areas and wilderness additions under this subsection shall be in accordance with—

(A) Public Law 95-341 (commonly known as the American Indian Religious Freedom Act) (42 U.S.C. 1996 et seq.); and

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

(j) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—Any land within the boundary of a wilderness area or wilderness addition designated by section 231 that is acquired by the United States shall—

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

(2) be withdrawn in accordance with subsection (h); and

(3) be managed in accordance with this section, the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), and any other applicable law.

(k) CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA COLLECTION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may authorize the installation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorologic, or climatological collection devices in the wilderness areas and wilderness additions designated by section 231 if the Secretary determines that the facilities and access to the facilities are essential to flood warning, flood control, or water reservoir operation activities.

(l) AUTHORIZED EVENTS.—The Secretary may continue to authorize the competitive equestrian event permitted since 2012 in the Chinquapin Wilderness established by section 231 in a manner compatible with the preservation of the area as wilderness.

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

(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.

SEC. 233. DESIGNATION OF POTENTIAL WILDERNESS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as potential wilderness areas:

(1) Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 4,005 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Chinquapin Proposed Potential Wilderness” and dated May 15, 2020.

(2) Certain Federal land administered by the National Park Service, comprising approximately 31,000 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Redwood National Park—Potential Wilderness” and dated October 9, 2019.

(3) Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 5,681 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Siskiyou Proposed Potential Wildernesses” and dated May 15, 2020.

(4) Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 446 acres,

as generally depicted on the map entitled “South Fork Trinity River Proposed Potential Wilderness” and dated May 15, 2020.

(5) Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 1,256 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Trinity Alps Proposed Potential Wilderness” and dated May 15, 2020.

(6) Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 4,386 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Yolla Bolly Middle-Eel Proposed Potential Wilderness” and dated May 15, 2020.

(7) Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 2,918 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Yuki Proposed Potential Wilderness” and dated May 15, 2020.

(b) MANAGEMENT.—Except as provided in subsection (c) and subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall manage the potential wilderness areas designated by subsection (a) (referred to in this section as “potential wilderness areas”) as wilderness until the potential wilderness areas are designated as wilderness under subsection (d).

(c) ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of ecological restoration (including the elimination of non-native species, removal of illegal, unused, or decommissioned roads, repair of skid tracks, and any other activities necessary to restore the natural ecosystems in a potential wilderness area and consistent with paragraph (2)), the Secretary may use motorized equipment and mechanized transport in a potential wilderness area until the potential wilderness area is designated as wilderness under subsection (d).

(2) LIMITATION.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall use the minimum tool or administrative practice necessary to accomplish ecological restoration with the least amount of adverse impact on wilderness character and resources.

(d) EVENTUAL WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.—The potential wilderness areas shall be designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System on the earlier of—

(1) the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register notice that the conditions in a potential wilderness area that are incompatible with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) have been removed; or

(2) the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act for potential wilderness areas located on lands managed by the Forest Service.

(e) ADMINISTRATION AS WILDERNESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On its designation as wilderness under subsection (d), a potential wilderness area shall be administered in accordance with section 232 and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(2) DESIGNATION.—On its designation as wilderness under subsection (d)—

(A) the land described in subsection (a)(1) shall be incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Chinquapin Wilderness established by section 231(a)(3);

(B) the land described in subsection (a)(3) shall be incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Siskiyou Wilderness as designated by section 101(a)(30) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 98 Stat. 1623) (as amended by section 3(5) of Public Law 109-362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2065) and expanded by section 231(a)(12));

(C) the land described in subsection (a)(4) shall be incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the South Fork Trinity River Wilderness established by section 231(a)(14);

(D) the land described in subsection (a)(5) shall be incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Trinity Alps Wilderness as designated by section 101(a)(34) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 98 Stat. 1623) (as amended by section 3(7) of Public

Law 109-362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2065) and expanded by section 231(a)(15));

(E) the land described in subsection (a)(6) shall be incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness as designated by section 3 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1132) (as amended by section 3(4) of Public Law 109-362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2065) and expanded by section 231(a)(17)); and

(F) the land described in subsection (a)(7) shall be incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Yuki Wilderness as designated by section 3(3) of Public Law 109-362 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 2065) and expanded by section 231(a)(18).

(f) REPORT.—Within 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 3 years thereafter until the date upon which the potential wilderness is designated wilderness under subsection (d), the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate on the status of ecological restoration within the potential wilderness area and the progress toward the potential wilderness area's eventual wilderness designation under subsection (d).

SEC. 234. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

Section 3(a) of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(231) SOUTH FORK TRINITY RIVER.—The following segments from the source tributaries in the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 18.3-mile segment from its multiple source springs in the Cedar Basin of the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness in section 15, T. 27 N., R. 10 W. to .25 miles upstream of the Wild Mad Road, as a wild river.

“(B) The .65-mile segment from .25 miles upstream of Wild Mad Road to the confluence with the unnamed tributary approximately .4 miles downstream of the Wild Mad Road in section 29, T. 28 N., R. 11 W., as a scenic river.

“(C) The 9.8-mile segment from .75 miles downstream of Wild Mad Road to Silver Creek, as a wild river.

“(D) The 5.4-mile segment from Silver Creek confluence to Farley Creek, as a scenic river.

“(E) The 3.6-mile segment from Farley Creek to Cave Creek, as a recreational river.

“(F) The 5.6-mile segment from Cave Creek to the confluence of the unnamed creek upstream of Hidden Valley Ranch in section 5, T. 15, R. 7 E., as a wild river.

“(G) The 2.5-mile segment from unnamed creek confluence upstream of Hidden Valley Ranch to the confluence with the unnamed creek flowing west from Bear Wallow Mountain in section 29, T. 1 N., R. 7 E., as a scenic river.

“(H) The 3.8-mile segment from the unnamed creek confluence in section 29, T. 1 N., R. 7 E. to Plummer Creek, as a wild river.

“(I) The 1.8-mile segment from Plummer Creek to the confluence with the unnamed tributary north of McClellan Place in section 6, T. 1 N., R. 7 E., as a scenic river.

“(J) The 5.4-mile segment from the unnamed tributary confluence in section 6, T. 1 N., R. 7 E. to Hitchcock Creek, as a wild river.

“(K) The 7-mile segment from Eltapom Creek to the Grouse Creek, as a scenic river.

“(L) The 5-mile segment from Grouse Creek to Coon Creek, as a wild river.

“(232) EAST FORK SOUTH FORK TRINITY RIVER.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 8.4-mile segment from its source in the Pettijohn Basin in the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness in section 10, T. 3 S., R. 10 W. to .25 miles upstream of the Wild Mad Road, as a wild river.

“(B) The 3.4-mile segment from .25 miles upstream of the Wild Mad Road to the South Fork Trinity River, as a recreational river.

“(233) RATTLESNAKE CREEK.—The 5.9-mile segment from the confluence with the unnamed tributary in the southeast corner of section 5, T. 1 S., R. 12 W. to the South Fork Trinity River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

“(234) BUTTER CREEK.—The 7-mile segment from .25 miles downstream of the Road 3N08 crossing to the South Fork Trinity River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

“(235) HAYFORK CREEK.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 3.2-mile segment from Little Creek to Bear Creek, as a recreational river.

“(B) The 13.2-mile segment from Bear Creek to the northern boundary of section 19, T. 3 N., R. 7 E., as a scenic river.

“(236) OLSEN CREEK.—The 2.8-mile segment from the confluence of its source tributaries in section 5, T. 3 N., R. 7 E. to the northern boundary of section 24, T. 3 N., R. 6 E., to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

“(237) RUSCH CREEK.—The 3.2-mile segment from .25 miles downstream of the 32N11 Road crossing to Hayfork Creek, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

“(238) ELTAPOM CREEK.—The 3.4-mile segment from Buckhorn Creek to the South Fork Trinity River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(239) GROUSE CREEK.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 3.9-mile segment from Carson Creek to Cow Creek, as a scenic river.

“(B) The 7.4-mile segment from Cow Creek to the South Fork Trinity River, as a recreational river.

“(240) MADDEN CREEK.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 6.8-mile segment from the confluence of Madden Creek and its unnamed tributary in section 18, T. 5 N., R. 5 E. to Fourmile Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The 1.6-mile segment from Fourmile Creek to the South Fork Trinity River, as a recreational river.

“(241) CANYON CREEK.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 6.6-mile segment from the outlet of lower Canyon Creek Lake to Bear Creek upstream of Ripstein, as a wild river.

“(B) The 11.2-mile segment from Bear Creek upstream of Ripstein to the southern boundary of section 25, T. 34 N., R. 11 W., as a recreational river.

“(242) NORTH FORK TRINITY RIVER.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 12-mile segment from the confluence of source tributaries in section 24, T. 8 N., R. 12 W. to the Trinity Alps Wilderness boundary upstream of Hobo Gulch, as a wild river.

“(B) The .5-mile segment from where the river leaves the Trinity Alps Wilderness to where it fully reenters the Trinity Alps Wilderness downstream of Hobo Gulch, as a scenic river.

“(C) The 13.9-mile segment from where the river fully reenters the Trinity Alps Wilderness downstream of Hobo Gulch to the Trinity Alps Wilderness boundary upstream of the County Road 421 crossing, as a wild river.

“(D) The 1.3-mile segment from the Trinity Alps Wilderness boundary upstream of the County Road 421 crossing to the Trinity River, as a recreational river.

“(243) EAST FORK NORTH FORK TRINITY RIVER.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 9.5-mile segment from the river's source north of Mt. Hilton in section 19, T. 36 N., R. 10 W. to the end of Road 35N20 approxi-

mately .5 miles downstream of the confluence with the East Branch East Fork North Fork Trinity River, as a wild river.

“(B) The 3.25-mile segment from the end of Road 35N20 to .25 miles upstream of Coleridge, as a scenic river.

“(C) The 4.6-mile segment from .25 miles upstream of Coleridge to the confluence of Fox Gulch, as a recreational river.

“(244) NEW RIVER.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 12.7-mile segment of Virgin Creek from its source spring in section 22, T. 9 N., R. 7 E. to Slide Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The 2.3-mile segment of the New River where it begins at the confluence of Virgin and Slide Creeks to Barron Creek, as a wild river.

“(245) MIDDLE EEL RIVER.—The following segment, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 37.7-mile segment from its source in Frying Pan Meadow to Rose Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The 1.5-mile segment from Rose Creek to the Black Butte River, as a recreational river.

“(C) The 10.5-mile segment of Balm of Gilead Creek from its source in Hopkins Hollow to the Middle Eel River, as a wild river.

“(D) The 13-mile segment of the North Fork Middle Fork Eel River from the source on Dead Puppy Ridge in section 11, T. 26 N., R. 11 W. to the confluence of the Middle Eel River, as a wild river.

“(246) NORTH FORK EEL RIVER, CA.—The 14.3-mile segment from the confluence with Gilman Creek to the Six Rivers National Forest boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(247) RED MOUNTAIN CREEK, CA.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 5.25-mile segment from its source west of Mike's Rock in section 23, T. 26 N., R. 12 E. to the confluence with Littlefield Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The 1.6-mile segment from the confluence with Littlefield Creek to the confluence with the unnamed tributary in section 32, T. 26 N., R. 8 E., as a scenic river.

“(C) The 1.25-mile segment from the confluence with the unnamed tributary in section 32, T. 4 S., R. 8 E. to the confluence with the North Fork Eel River, as a wild river.

“(248) REDWOOD CREEK.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 6.2-mile segment from the confluence with Lacks Creek to the confluence with Coyote Creek as a scenic river on publication by the Secretary of a notice in the Federal Register that sufficient inholdings within the boundaries of the segments have been acquired in fee title to establish a manageable addition to the system.

“(B) The 19.1-mile segment from the confluence with Coyote Creek in section 2, T. 8 N., R. 2 E. to the Redwood National Park boundary upstream of Orick in section 34, T. 11 N., R. 1 E. as a scenic river.

“(C) The 2.3-mile segment of Emerald Creek (also known as Harry Weir Creek) from its source in section 29, T. 10 N., R. 2 E. to the confluence with Redwood Creek as a scenic river.

“(249) LACKS CREEK.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 5.1-mile segment from the confluence with two unnamed tributaries in section 14, T. 7 N., R. 3 E. to Kings Crossing in section 27, T. 8 N., R. 3 E. as a wild river.

“(B) The 2.7-mile segment from Kings Crossing to the confluence with Redwood Creek as a scenic river upon publication by the Secretary of a notice in the Federal Register that sufficient inholdings within the segment have been acquired in fee title or as scenic easements to establish a manageable addition to the system.

“(250) LOST MAN CREEK.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 6.4-mile segment of Lost Man Creek from its source in section 5, T. 10 N., R. 2 E. to .25 miles upstream of the Prairie Creek confluence, as a recreational river.

“(B) The 2.3-mile segment of Larry Damm Creek from its source in section 8, T. 11 N., R. 2 E. to the confluence with Lost Man Creek, as a recreational river.

“(251) LITTLE LOST MAN CREEK.—The 3.6-mile segment of Little Lost Man Creek from its source in section 6, T. 10 N., R. 2 E. to .25 miles upstream of the Lost Man Creek road crossing, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(252) SOUTH FORK ELK RIVER.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior through a cooperative management agreement with the State of California:

“(A) The 3.6-mile segment of the Little South Fork Elk River from the source in section 21, T. 3 N., R. 1 E. to the confluence with the South Fork Elk River, as a wild river.

“(B) The 2.2-mile segment of the unnamed tributary of the Little South Fork Elk River from its source in section 15, T. 3 N., R. 1 E. to the confluence with the Little South Fork Elk River, as a wild river.

“(C) The 3.6-mile segment of the South Fork Elk River from the confluence of the Little South Fork Elk River to the confluence with Tom Gulch, as a recreational river.

“(253) SALMON CREEK.—The 4.6-mile segment from its source in section 27, T. 3 N., R. 1 E. to the Headwaters Forest Reserve boundary in section 18, T. 3 N., R. 1 E. to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river through a cooperative management agreement with the State of California.

“(254) SOUTH FORK EEL RIVER.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 6.2-mile segment from the confluence with Jack of Hearts Creek to the southern boundary of the South Fork Eel Wilderness in section 8, T. 22 N., R. 16 W., as a recreational river to be administered by the Secretary through a cooperative management agreement with the State of California.

“(B) The 6.1-mile segment from the southern boundary of the South Fork Eel Wilderness to the northern boundary of the South Fork Eel Wilderness in section 29, T. 23 N., R. 16 W., as a wild river.

“(255) ELDER CREEK.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior through a cooperative management agreement with the State of California:

“(A) The 3.6-mile segment from its source north of Signal Peak in section 6, T. 21 N., R. 15 W. to the confluence with the unnamed tributary near the center of section 28, T. 22 N., R. 16 W., as a wild river.

“(B) The 1.3-mile segment from the confluence with the unnamed tributary near the center of section 28, T. 22 N., R. 15 W. to the confluence with the South Fork Eel River, as a recreational river.

“(C) The 2.1-mile segment of Paralyze Canyon from its source south of Signal Peak in section 7, T. 21 N., R. 15 W. to the confluence with Elder Creek, as a wild river.

“(256) CEDAR CREEK.—The following segments to be administered as a wild river by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 7.7-mile segment from its source in section 22, T. 24 N., R. 16 W. to the southern boundary of the Red Mountain unit of the South Fork Eel Wilderness.

“(B) The 1.9-mile segment of North Fork Cedar Creek from its source in section 28, T. 24 N., R. 16 E. to the confluence with Cedar Creek.

“(257) EAST BRANCH SOUTH FORK EEL RIVER.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river on publication by the Secretary of a notice in the Federal Register that sufficient inholdings within the boundaries of the segments have been acquired in fee title or as scenic easements to establish a manageable addition to the system:

“(A) The 2.3-mile segment of Cruso Cabin Creek from the confluence of two unnamed tributaries in section 18, T. 24 N., R. 15 W. to the confluence with Elkhorn Creek.

“(B) The 1.8-mile segment of Elkhorn Creek from the confluence of two unnamed tributaries in section 22, T. 24 N., R. 16 W. to the confluence with Cruso Cabin Creek.

“(C) The 14.2-mile segment of the East Branch South Fork Eel River from the confluence of Cruso Cabin and Elkhorn Creeks to the confluence with Rays Creek.

“(D) The 1.7-mile segment of the unnamed tributary from its source on the north flank of Red Mountain's north ridge in section 2, T. 24 N., R. 17 W. to the confluence with the East Branch South Fork Eel River.

“(E) The 1.3-mile segment of the unnamed tributary from its source on the north flank of Red Mountain's north ridge in section 1, T. 24 N., R. 17 W. to the confluence with the East Branch South Fork Eel River.

“(F) The 1.8-mile segment of Tom Long Creek from the confluence with the unnamed tributary in section 12, T. 5 S., R. 4 E. to the confluence with the East Branch South Fork Eel River.

“(258) MATTOLE RIVER ESTUARY.—The 1.5-mile segment from the confluence of Stansberry Creek to the Pacific Ocean, to be administered as a recreational river by the Secretary of the Interior.

“(259) HONEYDEW CREEK.—The following segments to be administered as a wild river by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 5.1-mile segment of Honeydew Creek from its source in the southwest corner of section 25, T. 3 S., R. 1 W. to the eastern boundary of the King Range National Conservation Area in section 18, T. 3 S., R. 1 E.

“(B) The 2.8-mile segment of West Fork Honeydew Creek from its source west of North Slide Peak to the confluence with Honeydew Creek.

“(C) The 2.7-mile segment of Upper East Fork Honeydew Creek from its source in section 23, T. 3 S., R. 1 W. to the confluence with Honeydew Creek.

“(260) BEAR CREEK.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 1.9-mile segment of North Fork Bear Creek from the confluence with the unnamed tributary immediately downstream of the Horse Mountain Road crossing to the confluence with the South Fork, as a scenic river.

“(B) The 6.1-mile segment of South Fork Bear Creek from the confluence in section 2, T. 5 S., R. 1 W. with the unnamed tributary flowing from the southwest flank of Queen Peak to the confluence with the North Fork, as a scenic river.

“(C) The 3-mile segment of Bear Creek from the confluence of the North and South Forks to the southern boundary of section 11, T. 4 S., R. 1 E., as a wild river.

“(261) GITCHELL CREEK.—The 3-mile segment of Gitchell Creek from its source near Saddle Mountain to the Pacific Ocean to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(262) BIG FLAT CREEK.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river:

“(A) The 4-mile segment of Big Flat Creek from its source near King Peak in section 36, T. 3 S., R. 1 W. to the Pacific Ocean.

“(B) The .8-mile segment of the unnamed tributary from its source in section 35, T. 3 S., R. 1 W. to the confluence with Big Flat Creek.

“(C) The 2.7-mile segment of North Fork Big Flat Creek from the source in section 34, T. 3 S., R. 1 W. to the confluence with Big Flat Creek.

“(263) BIG CREEK.—The following segments to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as wild rivers:

“(A) The 2.7-mile segment of Big Creek from its source in section 26, T. 3 S., R. 1 W. to the Pacific Ocean.

“(B) The 1.9-mile unnamed southern tributary from its source in section 25, T. 3 S., R. 1 W. to the confluence with Big Creek.

“(264) ELK CREEK.—The 11.4-mile segment from its confluence with Lookout Creek to its confluence with Deep Hole Creek, to be jointly administered by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior, as a wild river.

“(265) EDEN CREEK.—The 2.7-mile segment from the private property boundary in the northwest quarter of section 27, T. 21 N., R. 12 W. to the eastern boundary of section 23, T. 21 N., R. 12 W., to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(266) DEEP HOLE CREEK.—The 4.3-mile segment from the private property boundary in the southwest quarter of section 13, T. 20 N., R. 12 W. to the confluence with Elk Creek, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(267) INDIAN CREEK.—The 3.3-mile segment from 300 feet downstream of the jeep trail in section 13, T. 20 N., R. 13 W. to the confluence with the Eel River, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(268) FISH CREEK.—The 4.2-mile segment from the source at Buckhorn Spring to the confluence with the Eel River, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.”

SEC. 235. SANHEDRIN SPECIAL CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established the Sanhedrin Special Conservation Management Area (referred to in this section as the “conservation management area”), comprising approximately 12,254 acres of Federal land administered by the Forest Service in Mendocino County, California, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Sanhedrin Conservation Management Area” and dated May 15, 2020.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the conservation management area are to—

(1) conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the ecological, scenic, wildlife, recreational, roadless, cultural, historical, natural, educational, and scientific resources of the conservation management area;

(2) protect and restore late-successional forest structure, oak woodlands and grasslands, aquatic habitat, and anadromous fisheries within the conservation management area;

(3) protect and restore the wilderness character of the conservation management area; and

(4) allow visitors to enjoy the scenic, natural, cultural, and wildlife values of the conservation management area.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the conservation management area—

(A) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest System;

(ii) this section; and

(iii) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(2) USES.—The Secretary shall only allow uses of the conservation management area that the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (b).

(d) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the use of motorized vehicles in the conservation management area shall be permitted only on existing roads, trails, and areas designated for use by such vehicles as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), no new or temporary roads shall be constructed within the conservation management area.

(3) EXCEPTION.—Nothing in paragraph (1) or (2) prevents the Secretary from—

(A) rerouting or closing an existing road or trail to protect natural resources from degradation, or to protect public safety, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary;

(B) designating routes of travel on lands acquired by the Secretary and incorporated into

the conservation management area if the designations are—

(i) consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(ii) completed, to the maximum extent practicable, within 3 years of the date of acquisition;

(C) constructing a temporary road on which motorized vehicles are permitted as part of a vegetation management project carried out in accordance with subsection (e);

(D) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles for administrative purposes; or

(E) responding to an emergency.

(4) DECOMMISSIONING OF TEMPORARY ROADS.—

(A) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall decommission any temporary road constructed under paragraph (3)(C) not later than 3 years after the date on which the applicable vegetation management project is completed.

(B) DEFINITION.—As used in subparagraph (A), the term “decommission” means—

(i) to reestablish vegetation on a road; and

(ii) to restore any natural drainage, watershed function, or other ecological processes that are disrupted or adversely impacted by the road by removing or hydrologically disconnecting the road prism.

(e) TIMBER HARVEST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), no harvesting of timber shall be allowed within the conservation management area.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The Secretary may authorize harvesting of timber in the conservation management area—

(A) if the Secretary determines that the harvesting is necessary to further the purposes of the conservation management area;

(B) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(C) subject to—

(i) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary determines appropriate; and

(ii) all applicable laws (including regulations).

(f) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock in the conservation management area, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue—

(1) subject to—

(A) such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices as the Secretary considers necessary; and

(B) applicable law (including regulations); and

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

(g) WILDFIRE, INSECT, AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT.—Consistent with this section, the Secretary may take any measures within the conservation management area that the Secretary determines to be necessary to control fire, insects, and diseases, including the coordination of those activities with a State or local agency.

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

(1) ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—In accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the Secretary may acquire any land or interest in land within or adjacent to the boundaries of the conservation management area by purchase from willing sellers, donation, or exchange.

(2) INCORPORATION.—Any land or interest in land acquired by the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) incorporated into, and administered as part of, the conservation management area; and

(B) withdrawn in accordance with subsection (i).

(i) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land located in the conservation management area is withdrawn from—

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

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

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

Subtitle D—Miscellaneous**SEC. 241. MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.**

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare maps and legal descriptions of the—

(1) wilderness areas and wilderness additions designated by section 231;

(2) potential wilderness areas designated by section 233;

(3) South Fork Trinity—Mad River Restoration Area;

(4) Horse Mountain Special Management Area; and

(5) Sanhedrin Special Conservation Management Area.

(b) *SUBMISSION OF MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.*—The Secretary shall file the maps and legal descriptions prepared under subsection (a) with—

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

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

(c) *FORCE OF LAW.*—The maps and legal descriptions prepared under subsection (a) 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 maps and legal descriptions.

(d) *PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.*—The maps and legal descriptions prepared under subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service.

SEC. 242. UPDATES TO LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS.

As soon as practicable, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the Secretary shall incorporate the designations and studies required by this title into updated management plans for units covered by this title.

SEC. 243. PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

(a) *EFFECT OF TITLE.*—Nothing in this title—

(1) affects any validly issued right-of-way for the customary operation, maintenance, upgrade, repair, relocation within an existing right-of-way, replacement, or other authorized activity (including the use of any mechanized vehicle, helicopter, and other aerial device) in a right-of-way acquired by or issued, granted, or permitted to Pacific Gas and Electric Company (including any predecessor or successor in interest or assign) that is located on land included in the South Fork Trinity—Mad River Restoration Area, Bigfoot National Recreation Trail, Sanhedrin Special Conservation Management Area, and Horse Mountain Special Management Area; or

(2) prohibits the upgrading or replacement of any—

(A) utility facilities of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, including those utility facilities known on the date of enactment of this Act within the—

(i) South Fork Trinity—Mad River Restoration Area known as—

(I) Gas Transmission Line 177A or rights-of-way;

(II) Gas Transmission Line DFM 1312-02 or rights-of-way;

(III) Electric Transmission Line Bridgeville—Cottonwood 115 kV or rights-of-way;

(IV) Electric Transmission Line Humboldt—Trinity 60 kV or rights-of-way;

(V) Electric Transmission Line Humboldt—Trinity 115 kV or rights-of-way;

(VI) Electric Transmission Line Maple Creek—Hoopa 60 kV or rights-of-way;

(VII) Electric Distribution Line—Willow Creek 1101 12 kV or rights-of-way;

(VIII) Electric Distribution Line—Willow Creek 1103 12 kV or rights-of-way;

(IX) Electric Distribution Line—Low Gap 1101 12 kV or rights-of-way;

(X) Electric Distribution Line—Fort Seward 1121 12 kV or rights-of-way;

(XI) Forest Glen Border District Regulator Station or rights-of-way;

(XII) Durret District Gas Regulator Station or rights-of-way;

(XIII) Gas Distribution Line 4269C or rights-of-way;

(XIV) Gas Distribution Line 43991 or rights-of-way;

(XV) Gas Distribution Line 4993D or rights-of-way;

(XVI) Sportsman's Club District Gas Regulator Station or rights-of-way;

(XVII) Highway 36 and Zenia District Gas Regulator Station or rights-of-way;

(XVIII) Dinsmore Lodge 2nd Stage Gas Regulator Station or rights-of-way;

(XIX) Electric Distribution Line—Wildwood 1101 12 kV or rights-of-way;

(XX) Low Gap Substation;

(XXI) Hyampom Switching Station; or

(XXII) Wildwood Substation;

(ii) Bigfoot National Recreation Trail known as—

(I) Gas Transmission Line 177A or rights-of-way;

(II) Electric Transmission Line Humboldt—Trinity 115 kV or rights-of-way;

(III) Electric Transmission Line Bridgeville—Cottonwood 115 kV or rights-of-way; or

(IV) Electric Transmission Line Humboldt—Trinity 60 kV or rights-of-way;

(iii) Sanhedrin Special Conservation Management Area known as, Electric Distribution Line—Willits 1103 12 kV or rights-of-way; or

(iv) Horse Mountain Special Management Area known as, Electric Distribution Line Willow Creek 1101 12 kV or rights-of-way; or

(B) utility facilities of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in rights-of-way issued, granted, or permitted by the Secretary adjacent to a utility facility referred to in paragraph (1).

(b) *PLANS FOR ACCESS.*—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act or the issuance of a new utility facility right-of-way within the South Fork Trinity—Mad River Restoration Area, Bigfoot National Recreation Trail, Sanhedrin Special Conservation Management Area, and Horse Mountain Special Management Area, whichever is later, the Secretary, in consultation with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, shall publish plans for regular and emergency access by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to the rights-of-way of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

TITLE III—WILD OLYMPICS WILDERNESS AND WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS**SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the “Wild Olympics Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers Act”.

SEC. 302. DESIGNATION OF OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—In furtherance of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following Federal land in the Olympic National Forest in the State of Washington comprising approximately 126,554 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Wild Olympics Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers Act” and dated April 8, 2019 (referred to in this section as the “map”), is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) *LOST CREEK WILDERNESS.*—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 7,159 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the “Lost Creek Wilderness”.

(2) *RUGGED RIDGE WILDERNESS.*—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 5,956 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the “Rugged Ridge Wilderness”.

(3) *ALCKEE CREEK WILDERNESS.*—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 1,787 acres, as generally

depicted on the map, which shall be known as the “Alckee Creek Wilderness”.

(4) *GATES OF THE ELWHA WILDERNESS.*—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 5,669 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the “Gates of the Elwha Wilderness”.

(5) *BUCKHORN WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.*—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 21,965 acres, as generally depicted on the map, is incorporated in, and shall be managed as part of, the “Buckhorn Wilderness”, as designated by section 3 of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-339).

(6) *GREEN MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS.*—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 4,790 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the “Green Mountain Wilderness”.

(7) *THE BROTHERS WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.*—Certain land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 8,625 acres, as generally depicted on the map, is incorporated in, and shall be managed as part of, the “The Brothers Wilderness”, as designated by section 3 of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-339).

(8) *MOUNT SKOKOMISH WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.*—Certain land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 8,933 acres, as generally depicted on the map, is incorporated in, and shall be managed as part of, the “Mount Skokomish Wilderness”, as designated by section 3 of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-339).

(9) *WONDER MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.*—Certain land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 26,517 acres, as generally depicted on the map, is incorporated in, and shall be managed as part of, the “Wonder Mountain Wilderness”, as designated by section 3 of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-339).

(10) *MOONLIGHT DOME WILDERNESS.*—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 9,117 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the “Moonlight Dome Wilderness”.

(11) *SOUTH QUINULT RIDGE WILDERNESS.*—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 10,887 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the “South Quinault Ridge Wilderness”.

(12) *COLONEL BOB WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.*—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 353 acres, as generally depicted on the map, is incorporated in, and shall be managed as part of, the “Colonel Bob Wilderness”, as designated by section 3 of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-339).

(13) *SAM'S RIVER WILDERNESS.*—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 13,418 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the “Sam's River Wilderness”.

(14) *CANOE CREEK WILDERNESS.*—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 1,378 acres, as generally depicted on the map, which shall be known as the “Canoe Creek Wilderness”.

(b) *ADMINISTRATION.*—

(1) *MANAGEMENT.*—Subject to valid existing rights, the land designated as wilderness by subsection (a) shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”), in accordance with 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.

(2) *MAP AND DESCRIPTION.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary

shall file a map and a legal description of the land designated as wilderness by subsection (a) with—

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

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

(B) EFFECT.—Each map and legal description filed under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct minor errors in the map and legal description.

(C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description filed under subparagraph (A) shall be filed and made available for public inspection in the appropriate office of the Forest Service.

(c) POTENTIAL WILDERNESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 5,346 acres as identified as “Potential Wilderness” on the map, is designated as potential wilderness.

(2) DESIGNATION AS WILDERNESS.—On the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register notice that any nonconforming uses in the potential wilderness designated by paragraph (1) have terminated, the potential wilderness shall be—

(A) designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System; and

(B) incorporated into the adjacent wilderness area.

(d) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(1) NO PROTECTIVE PERIMETERS OR BUFFER ZONES.—The designations in this section shall not create a protective perimeter or buffer zone around any wilderness area.

(2) NONCONFORMING USES PERMITTED OUTSIDE OF BOUNDARIES OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—Any activity or use outside of the boundary of any wilderness area designated under this section shall be permitted even if the activity or use would be seen or heard within the boundary of the wilderness area.

(e) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.—The Secretary may take such measures as are necessary to control fire, insects, and diseases, in the wilderness areas designated by this section, in accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

SEC. 303. WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(a) of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(231) ELWHA RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The approximately 29.0-mile segment of the Elwha River and tributaries from the source to Cat Creek, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(232) DUNGENESS RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the Dungeness River from the headwaters to the State of Washington Department of Natural Resources land in T. 29 N., R. 4 W., sec. 12, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, except that portions of the river within the boundaries of Olympic National Park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, including the following segments of the mainstem and major tributary the Gray Wolf River, in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 5.8-mile segment of the Dungeness River from the headwaters to the 2870 Bridge, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 2.1-mile segment of the Dungeness River from the 2870 Bridge to Silver Creek, as a scenic river.

“(C) The approximately 2.7-mile segment of the Dungeness River from Silver Creek to Sleepy Hollow Creek, as a wild river.

“(D) The approximately 6.3-mile segment of the Dungeness River from Sleepy Hollow Creek to the Olympic National Forest boundary, as a scenic river.

“(E) The approximately 1.9-mile segment of the Dungeness River from the National Forest boundary to the State of Washington Department of Natural Resources land in T. 29 N., R. 4 W., sec. 12, to be administered as a recreational river through a cooperative management agreement between the State of Washington and the Secretary of Agriculture as provided in section 10(e) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e)).

“(F) The approximately 16.1-mile segment of the Gray Wolf River from the headwaters to the 2870 Bridge, as a wild river.

“(G) The approximately 1.1-mile segment of the Gray Wolf River from the 2870 Bridge to the confluence with the Dungeness River, as a scenic river.

“(233) BIG QUILCENE RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the Big Quilcene River from the headwaters to the City of Port Townsend water intake facility, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 4.4-mile segment from the headwaters to the Buckhorn Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 5.3-mile segment from the Buckhorn Wilderness boundary to the City of Port Townsend water intake facility, as a scenic river.

“(C) Section 7(a), with respect to the licensing of dams, water conduits, reservoirs, powerhouses, transmission lines, or other project works, shall apply to the approximately 5-mile segment from the City of Port Townsend water intake facility to the Olympic National Forest boundary.

“(234) DOSEWALLIPS RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the Dosewallips River from the headwaters to the private land in T. 26 N., R. 3 W., sec. 15, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, except that portions of the river within the boundaries of Olympic National Park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 12.9-mile segment from the headwaters to Station Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 6.8-mile segment from Station Creek to the private land in T. 26 N., R. 3 W., sec. 15, as a scenic river.

“(235) DUCKABUSH RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the Duckabush River from the headwaters to the private land in T. 25 N., R. 3 W., sec. 1, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, except that portions of the river within the boundaries of Olympic National Park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 19.0-mile segment from the headwaters to the Brothers Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 1.9-mile segment from the Brothers Wilderness boundary to the private land in T. 25 N., R. 3 W., sec. 1, as a scenic river.

“(236) HAMMA HAMMA RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the Hamma Hamma River from the headwaters to the eastern edge of the NW1/4 sec. 21, T. 24 N., R. 3 W., to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 3.1-mile segment from the headwaters to the Mt. Skokomish Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 5.8-mile segment from the Mt. Skokomish Wilderness boundary to Lena Creek, as a scenic river.

“(C) The approximately 6.8-mile segment from Lena Creek to the eastern edge of the NW1/4 sec. 21, T. 24 N., R. 3 W., to be administered as a recreational river through a cooperative management agreement between the State of Washington and the Secretary of Agriculture as provided in section 10(e) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e)).

“(237) SOUTH FORK SKOKOMISH RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the South Fork Skokomish River from the headwaters to the

Olympic National Forest boundary to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 6.7-mile segment from the headwaters to Church Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 8.3-mile segment from Church Creek to LeBar Creek, as a scenic river.

“(C) The approximately 4.0-mile segment from LeBar Creek to upper end of gorge in the NW1/4 sec. 22, T. 22 N., R. 5 W., as a recreational river.

“(D) The approximately 6.0-mile segment from the upper end of the gorge to the Olympic National Forest boundary, as a scenic river.

“(238) MIDDLE FORK SATSOP RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The approximately 7.9-mile segment of the Middle Fork Satsop River from the headwaters to the Olympic National Forest boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a scenic river.

“(239) WEST FORK SATSOP RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The approximately 8.2-mile segment of the West Fork Satsop River from the headwaters to the Olympic National Forest boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a scenic river.

“(240) WYNOOCHEE RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the Wynoochee River from the headwaters to the head of Wynoochee Reservoir to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, except that portions of the river within the boundaries of Olympic National Park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 2.5-mile segment from the headwaters to the boundary of the Wonder Mountain Wilderness, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 7.4-mile segment from the boundary of the Wonder Mountain Wilderness to the head of Wynoochee Reservoir, as a recreational river.

“(241) EAST FORK HUMPTULIPS RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the East Fork Humptulips River from the headwaters to the Olympic National Forest boundary to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 7.4-mile segment from the headwaters to the Moonlight Dome Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 10.3-mile segment from the Moonlight Dome Wilderness boundary to the Olympic National Forest boundary, as a scenic river.

“(242) WEST FORK HUMPTULIPS RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The approximately 21.4-mile segment of the West Fork Humptulips River from the headwaters to the Olympic National Forest Boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a scenic river.

“(243) QUINALT RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the Quinalt River from the headwaters to private land in T. 24 N., R. 8 W., sec. 33, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 16.5-mile segment from the headwaters to Graves Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 6.7-mile segment from Graves Creek to Cannings Creek, as a scenic river.

“(C) The approximately 1.0-mile segment from Cannings Creek to private land in T. 24 N., R. 8 W., sec. 33, as a recreational river.

“(244) QUEETS RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the Queets River from the headwaters to the Olympic National Park boundary to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, except that portions of the river outside the boundaries of Olympic National Park shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, including the following segments of the mainstem and certain tributaries in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 28.6-mile segment of the Queets River from the headwaters to the confluence with Sams River, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 16.0-mile segment of the Queets River from the confluence with Sams

River to the Olympic National Park boundary, as a scenic river.

“(C) The approximately 15.7-mile segment of the Sams River from the headwaters to the confluence with the Queets River, as a scenic river.

“(D) The approximately 17.7-mile segment of Matheny Creek from the headwaters to the confluence with the Queets River, to be administered as a scenic river through a cooperative management agreement between the State of Washington and the Secretary of Agriculture as provided in section 10(e) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e)).

“(245) HOH RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the Hoh River and the major tributary South Fork Hoh from the headwaters to Olympic National Park boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 20.7-mile segment of the Hoh River from the headwaters to Jackson Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 6.0-mile segment of the Hoh River from Jackson Creek to the Olympic National Park boundary, as a scenic river.

“(C) The approximately 13.8-mile segment of the South Fork Hoh River from the headwaters to the Olympic National Park boundary, as a wild river.

“(D) The approximately 4.6-mile segment of the South Fork Hoh River from the Olympic National Park boundary to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources boundary in T. 27 N., R. 10 W., sec. 29, to be administered as a recreational river through a cooperative management agreement between the State of Washington and the Secretary of Agriculture as provided in section 10(e) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e)).

“(246) BOGACHIEL RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The approximately 25.6-mile segment of the Bogachiel River from the source to the Olympic National Park boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, as a wild river.

“(247) SOUTH FORK CALAWAH RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the South Fork Calawah River and the major tributary Sitkum River from the headwaters to Hyas Creek to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, except those portions of the river within the boundaries of Olympic National Park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, including the following segments in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 15.7-mile segment of the South Fork Calawah River from the headwaters to the Sitkum River, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 0.9-mile segment of the South Fork Calawah River from the Sitkum River to Hyas Creek, as a scenic river.

“(C) The approximately 1.6-mile segment of the Sitkum River from the headwaters to the Rugged Ridge Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

“(D) The approximately 11.9-mile segment of the Sitkum River from the Rugged Ridge Wilderness boundary to the confluence with the South Fork Calawah, as a scenic river.

“(248) SOL DUC RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The segment of the Sol Duc River from the headwaters to the Olympic National Park boundary to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, including the following segments of the mainstem and certain tributaries in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 7.0-mile segment of the Sol Duc River from the headwaters to the end of Sol Duc Hot Springs Road, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 10.8-mile segment of the Sol Duc River from the end of Sol Duc Hot Springs Road to the Olympic National Park boundary, as a scenic river.

“(C) The approximately 14.2-mile segment of the North Fork Sol Duc River from the headwaters to the Olympic Hot Springs Road bridge, as a wild river.

“(D) The approximately 0.2-mile segment of the North Fork Sol Duc River from the Olympic

Hot Springs Road bridge to the confluence with the Sol Duc River, as a scenic river.

“(E) The approximately 8.0-mile segment of the South Fork Sol Duc River from the headwaters to the confluence with the Sol Duc River, as a scenic river.

“(249) LYRE RIVER, WASHINGTON.—The approximately 0.2-mile segment of the Lyre River from Lake Crescent to the Olympic National Park boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.”.

(b) EFFECT.—The amendment made by subsection (a) does not affect valid existing water rights.

(c) UPDATES TO LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, with respect to the designations made under subsection (a) on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, incorporate such designations into updated management plans for units of the National Forest System in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) EXCEPTION.—The date specified in paragraph (1) shall be 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act if the Secretary of Agriculture—

(A) is unable to meet the requirement under such paragraph by the date specified in such paragraph; and

(B) not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, includes in the Department of Agriculture annual budget submission to Congress a request for additional sums as may be necessary to meet the requirement of such paragraph.

(3) COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—Updated management plans under paragraph (1) or (2) satisfy the requirements under section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)).

SEC. 304. EXISTING RIGHTS AND WITHDRAWAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with section 12(b) of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1283(b)), nothing in this title or the amendment made by section 303(a) affects or abrogates existing rights, privileges, or contracts held by private parties, nor does this title in any way modify or direct the management, acquisition, or disposition of lands managed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources on behalf of the State of Washington.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by this title and the amendment made by section 303(a) 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 relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

SEC. 305. TREATY RIGHTS.

Nothing in this title alters, modifies, diminishes, or extinguishes the reserved treaty rights of any Indian tribe with hunting, fishing, gathering, and cultural or religious rights as protected by a treaty.

TITLE IV—CENTRAL COAST HERITAGE PROTECTION

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Central Coast Heritage Protection Act”.

SEC. 402. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) SCENIC AREAS.—The term “scenic area” means a scenic area designated by section 408(a).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means—

(A) with respect to land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, the Secretary of the Interior; and

(B) with respect to land managed by the Forest Service, the Secretary of Agriculture.

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

(4) WILDERNESS AREA.—The term “wilderness area” means a wilderness area or wilderness addition designated by section 403(a).

SEC. 403. DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS.

(a) 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 areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Certain land in the Bakersfield Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 35,116 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Caliente Mountain Wilderness” and dated November 13, 2019, which shall be known as the “Caliente Mountain Wilderness”.

(2) Certain land in the Bakersfield Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 13,332 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Soda Lake Wilderness” and dated June 25, 2019, which shall be known as the “Soda Lake Wilderness”.

(3) Certain land in the Bakersfield Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 12,585 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Temblor Range Wilderness” and dated June 25, 2019, which shall be known as the “Temblor Range Wilderness”.

(4) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 23,670 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Chumash Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Chumash Wilderness as designated by the Los Padres Condor Range and River Protection Act (Public Law 102–301; 106 Stat. 242).

(5) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 54,036 acres, as generally depicted on the maps entitled “Dick Smith Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed Map 1 of 2 (Bear Canyon and Cuyama Peak Units)” and “Dick Smith Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed Map 2 of 2 (Buckhorn and Mono Units)” and dated November 14, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Dick Smith Wilderness as designated by the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–425; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note).

(6) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest and the Bakersfield Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 7,289 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Garcia Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Garcia Wilderness as designated by the Los Padres Condor Range and River Protection Act (Public Law 102–301; 106 Stat. 242).

(7) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest and the Bakersfield Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 8,774 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Machesna Mountain Wilderness—Proposed Additions” and dated October 30, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Machesna Mountain Wilderness as designated by the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–425; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note).

(8) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 30,184 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Matilija Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Matilija Wilderness as designated by the Los Padres Condor Range and River Protection Act (Public Law 102–301; 106 Stat. 242).

(9) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 23,969 acres, as

generally depicted on the map entitled “San Rafael Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed” and dated February 2, 2021, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the San Rafael Wilderness as designated by Public Law 90-271 (82 Stat. 51), the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-425; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note), and the Los Padres Condor Range and River Protection Act (Public Law 102-301; 106 Stat. 242).

(10) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 2,921 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Santa Lucia Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Santa Lucia Wilderness as designated by the Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-237; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note).

(11) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 14,313 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Sespe Wilderness Area Additions—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be incorporated into and managed as part of the Sespe Wilderness as designated by the Los Padres Condor Range and River Protection Act (Public Law 102-301; 106 Stat. 242).

(12) Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 17,870 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Diablo Caliente Wilderness Area—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be known as the “Diablo Caliente Wilderness”.

(b) 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 the wilderness areas 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 maps 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 maps and legal descriptions.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The maps and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 404. DESIGNATION OF THE MACHESNA MOUNTAIN POTENTIAL WILDERNESS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 2,359 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Machesna Mountain Potential Wilderness” and dated March 29, 2019, is designated as the Machesna Mountain Potential Wilderness Area.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of the Machesna Mountain Potential Wilderness Area (referred to in this section as the “potential wilderness area”) with—

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

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

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal description 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 description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—Except as provided in subsection (d) and subject to valid existing rights,

the Secretary shall manage the potential wilderness area in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(d) TRAIL USE, CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION, AND REALIGNMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary may reconstruct, realign, or reroute the Pine Mountain Trail.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out the reconstruction, realignment, or rerouting under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) comply with all existing laws (including regulations); and

(B) to the maximum extent practicable, use the minimum tool or administrative practice necessary to accomplish the reconstruction, realignment, or rerouting with the least amount of adverse impact on wilderness character and resources.

(3) MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND MACHINERY.—In accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary may use motorized vehicles and machinery to carry out the trail reconstruction, realignment, or rerouting authorized by this subsection.

(4) MOTORIZED AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—The Secretary may permit the use of motorized and mechanized vehicles on the existing Pine Mountain Trail in accordance with existing law (including regulations) and this subsection until such date as the potential wilderness area is designated as wilderness in accordance with subsection (h).

(e) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land in the potential wilderness 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.

(f) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with State, Tribal, and local governmental entities and private entities to complete the trail reconstruction, realignment, or rerouting authorized by subsection (d).

(g) BOUNDARIES.—The Secretary shall modify the boundary of the potential wilderness area to exclude any area within 150 feet of the centerline of the new location of any trail that has been reconstructed, realigned, or rerouted under subsection (d).

(h) WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The potential wilderness area, as modified under subsection (g), shall be designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System on the earlier of—

(A) the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register notice that the trail reconstruction, realignment, or rerouting authorized by subsection (d) has been completed; or

(B) the date that is 20 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS.—On designation as wilderness under this section, the potential wilderness area shall be—

(A) incorporated into the Machesna Mountain Wilderness Area, as designated by the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-425; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note) and expanded by section 403; and

(B) administered in accordance with section 405 and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

SEC. 405. ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS.

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

(1) any reference in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) any reference in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary that has jurisdiction over the wilderness area.

(b) FIRE MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may take any measures in a wilderness area as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases in accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and House Report 98-40 of the 98th Congress.

(2) FUNDING PRIORITIES.—Nothing in this title limits funding for fire and fuels management in the wilderness areas.

(3) 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 information in the Fire Management Reference System or individual operational plans that apply to the land designated as a wilderness area.

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—Consistent with paragraph (1) and other applicable Federal law, to ensure a timely and efficient response to fire emergencies in the wilderness areas, the Secretary shall enter into agreements with appropriate State or local firefighting agencies.

(c) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock in the wilderness areas, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue, subject to any reasonable regulations as the Secretary considers necessary in accordance with—

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

(2) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of House Report 101-405, accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress for land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior;

(3) the guidelines set forth in House Report 96-617, accompanying H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress for land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(4) all other laws governing livestock grazing on Federal public land.

(d) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife on public land in the State.

(2) MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.—In furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Secretary may conduct any management activities that are necessary to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations and habitats in the wilderness areas, if the management activities are—

(A) consistent with relevant wilderness management plans;

(B) conducted in accordance with appropriate policies, such as the policies established in Appendix B of House Report 101-405; and

(C) in accordance with memoranda of understanding between the Federal agencies and the State Department of Fish and Wildlife.

(e) BUFFER ZONES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not intend for the designation of wilderness areas by this title to lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around each wilderness area.

(2) ACTIVITIES OR USES UP TO BOUNDARIES.—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from within a wilderness area shall not, of itself, preclude the activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

(f) MILITARY ACTIVITIES.—Nothing in this title precludes—

(1) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the wilderness areas;

(2) the designation of new units of special airspace over the wilderness areas; or

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

(g) HORSES.—Nothing in this title precludes horseback riding in, or the entry of recreational saddle or pack stock into, a wilderness area—

(1) in accordance with section 4(d)(5) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(5)); and

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

(h) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas are withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and 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.

(i) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—Any land within the boundary of a wilderness area that is acquired by the United States shall—

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

(2) be managed in accordance with—

(A) this section;

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

(C) any other applicable law.

(j) TREATMENT OF EXISTING WATER DIVERSIONS IN THE SAN RAFAEL WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION FOR CONTINUED USE.—The Secretary of Agriculture may issue a special use authorization to the owners of the 2 existing water transport or diversion facilities, including administrative access roads (in this subsection referred to as a “facility”), located on National Forest System land in the San Rafael Wilderness Additions in the Moon Canyon unit (T. 11 N., R. 30 W., secs. 13 and 14) and the Peak Mountain unit (T. 10 N., R. 28 W., secs. 23 and 26) for the continued operation, maintenance, and reconstruction of the facility if the Secretary determines that—

(A) the facility was in existence on the date on which the land on which the facility is located was designated as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System (in this subsection referred to as “the date of designation”);

(B) the facility has been in substantially continuous use to deliver water for the beneficial use on the non-Federal land of the owner since the date of designation;

(C) the owner of the facility holds a valid water right for use of the water on the non-Federal land of the owner under State law, with a priority date that predates the date of designation; and

(D) it is not practicable or feasible to relocate the facility to land outside of the wilderness and continue the beneficial use of water on the non-Federal land recognized under State law.

(2) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

(A) REQUIRED TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—In a special use authorization issued under paragraph (1), the Secretary may—

(i) allow use of motorized equipment and mechanized transport for operation, maintenance, or reconstruction of a facility, if the Secretary determines that—

(I) the use is the minimum necessary to allow the facility to continue delivery of water to the non-Federal land for the beneficial uses recognized by the water right held under State law; and

(II) the use of nonmotorized equipment and nonmechanized transport is impracticable or infeasible; and

(ii) preclude use of the facility for the diversion or transport of water in excess of the water right recognized by the State on the date of designation.

(B) DISCRETIONARY TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—In a special use authorization issued under paragraph (1), the Secretary may require or allow modification or relocation of the facility in the wilderness, as the Secretary determines necessary, to reduce impacts to wilderness val-

ues set forth in section 2 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131) if the beneficial use of water on the non-Federal land is not diminished.

(k) TREATMENT OF EXISTING ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION LINE IN THE SAN RAFAEL WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION FOR CONTINUED USE.—The Secretary of Agriculture may issue a special use authorization to the owners of the existing electrical distribution line to the Ploushare Peak communication site (in this subsection referred to as a “facility”) located on National Forest System land in the San Rafael Wilderness Additions in the Moon Canyon unit (T. 11 N., R. 30 W., secs. 2, 3 and 4) for the continued operation, maintenance, and reconstruction of the facility if the Secretary determines that—

(A) the facility was in existence on the date on which the land on which the facility is located was designated as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System (in this subsection referred to as “the date of designation”);

(B) the facility has been in substantially continuous use to deliver electricity to the communication site; and

(C) it is not practicable or feasible to relocate the distribution line to land outside of the wilderness.

(2) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—

(A) REQUIRED TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—In a special use authorization issued under paragraph (1), the Secretary may allow use of motorized equipment and mechanized transport for operation, maintenance, or reconstruction of the electrical distribution line, if the Secretary determines that the use of nonmotorized equipment and nonmechanized transport is impracticable or infeasible.

(B) DISCRETIONARY TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—In a special use authorization issued under paragraph (1), the Secretary may require or allow modification or relocation of the facility in the wilderness, as the Secretary determines necessary, to reduce impacts to wilderness values set forth in section 2 of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131).

(l) CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA COLLECTION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and subject to terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may authorize the installation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorologic, or climatological collection devices in the wilderness areas if the Secretary determines that the facilities and access to the facilities are essential to flood warning, flood control, or water reservoir operation activities.

SEC. 406. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

(a) INDIAN CREEK, MONO CREEK, AND MATILIJIA CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—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:

“(231) INDIAN CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of Indian Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 9.5-mile segment of Indian Creek from its source in sec. 19, T. 7 N., R. 26 W., to the Dick Smith Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

“(B) The 1-mile segment of Indian Creek from the Dick Smith Wilderness boundary to 0.25 miles downstream of Road 6N24, as a scenic river.

“(C) The 3.9-mile segment of Indian Creek from 0.25 miles downstream of Road 6N24 to the southern boundary of sec. 32, T. 6 N., R. 26 W., as a wild river.

“(232) MONO CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of Mono Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 4.2-mile segment of Mono Creek from its source in sec. 1, T. 7 N., R. 26 W., to 0.25 miles upstream of Don Victor Fire Road in sec. 28, T. 7 N., R. 25 W., as a wild river.

“(B) The 2.1-mile segment of Mono Creek from 0.25 miles upstream of the Don Victor Fire Road in sec. 28, T. 7 N., R. 25 W., to 0.25 miles downstream of Don Victor Fire Road in sec. 34, T. 7 N., R. 25 W., as a recreational river.

“(C) The 14.7-mile segment of Mono Creek from 0.25 miles downstream of Don Victor Fire Road in sec. 34, T. 7 N., R. 25 W., to the Ogilvy Ranch private property boundary in sec. 22, T. 6 N., R. 26 W., as a wild river.

“(D) The 3.5-mile segment of Mono Creek from the Ogilvy Ranch private property boundary to the southern boundary of sec. 33, T. 6 N., R. 26 W., as a recreational river.

“(233) MATILIJIA CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of Matilija Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 7.2-mile segment of the Matilija Creek from its source in sec. 25, T. 6 N., R. 25 W., to the private property boundary in sec. 9, T. 5 N., R. 24 W., as a wild river.

“(B) The 7.25-mile segment of the Upper North Fork Matilija Creek from its source in sec. 36, T. 6 N., R. 24 W., to the Matilija Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.”

(b) SESPE CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (142) and inserting the following:

“(142) SESPE CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of Sespe Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 2.7-mile segment of Sespe Creek from the private property boundary in sec. 10, T. 6 N., R. 24 W., to the Hartman Ranch private property boundary in sec. 14, T. 6 N., R. 24 W., as a wild river.

“(B) The 15-mile segment of Sespe Creek from the Hartman Ranch private property boundary in sec. 14, T. 6 N., R. 24 W., to the western boundary of sec. 6, T. 5 N., R. 22 W., as a recreational river.

“(C) The 6.1-mile segment of Sespe Creek from the western boundary of sec. 6, T. 5 N., R. 22 W., to the confluence with Trout Creek, as a scenic river.

“(D) The 28.6-mile segment of Sespe Creek from the confluence with Trout Creek to the southern boundary of sec. 35, T. 5 N., R. 20 W., as a wild river.”

(c) SISQUOC RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (143) and inserting the following:

“(143) SISQUOC RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of the Sisquoc River and its tributaries in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 33-mile segment of the main stem of the Sisquoc River extending from its origin downstream to the Los Padres Forest boundary, as a wild river.

“(B) The 4.2-mile segment of the South Fork Sisquoc River from its source northeast of San Rafael Mountain in sec. 2, T. 7 N., R. 28 W., to its confluence with the Sisquoc River, as a wild river.

“(C) The 10.4-mile segment of Manzanita Creek from its source west of San Rafael Peak in sec. 4, T. 7 N., R. 28 W., to the San Rafael Wilderness boundary upstream of Nira Campground, as a wild river.

“(D) The 0.6-mile segment of Manzanita Creek from the San Rafael Wilderness boundary upstream of the Nira Campground to the San Rafael Wilderness boundary downstream of the confluence of Davy Brown Creek, as a recreational river.

“(E) The 5.8-mile segment of Manzanita Creek from the San Rafael Wilderness boundary downstream of the confluence of Davy Brown Creek to the private property boundary in sec. 1, T. 8 N., R. 30 W., as a wild river.

“(F) The 3.8-mile segment of Manzanita Creek from the private property boundary in sec. 1, T. 8 N., R. 30 W., to the confluence of the Sisquoc River, as a recreational river.

“(G) The 3.4-mile segment of Davy Brown Creek from its source west of Ranger Peak in sec. 32, T. 8 N., R. 29 W., to 300 feet upstream of its confluence with Munch Canyon, as a wild river.

“(H) The 1.4-mile segment of Davy Brown Creek from 300 feet upstream of its confluence with Munch Canyon to its confluence with Manzana Creek, as a recreational river.

“(I) The 2-mile segment of Munch Canyon from its source north of Ranger Peak in sec. 33, T. 8 N., R. 29 W., to 300 feet upstream of its confluence with Sunset Valley Creek, as a wild river.

“(J) The 0.5-mile segment of Munch Canyon from 300 feet upstream of its confluence with Sunset Valley Creek to its confluence with Davy Brown Creek, as a recreational river.

“(K) The 2.6-mile segment of Fish Creek from 500 feet downstream of Sunset Valley Road to its confluence with Manzana Creek, as a wild river.

“(L) The 1.5-mile segment of East Fork Fish Creek from its source in sec. 26, T. 8 N., R. 29 W., to its confluence with Fish Creek, as a wild river.”.

(d) **PIRU CREEK, CALIFORNIA.**—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (199) and inserting the following:

“(199) **PIRU CREEK, CALIFORNIA.**—The following segments of Piru Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 9.1-mile segment of Piru Creek from its source in sec. 3, T. 6 N., R. 22 W., to the private property boundary in sec. 4, T. 6 N., R. 21 W., as a wild river.

“(B) The 17.2-mile segment of Piru Creek from the private property boundary in sec. 4, T. 6 N., R. 21 W., to 0.25 miles downstream of the Gold Hill Road, as a scenic river.

“(C) The 4.1-mile segment of Piru Creek from 0.25 miles downstream of Gold Hill Road to the confluence with Trail Canyon, as a wild river.

“(D) The 7.25-mile segment of Piru Creek from the confluence with Trail Canyon to the confluence with Buck Creek, as a scenic river.

“(E) The 3-mile segment of Piru Creek from 0.5 miles downstream of Pyramid Dam at the first bridge crossing to the boundary of the Sespe Wilderness, as a recreational river.

“(F) The 13-mile segment of Piru Creek from the boundary of the Sespe Wilderness to the boundary of the Sespe Wilderness, as a wild river.

“(G) The 2.2-mile segment of Piru Creek from the boundary of the Sespe Wilderness to the upper limit of Piru Reservoir, as a recreational river.”.

(e) **EFFECT.**—The designation of additional miles of Piru Creek under subsection (d) shall not affect valid water rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) **MOTORIZED USE OF TRAILS.**—Nothing in this section (including the amendments made by this section) affects the motorized use of trails designated by the Forest Service for motorized use that are located adjacent to and crossing upper Piru Creek, if the use is consistent with the protection and enhancement of river values under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.).

SEC. 407. DESIGNATION OF THE FOX MOUNTAIN POTENTIAL WILDERNESS.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 41,082 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Fox Mountain Potential Wilderness Area” and dated November 14, 2019, is designated as the Fox Mountain Potential Wilderness Area.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and a legal description of the Fox Mountain Potential Wilder-

ness Area (referred to in this section as the “potential wilderness area”) with—

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

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

(2) **FORCE OF LAW.**—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct any clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(3) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(c) **MANAGEMENT.**—Except as provided in subsection (d) and subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall manage the potential wilderness area in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(d) **TRAIL USE CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION, AND REALIGNMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary of Agriculture may—

(A) construct a new trail for use by hikers, equestrians, and mechanized vehicles that connects the Aliso Park Campground to the Bull Ridge Trail; and

(B) reconstruct or realign—
(i) the Bull Ridge Trail; and
(ii) the Rocky Ridge Trail.

(2) **REQUIREMENT.**—In carrying out the construction, reconstruction, or alignment under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

(A) comply with all existing laws (including regulations); and

(B) to the maximum extent practicable, use the minimum tool or administrative practice necessary to accomplish the construction, reconstruction, or alignment with the least amount of adverse impact on wilderness character and resources.

(3) **MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND MACHINERY.**—In accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary may use motorized vehicles and machinery to carry out the trail construction, reconstruction, or realignment authorized by this subsection.

(4) **MECHANIZED VEHICLES.**—The Secretary may permit the use of mechanized vehicles on the existing Bull Ridge Trail and Rocky Ridge Trail in accordance with existing law (including regulations) and this subsection until such date as the potential wilderness area is designated as wilderness in accordance with subsection (h).

(e) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land in the potential wilderness 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.

(f) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—In carrying out this section, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with State, Tribal, and local governmental entities and private entities to complete the trail construction, reconstruction, and realignment authorized by subsection (d).

(g) **BOUNDARIES.**—The Secretary shall modify the boundary of the potential wilderness area to exclude any area within 50 feet of the centerline of the new location of any trail that has been constructed, reconstructed, or realigned under subsection (d).

(h) **WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The potential wilderness area, as modified under subsection (g), shall be designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System on the earlier of—

(A) the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register notice that the trail construction, reconstruction, or alignment authorized by subsection (d) has been completed; or

(B) the date that is 20 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) **ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS.**—On designation as wilderness under this section, the potential wilderness area shall be—

(A) incorporated into the San Rafael Wilderness, as designated by Public Law 90-271 (82 Stat. 51), the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-425; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note), and the Los Padres Condor Range and River Protection Act (Public Law 102-301; 106 Stat. 242), and section 403; and

(B) administered in accordance with section 405 and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

SEC. 408. DESIGNATION OF SCENIC AREAS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, there are established the following scenic areas:

(1) **CONDOR RIDGE SCENIC AREA.**—Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest comprising approximately 18,666 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Condor Ridge Scenic Area—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be known as the “Condor Ridge Scenic Area”.

(2) **BLACK MOUNTAIN SCENIC AREA.**—Certain land in the Los Padres National Forest and the Bakersfield Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 16,216 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Black Mountain Scenic Area—Proposed” and dated March 29, 2019, which shall be known as the “Black Mountain Scenic Area”.

(b) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Condor Ridge Scenic Area and Black Mountain Scenic Area with—

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

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

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

(3) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—The maps and legal descriptions filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.

(c) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of the scenic areas is to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the ecological, scenic, wildlife, recreational, cultural, historical, natural, educational, and scientific resources of the scenic areas.

(d) MANAGEMENT.

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall administer the scenic areas—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources of the scenic areas, and in particular the scenic character attributes of the scenic areas; and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) this section;

(ii) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior;

(iii) any laws (including regulations) relating to the National Forest System, for land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(iv) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(2) **USES.**—The Secretary shall only allow those uses of the scenic areas that the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (c).

(e) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land in the scenic areas 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.

(f) **PROHIBITED USES.**—The following shall be prohibited on the Federal land within the scenic areas:

(1) Permanent roads.

(2) Permanent structures.

(3) Timber harvesting except when necessary for the purposes described in subsection (g).

(4) Transmission lines.

(5) Except as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for the administration of the scenic areas and to protect public health and safety—

(A) the use of motorized vehicles; or

(B) the establishment of temporary roads.

(6) Commercial enterprises, except as necessary for realizing the purposes of the scenic areas.

(g) **WILDFIRE, INSECT, AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT.**—Consistent with this section, the Secretary may take any measures in the scenic areas that the Secretary determines to be necessary to control fire, insects, and diseases, including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of those activities with the State or a local agency.

(h) **ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.**—The fact that an otherwise authorized activity or use can be seen or heard within a scenic area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the scenic area.

SEC. 409. CONDOR NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The contiguous trail established pursuant to this section shall be known as the “Condor National Scenic Trail” named after the California condor, a critically endangered bird species that lives along the extent of the trail corridor.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purposes of the Condor National Scenic Trail are to—

(1) provide a continual extended hiking corridor that connects the southern and northern portions of the Los Padres National Forest, spanning the entire length of the forest along the coastal mountains of southern and central California; and

(2) provide for the public enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, and cultural qualities of the Los Padres National Forest.

(c) **AMENDMENT.**—Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(31) CONDOR NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL.—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Condor National Scenic Trail, a trail extending approximately 400 miles from Lake Piru in the southern portion of the Los Padres National Forest to the Bottchers Gap Campground in northern portion of the Los Padres National Forest.

“(B) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The trail shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with—

“(i) other Federal, State, Tribal, regional, and local agencies;

“(ii) private landowners; and

“(iii) other interested organizations.

“(C) **RECREATIONAL USES.**—Notwithstanding section 7(c), the use of motorized vehicles on roads or trails included in the Condor National Scenic Trail on which motorized vehicles are permitted as of the date of enactment of this paragraph may be permitted.

“(D) **PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS.**—

“(i) **PROHIBITION.**—The Secretary shall not acquire for the trail any land or interest in land outside the exterior boundary of any federally managed area without the consent of the owner of land or interest in land.

“(ii) **EFFECT.**—Nothing in this paragraph—

“(I) requires any private property owner to allow public access (including Federal, State, or local government access) to private property; or

“(II) modifies any provision of Federal, State, or local law with respect to public access to or use of private land.

“(E) **REALIGNMENT.**—The Secretary of Agriculture may realign segments of the Condor National Scenic Trail as necessary to fulfill the purposes of the trail.

“(F) **MAP.**—The map referred to in subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.”.

(d) **STUDY.**—

(1) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this section, the Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct a study that—

(A) addresses the feasibility of, and alternatives for, connecting the northern and southern portions of the Los Padres National Forest by establishing a trail across the applicable portions of the northern and southern Santa Lucia Mountains of the southern California Coastal Range; and

(B) considers realignment of the trail or construction of new trail segments to avoid existing trail segments that currently allow motorized vehicles.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—In carrying out the study required by paragraph (1), the Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(A) conform to the requirements for national scenic trail studies described in section 5(b) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(b));

(B) provide for a continual hiking route through and connecting the southern and northern sections of the Los Padres National Forest;

(C) promote recreational, scenic, wilderness and cultural values;

(D) enhance connectivity with the overall National Forest trail system;

(E) consider new connectors and realignment of existing trails;

(F) emphasize safe and continuous public access, dispersal from high-use areas, and suitable water sources; and

(G) to the extent practicable, provide all-year use.

(3) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.**—In completing the study required by paragraph (1), the Secretary of Agriculture shall consult with—

(A) appropriate Federal, State, Tribal, regional, and local agencies;

(B) private landowners;

(C) nongovernmental organizations; and

(D) members of the public.

(4) **SUBMISSION.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall submit the study required by paragraph (1) to—

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

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

(5) **ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE CONDOR NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon completion of the study required by paragraph (1), if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that additional or alternative trail segments are feasible for inclusion in the Condor National Scenic Trail, the Secretary of Agriculture shall include those segments in the Condor National Scenic Trail.

(B) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Additions or alterations to the Condor National Scenic Trail shall be effective on the date the Secretary of Agriculture publishes in the Federal Register notice that the additional or alternative segments are included in the Condor National Scenic Trail.

(e) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—In carrying out this section (including the amendments made by this section), the Secretary of Agriculture may enter into cooperative agreements with State, Tribal, and local government entities and private entities to complete needed trail construction, reconstruction, and realignment projects authorized by this section (including the amendments made by this section).

SEC. 410. FOREST SERVICE STUDY.

Not later than 6 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Chief of the Forest Service) shall study the feasibility of opening a new trail, for vehicles measuring 50 inches or less, connecting Forest Service Highway 95 to the existing off-highway vehicle trail system in the Ballinger Canyon off-highway vehicle area.

SEC. 411. NONMOTORIZED RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES.

Not later than 6 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with interested parties, shall conduct a study to improve nonmotorized recreation trail opportunities (including mountain bicycling) on land not designated as wilderness within the Santa Barbara, Ojai, and Mt. Pinos ranger districts.

SEC. 412. USE BY MEMBERS OF TRIBES.

(a) **ACCESS.**—The Secretary shall ensure that Tribes have access, in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), to the wilderness areas, scenic areas, and potential wilderness areas designated by this title for traditional cultural and religious purposes.

(b) **TEMPORARY CLOSURES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In carrying out this section, the Secretary, on request of a Tribe, may temporarily close to the general public one or more specific portions of a wilderness area, scenic area, or potential wilderness area designated by this title to protect the privacy of the members of the Tribe in the conduct of traditional cultural and religious activities.

(2) **REQUIREMENT.**—Any closure under paragraph (1) shall be—

(A) made in such a manner as to affect the smallest practicable area for the minimum period of time necessary for the activity to be carried out; and

(B) be consistent with the purpose and intent of Public Law 95-341 (commonly known as the American Indian Religious Freedom Act) (42 U.S.C. 1996) and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

TITLE V—SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS FOOTHILLS AND RIVERS PROTECTION

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “San Gabriel Mountains Foothills and Rivers Protection Act”.

SEC. 502. DEFINITION OF STATE.

In this title, the term “State” means the State of California.

Subtitle A—San Gabriel National Recreation Area

SEC. 511. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this subtitle are—

(1) to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the ecological, scenic, wildlife, recreational, cultural, historical, natural, educational, and scientific resources of the Recreation Area;

(2) to provide environmentally responsible, well-managed recreational opportunities within the Recreation Area;

(3) to improve access to and from the Recreation Area;

(4) to provide expanded educational and interpretive services to increase public understanding of, and appreciation for, the natural and cultural resources of the Recreation Area;

(5) to facilitate the cooperative management of the land and resources within the Recreation Area, in collaboration with the State and political subdivisions of the State, historical, business, cultural, civic, recreational, tourism and other nongovernmental organizations, and the public; and

(6) to allow the continued use of the Recreation Area by all individuals, entities, and local government agencies in activities relating to integrated water management, flood protection, water conservation, water quality, water rights,

water supply, groundwater recharge and monitoring, wastewater treatment, public roads and bridges, and utilities within or adjacent to the Recreation Area.

SEC. 512. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) **ADJUDICATION.**—The term “adjudication” means any final judgment, order, ruling, or decree entered in any judicial proceeding adjudicating or affecting water rights, surface water management, or groundwater management.

(2) **ADVISORY COUNCIL.**—The term “Advisory Council” means the San Gabriel National Recreation Area Public Advisory Council established under section 517(a).

(3) **FEDERAL LANDS.**—The term “Federal lands” means—

(A) public lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior; and

(B) lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Chief of Engineers.

(4) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—The term “management plan” means the management plan for the Recreation Area required under section 514(d).

(5) **PARTNERSHIP.**—The term “Partnership” means the San Gabriel National Recreation Area Partnership established by section 518(a).

(6) **PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM.**—The term “public water system” has the meaning given the term in 42 U.S.C. 300(f)(4) or in section 116275 of the California Health and Safety Code.

(7) **RECREATION AREA.**—The term “Recreation Area” means the San Gabriel National Recreation Area established by section 513(a).

(8) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(9) **UTILITY FACILITY.**—The term “utility facility” means—

(A) any electric substations, communication facilities, towers, poles, and lines, ground wires, communication circuits, and other structures, and related infrastructure; and

(B) any such facilities associated with a public water system.

(10) **WATER RESOURCE FACILITY.**—The term “water resource facility” means irrigation and pumping facilities, dams and reservoirs, flood control facilities, water conservation works, including debris protection facilities, sediment placement sites, rain gauges and stream gauges, water quality facilities, recycled water facilities, water pumping, conveyance and distribution systems, water storage tanks and reservoirs, and water treatment facilities, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, and transmission and other ancillary facilities, groundwater recharge facilities, water conservation, water filtration plants, and other water diversion, conservation, groundwater recharge, storage, and carriage structures.

SEC. 513. SAN GABRIEL NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT; BOUNDARIES.**—Subject to valid existing rights, there is established as a unit of the National Park System in the State the San Gabriel National Recreation Area depicted as the “Proposed San Gabriel National Recreation Area” on the map entitled “San Gabriel National Recreation Area Proposed Boundary,” numbered 503/152,737, and dated July 2019.

(b) **MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of the Recreation Area with—

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

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

(2) **FORCE OF LAW.**—The map and legal description 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 or typographical error in the map or legal description.

(3) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on

file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(c) **ADMINISTRATION AND JURISDICTION.**—

(1) **PUBLIC LANDS.**—The public lands included in the Recreation Area shall be administered by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(2) **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE LAND.**—Although certain Federal lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense are included in the recreation area, nothing in this subtitle transfers administration jurisdiction of such Federal lands from the Secretary of Defense or otherwise affects Federal lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense.

(3) **STATE AND LOCAL JURISDICTION.**—Nothing in this subtitle alters, modifies, or diminishes any right, responsibility, power, authority, jurisdiction, or entitlement of the State, a political subdivision of the State, including, but not limited to courts of competent jurisdiction, regulatory commissions, boards, and departments, or any State or local agency under any applicable Federal, State, or local law (including regulations).

SEC. 514. MANAGEMENT.

(a) **NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall manage the public lands included in the Recreation Area in a manner that protects and enhances the natural resources and values of the public lands, in accordance with—

(1) this subtitle;

(2) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753 and 102101 of title 54, United States Code (formerly known as the “National Park Service Organic Act”);

(3) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System; and

(4) other applicable law, regulations, adjudications, and orders.

(b) **COOPERATION WITH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.**—The Secretary shall cooperate with the Secretary of Defense to develop opportunities for the management of the Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense included in the Recreation Area in accordance with the purposes described in section 511, to the maximum extent practicable.

(c) **TREATMENT OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this subtitle—

(A) authorizes the Secretary to take any action that would affect the use of any land not owned by the United States within the Recreation Area;

(B) affects the use of, or access to, any non-Federal land within the Recreation Area;

(C) modifies any provision of Federal, State, or local law with respect to public access to, or use of, non-Federal land;

(D) requires any owner of non-Federal land to allow public access (including Federal, State, or local government access) to private property or any other non-Federal land;

(E) alters any duly adopted land use regulation, approved land use plan, or any other regulatory authority of any State or local agency or unit of Tribal government;

(F) creates any liability, or affects any liability under any other law, of any private property owner or other owner of non-Federal land with respect to any person injured on the private property or other non-Federal land;

(G) conveys to the Partnership any land use or other regulatory authority;

(H) shall be construed to cause any Federal, State, or local regulation or permit requirement intended to apply to units of the National Park System to affect the federal lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense or non-Federal lands within the boundaries of the recreation area; or

(I) requires any local government to participate in any program administered by the Secretary.

(2) **COOPERATION.**—The Secretary is encouraged to work with owners of non-Federal land

who have agreed to cooperate with the Secretary to advance the purposes of this subtitle.

(3) **BUFFER ZONES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this subtitle establishes any protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Recreation Area.

(B) **ACTIVITIES OR USES UP TO BOUNDARIES.**—The fact that an activity or use of land can be seen or heard from within the Recreation Area shall not preclude the activity or land use up to the boundary of the Recreation Area.

(4) **FACILITIES.**—Nothing in this subtitle affects the operation, maintenance, modification, construction, destruction, removal, relocation, improvement or expansion of any water resource facility or public water system, or any solid waste, sanitary sewer, water or waste-water treatment, groundwater recharge or conservation, hydroelectric, conveyance distribution system, recycled water facility, or utility facility located within or adjacent to the Recreation Area.

(5) **EXEMPTION.**—Section 100903 of title 54, United States Code, shall not apply to the Puente Hills landfill, materials recovery facility, or intermodal facility.

(d) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

(1) **DEADLINE.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the Advisory Council shall establish a comprehensive management plan for the Recreation Area that supports the purposes described in section 511.

(2) **USE OF EXISTING PLANS.**—In developing the management plan, to the extent consistent with this section, the Secretary may incorporate any provision of a land use or other plan applicable to the public lands included in the Recreation Area.

(3) **INCORPORATION OF VISITOR SERVICES PLAN.**—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall incorporate into the management plan the visitor services plan under section 519(a)(2).

(4) **PARTNERSHIP.**—In developing the management plan, the Secretary shall consider recommendations of the Partnership. To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall incorporate recommendations of the Partnership into the management plan if the Secretary determines that the recommendations are feasible and consistent with the purposes in section 511, this subtitle, and applicable laws (including regulations).

(e) **FISH AND WILDLIFE.**—Nothing in this subtitle affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish or wildlife located on public lands in the State.

SEC. 515. ACQUISITION OF NON-FEDERAL LAND WITHIN RECREATION AREA.

(a) **LIMITED ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may acquire non-Federal land within the boundaries of the Recreation Area only through exchange, donation, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.**—As a further condition on the acquisition of land, the Secretary shall make a determination that the land contains important biological, cultural, historic, or recreational values.

(b) **PROHIBITION ON USE OF EMINENT DOMAIN.**—Nothing in this subtitle authorizes the use of eminent domain to acquire land or an interest in land.

(c) **TREATMENT OF ACQUIRED LAND.**—Any land or interest in land acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the Recreation Area shall be—

(1) included in the Recreation Area; and

(2) administered by the Secretary in accordance with—

(A) this subtitle; and

(B) other applicable laws (including regulations).

SEC. 516. WATER RIGHTS; WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES; PUBLIC ROADS; UTILITY FACILITIES.

(a) **NO EFFECT ON WATER RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this subtitle or section 522—

(1) shall affect the use or allocation, as in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act, of any water, water right, or interest in water (including potable, recycled, reclaimed, waste, imported, exported, banked, or stored water, surface water, groundwater, and public trust interest);

(2) shall affect any public or private contract in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act for the sale, lease, loan, or transfer of any water (including potable, recycled, reclaimed, waste, imported, exported, banked, or stored water, surface water, and groundwater);

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

(4) authorizes or imposes any new reserved Federal water right or expands water usage pursuant to any existing Federal reserved, riparian or appropriative right;

(5) shall be considered a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights (including potable, recycled, reclaimed, waste, imported, exported, banked, or stored water, surface water, and groundwater) held, reserved, or appropriated by any public entity or other persons or entities, on or before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(6) shall be construed to, or shall interfere or conflict with the exercise of the powers or duties of any watermaster, public agency, public water system, court of competent jurisdiction, or other body or entity responsible for groundwater or surface water management or groundwater replenishment as designated or established pursuant to any adjudication or Federal or State law, including the management of the San Gabriel River watershed and basin, to provide water supply or other environmental benefits;

(7) shall be construed to impede or adversely impact any previously adopted Los Angeles County Drainage Area project, as described in the report of the Chief of Engineers dated June 30, 1992, including any supplement or addendum to that report, or any maintenance agreement to operate that project;

(8) shall interfere or conflict with any action by a watermaster, water agency, public water system, court of competent jurisdiction, or public agency pursuant to any Federal or State law, water right, or adjudication, including any action relating to water conservation, water quality, surface water diversion or impoundment, groundwater recharge, water treatment, conservation or storage of water, pollution, waste discharge, the pumping of groundwater; the spreading, injection, pumping, storage, or the use of water from local sources, storm water flows, and runoff, or from imported or recycled water, that is undertaken in connection with the management or regulation of the San Gabriel River;

(9) shall interfere with, obstruct, hinder, or delay the exercise of, or access to, any water right by the owner of a public water system or any other individual or entity, including the construction, operation, maintenance, replacement, removal, repair, location, or relocation of any well; pipeline; or water pumping, treatment, diversion, impoundment, or storage facility; or other facility or property necessary or useful to access any water right or operate an public water system;

(10) shall require the initiation or reinitiation of consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service under, or the application of any provision of, the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) relating to any action affecting any water, water right, or water management or water resource facility in the San Gabriel River watershed and basin; or

(11) authorizes any agency or employee of the United States, or any other person, to take any action inconsistent with any of paragraphs (1) through (10).

(b) WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—

(1) **NO EFFECT ON EXISTING WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.**—Nothing in this subtitle or section 522 shall affect—

(A) the use, operation, maintenance, repair, construction, destruction, removal, reconfiguration, expansion, improvement or replacement of a water resource facility or public water system within or adjacent to the Recreation Area or San Gabriel Mountains National Monument; or

(B) access to a water resource facility within or adjacent to the Recreation Area or San Gabriel Mountains National Monument.

(2) **NO EFFECT ON NEW WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.**—Nothing in this subtitle or section 522 shall preclude the establishment of a new water resource facility (including instream sites, routes, and areas) within the Recreation Area or San Gabriel Mountains National Monument if the water resource facility or public water system is necessary to preserve or enhance the health, safety, reliability, quality or accessibility of water supply, or utility services to residents of Los Angeles County.

(3) **FLOOD CONTROL.**—Nothing in this subtitle or section 522 shall be construed to—

(A) impose any new restriction or requirement on flood protection, water conservation, water supply, groundwater recharge, water transfers, or water quality operations and maintenance; or

(B) increase the liability of an agency or public water system carrying out flood protection, water conservation, water supply, groundwater recharge, water transfers, or water quality operations.

(4) **DIVERSION OR USE OF WATER.**—Nothing in this subtitle or section 522 shall authorize or require the use of water or water rights in, or the diversion of water to, the Recreation Area or San Gabriel Mountains National Monument.

(c) **UTILITY FACILITIES AND RIGHTS OF WAY.**—Nothing in this subtitle or section 522 shall—

(1) affect the use, operation, maintenance, repair, construction, destruction, reconfiguration, expansion, inspection, renewal, reconstruction, alteration, addition, relocation, improvement, removal, or replacement of a utility facility or appurtenant right-of-way within or adjacent to the Recreation Area or San Gabriel Mountains National Monument;

(2) affect access to a utility facility or right-of-way within or adjacent to the Recreation Area or San Gabriel Mountains National Monument; or

(3) preclude the establishment of a new utility facility or right-of-way (including instream sites, routes, and areas) within the Recreation Area or San Gabriel Mountains National Monument if such a facility or right-of-way is necessary for public health and safety, electricity supply, or other utility services.

(d) ROADS; PUBLIC TRANSIT.—

(1) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this subsection:

(A) **PUBLIC ROAD.**—The term “public road” means any paved road or bridge (including any appurtenant structure and right-of-way) that is—

(i) operated or maintained by a non-Federal entity; and

(ii)(I) open to vehicular use by the public; or

(II) used by a public agency or utility for the operation, maintenance, improvement, repair, removal, relocation, construction, destruction or rehabilitation of infrastructure, a utility facility, or a right-of-way.

(B) **PUBLIC TRANSIT.**—The term “public transit” means any transit service (including operations and rights-of-way) that is—

(i) operated or maintained by a non-Federal entity; and

(ii)(I) open to the public; or

(II) used by a public agency or contractor for the operation, maintenance, repair, construction, or rehabilitation of infrastructure, a utility facility, or a right-of-way.

(2) **NO EFFECT ON PUBLIC ROADS OR PUBLIC TRANSIT.**—Nothing in this subtitle or section 522—

(A) authorizes the Secretary to take any action that would affect the operation, maintenance, repair, or rehabilitation of public roads or public transit (including activities necessary

to comply with Federal or State safety or public transit standards); or

(B) creates any new liability, or increases any existing liability, of an owner or operator of a public road.

SEC. 517. SAN GABRIEL NATIONAL RECREATION AREA PUBLIC ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory council, to be known as the “San Gabriel National Recreation Area Public Advisory Council”.

(b) **DUTIES.**—The Advisory Council shall advise the Secretary regarding the development and implementation of the management plan and the visitor services plan.

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

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

(2) all other applicable laws (including regulations).

(d) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Advisory Council shall consist of 22 members, to be appointed by the Secretary after taking into consideration recommendations of the Partnership, of whom—

(1) 2 shall represent local, regional, or national environmental organizations;

(2) 2 shall represent the interests of outdoor recreation, including off-highway vehicle recreation, within the Recreation Area;

(3) 2 shall represent the interests of community-based organizations, the missions of which include expanding access to the outdoors;

(4) 2 shall represent business interests;

(5) 1 shall represent Indian Tribes within or adjacent to the Recreation Area;

(6) 1 shall represent the interests of homeowners’ associations within the Recreation Area;

(7) 3 shall represent the interests of holders of adjudicated water rights, public water systems, water agencies, wastewater and sewer agencies, recycled water facilities, and water management and replenishment entities;

(8) 1 shall represent energy and mineral development interests;

(9) 1 shall represent owners of Federal grazing permits or other land use permits within the Recreation Area;

(10) 1 shall represent archaeological and historical interests;

(11) 1 shall represent the interests of environmental educators;

(12) 1 shall represent cultural history interests;

(13) 1 shall represent environmental justice interests;

(14) 1 shall represent electrical utility interests; and

(15) 2 shall represent the affected public at large.

(e) TERMS.—

(1) **STAGGERED TERMS.**—A member of the Advisory Council shall be appointed for a term of 3 years, except that, of the members first appointed, 7 of the members shall be appointed for a term of 1 year and 7 of the members shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

(2) **REAPPOINTMENT.**—A member may be reappointed to serve on the Advisory Council on the expiration of the term of service of the member.

(3) **VACANCY.**—A vacancy on the Advisory Council shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(f) **QUORUM.**—A quorum shall be ten members of the advisory council. The operations of the advisory council shall not be impaired by the fact that a member has not yet been appointed as long as a quorum has been attained.

(g) **CHAIRPERSON; PROCEDURES.**—The Advisory Council shall elect a chairperson and establish such rules and procedures as the advisory council considers necessary or desirable.

(h) **SERVICE WITHOUT COMPENSATION.**—Members of the Advisory Council shall serve without pay.

(i) **TERMINATION.**—The Advisory Council shall cease to exist—

(1) on the date that is 5 years after the date on which the management plan is adopted by the Secretary; or

(2) on such later date as the Secretary considers to be appropriate.

SEC. 518. SAN GABRIEL NATIONAL RECREATION AREA PARTNERSHIP.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established a Partnership, to be known as the “San Gabriel National Recreation Area Partnership”.

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the Partnership are to—

(1) coordinate the activities of Federal, State, Tribal, and local authorities and the private sector in advancing the purposes of this subtitle; and

(2) use the resources and expertise of each agency in improving management and recreational opportunities within the Recreation Area.

(c) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Partnership shall include the following:

(1) The Secretary (or a designee) to represent the National Park Service.

(2) The Secretary of Defense (or a designee) to represent the Corps of Engineers.

(3) The Secretary of Agriculture (or a designee) to represent the Forest Service.

(4) The Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency of the State (or a designee) to represent—

(A) the California Department of Parks and Recreation; and

(B) the Rivers and Mountains Conservancy.

(5) 1 designee of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

(6) 1 designee of the Puente Hills Habitat Preservation Authority.

(7) 4 designees of the San Gabriel Council of Governments, of whom 1 shall be selected from a local land conservancy.

(8) 1 designee of the San Gabriel Valley Economic Partnership.

(9) 1 designee of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District.

(10) 1 designee of the San Gabriel Valley Water Association.

(11) 1 designee of the Central Basin Water Association.

(12) 1 designee of the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster.

(13) 1 designee of a public utility company, to be appointed by the Secretary.

(14) 1 designee of the Watershed Conservation Authority.

(15) 1 designee of the Advisory Council for the period during which the Advisory Council remains in effect.

(16) 1 designee of San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Community Collaborative.

(d) **DUTIES.**—To advance the purposes described in section 511, the Partnership shall—

(1) make recommendations to the Secretary regarding the development and implementation of the management plan;

(2) review and comment on the visitor services plan under section 519(a)(2), and facilitate the implementation of that plan;

(3) assist units of local government, regional planning organizations, and nonprofit organizations in advancing the purposes of the Recreation Area by—

(A) carrying out programs and projects that recognize, protect, and enhance important resource values within the Recreation Area;

(B) establishing and maintaining interpretive exhibits and programs within the Recreation Area;

(C) developing recreational and educational opportunities in the Recreation Area in accordance with the purposes of this subtitle;

(D) increasing public awareness of, and appreciation for, natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources of the Recreation Area;

(E) ensuring that signs identifying points of public access and sites of interest are posted throughout the Recreation Area;

(F) promoting a wide range of partnerships among governments, organizations, and individuals to advance the purposes of the Recreation Area; and

(G) ensuring that management of the Recreation Area takes into consideration—

(i) local ordinances and land-use plans; and

(ii) adjacent residents and property owners;

(4) make recommendations to the Secretary regarding the appointment of members to the Advisory Council; and

(5) carry out any other actions necessary to achieve the purposes of this subtitle.

(e) **AUTHORITIES.**—Subject to approval by the Secretary, for the purposes of preparing and implementing the management plan, the Partnership may use Federal funds made available under this section—

(1) to make grants to the State, political subdivisions of the State, nonprofit organizations, and other persons;

(2) to enter into cooperative agreements with, or provide grants or technical assistance to, the State, political subdivisions of the State, nonprofit organizations, Federal agencies, and other interested parties;

(3) to hire and compensate staff;

(4) to obtain funds or services from any source, including funds and services provided under any other Federal law or program;

(5) to contract for goods or services; and

(6) to support activities of partners and any other activities that—

(A) advance the purposes of the Recreation Area; and

(B) are in accordance with the management plan.

(f) **TERMS OF OFFICE; REAPPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.**—

(1) **TERMS.**—A member of the Partnership shall be appointed for a term of 3 years.

(2) **REAPPOINTMENT.**—A member may be reappointed to serve on the Partnership on the expiration of the term of service of the member.

(3) **VACANCY.**—A vacancy on the Partnership shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(g) **QUORUM.**—A quorum shall be eleven members of the Partnership. The operations of the Partnership shall not be impaired by the fact that a member has not yet been appointed as long as a quorum has been attained.

(h) **CHAIRPERSON; PROCEDURES.**—The Partnership shall elect a chairperson and establish such rules and procedures as it deems necessary or desirable.

(i) **SERVICE WITHOUT COMPENSATION.**—A member of the Partnership shall serve without compensation.

(j) **DUTIES AND AUTHORITIES OF SECRETARY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall convene the Partnership on a regular basis to carry out this subtitle.

(2) **TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary may provide to the Partnership or any member of the Partnership, on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis, such technical and financial assistance as the Secretary determines to be appropriate to carry out this subtitle.

(3) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the Partnership, a member of the Partnership, or any other public or private entity to provide technical, financial, or other assistance to carry out this subtitle.

(4) **CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES ON NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—In order to facilitate the administration of the Recreation Area, the Secretary is authorized, subject to valid existing rights, to construct administrative or visitor use facilities on land owned by a non-profit organization, local agency, or other public entity in accordance with this title and applicable law (including regulations).

(B) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.**—A facility under this paragraph may only be developed—

(i) with the consent of the owner of the non-Federal land; and

(ii) in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws (including regulations) and plans.

(5) **PRIORITY.**—The Secretary shall give priority to actions that—

(A) conserve the significant natural, historic, cultural, and scenic resources of the Recreation Area; and

(B) provide educational, interpretive, and recreational opportunities consistent with the purposes of the Recreation Area.

(k) **COMMITTEES.**—The Partnership shall establish—

(1) a Water Technical Advisory Committee to advise the Secretary regarding water-related issues relating to the Recreation Area; and

(2) a Public Safety Advisory Committee to advise the Secretary regarding public safety issues relating to the Recreation Area.

SEC. 519. VISITOR SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

(a) **VISITOR SERVICES.**—

(1) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this subsection is to facilitate the development of an integrated visitor services plan to improve visitor experiences in the Recreation Area through expanded recreational opportunities and increased interpretation, education, resource protection, and enforcement.

(2) **VISITOR SERVICES PLAN.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop and carry out an integrated visitor services plan for the Recreation Area in accordance with this paragraph.

(B) **CONTENTS.**—The visitor services plan shall—

(i) assess current and anticipated future visitation to the Recreation Area, including recreation destinations;

(ii) consider the demand for various types of recreation (including hiking, picnicking, horseback riding, and the use of motorized and mechanized vehicles), as permissible and appropriate;

(iii) evaluate the impacts of recreation on natural and cultural resources, water rights and water resource facilities, public roads, adjacent residents and property owners, and utilities within the Recreation Area, as well as the effectiveness of current enforcement and efforts;

(iv) assess the current level of interpretive and educational services and facilities;

(v) include recommendations to—

(I) expand opportunities for high-demand recreational activities, in accordance with the purposes described in section 511;

(II) better manage Recreation Area resources and improve the experience of Recreation Area visitors through expanded interpretive and educational services and facilities, and improved enforcement; and

(III) better manage Recreation Area resources to reduce negative impacts on the environment, ecology, and integrated water management activities in the Recreation Area;

(vi) in coordination and consultation with affected owners of non-Federal land, assess options to incorporate recreational opportunities on non-Federal land into the Recreation Area—

(I) in manner consistent with the purposes and uses of the non-Federal land; and

(II) with the consent of the non-Federal landowner;

(vii) assess opportunities to provide recreational opportunities that connect with adjacent National Forest System land; and

(viii) be developed and carried out in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and ordinances.

(C) **CONSULTATION.**—In developing the visitor services plan, the Secretary shall—

(i) consult with—

(I) the Partnership;

(II) the Advisory Council;

(III) appropriate State and local agencies; and

(IV) interested nongovernmental organizations; and

(ii) involve members of the public.

(b) VISITOR USE FACILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may construct visitor use facilities in the Recreation Area.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Each facility under paragraph (1) shall be developed in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local—

(A) laws (including regulations); and

(B) plans.

(c) DONATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may accept and use donated funds, property, in-kind contributions, and services to carry out this subtitle.

(2) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary may not use the authority provided by paragraph (1) to accept non-Federal land that has been acquired after the date of the enactment of this Act through the use of eminent domain.

(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—In carrying out this subtitle, the Secretary may make grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements with, units of State, Tribal, and local governments and private entities to conduct research, develop scientific analyses, and carry out any other initiative relating to the management of, and visitation to, the Recreation Area.

Subtitle B—San Gabriel Mountains

SEC. 521. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

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

(2) WILDERNESS AREA OR ADDITION.—The term “wilderness area or addition” means any wilderness area or wilderness addition designated by section 523(a).

SEC. 522. NATIONAL MONUMENT BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The San Gabriel Mountains National Monument established by Presidential Proclamation 9194 (54 U.S.C. 320301 note) (referred to in this section as the “Monument”) is modified to include the approximately 109,167 acres of additional National Forest System land depicted as the “Proposed San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Expansion” on the map entitled “Proposed San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Expansion” and dated June 26, 2019.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument, including the lands added by subsection (a), in accordance with—

(1) Presidential Proclamation 9194, as issued on October 10, 2014 (54 U.S.C. 320301 note);

(2) the laws generally applicable to the Monument; and

(3) this subtitle.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Within 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall consult with State and local governments and the interested public to update the existing San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Plan to provide management direction and protection for the lands added to the Monument by subsection (a).

SEC. 523. DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS AND ADDITIONS.

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

(1) CONDOR PEAK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land in the Angeles National Forest, comprising approximately 8,207 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Condor Peak Wilderness—Proposed” and dated June 6, 2019, which shall be known as the “Condor Peak Wilderness”.

(2) SAN GABRIEL WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land in the Angeles National Forest, comprising approximately 2,032 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “San Ga-

브리얼 Wilderness Additions” and dated June 6, 2019, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the San Gabriel Wilderness designated by Public Law 90-318 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 82 Stat. 131).

(3) SHEEP MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land in the Angeles National Forest, comprising approximately 13,726 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Sheep Mountain Wilderness Additions” and dated June 6, 2019, which is incorporated in, and considered to be a part of, the Sheep Mountain Wilderness designated by section 101(a)(29) of the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 98 Stat. 1623; Public Law 98-425).

(4) YERBA BUENA WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land in the Angeles National Forest, comprising approximately 6,694 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Yerba Buena Wilderness—Proposed” and dated June 6, 2019, which shall be known as the “Yerba Buena Wilderness”.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

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

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

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

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subtitle, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical or typographical error in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

SEC. 524. ADMINISTRATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS AND ADDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas and additions shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with this section and the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that any reference in that Act to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) FIRE MANAGEMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may take such measures in a wilderness area or addition designated in section 523 as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, or diseases in accordance with—

(A) section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)); and

(B) House Report 98-40 of the 98th Congress.

(2) FUNDING PRIORITIES.—Nothing in this subtitle limits funding for fire or fuels management in a wilderness area or addition.

(3) REVISION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL FIRE MANAGEMENT PLANS.—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall amend, as applicable, any local fire management plan that applies to a wilderness area or addition designated in section 523.

(4) ADMINISTRATION.—In accordance with paragraph (1) and any other applicable Federal law, to ensure a timely and efficient response to a fire emergency in a wilderness area or addition, the Secretary shall—

(A) not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, establish agency approval procedures (including appropriate delegations of authority to the Forest Supervisor, District Manager, or other agency officials) for responding to fire emergencies; and

(B) enter into agreements with appropriate State or local firefighting agencies.

(c) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock in a wilderness area or addition, if established before the date of the enactment of this Act, shall be administered in accordance with—

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

(2) the guidelines contained in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101-405).

(d) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this subtitle affects the jurisdiction or responsibility of the State with respect to fish or wildlife on public land in the State.

(2) MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Secretary may conduct any management activity that are necessary to maintain or restore fish or wildlife populations or habitats in the wilderness areas and wilderness additions designated in section 523, if the management activities are—

(i) consistent with relevant wilderness management plans; and

(ii) conducted in accordance with appropriate policies, such as the policies established in Appendix B of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101-405).

(B) INCLUSIONS.—A management activity under subparagraph (A) may include the occasional and temporary use of motorized vehicles, if the use, as determined by the Secretary, would promote healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations that would enhance wilderness values while causing the minimum impact necessary to accomplish those tasks.

(C) EXISTING ACTIVITIES.—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and appropriate policies (such as the policies established in Appendix B of House Report 101-405, the State may use aircraft (including helicopters) in a wilderness area or addition to survey, capture, transplant, monitor, or provide water for a wildlife population, including bighorn sheep.

(e) BUFFER ZONES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Congress does not intend for the designation of wilderness areas or wilderness additions by section 523 to lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around each wilderness area or wilderness addition.

(2) ACTIVITIES OR USES UP TO BOUNDARIES.—The fact that a nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from within a wilderness area or wilderness addition designated by section 523 shall not, of itself, preclude the activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area or addition.

(f) MILITARY ACTIVITIES.—Nothing in this title precludes—

(1) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by section 523;

(2) the designation of new units of special airspace over the wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by section 523; or

(3) the use or establishment of military flight training routes over wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by section 523.

(g) HORSES.—Nothing in this subtitle precludes horseback riding in, or the entry of recreational or commercial saddle or pack stock into, an area designated as a wilderness area or wilderness addition by section 523—

(1) in accordance with section 4(d)(5) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(5)); and

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

(h) LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Nothing in this subtitle precludes any law enforcement or drug interdiction effort within the wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by section 523 in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(i) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas and additions designated by section 523 are withdrawn from—

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

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

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

(j) **INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.**—Any land within the boundary of a wilderness area or addition that is acquired by the United States shall—

(1) become part of the wilderness area or addition in which the land is located; and

(2) be managed in accordance with this section, the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), and any other applicable laws (including regulations).

(k) **CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA COLLECTION.**—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may authorize the installation and maintenance of hydrologic, meteorologic, or climatological collection devices in a wilderness area or addition if the Secretary determines that the facilities and access to the facilities is essential to a flood warning, flood control, or water reservoir operation activity.

(l) **AUTHORIZED EVENTS.**—The Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the Angeles Crest 100 competitive running event to continue in substantially the same manner and degree in which this event was operated and permitted in 2015 within additions to the Sheep Mountain Wilderness in section 523 of this title and the Pleasant View Ridge Wilderness Area designated by section 1802 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, provided that the event is authorized and conducted in a manner compatible with the preservation of the areas as wilderness.

SEC. 525. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—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:

“() **EAST FORK SAN GABRIEL RIVER, CALIFORNIA.**—The following segments of the East Fork San Gabriel River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes:

“(A) The 10-mile segment from the confluence of the Prairie Fork and Vincent Gulch to 100 yards upstream of the Heaton Flats trailhead and day use area, as a wild river.

“(B) The 2.7-mile segment from 100 yards upstream of the Heaton Flats trailhead and day use area to 100 yards upstream of the confluence with Williams Canyon, as a recreational river.

“() **NORTH FORK SAN GABRIEL RIVER, CALIFORNIA.**—The 4.3-mile segment of the North Fork San Gabriel River from the confluence with Clodburn Canyon to 0.25 miles upstream of the confluence with the West Fork San Gabriel River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

“() **WEST FORK SAN GABRIEL RIVER, CALIFORNIA.**—The following segments of the West Fork San Gabriel River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes:

“(A) The 6.7-mile segment from 0.25 miles downstream of its source near Red Box Gap in sec. 14, T. 2 N., R. 12 W., to the confluence with the unnamed tributary 0.25 miles downstream of the power lines in sec. 22, T. 2 N., R. 11 W., as a recreational river.

“(B) The 1.6-mile segment of the West Fork from 0.25 miles downstream of the powerlines in sec. 22, T. 2 N., R. 11 W., to the confluence with Bobcat Canyon, as a wild river.

“() **LITTLE ROCK CREEK, CALIFORNIA.**—The following segments of Little Rock Creek and tributaries, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes:

“(A) The 10.3-mile segment from its source on Mt. Williamson in sec. 6, T. 3 N., R. 9 W., to 100

yards upstream of the confluence with the South Fork Little Rock Creek, as a wild river.

“(B) The 6.6-mile segment from 100 yards upstream of the confluence with the South Fork Little Rock Creek to the confluence with Santiago Canyon, as a recreational river.

“(C) The 1-mile segment of Cooper Canyon Creek from 0.25 miles downstream of Highway 2 to 100 yards downstream of Cooper Canyon Campground, as a scenic river.

“(D) The 1.3-mile segment of Cooper Canyon Creek from 100 yards downstream of Cooper Canyon Campground to the confluence with Little Rock Creek, as a wild river.

“(E) The 1-mile segment of Buckhorn Creek from 100 yards downstream of the Buckhorn Campground to its confluence with Cooper Canyon Creek, as a wild river.”

(b) **WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES; AND WATER USE.**

(1) **WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.**—

(A) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “water resource facility” means irrigation and pumping facilities, dams and reservoirs, flood control facilities, water conservation works and facilities, including debris protection facilities, sediment placement sites, rain gauges and stream gauges, water quality facilities, recycled water facilities and water pumping, conveyance distribution systems, water storage tanks and reservoirs, and water treatment facilities, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydro-power projects, and transmission and other ancillary facilities, groundwater recharge facilities, water conservation, water filtration plants, and other water diversion, conservation, groundwater recharge, storage, and carriage structures.

(B) **NO EFFECT ON EXISTING WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.**—Nothing in this section shall alter, modify, or affect—

(i) the use, operation, maintenance, repair, construction, destruction, reconfiguration, expansion, relocation or replacement of a water resource facility downstream of a wild and scenic river segment designated by this section, provided that the physical structures of such facilities or reservoirs shall not be located within the river areas designated in this section; or

(ii) access to a water resource facility downstream of a wild and scenic river segment designated by this section.

(C) **NO EFFECT ON NEW WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.**—Nothing in this section shall preclude the establishment of a new water resource facilities (including instream sites, routes, and areas) downstream of a wild and scenic river segment.

(2) **LIMITATION.**—Any new reservation of water or new use of water pursuant to existing water rights held by the United States to advance the purposes of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.) shall be for nonconsumptive instream use only within the segments designated by this section.

(3) **EXISTING LAW.**—Nothing in this section affects the implementation of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

SEC. 526. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) **STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this title, and no action to implement this title—

(1) shall constitute an express or implied reservation of any water or water right, or authorizing an expansion of water use pursuant to existing water rights held by the United States, with respect to the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument, the land designated as a wilderness area or wilderness addition by section 523 or land adjacent to the wild and scenic river segments designated by the amendment made by section 525;

(2) shall affect, alter, modify, or condition any water rights in the State in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States;

(3) shall be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future wilderness or wild and scenic river designations;

(4) shall affect, alter, or modify the interpretation of, or any designation, decision, adjudication or action made pursuant to, any other Act; or

(5) shall be construed as limiting, altering, modifying, or amending any of the interstate compacts or equitable apportionment decrees that apportion water among or between the State and any other State.

(b) **STATE WATER LAW.**—The Secretary shall comply with applicable procedural and substantive requirements of the law of the State in order to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument, wilderness areas and wilderness additions designated by section 523, and the wild and scenic rivers designated by amendment made by section 525.

TITLE VI—RIM OF THE VALLEY CORRIDOR PRESERVATION

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Rim of the Valley Corridor Preservation Act”.

SEC. 602. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT; LAND ACQUISITION; ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**—Section 507(c)(1) of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 460kk(c)(1)) is amended in the first sentence by striking “, which shall” and inserting “ and generally depicted as ‘Rim of the Valley Unit Proposed Addition’ on the map entitled ‘Rim of the Valley Unit—Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area’, numbered 638/147,723, and dated September 2018. Both maps shall”.

(b) **RIM OF THE VALLEY UNIT.**—Section 507 of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 460kk) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(u) **RIM OF THE VALLEY UNIT.**—(1) Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall update the general management plan for the recreation area to reflect the boundaries designated on the map referred to in subsection (c)(1) as the ‘Rim of the Valley Unit’ (hereafter in the subsection referred to as the ‘Rim of the Valley Unit’). Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall administer the Rim of the Valley Unit, and any land or interest in land acquired by the United States and located within the boundaries of the Rim of the Valley Unit, as part of the recreation area in accordance with the provisions of this section and applicable laws and regulations.

“(2) The Secretary may acquire non-Federal land within the boundaries of the Rim of the Valley Unit only through exchange, donation, or purchase from a willing seller. Nothing in this subsection authorizes the use of eminent domain to acquire land or interests in land.

“(3) Nothing in this subsection or the application of the management plan for the Rim of the Valley Unit shall be construed to—

“(A) modify any provision of Federal, State, or local law with respect to public access to or use of non-Federal land;

“(B) create any liability, or affect any liability under any other law, of any private property owner or other owner of non-Federal land with respect to any person injured on private property or other non-Federal land;

“(C) affect the ownership, management, or other rights relating to any non-Federal land (including any interest in any non-Federal land);

“(D) require any local government to participate in any program administered by the Secretary;

“(E) alter, modify, or diminish any right, responsibility, power, authority, jurisdiction, or entitlement of the State, any political subdivision of the State, or any State or local agency under existing Federal, State, and local law (including regulations);

“(F) require the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones, and the fact that certain

activities or land can be seen or heard from within the Rim of the Valley Unit shall not, of itself, preclude the activities or land uses up to the boundary of the Rim of the Valley Unit;

“(G) require or promote use of, or encourage trespass on, lands, facilities, and rights-of-way owned by non-Federal entities, including water resource facilities and public utilities, without the written consent of the owner;

“(H) affect the operation, maintenance, modification, construction, or expansion of any water resource facility or utility facility located within or adjacent to the Rim of the Valley Unit;

“(I) terminate the fee title to lands or customary operation, maintenance, repair, and replacement activities on or under such lands granted to public agencies that are authorized pursuant to Federal or State statute;

“(J) interfere with, obstruct, hinder, or delay the exercise of any right to, or access to any water resource facility or other facility or property necessary or useful to access any water right to operate any public water or utility system;

“(K) require initiation or reinitiation of consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service under, or the application of provisions of, the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), or division A of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code, concerning any action or activity affecting water, water rights or water management or water resource facilities within the Rim of the Valley Unit; or

“(L) limit the Secretary's ability to update applicable fire management plans, which may consider fuels management strategies including managed natural fire, prescribed fires, non-fire mechanical hazardous fuel reduction activities, or post-fire remediation of damage to natural and cultural resources.

“(4) The activities of a utility facility or water resource facility shall take into consideration ways to reasonably avoid or reduce the impact on the resources of the Rim of the Valley Unit.

“(5) For the purpose of paragraph (4)—

“(A) the term ‘utility facility’ means electric substations, communication facilities, towers, poles, and lines, ground wires, communications circuits, and other structures, and related infrastructure; and

“(B) the term ‘water resource facility’ means irrigation and pumping facilities; dams and reservoirs; flood control facilities; water conservation works, including debris protection facilities, sediment placement sites, rain gauges, and stream gauges; water quality, recycled water, and pumping facilities; conveyance distribution systems; water treatment facilities; aqueducts; canals; ditches; pipelines; wells; hydropower projects; transmission facilities; and other ancillary facilities, groundwater recharge facilities, water conservation, water filtration plants, and other water diversion, conservation, groundwater recharge, storage, and carriage structures.”

TITLE VII—COLORADO OUTDOOR RECREATION AND ECONOMY

SEC. 701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act”.

SEC. 702. DEFINITION OF STATE.

In this title, the term “State” means the State of Colorado.

Subtitle A—Continental Divide

SEC. 711. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) COVERED AREA.—The term “covered area” means any area designated as wilderness by the amendments to section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) made by section 712(a).

(2) HISTORIC LANDSCAPE.—The term “Historic Landscape” means the Camp Hale National Historic Landscape designated by section 717(a).

(3) RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA.—The term “Recreation Management Area” means the Tenmile Recreation Management Area designated by section 714(a).

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

(5) WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREA.—The term “Wildlife Conservation Area” means, as applicable—

(A) the Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area designated by section 715(a); and

(B) the Williams Fork Mountains Wildlife Conservation Area designated by section 716(a).

SEC. 712. COLORADO WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (18), by striking “1993,” and inserting “1993, and certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 6,896 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Ptarmigan Peak Wilderness Additions’ on the map entitled ‘Proposed Ptarmigan Peak Wilderness Additions’ and dated June 24, 2019,”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(23) HOLY CROSS WILDERNESS ADDITION.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 3,866 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Megan Dickie Wilderness Addition’ on the map entitled ‘Holy Cross Wilderness Addition Proposal’ and dated June 24, 2019, which shall be incorporated into, and managed as part of, the Holy Cross Wilderness designated by section 102(a)(5) of Public Law 96–560 (94 Stat. 3266).

“(24) HOOSIER RIDGE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 5,235 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Hoosier Ridge Wilderness’ on the map entitled ‘Tenmile Proposal’ and dated June 24, 2019, which shall be known as the ‘Hoosier Ridge Wilderness’.

“(25) TENMILE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 7,624 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Tenmile Wilderness’ on the map entitled ‘Tenmile Proposal’ and dated June 24, 2019, which shall be known as the ‘Tenmile Wilderness’.

“(26) EAGLES NEST WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land within the White River National Forest that comprises approximately 9,670 acres, as generally depicted as ‘Proposed Freeman Creek Wilderness Addition’ and ‘Proposed Spraddle Creek Wilderness Addition’ on the map entitled ‘Eagles Nest Wilderness Additions Proposal’ and dated June 24, 2019, which shall be incorporated into, and managed as part of, the Eagles Nest Wilderness designated by Public Law 94–352 (90 Stat. 870).”

(b) APPLICABLE LAW.—Any reference in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) to the effective date of that Act shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act for purposes of administering a covered area.

(c) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), the Secretary may carry out any activity in a covered area that the Secretary determines to be necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(d) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock on a covered area, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are considered to be necessary by the Secretary, in accordance with—

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

(2) the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101–405).

(e) COORDINATION.—For purposes of administering the Federal land designated as wilderness by paragraph (26) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by subsection (a)(2)), the Secretary shall, as determined to be appropriate for the protection of watersheds, coordinate the activities of the Secretary in response to fires and flooding events with interested State and local agencies, including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment.

SEC. 713. WILLIAMS FORK MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain Federal land in the White River National Forest in the State, comprising approximately 8,036 acres, as generally depicted as “Proposed Williams Fork Mountains Wilderness” on the map entitled “Williams Fork Mountains Proposal” and dated June 24, 2019, is designated as a potential wilderness area.

(b) MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights and except as provided in subsection (d), the potential wilderness area designated by subsection (a) shall be managed in accordance with—

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

(2) this section.

(c) LIVESTOCK USE OF VACANT ALLOTMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the Secretary shall publish a determination regarding whether to authorize livestock grazing or other use by livestock on the vacant allotments known as—

(A) the “Big Hole Allotment”; and

(B) the “Blue Ridge Allotment”.

(2) MODIFICATION OF ALLOTMENTS.—In publishing a determination pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary may modify or combine the vacant allotments referred to in that paragraph.

(3) PERMIT OR OTHER AUTHORIZATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which a determination of the Secretary to authorize livestock grazing or other use by livestock is published under paragraph (1), if applicable, the Secretary shall grant a permit or other authorization for that livestock grazing or other use in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

(d) RANGE IMPROVEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary permits livestock grazing or other use by livestock on the potential wilderness area under subsection (c), the Secretary, or a third party authorized by the Secretary, may use any motorized or mechanized transport or equipment for purposes of constructing or rehabilitating such range improvements as are necessary to obtain appropriate livestock management objectives (including habitat and watershed restoration).

(2) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority provided by this subsection terminates on the date that is 2 years after the date on which the Secretary publishes a positive determination under subsection (c)(3).

(e) DESIGNATION AS WILDERNESS.—

(1) DESIGNATION.—The potential wilderness area designated by subsection (a) shall be designated as wilderness, to be known as the “Williams Fork Mountains Wilderness”—

(A) effective not earlier than the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment this Act; and

(B) on the earliest of—

(i) the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register a notice that the construction or rehabilitation of range improvements under subsection (d) is complete;

(ii) the date described in subsection (d)(2); and

(iii) the effective date of a determination of the Secretary not to authorize livestock grazing or other use by livestock under subsection (c)(1).

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall manage the Williams

Fork Mountains Wilderness in accordance with—

(A) the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-77); and

(B) this subtitle.

SEC. 714. TENMILE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 17,122 acres of Federal land in the White River National Forest in the State, as generally depicted as “Proposed Tenmile Recreation Management Area” on the map entitled “Tenmile Proposal” and dated June 24, 2019, are designated as the “Tenmile Recreation Management Area”.

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the Recreation Management Area are to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the recreational, scenic, watershed, habitat, and ecological resources of the Recreation Management Area.

(c) **MANAGEMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall manage the Recreation Management Area—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances—

(i) the purposes of the Recreation Management Area described in subsection (b); and

(ii) recreation opportunities, including mountain biking, hiking, fishing, horseback riding, snowshoeing, climbing, skiing, camping, and hunting; and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(ii) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(iii) this section.

(2) **USES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Recreation Management Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (b).

(B) **VEHICLES.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in clause (iii), the use of motorized vehicles in the Recreation Management Area shall be limited to the roads, vehicle classes, and periods authorized for motorized vehicle use on the date of enactment of this Act.

(ii) **NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.**—Except as provided in clause (iii), no new or temporary road shall be constructed in the Recreation Management Area.

(iii) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Nothing in clause (i) or (ii) prevents the Secretary from—

(I) rerouting or closing an existing road or trail to protect natural resources from degradation, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate;

(II) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles for administrative purposes or roadside camping;

(III) constructing temporary roads or permitting the use of motorized vehicles to carry out pre- or post-fire watershed protection projects;

(IV) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles to carry out any activity described in subsection (d), (e)(1), or (f); or

(V) responding to an emergency.

(C) **COMMERCIAL TIMBER.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to clause (ii), no project shall be carried out in the Recreation Management Area for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber.

(ii) **LIMITATION.**—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from harvesting or selling a merchantable product that is a byproduct of an activity authorized under this section.

(d) **FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.**—The Secretary may carry out any activity, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), that the Secretary determines to be necessary to prevent, control, or mitigate fire, insects, or disease in the Recreation Management Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(e) **WATER.**—

(1) **EFFECT ON WATER MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE.**—Nothing in this section affects the construction, repair, reconstruction, replacement, operation, maintenance, or renovation within the Recreation Management Area of—

(A) water management infrastructure in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) any future infrastructure necessary for the development or exercise of water rights decreed before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—Section 3(e) of the James Peak Wilderness and Protection Area Act (Public Law 107-216; 116 Stat. 1058) shall apply to the Recreation Management Area.

(f) **REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.**—Nothing in this section precludes the Secretary from authorizing, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the use or leasing of Federal land within the Recreation Management Area for—

(1) a regional transportation project, including—

(A) highway widening or realignment; and

(B) construction of multimodal transportation systems; or

(2) any infrastructure, activity, or safety measure associated with the implementation or use of a facility constructed under paragraph (1).

(g) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—Nothing in this section affects the designation of the Federal land within the Recreation Management Area for purposes of—

(1) section 138 of title 23, United States Code; or

(2) section 303 of title 49, United States Code.

(h) **PERMITS.**—Nothing in this section alters or limits—

(1) any permit held by a ski area or other entity; or

(2) the acceptance, review, or implementation of associated activities or facilities proposed or authorized by law or permit outside the boundaries of the Recreation Management Area.

SEC. 715. PORCUPINE GULCH WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 8,287 acres of Federal land located in the White River National Forest, as generally depicted as “Proposed Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area” on the map entitled “Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area Proposal” and dated June 24, 2019, are designated as the “Porcupine Gulch Wildlife Conservation Area” (referred to in this section as the “Wildlife Conservation Area”).

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the Wildlife Conservation Area are—

(1) to conserve and protect a wildlife migration corridor over Interstate 70; and

(2) to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the wildlife, scenic, roadless, watershed, and ecological resources of the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(c) **MANAGEMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall manage the Wildlife Conservation Area—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(ii) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(iii) this section.

(2) **USES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Wildlife Conservation Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (b).

(B) **RECREATION.**—The Secretary may permit such recreational activities in the Wildlife Conservation Area that the Secretary determines are consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

(C) **MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND MECHANIZED TRANSPORT; NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.**—

(i) **MOTORIZED VEHICLES AND MECHANIZED TRANSPORT.**—Except as provided in clause (iii), the use of motorized vehicles and mechanized transport in the Wildlife Conservation Area shall be prohibited.

(ii) **NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.**—Except as provided in clause (iii) and subsection (e), no new or temporary road shall be constructed within the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(iii) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Nothing in clause (i) or (ii) prevents the Secretary from—

(I) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport for administrative purposes;

(II) constructing temporary roads or permitting the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport to carry out pre- or post-fire watershed protection projects;

(III) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport to carry out activities described in subsection (d) or (e); or

(IV) responding to an emergency.

(D) **COMMERCIAL TIMBER.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to clause (ii), no project shall be carried out in the Wildlife Conservation Area for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber.

(ii) **LIMITATION.**—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from harvesting or selling a merchantable product that is a byproduct of an activity authorized under this section.

(d) **FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.**—The Secretary may carry out any activity, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), that the Secretary determines to be necessary to prevent, control, or mitigate fire, insects, or disease in the Wildlife Conservation Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(e) **REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.**—Nothing in this section or section 720(f) precludes the Secretary from authorizing, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the use or leasing of Federal land within the Wildlife Conservation Area for—

(1) a regional transportation project, including—

(A) highway widening or realignment; and

(B) construction of multimodal transportation systems; or

(2) any infrastructure, activity, or safety measure associated with the implementation or use of a facility constructed under paragraph (1).

(f) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—Nothing in this section affects the designation of the Federal land within the Wildlife Conservation Area for purposes of—

(1) section 138 of title 23, United States Code; or

(2) section 303 of title 49, United States Code.

(g) **WATER.**—Section 3(e) of the James Peak Wilderness and Protection Area Act (Public Law 107-216; 116 Stat. 1058) shall apply to the Wildlife Conservation Area.

SEC. 716. WILLIAMS FORK MOUNTAINS WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 3,528 acres of Federal land in the White River National Forest in the State, as generally depicted as “Proposed Williams Fork Mountains Wildlife Conservation Area” on the map entitled “Williams Fork Mountains Proposal” and dated June 24, 2019, are designated as the “Williams Fork Mountains Wildlife Conservation Area” (referred to in this section as the “Wildlife Conservation Area”).

(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of the Wildlife Conservation Area are to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the wildlife, scenic, roadless, watershed, recreational, and ecological resources of the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(c) **MANAGEMENT.**—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary shall manage the Wildlife Conservation Area—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(B) in accordance with—

(i) the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(ii) any other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(iii) this section.

(2) *USES.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Wildlife Conservation Area as the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in subsection (b).

(B) *MOTORIZED VEHICLES.*—

(i) *IN GENERAL.*—Except as provided in clause (iii), the use of motorized vehicles in the Wildlife Conservation Area shall be limited to designated roads and trails.

(ii) *NEW OR TEMPORARY ROADS.*—Except as provided in clause (iii), no new or temporary road shall be constructed in the Wildlife Conservation Area.

(iii) *EXCEPTIONS.*—Nothing in clause (i) or (ii) prevents the Secretary from—

(I) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles for administrative purposes;

(II) authorizing the use of motorized vehicles to carry out activities described in subsection (d); or

(III) responding to an emergency.

(C) *BICYCLES.*—The use of bicycles in the Wildlife Conservation Area shall be limited to designated roads and trails.

(D) *COMMERCIAL TIMBER.*—

(i) *IN GENERAL.*—Subject to clause (ii), no project shall be carried out in the Wildlife Conservation Area for the purpose of harvesting commercial timber.

(ii) *LIMITATION.*—Nothing in clause (i) prevents the Secretary from harvesting or selling a merchantable product that is a byproduct of an activity authorized under this section.

(E) *GRAZING.*—The laws (including regulations) and policies followed by the Secretary in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary shall continue to apply with regard to the land in the Wildlife Conservation Area, consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b).

(d) *FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.*—The Secretary may carry out any activity, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), that the Secretary determines to be necessary to prevent, control, or mitigate fire, insects, or disease in the Wildlife Conservation Area, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(e) *REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS.*—Nothing in this section or section 720(f) precludes the Secretary from authorizing, in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the use or leasing of Federal land within the Wildlife Conservation Area for—

(1) a regional transportation project, including—

(A) highway widening or realignment; and

(B) construction of multimodal transportation systems; or

(2) any infrastructure, activity, or safety measure associated with the implementation or use of a facility constructed under paragraph (1).

(f) *WATER.*—Section 3(e) of the James Peak Wilderness and Protection Area Act (Public Law 107–216; 116 Stat. 1058) shall apply to the Wildlife Conservation Area.

SEC. 717. CAMP HALE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE.

(a) *DESIGNATION.*—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 28,676 acres of Federal land in the White River National Forest in the State, as generally depicted as “Proposed Camp Hale National Historic Landscape” on the map

entitled “Camp Hale National Historic Landscape Proposal” and dated June 24, 2019, are designated the “Camp Hale National Historic Landscape”.

(b) *PURPOSES.*—The purposes of the Historic Landscape are—

(1) to provide for—

(A) the interpretation of historic events, activities, structures, and artifacts of the Historic Landscape, including with respect to the role of the Historic Landscape in local, national, and world history;

(B) the historic preservation of the Historic Landscape, consistent with—

(i) the designation of the Historic Landscape as a national historic site; and

(ii) the other purposes of the Historic Landscape;

(C) recreational opportunities, with an emphasis on the activities related to the historic use of the Historic Landscape, including skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling, hiking, horseback riding, climbing, other road- and trail-based activities, and other outdoor activities; and

(D) the continued environmental remediation and removal of unexploded ordnance at the Camp Hale Formerly Used Defense Site and the Camp Hale historic cantonment area; and

(2) to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the scenic, watershed, and ecological resources of the Historic Landscape.

(c) *MANAGEMENT.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary shall manage the Historic Landscape in accordance with—

(A) the purposes of the Historic Landscape described in subsection (b); and

(B) any other applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) *MANAGEMENT PLAN.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a management plan for the Historic Landscape.

(B) *CONTENTS.*—The management plan prepared under subparagraph (A) shall include plans for—

(i) improving the interpretation of historic events, activities, structures, and artifacts of the Historic Landscape, including with respect to the role of the Historic Landscape in local, national, and world history;

(ii) conducting historic preservation and veteran outreach and engagement activities;

(iii) managing recreational opportunities, including the use and stewardship of—

(I) the road and trail systems; and

(II) dispersed recreation resources;

(iv) the conservation, protection, restoration, or enhancement of the scenic, watershed, and ecological resources of the Historic Landscape, including—

(I) conducting the restoration and enhancement project under subsection (d);

(II) forest fuels, wildfire, and mitigation management; and

(III) watershed health and protection;

(v) environmental remediation and, consistent with subsection (e)(2), the removal of unexploded ordnance; and

(vi) managing the Historic Landscape in accordance with subsection (g).

(3) *EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS.*—The Secretary shall provide to the Secretary of the Army a notification of any unexploded ordnance (as defined in section 101(e) of title 10, United States Code) that is discovered in the Historic Landscape.

(d) *CAMP HALE RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT PROJECT.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary shall conduct a restoration and enhancement project in the Historic Landscape—

(A) to improve aquatic, riparian, and wetland conditions in and along the Eagle River and tributaries of the Eagle River;

(B) to maintain or improve recreation and interpretive opportunities and facilities; and

(C) to conserve historic values in the Camp Hale area.

(2) *COORDINATION.*—In carrying out the project described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall coordinate with, and provide the opportunity to collaborate on the project to—

(A) the Corps of Engineers;

(B) the Camp Hale-Eagle River Headwaters Collaborative Group;

(C) the National Forest Foundation;

(D) the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment;

(E) the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office;

(F) the Colorado Department of Natural Resources;

(G) units of local government; and

(H) other interested organizations and members of the public.

(e) *ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary of the Army shall continue to carry out the projects and activities of the Department of the Army in existence on the date of enactment of this Act relating to cleanup of—

(A) the Camp Hale Formerly Used Defense Site; or

(B) the Camp Hale historic cantonment area.

(2) *REMOVAL OF UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary of the Army may remove unexploded ordnance (as defined in section 101(e) of title 10, United States Code) from the Historic Landscape, as the Secretary of the Army determines to be appropriate in accordance with applicable law (including regulations).

(B) *ACTION ON RECEIPT OF NOTICE.*—On receipt from the Secretary of a notification of unexploded ordnance under subsection (c)(3), the Secretary of the Army may remove the unexploded ordnance in accordance with—

(i) the program for environmental restoration of formerly used defense sites under section 2701 of title 10, United States Code;

(ii) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.); and

(iii) any other applicable provision of law (including regulations).

(3) *EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.*—Nothing in this subsection modifies any obligation in existence on the date of enactment of this Act relating to environmental remediation or removal of any unexploded ordnance located in or around the Camp Hale historic cantonment area, the Camp Hale Formerly Used Defense Site, or the Historic Landscape, including such an obligation under—

(A) the program for environmental restoration of formerly used defense sites under section 2701 of title 10, United States Code;

(B) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.); or

(C) any other applicable provision of law (including regulations).

(f) *INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT.*—The Secretary and the Secretary of the Army shall enter into an agreement—

(1) to specify—

(A) the activities of the Secretary relating to the management of the Historic Landscape; and

(B) the activities of the Secretary of the Army relating to environmental remediation and the removal of unexploded ordnance in accordance with subsection (e) and other applicable laws (including regulations); and

(2) to require the Secretary to provide to the Secretary of the Army, by not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and periodically thereafter, as appropriate, a management plan for the Historic Landscape for purposes of the removal activities described in subsection (e).

(g) *EFFECT.*—Nothing in this section—

(1) affects the jurisdiction of the State over any water law, water right, or adjudication or administration relating to any water resource;

(2) affects any water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, or the exercise of such a water right, including—

(A) a water right subject to an interstate water compact (including full development of any apportionment made in accordance with such a compact);

(B) a water right decreed within, above, below, or through the Historic Landscape;

(C) a change, exchange, plan for augmentation, or other water decree with respect to a water right, including a conditional water right, in existence on the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) that is consistent with the purposes described in subsection (b); and

(ii) that does not result in diversion of a greater flow rate or volume of water for such a water right in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(D) a water right held by the United States;

(E) the management or operation of any reservoir, including the storage, management, release, or transportation of water; and

(F) the construction or operation of such infrastructure as is determined to be necessary by an individual or entity holding water rights to develop and place to beneficial use those rights, subject to applicable Federal, State, and local law (including regulations);

(3) constitutes an express or implied reservation by the United States of any reserved or appropriate water right;

(4) alters or limits—

(A) a permit held by a ski area;

(B) the implementation of activities governed by a ski area permit; or

(C) the authority of the Secretary to modify or expand an existing ski area permit;

(5) prevents the Secretary from closing portions of the Historic Landscape for public safety, environmental remediation, or other use in accordance with applicable laws; or

(6) affects—

(A) any special use permit in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) the renewal of a permit described in subparagraph (A).

(h) FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the general fund of the Treasury a special account, to be known as the “Camp Hale Historic Preservation and Restoration Fund”.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Camp Hale Historic Preservation and Restoration Fund \$10,000,000, to be available to the Secretary until expended, for activities relating to historic interpretation, preservation, and restoration carried out in and around the Historic Landscape.

(i) DESIGNATION OF OVERLOOK.—The interpretive site located beside United States Route 24 in the State, at 39.431N 106.323W, is designated as the “Sandy Treat Overlook”.

SEC. 718. WHITE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The boundary of the White River National Forest is modified to include the approximately 120 acres comprised of the SW¹/₄, the SE¹/₄, and the NE¹/₄ of the SE¹/₄ of sec. 1, T. 2 S., R. 80 W., 6th Principal Meridian, in Summit County in the State.

(b) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—For purposes of section 200306 of title 54, United States Code, the boundaries of the White River National Forest, as modified by subsection (a), shall be considered to be the boundaries of the White River National Forest as in existence on January 1, 1965.

SEC. 719. ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK POTENTIAL WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide for the ongoing maintenance and use of portions of the Trail River Ranch and the associated property located within Rocky Mountain National Park in Grand County in the State.

(b) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—Section 1952(b) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of

2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1070) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Potential Wilderness is modified to exclude the area comprising approximately 15.5 acres of land identified as ‘Potential Wilderness to Non-wilderness’ on the map entitled ‘Rocky Mountain National Park Proposed Wilderness Area Amendment’ and dated January 16, 2018.”.

SEC. 720. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this subtitle affects the jurisdiction or responsibility of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.

(b) NO BUFFER ZONES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle establishes a protective perimeter or buffer zone around—

(A) a covered area;

(B) a wilderness area or potential wilderness area designated by section 713;

(C) the Recreation Management Area;

(D) a Wildlife Conservation Area; or

(E) the Historic Landscape.

(2) OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES.—The fact that a non-wilderness activity or use on land outside of an area described in paragraph (1) can be seen or heard from within the applicable area described in paragraph (1) shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the applicable area described in paragraph (1).

(c) TRIBAL RIGHTS AND USES.—

(1) TREATY RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subtitle affects the treaty rights of an Indian Tribe.

(2) TRADITIONAL TRIBAL USES.—Subject to any terms and conditions that the Secretary determines to be necessary and in accordance with applicable law, the Secretary shall allow for the continued use of the areas described in subsection (b)(1) by members of Indian Tribes—

(A) for traditional ceremonies; and

(B) as a source of traditional plants and other materials.

(d) 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 area described in subsection (b)(1) with—

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

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

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

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

(e) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire any land or interest in land within the boundaries of an area described in subsection (b)(1) only through exchange, donation, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—Any land or interest in land acquired under paragraph (1) shall be incorporated into, and administered as a part of, the wilderness area, Recreation Management Area, Wildlife Conservation Area, or Historic Landscape, as applicable, in which the land or interest in land is located.

(f) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the areas described in subsection (b)(1) are withdrawn from—

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

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

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

(g) MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.—Nothing in this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle restricts or precludes—

(1) any low-level overflight of military aircraft over any area subject to this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle, including military overflights that can be seen, heard, or detected within such an area;

(2) flight testing or evaluation over an area described in paragraph (1); or

(3) the use or establishment of—

(A) any new unit of special use airspace over an area described in paragraph (1); or

(B) any military flight training or transportation over such an area.

(h) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that military aviation training on Federal public land in the State, including the training conducted at the High-Altitude Army National Guard Aviation Training Site, is critical to the national security of the United States and the readiness of the Armed Forces.

Subtitle B—San Juan Mountains

SEC. 731. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) COVERED LAND.—The term “covered land” means—

(A) land designated as wilderness under paragraphs (27) through (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as added by section 732); and

(B) a Special Management Area.

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

(3) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The term “Special Management Area” means each of—

(A) the Sheep Mountain Special Management Area designated by section 723(a)(1); and

(B) the Liberty Bell East Special Management Area designated by section 723(a)(2).

SEC. 732. ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

Section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103–77) (as amended by section 722(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(27) LIZARD HEAD WILDERNESS ADDITION.—Certain Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests comprising approximately 3,141 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Wilson, Sunshine, Black Face and San Bernardo Additions to the Lizard Head Wilderness’ and dated September 6, 2018, which is incorporated in, and shall be administered as part of, the Lizard Head Wilderness.

“(28) MOUNT SNEFFELS WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—

“(A) LIBERTY BELL AND LAST DOLLAR ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests comprising approximately 7,235 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Liberty Bell and Last Dollar Additions to the Mt. Sneffels Wilderness, Liberty Bell East Special Management Area’ and dated September 6, 2018, which is incorporated in, and shall be administered as part of, the Mount Sneffels Wilderness.

“(B) WHITEHOUSE ADDITIONS.—Certain Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests comprising approximately 12,465 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed Whitehouse Additions to the Mt. Sneffels Wilderness’ and dated September 6, 2018, which is incorporated in, and shall be administered as part of, the Mount Sneffels Wilderness.

“(29) MCKENNA PEAK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land in the State of Colorado comprising approximately 8,884 acres of Bureau of Land Management land, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Proposed McKenna Peak Wilderness Area’ and dated September 18, 2018, to be known as the ‘McKenna Peak Wilderness’.”.

SEC. 733. SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—

(1) SHEEP MOUNTAIN SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The Federal land in the Grand Mesa,

Uncompahgre, and Gunnison and San Juan National Forests in the State comprising approximately 21,663 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Sheep Mountain Special Management Area” and dated September 19, 2018, is designated as the “Sheep Mountain Special Management Area”.

(2) **LIBERTY BELL EAST SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.**—The Federal land in the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests in the State comprising approximately 792 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Liberty Bell and Last Dollar Additions to the Mt. Sneffels Wilderness, Liberty Bell East Special Management Area” and dated September 6, 2018, is designated as the “Liberty Bell East Special Management Area”.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of the Special Management Areas is to conserve and protect for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the geological, cultural, archaeological, paleontological, natural, scientific, recreational, wilderness, wildlife, riparian, historical, educational, and scenic resources of the Special Management Areas.

(c) **MANAGEMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall manage the Special Management Areas in a manner that—

(A) conserves, protects, and enhances the resources and values of the Special Management Areas described in subsection (b);

(B) subject to paragraph (3), maintains or improves the wilderness character of the Special Management Areas and the suitability of the Special Management Areas for potential inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System; and

(C) is in accordance with—

(i) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(ii) this subtitle; and

(iii) any other applicable laws.

(2) **PROHIBITIONS.**—The following shall be prohibited in the Special Management Areas:

(A) Permanent roads.

(B) Except as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for the administration of the Federal land, to provide access for abandoned mine cleanup, and to protect public health and safety—

(i) the use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or mechanical transport (other than as provided in paragraph (3)); and

(ii) the establishment of temporary roads.

(3) **AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may allow any activities (including helicopter access for recreation and maintenance and the competitive running event permitted since 1992) that have been authorized by permit or license as of the date of enactment of this Act to continue within the Special Management Areas, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(B) **PERMITTING.**—The designation of the Special Management Areas by subsection (a) shall not affect the issuance of permits relating to the activities covered under subparagraph (A) after the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) **BICYCLES.**—The Secretary may permit the use of bicycles in—

(i) the portion of the Sheep Mountain Special Management Area identified as “Ophir Valley Area” on the map entitled “Proposed Sheep Mountain Special Management Area” and dated September 19, 2018; and

(ii) the portion of the Liberty Bell East Special Management Area identified as “Liberty Bell Corridor” on the map entitled “Proposed Liberty Bell and Last Dollar Additions to the Mt. Sneffels Wilderness, Liberty Bell East Special Management Area” and dated September 6, 2018.

(d) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—Water and water rights in the Special Management Areas shall be administered in accordance with section 8 of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (Public Law

103-77; 107 Stat. 762), except that, for purposes of this subtitle—

(1) any reference contained in that section to “the lands designated as wilderness by this Act”, “the Piedra, Roubideau, and Tabeguache areas identified in section 9 of this Act, or the Bowen Gulch Protection Area or the Fossil Ridge Recreation Management Area identified in sections 5 and 6 of this Act”, or “the areas described in sections 2, 5, 6, and 9 of this Act” shall be considered to be a reference to “the Special Management Areas”; and

(2) any reference contained in that section to “this Act” shall be considered to be a reference to “the Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act”.

SEC. 734. RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.

(a) **DOMINGUEZ CANYON WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.**—Subtitle E of title II of Public Law 111-11 is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 2408 (16 U.S.C. 4602zz-7) as section 2409; and

(2) by inserting after section 2407 (16 U.S.C. 4602zz-6) the following:

“SEC. 2408. RELEASE.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the portions of the Dominguez Canyon Wilderness Study Area not designated as wilderness by this subtitle have been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

“(b) **RELEASE.**—Any public land referred to in subsection (a) that is not designated as wilderness by this subtitle—

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

“(2) shall be managed in accordance with this subtitle and any other applicable laws.”.

(b) **MCKENNA PEAK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Congress finds that, for the purposes of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)), the portions of the McKenna Peak Wilderness Study Area in San Miguel County in the State not designated as wilderness by paragraph (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-77) (as added by section 732) have been adequately studied for wilderness designation.

(2) **RELEASE.**—Any public land referred to in paragraph (1) that is not designated as wilderness by paragraph (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-77) (as added by section 732)—

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

(B) shall be managed in accordance with applicable laws.

SEC. 735. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) **FISH AND WILDLIFE.**—Nothing in this subtitle affects the jurisdiction or responsibility of the State with respect to fish and wildlife in the State.

(b) **NO BUFFER ZONES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this subtitle establishes a protective perimeter or buffer zone around covered land.

(2) **ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS.**—The fact that a nonwilderness activity or use on land outside of the covered land can be seen or heard from within covered land shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the covered land.

(c) **TRIBAL RIGHTS AND USES.**—

(1) **TREATY RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this subtitle affects the treaty rights of any Indian Tribe, including rights under the Agreement of September 13, 1873, ratified by the Act of April 29, 1874 (18 Stat. 36, chapter 136).

(2) **TRADITIONAL TRIBAL USES.**—Subject to any terms and conditions as the Secretary deter-

mines to be necessary and in accordance with applicable law, the Secretary shall allow for the continued use of the covered land by members of Indian Tribes—

(A) for traditional ceremonies; and

(B) as a source of ceremonial plants and other materials.

(d) **MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated by paragraphs (27) through (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-77) (as added by section 732) and the Special Management Areas with—

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

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

(2) **FORCE OF LAW.**—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subtitle, except that the Secretary or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, may correct any typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

(3) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—Each map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service.

(e) **ACQUISITION OF LAND.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, may acquire any land or interest in land within the boundaries of a Special Management Area or the wilderness designated under paragraphs (27) through (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-77) (as added by section 732) only through exchange, donation, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) **MANAGEMENT.**—Any land or interest in land acquired under paragraph (1) shall be incorporated into, and administered as a part of, the wilderness or Special Management Area in which the land or interest in land is located.

(f) **GRAZING.**—The grazing of livestock on covered land, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are considered to be necessary by the Secretary with jurisdiction over the covered land, in accordance with—

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

(2) the applicable guidelines set forth in Appendix A of the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (H. Rept. 101-405) or H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96-617).

(g) **FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.**—In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), the Secretary with jurisdiction over a wilderness area designated by paragraphs (27) through (29) of section 2(a) of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 103-77) (as added by section 732) may carry out any activity in the wilderness area that the Secretary determines to be necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(h) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the covered land and the approximately 6,590 acres generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Naturita Canyon Mineral Withdrawal Area” and dated September 6, 2018, is withdrawn from—

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

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

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

Subtitle C—Thompson Divide**SEC. 741. PURPOSES.**

The purposes of this subtitle are—

(1) subject to valid existing rights, to withdraw certain Federal land in the Thompson Divide area from mineral and other disposal laws in order to protect the agricultural, ranching, wildlife, air quality, recreation, ecological, and scenic values of the area; and

(2) to promote the capture of fugitive methane emissions that would otherwise be emitted into the atmosphere—

(A) to reduce methane gas emissions; and

(B) to provide—

(i) new renewable electricity supplies and other beneficial uses of fugitive methane emissions; and

(ii) increased royalties for taxpayers.

SEC. 742. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) **FUGITIVE METHANE EMISSIONS.**—The term “fugitive methane emissions” means methane gas from the Federal land in Garfield, Gunnison, Delta, or Pitkin County in the State, as generally depicted on the pilot program map as “Fugitive Coal Mine Methane Use Pilot Program Area”, that would leak or be vented into the atmosphere from an active, inactive, or abandoned underground coal mine.

(2) **PILOT PROGRAM.**—The term “pilot program” means the Greater Thompson Divide Fugitive Coal Mine Methane Use Pilot Program established by section 745(a)(1).

(3) **PILOT PROGRAM MAP.**—The term “pilot program map” means the map entitled “Greater Thompson Divide Fugitive Coal Mine Methane Use Pilot Program Area” and dated June 17, 2019.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) **THOMPSON DIVIDE LEASE.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “Thompson Divide lease” means any oil or gas lease in effect on the date of enactment of this Act within the Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area.

(B) **EXCLUSIONS.**—The term “Thompson Divide lease” does not include any oil or gas lease that—

(i) is associated with a Wolf Creek Storage Field development right; or

(ii) before the date of enactment of this Act, has expired, been cancelled, or otherwise terminated.

(6) **THOMPSON DIVIDE MAP.**—The term “Thompson Divide map” means the map entitled “Greater Thompson Divide Area Map” and dated June 13, 2019.

(7) **THOMPSON DIVIDE WITHDRAWAL AND PROTECTION AREA.**—The term “Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area” means the Federal land and minerals generally depicted on the Thompson Divide map as the “Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area”.

(8) **WOLF CREEK STORAGE FIELD DEVELOPMENT RIGHT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “Wolf Creek Storage Field development right” means a development right for any of the Federal mineral leases numbered COC 007496, COC 007497, COC 007498, COC 007499, COC 007500, COC 007538, COC 008128, COC 015373, COC 0128018, COC 051645, and COC 051646, as generally depicted on the Thompson Divide map as “Wolf Creek Storage Agreement”.

(B) **EXCLUSIONS.**—The term “Wolf Creek Storage Field development right” does not include any storage right or related activity within the area described in subparagraph (A).

SEC. 743. THOMPSON DIVIDE WITHDRAWAL AND PROTECTION AREA.

(a) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area is withdrawn from—

(1) entry, appropriation, and disposal 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.

(b) **SURVEYS.**—The exact acreage and legal description of the Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area shall be determined by surveys approved by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture.

(c) **GRAZING.**—Nothing in this title affects the administration of grazing in the Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area.

SEC. 744. THOMPSON DIVIDE LEASE EXCHANGE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In exchange for the relinquishment by a leaseholder of all Thompson Divide leases of the leaseholder, the Secretary may issue to the leaseholder credits for any bid, royalty, or rental payment due under any Federal oil or gas lease on Federal land in the State, in accordance with subsection (b).

(b) **AMOUNT OF CREDITS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), the amount of the credits issued to a leaseholder of a Thompson Divide lease relinquished under subsection (a) shall—

(A) be equal to the sum of—

(i) the amount of the bonus bids paid for the applicable Thompson Divide leases;

(ii) the amount of any rental paid for the applicable Thompson Divide leases as of the date on which the leaseholder submits to the Secretary a notice of the decision to relinquish the applicable Thompson Divide leases; and

(iii) the amount of any expenses incurred by the leaseholder of the applicable Thompson Divide leases in the preparation of any drilling permit, sundry notice, or other related submission in support of the development of the applicable Thompson Divide leases as of January 28, 2019, including any expenses relating to the preparation of any analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(B) require the approval of the Secretary.

(2) **EXCLUSION.**—The amount of a credit issued under subsection (a) shall not include any expenses paid by the leaseholder of a Thompson Divide lease for legal fees or related expenses for legal work with respect to a Thompson Divide lease.

(c) **CANCELLATION.**—Effective on relinquishment under this section, and without any additional action by the Secretary, a Thompson Divide lease—

(1) shall be permanently cancelled; and

(2) shall not be reissued.

(d) **CONDITIONS.**—

(1) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—Except as otherwise provided in this section, each exchange under this section shall be conducted in accordance with—

(A) this title; and

(B) other applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) **ACCEPTANCE OF CREDITS.**—The Secretary shall accept credits issued under subsection (a) in the same manner as cash for the payments described in that subsection.

(3) **APPLICABILITY.**—The use of a credit issued under subsection (a) shall be subject to the laws (including regulations) applicable to the payments described in that subsection, to the extent that the laws are consistent with this section.

(4) **TREATMENT OF CREDITS.**—All amounts in the form of credits issued under subsection (a) accepted by the Secretary shall be considered to be amounts received for the purposes of—

(A) section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191); and

(B) section 20 of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1019).

(e) **WOLF CREEK STORAGE FIELD DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS.**—

(1) **CONVEYANCE TO SECRETARY.**—As a condition precedent to the relinquishment of a Thompson Divide lease, any leaseholder with a Wolf Creek Storage Field development right

shall permanently relinquish, transfer, and otherwise convey to the Secretary, in a form acceptable to the Secretary, all Wolf Creek Storage Field development rights of the leaseholder.

(2) **LIMITATION OF TRANSFER.**—An interest acquired by the Secretary under paragraph (1)—

(A) shall be held in perpetuity; and

(B) shall not be—

(i) transferred;

(ii) reissued; or

(iii) otherwise used for mineral extraction.

SEC. 745. GREATER THOMPSON DIVIDE FUGITIVE COAL MINE METHANE USE PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) **FUGITIVE COAL MINE METHANE USE PILOT PROGRAM.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established in the Bureau of Land Management a pilot program, to be known as the “Greater Thompson Divide Fugitive Coal Mine Methane Use Pilot Program”.

(2) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of the pilot program is to promote the capture, beneficial use, mitigation, and sequestration of fugitive methane emissions—

(A) to reduce methane emissions;

(B) to promote economic development;

(C) to produce bid and royalty revenues;

(D) to improve air quality; and

(E) to improve public safety.

(3) **PLAN.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a plan—

(i) to complete an inventory of fugitive methane emissions in accordance with subsection (b);

(ii) to provide for the leasing of fugitive methane emissions in accordance with subsection (c); and

(iii) to provide for the capping or destruction of fugitive methane emissions in accordance with subsection (d).

(B) **COORDINATION.**—In developing the plan under this paragraph, the Secretary shall coordinate with—

(i) the State;

(ii) Garfield, Gunnison, Delta, and Pitkin Counties in the State;

(iii) lessees of Federal coal within the counties referred to in clause (ii);

(iv) interested institutions of higher education in the State; and

(v) interested members of the public.

(b) **FUGITIVE METHANE EMISSION INVENTORY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete an inventory of fugitive methane emissions.

(2) **CONDUCT.**—The Secretary may conduct the inventory under paragraph (1) through, or in collaboration with—

(A) the Bureau of Land Management;

(B) the United States Geological Survey;

(C) the Environmental Protection Agency;

(D) the United States Forest Service;

(E) State departments or agencies;

(F) Garfield, Gunnison, Delta, or Pitkin County in the State;

(G) the Garfield County Federal Mineral Lease District;

(H) institutions of higher education in the State;

(I) lessees of Federal coal within a county referred to in subparagraph (F);

(J) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

(K) the National Center for Atmospheric Research; or

(L) other interested entities, including members of the public.

(3) **CONTENTS.**—The inventory under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) the general location and geographic coordinates of each vent, seep, or other source producing significant fugitive methane emissions;

(B) an estimate of the volume and concentration of fugitive methane emissions from each

source of significant fugitive methane emissions, including details of measurements taken and the basis for that emissions estimate;

(C) an estimate of the total volume of fugitive methane emissions each year;

(D) relevant data and other information available from—

(i) the Environmental Protection Agency;

(ii) the Mine Safety and Health Administration;

(iii) the Colorado Department of Natural Resources;

(iv) the Colorado Public Utility Commission;

(v) the Colorado Department of Health and Environment; and

(vi) the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement; and

(E) such other information as may be useful in advancing the purposes of the pilot program.

(4) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION; DISCLOSURE.—

(A) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary shall provide opportunities for public participation in the inventory under this subsection.

(B) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make the inventory under this subsection publicly available.

(C) DISCLOSURE.—Nothing in this subsection requires the Secretary to publicly release information that—

(i) poses a threat to public safety;

(ii) is confidential business information; or

(iii) is otherwise protected from public disclosure.

(5) USE.—The Secretary shall use the inventory in carrying out—

(A) the leasing program under subsection (c); and

(B) the capping or destruction of fugitive methane emissions under subsection (d).

(c) FUGITIVE METHANE EMISSION LEASING PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and in accordance with this section, not later than 1 year after the date of completion of the inventory required under subsection (b), the Secretary shall carry out a program to encourage the use and destruction of fugitive methane emissions.

(2) FUGITIVE METHANE EMISSIONS FROM COAL MINES SUBJECT TO LEASE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall authorize the holder of a valid existing Federal coal lease for a mine that is producing fugitive methane emissions to capture for use, or destroy by flaring, the fugitive methane emissions.

(B) CONDITIONS.—The authority under subparagraph (A) shall be subject to—

(i) valid existing rights; and

(ii) such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(C) LIMITATIONS.—The program carried out under paragraph (1) shall only include fugitive methane emissions that can be captured for use, or destroyed by flaring, in a manner that does not—

(i) endanger the safety of any coal mine worker; or

(ii) unreasonably interfere with any ongoing operation at a coal mine.

(D) COOPERATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall work cooperatively with the holders of valid existing Federal coal leases for mines that produce fugitive methane emissions to encourage—

(I) the capture of fugitive methane emissions for beneficial use, such as generating electrical power, producing usable heat, transporting the methane to market, or transforming the fugitive methane emissions into a different marketable material; or

(II) if the beneficial use of the fugitive methane emissions is not feasible, the destruction of the fugitive methane emissions by flaring.

(ii) GUIDANCE.—In furtherance of the purposes of this paragraph, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue guidance for the implementation of Federal authorities and programs to en-

courage the capture for use, or destruction by flaring, of fugitive methane emissions, while minimizing impacts on natural resources or other public interest values.

(E) ROYALTIES.—The Secretary shall determine whether any fugitive methane emissions used or destroyed pursuant to this paragraph are subject to the payment of a royalty under applicable law.

(3) FUGITIVE METHANE EMISSIONS FROM ABANDONED COAL MINES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, notwithstanding section 743, subject to valid existing rights, and in accordance with section 21 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 241) and any other applicable law, the Secretary shall—

(i) authorize the capture for use, or destruction by flaring, of fugitive methane emissions from abandoned coal mines on Federal land; and

(ii) make available for leasing such fugitive methane emissions from abandoned coal mines on Federal land as the Secretary considers to be in the public interest.

(B) SOURCE.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall offer for lease each significant vent, seep, or other source of fugitive methane emissions from abandoned coal mines.

(C) BID QUALIFICATIONS.—A bid to lease fugitive methane emissions under this paragraph shall specify whether the prospective lessee intends—

(i) to capture the fugitive methane emissions for beneficial use, such as generating electrical power, producing usable heat, transporting the methane to market, or transforming the fugitive methane emissions into a different marketable material;

(ii) to destroy the fugitive methane emissions by flaring; or

(iii) to employ a specific combination of—

(I) capturing the fugitive methane emissions for beneficial use; and

(II) destroying the fugitive methane emission by flaring.

(D) PRIORITY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—If there is more than 1 qualified bid for a lease under this paragraph, the Secretary shall select the bid that the Secretary determines is likely to most significantly advance the public interest.

(ii) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining the public interest under clause (i), the Secretary shall take into consideration—

(I) the size of the overall decrease in the time-integrated radiative forcing of the fugitive methane emissions;

(II) the impacts to other natural resource values, including wildlife, water, and air; and

(III) other public interest values, including scenic, economic, recreation, and cultural values.

(E) LEASE FORM.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop and provide to prospective bidders a lease form for leases issued under this paragraph.

(ii) DUE DILIGENCE.—The lease form developed under clause (i) shall include terms and conditions requiring the leased fugitive methane emissions to be put to beneficial use or flared by not later than 1 year after the date of issuance of the lease.

(F) ROYALTY RATE.—The Secretary shall develop a minimum bid and royalty rate for leases under this paragraph to advance the purposes of this section, to the maximum extent practicable.

(d) SEQUESTRATION.—If, by not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, any significant fugitive methane emissions from abandoned coal mines on Federal land are not leased under subsection (c)(3), the Secretary shall, in accordance with applicable law, take all reasonable measures—

(I) to cap those fugitive methane emissions at the source in any case in which the cap will result in the long-term sequestration of all or a

significant portion of the fugitive methane emissions; or

(2) if sequestration under paragraph (1) is not feasible, destroy the fugitive methane emissions by flaring.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report detailing—

(1) the economic and environmental impacts of the pilot program, including information on increased royalties and estimates of avoided greenhouse gas emissions; and

(2) any recommendations of the Secretary on whether the pilot program could be expanded geographically to include other significant sources of fugitive methane emissions from coal mines.

SEC. 746. EFFECT.

Except as expressly provided in this subtitle, nothing in this subtitle—

(1) expands, diminishes, or impairs any valid existing mineral leases, mineral interest, or other property rights wholly or partially within the Thompson Divide Withdrawal and Protection Area, including access to the leases, interests, rights, or land in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws (including regulations);

(2) prevents the capture of methane from any active, inactive, or abandoned coal mine covered by this subtitle, in accordance with applicable laws; or

(3) prevents access to, or the development of, any new or existing coal mine or lease in Delta or Gunnison County in the State.

Subtitle D—Curecanti National Recreation Area

SEC. 751. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Curecanti National Recreation Area, Proposed Boundary”, numbered 616/100,485C, and dated August 11, 2016.

(2) NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.—The term “National Recreation Area” means the Curecanti National Recreation Area established by section 752(a).

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

SEC. 752. CURECANTI NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Effective beginning on the earlier of the date on which the Secretary approves a request under subsection (c)(2)(B)(i)(I) and the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, there shall be established as a unit of the National Park System the Curecanti National Recreation Area, in accordance with this title, consisting of approximately 50,667 acres of land in the State, as generally depicted on the map as “Curecanti National Recreation Area Proposed Boundary”.

(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) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the National Recreation Area in accordance with—

(A) this subtitle; and

(B) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code.

(2) DAM, POWER PLANT, AND RESERVOIR MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subtitle affects or interferes with the authority of the Secretary—

(i) to operate the Uncompahgre Valley Reclamation Project under the reclamation laws;

(ii) to operate the Wayne N. Aspinall Unit of the Colorado River Storage Project under the

Act of April 11, 1956 (commonly known as the "Colorado River Storage Project Act") (43 U.S.C. 620 et seq.); or

(iii) under the Federal Water Project Recreation Act (16 U.S.C. 4601–12 et seq.).

(B) RECLAMATION LAND.—

(i) **SUBMISSION OF REQUEST TO RETAIN ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.**—If, before the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of Reclamation submits to the Secretary a request for the Commissioner of Reclamation to retain administrative jurisdiction over the minimum quantity of land within the land identified on the map as "Lands withdrawn or acquired for Bureau of Reclamation projects" that the Commissioner of Reclamation identifies as necessary for the effective operation of Bureau of Reclamation water facilities, the Secretary may—

(I) approve, approve with modifications, or disapprove the request; and

(II) if the request is approved under subclause (I), make any modifications to the map that are necessary to reflect that the Commissioner of Reclamation retains management authority over the minimum quantity of land required to fulfill the reclamation mission.

(ii) TRANSFER OF LAND.—

(I) **IN GENERAL.**—Administrative jurisdiction over the land identified on the map as "Lands withdrawn or acquired for Bureau of Reclamation projects", as modified pursuant to clause (i)(II), if applicable, shall be transferred from the Commissioner of Reclamation to the Director of the National Park Service by not later than the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(II) ACCESS TO TRANSFERRED LAND.—

(aa) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to item (bb), the Commissioner of Reclamation shall retain access to the land transferred to the Director of the National Park Service under subclause (I) for reclamation purposes, including for the operation, maintenance, and expansion or replacement of facilities.

(bb) **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.**—The terms of the access authorized under item (aa) shall be determined by a memorandum of understanding entered into between the Commissioner of Reclamation and the Director of the National Park Service not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS.—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may enter into management agreements, or modify management agreements in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, relating to the authority of the Director of the National Park Service, the Commissioner of Reclamation, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, or the Chief of the Forest Service to manage Federal land within or adjacent to the boundary of the National Recreation Area.

(B) **STATE LAND.**—The Secretary may enter into cooperative management agreements for any land administered by the State that is within or adjacent to the National Recreation Area, in accordance with the cooperative management authority under section 101703 of title 54, United States Code.

(4) RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.—

(A) **AUTHORIZATION.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall allow boating, boating-related activities, hunting, and fishing in the National Recreation Area in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws.

(B) CLOSURES; DESIGNATED ZONES.—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, acting through the Superintendent of the National Recreation Area, may designate zones in which, and establish periods during which, no boating, hunting, or fishing shall be permitted in the National Recreation Area under subparagraph (A) for reasons of public safety, administration, or compliance with applicable laws.

(ii) **CONSULTATION REQUIRED.**—Except in the case of an emergency, any closure proposed by

the Secretary under clause (i) shall not take effect until after the date on which the Superintendent of the National Recreation Area consults with—

(I) the appropriate State agency responsible for hunting and fishing activities; and

(II) the Board of County Commissioners in each county in which the zone is proposed to be designated.

(5) **LANDOWNER ASSISTANCE.**—On the written request of an individual that owns private land located not more than 3 miles from the boundary of the National Recreation Area, the Secretary may work in partnership with the individual to enhance the long-term conservation of natural, cultural, recreational, and scenic resources in and around the National Recreation Area—

(A) by acquiring all or a portion of the private land or interests in private land located not more than 3 miles from the boundary of the National Recreation Area by purchase, exchange, or donation, in accordance with section 753;

(B) by providing technical assistance to the individual, including cooperative assistance;

(C) through available grant programs; and

(D) by supporting conservation easement opportunities.

(6) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, all Federal land within the National Recreation Area is withdrawn from—

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

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

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

(7) GRAZING.—

(A) **STATE LAND SUBJECT TO A STATE GRAZING LEASE.—**

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—If State land acquired under this subtitle is subject to a State grazing lease in effect on the date of acquisition, the Secretary shall allow the grazing to continue for the remainder of the term of the lease, 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.

(ii) **ACCESS.**—A lessee of State land may continue to use established routes within the National Recreation Area to access State land for purposes of administering the lease if the use was permitted before the date of enactment of this Act, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may require.

(B) **STATE AND PRIVATE LAND.**—The Secretary may, in accordance with applicable laws, authorize grazing on land acquired from the State or private landowners under section 753, if grazing was established before the date of acquisition.

(C) **PRIVATE LAND.**—On private land acquired under section 753 for the National Recreation Area on which authorized grazing is occurring before the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the lessee, may allow the continuation and renewal of grazing on the land based on the terms of acquisition or by agreement between the Secretary and the lessee, subject to applicable law (including regulations).

(D) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The Secretary shall—

(i) allow, consistent with the grazing leases, uses, and practices in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act, the continuation and renewal of grazing on Federal land located within the boundary of the National Recreation Area on which grazing is allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, unless the Secretary determines that grazing on the Federal land would present unacceptable impacts (as defined in section 1.4.7.1 of the National Park Service document entitled "Management Policies 2006: The Guide to Managing the National Park System") to the natural, cultural, recreational, and scenic resource values and the character of the land within the National Recreation Area; and

(ii) retain all authorities to manage grazing in the National Recreation Area.

(E) **TERMINATION OF LEASES.**—Within the National Recreation Area, the Secretary may—

(i) accept the voluntary termination of a lease or permit for grazing; or

(ii) in the case of a lease or permit vacated for a period of 3 or more years, terminate the lease or permit.

(8) **WATER RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this subtitle—

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

(B) 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;

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

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

(E) constitutes an express or implied Federal reservation of any water or water rights with respect to the National Recreation Area.

(9) FISHING EASEMENTS.—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Nothing in this subtitle diminishes or alters the fish and wildlife program for the Aspinall Unit developed under section 8 of the Act of April 11, 1956 (commonly known as the "Colorado River Storage Project Act") (70 Stat. 110, chapter 203; 43 U.S.C. 620g), by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Colorado Division of Wildlife (including any successor in interest to that division) that provides for the acquisition of public access fishing easements as mitigation for the Aspinall Unit (referred to in this paragraph as the "program").

(B) **ACQUISITION OF FISHING EASEMENTS.**—The Secretary shall continue to fulfill the obligation of the Secretary under the program to acquire 26 miles of class 1 public fishing easements to provide to sportsmen access for fishing within the Upper Gunnison Basin upstream of the Aspinall Unit, subject to the condition that no existing fishing access downstream of the Aspinall Unit shall be counted toward the minimum mileage requirement under the program.

(C) **PLAN.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a plan for fulfilling the obligation of the Secretary described in subparagraph (B) by the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(D) **REPORTS.**—Not later than each of 2 years, 5 years, and 8 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that describes the progress made in fulfilling the obligation of the Secretary described in subparagraph (B).

(d) TRIBAL RIGHTS AND USES.—

(1) **TREATY RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this subtitle affects the treaty rights of any Indian Tribe.

(2) **TRADITIONAL TRIBAL USES.**—Subject to any terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary and in accordance with applicable law, the Secretary shall allow for the continued use of the National Recreation Area by members of Indian Tribes—

(A) for traditional ceremonies; and

(B) as a source of traditional plants and other materials.

SEC. 753. ACQUISITION OF LAND; BOUNDARY MANAGEMENT.

(a) ACQUISITION.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may acquire any land or interest in land within the boundary of the National Recreation Area.

(2) MANNER OF ACQUISITION.—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subparagraph (B), land described in paragraph (1) may be acquired under this subsection by—

(i) donation;

(ii) purchase from willing sellers with donated or appropriated funds;

(iii) transfer from another Federal agency; or

(iv) exchange.

(B) **STATE LAND.**—Land or interests in land owned by the State or a political subdivision of the State may only be acquired by purchase, donation, or exchange.

(b) **TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.**—

(1) **FOREST SERVICE LAND.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 2,560 acres of land identified on the map as “U.S. Forest Service proposed transfer to the National Park Service” is transferred to the Secretary, to be administered by the Director of the National Park Service as part of the National Recreation Area.

(B) **BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**—The boundary of the Gunnison National Forest shall be adjusted to exclude the land transferred to the Secretary under subparagraph (A).

(2) **BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND.**—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 5,040 acres of land identified on the map as “Bureau of Land Management proposed transfer to National Park Service” is transferred from the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to the Director of the National Park Service, to be administered as part of the National Recreation Area.

(3) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Administrative jurisdiction over the land identified on the map as “Proposed for transfer to the Bureau of Land Management, subject to the revocation of Bureau of Reclamation withdrawal” shall be transferred to the Director of the Bureau of Land Management on relinquishment of the land by the Bureau of Reclamation and revocation by the Bureau of Land Management of any withdrawal as may be necessary.

(c) **POTENTIAL LAND EXCHANGE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The withdrawal for reclamation purposes of the land identified on the map as “Potential exchange lands” shall be relinquished by the Commissioner of Reclamation and revoked by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management and the land shall be transferred to the National Park Service.

(2) **EXCHANGE; INCLUSION IN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.**—On transfer of the land described in paragraph (1), the transferred land—

(A) may be exchanged by the Secretary for private land described in section 752(c)(5)—

(i) subject to a conservation easement remaining on the transferred land, to protect the scenic resources of the transferred land; and

(ii) in accordance with the laws (including regulations) and policies governing National Park Service land exchanges; and

(B) if not exchanged under subparagraph (A), shall be added to, and managed as a part of, the National Recreation Area.

(d) **ADDITION TO NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.**—Any land within the boundary of the National Recreation Area that is acquired by the United States shall be added to, and managed as a part of, the National Recreation Area.

SEC. 754. GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this subtitle, the Director of the National Park Service, in consultation with the Commissioner of Reclamation, shall prepare a general management plan for the National Recreation Area in accordance with section 100502 of title 54, United States Code.

SEC. 755. BOUNDARY SURVEY.

The Secretary (acting through the Director of the National Park Service) shall prepare a boundary survey and legal description of the National Recreation Area.

TITLE VIII—GRAND CANYON PROTECTION

SEC. 801. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Grand Canyon Protection Act”.

SEC. 802. WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN FEDERAL LAND IN THE STATE OF ARIZONA.

(a) **DEFINITION OF MAP.**—In this title, the term “Map” means the map prepared by the Bu-

reau of Land Management entitled “Grand Canyon Protection Act” and dated January 22, 2021.

(b) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 1,006,545 acres of Federal land in the State of Arizona, generally depicted on the Map as “Federal Mineral Estate to be Withdrawn”, including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States after the date of the enactment of this Act, are hereby withdrawn from—

(1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal 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.

(c) **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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources.

The gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 803.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 803, the Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act.

I first want to thank Chairman GRIJALVA for his incredible leadership of the House Natural Resources Committee, and for bringing his Grand Canyon Protection Act to the floor today as part of the bill that we will be considering.

I have been honored to work alongside Chair GRIJALVA on the Natural Resources Committee and I am looking forward to continuing that work as the chair of the National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands Subcommittee this Congress.

The bill that we are considering today unifies eight standalone proposals as H.R. 803, the Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act. Representative DEGETTE, who is the primary sponsor, Representative HUFFMAN, Representative CHU, Representative CARBAJAL, Representative SCHIFF, and Representative KILMER, have all worked tirelessly to advocate for the places in this bill, and I am looking forward to hearing more from them during today's debate.

Now, before I get carried away with the beauty of Colorado, I would like to acknowledge the product of our combined efforts: 1.5 million acres of wilderness; 1,200 miles of protected wild

and scenic rivers; permanent mineral withdrawals for the Grand Canyon and Colorado's Thompson Divide.

Each title of this bill considers how best to protect public lands and provide for local considerations. Together, they will improve access to clean water, clean air, outdoor recreation and, yes, they will even support jobs and our economy.

Protecting public lands is a key part of the climate solution, and I am proud to say that we continue those protections here today with the formal support of the Biden administration.

My contribution to this bill is the Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act, or the CORE Act. Through collaboration, consultation, negotiation, local elected officials, community members, businesses, outdoor recreation and conservation groups, ranchers, sportsmen, they have all come together to protect the outdoor areas in Colorado that we love.

In many cases, Coloradans have been asking Congress to protect these areas for a decade or longer. In total, the CORE Act would conserve more than 400,000 acres of public land, and each the CORE Act's four sections were separately crafted by Coloradans.

Camp Hale is one of the special places protected by the CORE Act. High on Colorado's Continental Divide, surrounded by the White River National Forest, the CORE Act would designate the first-ever National Historic Landscape at Camp Hale to honor the storied legacy of the Army's 10th Mountain Division.

The soldiers that trained at Camp Hale led our Nation to victory in World War II, then went on to create the modern outdoor industry, which today contributes billions to Colorado's growing outdoor recreation economy.

To similar ends, the CORE Act formally establishes numerous boundaries, also a handful of National Park Service units without a formal designation by Congress, which would be in this bill. This long overdue designation will provide new fishing access, for example, for sportsmen in the Gunnison River basin.

And in yet another win for Colorado sportsmen, the CORE Act protects Colorado's only migration corridor over Interstate 70 for elk, mule deer, and other wildlife.

These areas are just a small sampling, Mr. Speaker, of the many non-wilderness and locally supported protections included in this bill today.

Additionally, the CORE Act makes a contribution of 73,000 acres to our National Wilderness Preservation System. The CORE Act wilderness protects some of Colorado's most iconic peaks, including two fourteeners: Wilson Peak and Mount Sneffels.

And of the 400,000 acres of public lands covered by the CORE Act, about half is for the withdrawal and protection of the Thompson Divide.

The Thompson Divide, through ranching and outdoor recreation, contributes \$30 million a year to Colorado's statewide economy. It is one of

our most treasured landscapes and an area that is simply too valuable to drill for oil and gas.

The thoughtful input and collaboration put into the CORE Act is apparent in each title of the Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act.

Now, my colleagues may have ideological differences when it comes to protecting our public lands, but what we can all agree on is that the United States is blessed with some of the most beautiful landscapes in the world. And it is thanks to the careful consideration of the legislators that came before us and the legislators that are gathered here today on the floor that we are able to enjoy them today, and that our children will be able to enjoy them tomorrow.

So I urge my colleagues to consider the decades of work that have gone into the bill that is before us and to recognize the chance that we all have to vote to protect these places.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in opposition to H.R. 803, the Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act.

Contrary to the name, this bill will damage our environment, while simultaneously killing jobs in rural America.

The proponents of this bill will say it is broadly supported. Listen to the Members who represent the districts most affected by this bill. They don't want it.

Listen to the groups opposed: American Farm Bureau, American Forest Resource Council, or the Grand Junction, Colorado, Chamber of Commerce. They don't want this bill.

This bill creates nearly 1.5 million of acres of new wilderness, withdraws 1.2 million acres from mineral production, and designates over 1,200 miles of wild scenic and recreational rivers. For perspective, the wilderness designated in this bill is the same size as President Biden's home State of Delaware.

This Chamber has bypassed the committee process and circumvented the will of Members who represent districts directly impacted by this legislation. It was scheduled for the floor before the Committee was ever organized.

□ 1730

The consequences of this bill on the four Western States it impacts will be far-reaching. For example, if you live in Colorado and you enjoy recreating on mountain biking and ATV trails like the people pictured here on the Tabeguache Trail, this bill will shut down your ability to recreate on those lands. The same goes for snowmobilers, OHV users, and parents with strollers.

It is very concerning that these wilderness areas will now be off-limits to active forest management. 2020 was sadly another record-breaking fire season. We have a problem on our national

forests that is not going to be solved with handsaws and shovels. Now is not the time to rely on century-old management techniques stipulated by wilderness designations when over 80 million acres of U.S. Forest Service land is in desperate need of treatment.

If that wasn't enough, this bill also designates lands as wilderness in the wildland-urban interface. This is a matter of life and death.

Mr. Speaker, I want to clear up some misconceptions about the last title of this bill, the Grand Canyon Protection Act. Nobody is mining in the Grand Canyon; nobody wants to mine in the Grand Canyon; and nobody will mine in the Grand Canyon—ever. Proponents of the bill would have you believe that this is happening right near the Colorado River. In fact, there are already buffer zones in place. It is called the Grand Canyon National Park.

The only saving this bill will do is saving Chinese and Russian uranium mining jobs. In 2019, we only produced 0.5 percent of the domestic uranium needed for commercial reactors. This bill goes far beyond the park's boundaries and the boundaries of the sponsor's home district to simply kill jobs to the direct benefit of our adversaries. This bill will make us more dependent on hostile nations like Russia, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan, and Chinese-owned mines in Namibia.

In conclusion, I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose this terrible, horrible, no-good, very bad bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, before I yield, I would be remiss if I didn't say with respect to Colorado in particular, and with much respect to the ranking member, the Outdoor Alliance sent a letter to Chairman GRIJALVA just a few days ago in support of this bill. It was signed by the CEO of the International Mountain Bicycling Association, so I think they would have much to disagree with, with respect to some of the statements that were made.

Finally, I will also say, every bill that is a component of this measure was marked up in the last Congress, heard in the last Congress, and passed the last Congress twice.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE).

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I am so proud to rise in support of H.R. 803, and I am so proud to be the primary sponsor of this beautiful legislation, Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act.

The bill seeks to protect some of our Nation's most treasured public lands. Not only will it help protect the air we breathe and the water we drink but also the wildlife that call these untouched areas home and the world-class recreation opportunities they provide.

In all, this legislation preserves almost 3 million acres of public land across Colorado, California, Arizona,

and Washington State. It designates 1.49 million acres of public land as wilderness, giving these areas the permanent protection that they deserve. It also protects an additional 1.2 million vulnerable acres from the threat of future uranium mining claims in Arizona, and it adds a thousand miles of river to the National Wild and Scenic River System.

Preserving our Nation's public lands is about more than just protecting our environment. It is about protecting our economy and our way of life as well. In my home State of Colorado alone, our public lands support a \$12 billion—that is a b—a \$12 billion outdoor recreation economy and hundreds of thousands of jobs across the whole State.

Perhaps most importantly, what this bill will do is to jump-start our commitment to protecting 30 percent of our Nation's lands by 2030 to help combat the climate crisis.

This package includes eight separate public lands bills, as you heard from Mr. NEGUSE. All of those bills were heard in committee, marked up, and passed by this Chamber two times last year.

I know that each of the individual bill sponsors plans to say a few words, so I would like to talk about title I of the legislation, which contains my bill, the Colorado Wilderness Act.

This is legislation I have been working on for more than two decades to permanently protect about 660,000 acres of wilderness in 36 unique areas in Colorado. Most of these areas are low-lying canyon country, BLM areas that have been managed as wilderness study areas for almost 40 years now.

As a fourth-generation Coloradan, I know how important these lands are to the people of my State, from the dramatic ridgeline of Grand Hogback to the sprawling plateaus of Little Book Cliffs, from the stunning red cliffs of the Dolores River Canyon to the winding riverways of Browns Canyon, the areas in this bill are some of the most beautiful and irreplaceable landscapes that our State has to offer. It is why the bill has received such unbelievable support from residents, businesses, and groups across the State.

You heard from Mr. NEGUSE about the support. More than 14,000 people have written letters of support, and over 350 businesses. Now, I personally have visited most of the areas in the bill. I have gone on foot, and I have gone on horseback. I even went on raft to see them for myself.

I met with landowners and ranchers and business owners to get their feedback. And when necessary, I adjusted the boundaries to address their concerns.

As I said, the Colorado Wilderness Act is just one of eight bills in this legislation included in the package, and I want to thank each of my colleagues who are here today—Representatives HUFFMAN, CARBAJAL, CHU, SCHIFF, KILMER, NEGUSE, and also, of course, Chairman GRIJALVA—for their unwavering support and for all the work that

they have done to get this package to the floor. I want to thank all the staff from the Natural Resources Committee and our personal staffs, too.

I just want to say that we have worked tirelessly on this legislation. It is so important not just for us but for the future generations who will come to these very special places, who will see the petroglyphs that I saw the last time I went out, who will see the Book Cliffs and the beautiful canyons.

I think that protecting our untouched wilderness is so important. It is my number one priority in this Congress, and I know all my cosponsors feel the same way. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote “yes” on this important legislation.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the following letters from multiple organizations in opposition to H.R. 803.

INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA,
Washington, DC, February 23, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Independent Petroleum Association of America (IPAA) is opposed to H.R. 803, the “Protecting America’s Wilderness and Public Lands Act.” This bill creates nearly 1.5 million acres of new wilderness and permanently withdraws 1.2 million acres from mineral production. It is in direct opposition to the multiple use mandate given to the Department of the Interior to manage the federal estate. Many of the local communities impacted by this measure, including Garfield County in Colorado which has existing mineral leases and planned for further development, have raised significant concerns due to the elimination of multiple use of the land and the overall threat to local economies and rural jobs.

Further, many of the lands under consideration in H.R. 803 do not meet the basic characteristics for consideration as wilderness. Instead, the legislation arbitrarily designates areas as wilderness and wild and scenic rivers despite official testimony provided by the relevant land management agencies to previous Congresses that many of these designations are inappropriate and not recommended. To declare areas that do not possess these characteristics undermines the integrity of the Wilderness Act and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The process by which H.R. 803 is coming to the House floor is also concerning. The bill did not go through regular order, receiving no hearings or mark-ups in the 117th Congress. In fact, the bill was scheduled for floor consideration before the Natural Resources Committee had even organized. Local input, especially with regards to managing active mineral leases which affect jobs, should have been solicited in an effort to allow the House to better understand the broad impacts of the bill.

For these reasons, IPAA is strongly opposed to H.R. 803.

Sincerely,

DAN NAATZ,
Senior Vice President of Government Relations and Political Affairs, Independent Producers Association of America.

FEBRUARY 23, 2021.

Hon. RAÚL GRIJALVA,
Chairman, House Natural Resources Committee,
Washington, DC.

Hon. BRUCE WESTERMAN,
Ranking Member, House Natural Resources Committee, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GRIJALVA AND RANKING MEMBER WESTERMAN: The signatories to this letter urge you to vote in opposition to the “Grand Canyon Protection Act” (H.R. 1052), as stand-alone legislation or as part of the Protecting America’s Wilderness and Public Lands Act under consideration in the U.S. House of Representatives this week. H.R. 1052 perpetuates false claims of mining in one of our nation’s most beautiful national parks. It also fails to acknowledge our nation’s alarming reliance on foreign sources of minerals and would further weaken the already vulnerable supply chains for key U.S. industry sectors, including manufacturing, infrastructure, energy, and defense.

Federal lands—predominantly in the western U.S.—are the source of much of our nation’s mineral endowment. Of these federal lands, half are either off limits or under restrictions to mineral development. While mining is certainly not appropriate on all federal lands, maintaining responsible access to the very resources that drive innovation, feed economic growth and improve our nation’s quality of life is essential. Given the vast amount of federal lands already closed to mining operations, caution should be exercised when determining whether additional lands should be placed off limits.

H.R. 1052 targets more than a million acres of mineral rich lands, including world-class uranium ore deposits that are located well outside the boundaries of the Grand Canyon National Park. The park, as created, already includes a built-in buffer zone to protect park resources from activities taking place outside the park boundaries and an additional million-acre buffer zone is not justified. H.R. 1052 deliberately disregards our dangerous dependence on countries like Russia, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan to meet our nation’s need for uranium to fuel our nuclear Navy and supply 20 percent of our nation’s electricity.

Furthermore, H.R. 1052 ignores not only the comprehensive framework of federal, state, and local environmental regulations that govern every aspect of mining, but the findings of the Department of the Interior that the park was not at risk from mining given these existing protections. In fact, the U.S. Geological Survey recently concluded that the nine uranium mines that have operated in northern Arizona since the 1970s (since modern environmental laws took effect) have caused no adverse impact to environmental or health. This unwise and unwarranted mineral withdrawal is bad public policy that ignores the vast sectors of our economy that depend upon a reliable and secure supply chain of responsibly sourced minerals and metals. It also puts President Biden’s renewable goals at a risk, forcing domestic manufacturers of clean energy technologies to rely on increased imports of these materials.

Access to our nation’s vast and diverse resources and fair regulatory policies that promote certainty in the mine permitting process are the elements of sound public policy that should be considered when addressing resource development on federal lands. We urge you to vote against this misguided bill and support policies that promote responsible resource development.

Sincerely,

American Exploration & Mining Association, Arizona Chamber of Commerce & Indus-

try, Arizona Mining Association, National Mining Association, Women’s Mining Coalition, Wyoming Mining Association.

NSSGA, NATIONAL STONE,
SAND & GRAVEL ASSOCIATION,
February 19, 2020.

Hon. RAÚL GRIJALVA,
Chairman, House Committee on Natural Resources, Washington, DC.

Hon. BRUCE WESTERMAN,
Ranking Member, House Committee on Natural Resources, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GRIJALVA AND RANKING MEMBER WESTERMAN: On behalf of the 400 members of the National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association (NSSGA), I am writing to express our concern with certain provisions included in H.R. 803, the “Protecting America’s Wilderness and Public Lands Act”. Our members take extraordinary strides to responsibly produce construction materials and we oppose legislation that arbitrarily and permanently prohibit the development of aggregates operations on millions of acres of federal lands.

NSSGA represents aggregates producers and those who manufacture equipment and services that support the construction industry. Our members are essential to the work of this country, and we represent more than 90 percent of the crushed stone and 70 percent of the sand and gravel consumed annually in the United States. Our members employ more than 100,000 hard-working men and women and are responsible for the essential raw materials found in every home, building, road, bridge and public works project.

NSSGA is most concerned with Section 802 that would permanently ban aggregate production on millions of acres of land in Arizona. Such a ban would severely diminish the ability for communities to access key resources that are necessary for building roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, homes and businesses. Allowing this ban to proceed would have a significant impact on the cost of public works projects due to the necessity for stone, sand and gravel required to develop and repair infrastructure and buildings to be imported into the area. These products are expensive to transport and would further strain the budgets of local communities and federal entities that are seeking to make infrastructure investments in Arizona including improvements to National Parks like the Grand Canyon.

Further, permanently banning aggregate operations on these federal lands would greatly impact the region and our nation’s energy development. Industrial sand is a key component in energy production. Under the proposal access to these essential materials would be limited, driving up production costs that would likely be passed along to customers—families and businesses that are facing uncertainty during the pandemic.

While this legislation will clearly create a competitive disadvantage that has negative economic impacts for the families in the impacted communities, it will also have significant environmental impacts. Delaying and increasing the cost of improvements to congested roads or eliminating access to a material that is needed to develop a new clean water project and cleaner energy sources will have real environmental impacts on establishing cleaner air and water and access to public lands.

Instead of taking broad, unilateral actions to withdraw access to these lands, NSSGA urges Congress to consult with local stakeholders and communities to find more tailored approaches to preserve treasured lands.

NSSGA members strongly promote conservation in both their business practices and personal lives. Our member companies have advanced award-winning environmental stewardship projects to build critical habitats, promote biodiversity and drive greatest access to recreational activities. Further, as most NSSGA member quarries and plants have literally served as the bedrock of their communities of decades, they take great pride in engagement and are actively involved in giving back to their local communities.

Rather than rushing through the legislative process to advance H.R. 803 on the floor of the House of Representatives, NSSGA urges the Committee to move this large public lands package through regular order in order to allow more input, dialoged and discussion of these important issues from all involved stakeholders.

We appreciate your consideration of our views and please do not hesitate to reach out if NSSGA may be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL W. JOHNSON,
President and CEO,
National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association.

FEBRUARY 25, 2021.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: On behalf of the nearly six million Farm Bureau member families across the United States, we write in strong opposition to H.R. 803, the Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act. Collectively this package of bills impacts lands in California, Colorado, Arizona and Washington by creating nearly 1.5 million acres of new wilderness, the most restrictive federal land use classification. Additionally, it would designate 1,200 miles of wild and scenic rivers and create 110,000 acres of National Monument expansion. Further, many of the wilderness and wild and scenic river designations contained in this bill are not suitable for these restrictive designations. To declare areas that do not possess these characteristics undermines the integrity of the Wilderness Act and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act as well as the lands that possess those features.

Farmers and ranchers rely on federal forests and rangelands for economic and recreational opportunities. Livestock grazing on federal lands forms an integral part of ranching operations across the United States, especially in the West. But farmers also use national forests and rangelands throughout the United States in a variety of other ways. Federal lands throughout the country are important components of our nation's watersheds that provide water to a large number of Americans. Active land management practices such as timber production and livestock grazing are critical to protect against wildland fires which devastate range resources, damage watersheds, threaten wildlife and put rural communities at great risk.

American farmers and ranchers have a genuine interest in healthy and productive federal forest and rangelands. At the same time, we have a genuine interest in seeing lands managed in an environmentally sound manner. Farmers and ranchers understand and appreciate that active management of our federal lands is critical to the long-term viability of the ecosystem, the resource, and the communities they support. Designations included in H.R. 803 threaten multiple use areas by prohibiting the employment of motorized tools and mechanized vehicles in watershed management, trail maintenance, soil treatment, noxious weed control, waste management and fire protection.

Our nation's federal forests are facing serious threats from fires, insects and disease

due to a lack of active forest management. The poor health of our federal forests also threatens wildlife populations and neighboring non-federal lands, as well as the vitality of rural, forested communities across the country. A vibrant livestock and forest products industry helps diversify rural economies in ways that compliment ranching and agricultural operations. Wilderness and National Monument designations eliminate federal land management agencies ability to effectively protect against the threat of catastrophic wildland fire.

Farmers, landowners, and grazing permittees should be fully involved as affected partners in any process to execute federal land use designations which restrict public use and access. Federal land use designations that lack local stakeholder input from agricultural and resource management professionals often generates significant controversy and economic hardship at the local level. The detrimental effects of a federal land use designation frequently causes residents, elected state and county officials, and local stakeholders significant reductions in economic activity and the loss of jobs in rural communities. Past designations have also affected water rights, public lands grazing and access to State and private lands.

Farm Bureau supports the multiple-use concept of federal lands, recognizing that definable land areas have dominant-use capability, which should be recognized with the concept of multiple uses without the total exclusion of other uses. The Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act stands in clear violation of AFBF policy. Additionally, the California, Colorado, Arizona and Washington Farm Bureau's oppose passage of this legislation.

Farm Bureau urges you to oppose passage of H.R. 803, the Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act.

Sincerely,

American Farm Bureau Federation, Arizona Farm Bureau, California Farm Bureau, Colorado Farm Bureau, Washington Farm Bureau.

RAÚL GRIJALVA,
Chairman, House Natural Resources Committee,
Washington, DC.

BRUCE WESTERMAN,
Ranking Member, House Natural Resources Committee, Washington, DC.

CHAIRMAN GRIJALVA AND RANKING MEMBER WESTERMAN:

The National Cattlemen's Beef Association, the American Sheep Industry Association and the Public Lands Council are deeply concerned about the potential immediate and long-term impacts of H.R. 803, the Colorado Wilderness Act. NCBA is the nation's largest and oldest trade association representing America's cattle producers, with other 250,000 producers represented directly and through its 46 state affiliate associations. Since 1865, ASI has been the national trade organization representing the interests of more than 100,000 sheep producers located throughout the country who produce America's lamb and wool. The Public Lands is the only national organization dedicated solely to representing the roughly 22,000 ranchers who hold federal grazing permits and operate on federal lands. H.R. 803's passage would be detrimental to public lands ranchers who utilize federal grazing permits.

While this bill obviously seeks to appeal to the desire to protect a landscape's natural state, the impact of designating lands as wilderness, especially such vast swaths, significantly compromises long-term ecological health. Currently, federal lands managed for multiple use provide valuable opportunity for livestock grazing, which is a tool to manage fuels that contribute to the risk of cata-

strophic wildfire. Further, grazing helps to cultivate landscapes that are more suitable and healthier wildlife habitat. The objectives the sponsors profess that they seek to achieve are immediately undermined by designating these millions of acres of wilderness. Designations limit management options, making it more difficult for land managers and stewards to protect these landscapes and their valuable attributes.

Like "wilderness," "preservation" is often a term used to convey the prioritization of maintaining an area's natural state, regardless of impact. While preservation may seem optimal, federal lands provide significantly greater benefit to all who utilize it when the conservation of resources is prioritized. While preservation seeks protection of nature from any use or change, conservation seeks the proper use of nature, providing opportunity for ecological enhancement. Grazing, for example, is a vital conservation tool to curb invasive species growth, promote improved soil and forage health, and reduce wildfire fuel load.

Beyond general concerns about promoting wilderness designations as a land management tool, H.R. 803 fails to follow established criteria for "wilderness," instead arbitrarily designating areas as "wilderness" and "wild and scenic rivers" despite official testimony from relevant land management agencies. At a minimum, wilderness determinations must be grounded in science and fact.

As Congress continues to develop natural resources and federal lands policy, it must prioritize legislation that recognizes that conservation, not preservation, is the key to effective land management and continued enjoyment for future generations. We urge you to oppose H.R. 803, the Colorado Wilderness Act, and seek more engaged, thoughtful management of our precious natural resources.

Sincerely,

American Sheep Industry Association,
National Cattlemen's Beef Association,
Public Lands Council.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT).

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, this package is a massive land-removal bill. It basically takes 2.7 million acres away from meaningful production.

The one good thing I can say is, it is consistent with this majority and this administration's actions that make us more reliant on China and will enrich China. That is the one good thing; it is at least consistent.

Now, the majority feels that people in this town know better than the people who are losing this land for the different uses for which they could have it. I know we are hearing today on the floor: Oh, we have all these people who want this bill passed.

It should have gone through committee so we could do the motions, we could have witnesses, and we could find out for ourselves. After 3 years of the Russia hoax, we really need to hear from the sources.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN), the distinguished chairman of the Water, Oceans, and Wildlife Subcommittee.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am excited to be one of the sponsors of this great legislation, and I am grateful that it includes, as title II, my bill, the

Northwest California Wilderness, Recreation, and Working Forests Act.

This bill addresses some lands in my district that are some of the most biodiverse ecosystems and exciting outdoor recreation opportunities you will find anywhere in California. These areas are home to old-growth trees critical for carbon sequestration, rivers that provide fish habitat and unparalleled recreation, and mountain trails that offer hiking, biking, and other unique experiences.

Being active in the outdoors and experiencing wild places is a way of life in my district. Over the past year, with lockdowns and isolation, we have seen how important getting outside has been for our well-being. We all depend on the ecological, economic, and mental health benefits that our public lands provide, and that is why my legislation takes a multifaceted approach to public land management.

First, it includes an ambitious restoration plan to improve forest health, promote fire resilience, and protect communities.

Second, it recognizes the importance of the outdoor recreation economy by increasing recreational opportunities and tourism. Investing in our public lands means we are also investing in communities near our public lands, and that is why there is so much broad support in my district for this bill.

Then, finally, this legislation protects important wild places. These areas include critical habitat and ecosystems as well as some of the best fishing, hiking, and white water runs in the State. It takes conservation seriously because it is urgently needed for the future of our planet.

I would also like to explain the process. I believe good process leads to good policy, and we have worked very hard on this bill, starting when I first got to Congress. We have asked stakeholders about policy issues that should be addressed in public lands legislation. The legislation was further refined over more than 5 years of work. I have repeatedly sat down with constituents at public meetings and otherwise. We have discussed all the concerns that were addressed by local officials.

I believe that this comprehensive, carefully developed bill reflects that good process in the fact that we have such broad support, including conservation organizations, outdoor recreation groups, dozens of businesses, community leaders, adjacent landowners, and former and current elected officials from all the affected counties. It also drew bipartisan support in the Natural Resources Committee, which is a rare thing for a wilderness-related bill.

This bill is focused on a future for northwest California, where public lands are resilient and our outdoor recreation economy grows while we preserve environmental values for future generations.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I oppose this highly partisan and divisive legislation.

In Colorado alone, this bill puts 700,000 acres into the most restrictive land use category of all—wilderness. I know the intent of the sponsors is to protect the land, but in practice, the use of land under wilderness designation is so restrictive, hardly anyone can use it.

Do you dream of taking your kids or grandkids for a bike ride on wilderness land someday? Forget about it. Bicycles are prohibited by BLM in wilderness land as well as motorized vehicles, roads, wheelbarrows, and carts. The land is locked away from future generations.

I prefer public lands with many uses, and that is where this bill fails our children. You can't even take a baby onto wilderness land in a stroller.

Do you care about the health of our forests? Then don't vote for this bill. The most basic types of preventive maintenance are illegal under wilderness designation. You can't take a chain saw and cut away fire traps, and you can't trim branches or overgrown timber stands and underbrush.

Colorado has had too many forest fires, and with beetle kill, parts of Colorado are a tinderbox. Should this become law, with its restrictions on fire prevention, we are going to see bigger and hotter fires in Colorado than ever before. I don't want to see Colorado burn up. That is why I am voting "no" on this bill.

Many county commissioners, individual citizens, and even the U.S. Representative for western Colorado oppose this bill. Like me, they don't want to see the public lose access to wilderness areas, and they don't want to see our forests go up in flames. Vote "no" on this bill.

□ 1745

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER).

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I was born and raised on the Olympic Peninsula of Washington State, and I know firsthand how special our region is and how our public lands contribute to the fabric of who we are.

In our region, we understand that protecting our public lands isn't just about saving these unforgettable places for future generations. It also means protecting high-quality jobs for the next generation as well.

That is important to me, as someone who grew up on the peninsula and as someone who worked in economic development professionally for over a decade.

I have seen how our natural resources contribute to our economic vitality. Each year, millions of people and families travel to our State and contribute roughly \$22 billion in economic impact and support 200,000 jobs in Washington's outdoor economy.

Our national treasures have helped create opportunities for local entrepreneurs who started restaurants, guided tour companies, hotels, and B&Bs, and other small businesses. That is why it makes sense to protect these special places, and that is why I am proud that the House is considering this comprehensive package, including a bill I introduced called the Wild Olympics Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

That bill protects some of our most environmentally sensitive areas by establishing a new wilderness area to protect the last remaining old-growth stands on the peninsula and designating 19 rivers and tributaries as wild and scenic rivers to protect critical salmon spawning habitats.

This proposal has evolved through extensive public engagement with Tribes, conservation groups, timber communities, business leaders, shellfish growers, and everybody in-between, to create a bill that works for our local communities.

It is because of that outreach that this bill is now formally supported by more than 800 community leaders, Republicans and Democrats, businessowners, sportsmen, mayors, county commissioners, and Tribal leaders, all of whom agree this proposal moves our region in the right direction.

In addition to protecting recreational access and supporting our outdoor economy, the bill bolsters our region's efforts to protect sources of clean drinking water, supporting critical salmon and steelhead habitats, and protecting key waterways that are vital to our shellfish industry.

But just as important are all the things this bill will not do. This proposal will not close, decommission, or otherwise restrict access to any Forest Service roads or trailheads. It will not impact any harvestable timber base in the Olympic National Forest. I am doing a whole bunch of other work to increase the harvest through other avenues.

This bill will not affect any private property rights. It will not impact how the Washington Department of Natural Resources manages State-owned lands, which is why it has gained support of the Washington commissioner of public lands.

We know that our region's future depends on building a strong and diversified economy, and after years of collaboration, I think this bill we are considering today represents a clear win-win for the communities I represent.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the senior Senator from Washington, Senator MURRAY, for her partnership in this effort. I want to thank the lead sponsor and the Natural Resources Committee. I encourage my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, everything we touch in our daily lives,

everything that makes our existence possible, everything that makes us more comfortable and more prosperous, everything we see in this Chamber comes to us in only two ways. It is either grown or it is mined. That is a universal truth.

Everything we enjoy on this planet is either grown or mined. Fortunately, nature has given us a super abundance of resources and left it to us to responsibly reap and to manage this bounty.

But it is precisely these resources that the left has waged war against for an entire generation. The very things that make us prosperous and comfortable are the things the left attempts to place off limits.

Is it any wonder that the more they extend their domain, the worse the human conditions that they produce?

This bill declares another 1.5 million acres of public lands, mostly forests, an area about the size of Delaware, a wilderness area, off limits to forest management, timber harvesting, and even many forms of public recreation. An untended forest is like an untended garden. It will grow until it chokes itself to death and succumbs to disease, pestilence, and, ultimately, catastrophic wildfire.

These restrictions have abandoned our forests to neglect and produced the paradox of a severe national lumber shortage while the government sits on vast timber reserves.

This bill places 1,200 more miles of rivers under similar restrictions that create water shortages in some of the most water-abundant regions of our country.

It prevents mineral extraction and energy production from another 1.2 million acres, killing jobs, crushing the economy, and empowering our international adversaries. At a time when the Federal Government's bad management practices have created a \$12 billion maintenance backlog, this bill takes another half million acres of land into Federal mismanagement.

Understand what that means to local communities. This is land that is producing no taxes and little commerce. Much is being seized over local objections in States where the Federal Government already controls more than half of their entire land area.

Mr. Speaker, this is a direct attack on working Americans who depend on the resources of our Nation to put food on their tables and a roof over their heads. It is an attack on the prosperity and security of our people, and it is what we have come to expect from the greens gone wild on the other side of the aisle.

The result will be more dead forests, more water shortages, increasing costs for energy and consumer goods, lower wages, and fewer jobs.

These policies always produce want from plenty, and I am afraid they will continue until the American people finally demand that we restore the nation of abundance that we once took for granted.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. CARBAJAL).

Mr. CARBAJAL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am humbled to represent the central coast of California, one of the most beautiful districts in the Nation, if not the most beautiful. Places like Los Padres National Forest and the Carrizo Plain National Monument contain some of the most stunning and diverse ecosystems found anywhere in North America.

Today, I am pleased to support H.R. 803, the Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act. This bill would preserve the natural beauty and recreational activities available to communities in my district and beyond.

This measure includes my legislation, H.R. 973, the Central Coast Heritage Protection Act. I am proud to have worked with Chairman GRIJALVA, Representative BROWNLEY, Representative PANETTA, and local stakeholders to ensure that California's central coast was included in this bill.

In particular, I want to thank the Carrizo Plain Conservancy, Los Padres Forest Watch, Condor Trail Association, CalWild, Pew Charitable Trusts, and the Sierra Club for their support and advocacy on behalf of our public lands.

Title IV of this environmental package would designate nearly 250,000 acres of public land within the Los Padres National Forest and the Carrizo Plain National Monument as wilderness areas, the highest form of Federal protection available. It also creates a 400-mile Condor National Scenic Trail stretching from Los Angeles to Monterey County.

This bill is the culmination of years of collaboration with local stakeholders and community members. It has garnered support from nearly 500 central coast landowners, businesses, farmers, and local officials; a testament that protecting our environment and growing our economy are not mutually exclusive. In fact, they go hand in hand.

In California alone, the outdoor recreation economy is worth \$92 billion and employs over 650,000 people. Jobs in manufacturing, retail, and tourism rely on access to the great outdoors. Climate change poses a serious threat to this sector of our economy and communities like mine will bear the brunt of this crisis.

Nearly 25 percent of greenhouse gas emissions come from oil drilling. That is one reason I am glad the Biden administration has set an ambitious goal to protect 30 percent of our public lands by 2030. This bill will help us get there.

Our public lands are an essential asset to our environment and tourism economy. Passing this bill means we can protect both for generations to come.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Arkansas for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, we have listened to our friends on the other side of the aisle talk about their desire for protecting wilderness areas and our natural resources, and I want to commend them for that. I agree with them, we need to do a better job doing that.

As we have had an opportunity to talk in the past, Mr. Speaker, in a previous life I taught mountaineering courses, I led climbing trips, I led mountain biking trips, kayaking, and was a river guide. I spent more time out in these very areas that they are talking about than every single one of them sitting there combined. It is what I did. It is how I lived for years.

And, Mr. Speaker, listening to this talk, I see an extraordinary disconnect, and let me be very clear. I have heard people saying that this is going to promote economic development and promote recreational opportunity. Mr. Speaker, that is not true. It is not fact.

As a matter of fact, what happens under this legislation in these designations is that those very recreational opportunities that create economic activity are actually eliminated. They are prohibited under this act.

You cannot do things like mountain biking. I will say, they finally came back and made some adjustments on wilderness areas where you can leave descending devices—thank you—but you can't do these things.

So how in the world are you going to make more money and have more economic activity?

Are they going to offer unicorn rides?

You can't do that. This doesn't work. It doesn't make sense. We are not following the regular process you do to evaluate wilderness areas.

What happened last Congress—we have a new Member of Congress who represents three-quarters of this area and she wasn't given an opportunity to be consulted. Amendments to allow local governments and maybe the citizens were rejected. Let them make a decision here.

Mr. Speaker, why were those ideas rejected?

I had an amendment that simply said that we should allow best practices in wildfire management. That was prohibited. We have had seven million acres of this very area burned and we are prohibiting the best practices in wildfire management.

Mr. Speaker, I want to know what they are going to tell their constituents and other people's constituents when these areas burn because of their irresponsible activities.

Mr. Speaker, I urge rejection of this legislation.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, with much respect to my colleague from

Louisiana—and I enjoy working with him—I just want to assure him, because he spent a great deal of time in Colorado, that he is still going to be able to enjoy the wonderful outdoor recreation that our State has under this bill.

If anything, his ability to do so will only increase. And that is why the American Whitewater Association, the American Canoe Association, the International Mountain Bicycling Association, The American Alpine Club, and Backcountry Hunters & Anglers all support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 803, the Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act.

This legislation includes the text of my bill, H.R. 693, the San Gabriel Mountains Foothills and Rivers Protection Act, which is the result of decades of grassroots advocacy and community engagement to improve protections and access for these treasured lands of southern California.

The San Gabriel Mountains provide 30 percent of the Los Angeles area water, comprise 70 percent of the county's open space, and are home to historic habitats of species like the California condor and Nelson's bighorn sheep.

This immense natural beauty exists right in the backyard of one of the densest urban areas of our country, offering recreation opportunities like hiking, fishing, and camping to the more than 15 million Americans that live nearby. That is so important because the Los Angeles region is among the most park-poor areas in the country, which means that too many communities are deprived of the well-documented public and mental health benefits that result from access to outdoor recreation opportunities in their own neighborhood.

After President Obama granted my request to designate the San Gabriel Mountains a national monument in 2014, we immediately began to see cleaner rivers; improved facilities, like picnic areas; safer hiking trails; and more rangers to interact with visitors.

Most importantly, it brought the entire community together to develop a management plan for the monument with over 40 Members representing a variety of stakeholders, such as water agencies, local governments, the business community, and environmental advocates.

□ 1800

That is why this same level of protection is needed throughout the mountains and in the communities that serve as their gateway.

This legislation would make that a reality by expanding the Monument's boundaries to include the western Angeles National Forest, establishing new and expanded wilderness areas, and

protecting more than 45 miles of wild and scenic rivers. It would also establish the new San Gabriel Mountains National Recreation area to bolster the connection between urban and wild spaces.

Mr. Speaker, for nearly two decades, so many stakeholders have worked together with a common vision of a community seamlessly connected to the beautiful wild lands in its backyard. Today, we have an opportunity to realize that vision.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this legislation.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE), the chair of the Western Caucus.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN).

Mr. Speaker, this morning, I joined my Congressional Western Caucus colleagues, Representatives CHRIS STEWART and YVETTE HERRELL, to hear from community leaders in their States about the severe funding shortfalls they are now facing due to President Biden's moratorium on oil and gas leases on Federal lands.

We heard from county commissioners and education officials, including one who shared—in tears—the heart-breaking stories of students experiencing mental health challenges, who have attempted suicide due to the challenges facing our Nation's students. The last thing these communities need is to face budgetary deficiencies that threaten the support systems within our public schools. Yet, this legislation before us will contribute to those very budget shortfalls.

By further preventing responsible energy and resource production on Federal lands, we are harming our Nation's energy industry, but we are also harming our workers by destroying their jobs. We are harming our students by cutting their public school funding. We are harming our communities by slashing their State and local budget.

Mr. Speaker, you see, we are siloing off the effects of the pandemic from the actions and consequences of the Federal government regulatory mandates. The combinations of COVID-19, the Biden ban on Federal leasing, and now this massive land-grab legislation is simply going to devastate rural communities in the West.

Mr. Speaker, these consequences don't take place in a silo. They take a toll.

I can list many other concerning consequences—from harming our energy independence, restricting public access to our public lands, to increasing the poor health of our Nation's forest. But more than anything, I hope my colleagues will pause to think of the human impacts these actions will have on our neighbors, our fellow Americans, and the toll it will take after one of the most challenging years in our lifetimes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “no” vote on this legislation.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF), the chairman.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act.

Those unfamiliar with Los Angeles may think it is a series of communities interconnected only by freeways. But in fact, the opposite is true. It is connected by the wildlife and open spaces that bridge our communities and bring us together.

Mr. Speaker, for nearly 20 years, I have worked with my constituents to expand, preserve, and protect the space that surrounds the L.A. Basin, known as the Rim of the Valley. My legislation, which is included in H.R. 803, is the Rim of the Valley Corridor Preservation Act, and it would expand the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation area to include these pristine lands. The legislation will protect almost 200,000 acres of open space for generations to come.

Los Angeles is one of the most park-poor regions in the country. And during the pandemic, while many of us are stuck in our homes, it has caused us to reevaluate our priorities and consider what matters most.

For me and many Angelenos, it has been spending time with family and getting outdoors—hikes through Griffith Park, runs through the Verdugos, or walks in the Arroyo. Trails are full on weekends, and that won't change after the pandemic ends.

By expanding the national recreation area, the National Park Service will have the authority to make capital improvements, like repairing hiking trails and maintaining facilities for public enjoyment, studying wildlife and its habitats, and participating in cooperative conservation with local landowners. It will help ensure that wildlife corridors that allow Los Angelenos to witness mountain lions, like P-22 and P-96, black bears we have come to know, like Meatball, and other precious wildlife are still present in our own backyards.

This package of bills will also support the Biden administration's commitment to conserving public lands and waters, as well as protecting communities from the effects of climate change.

Like the last Congress, it is my hope that the House can pass this bill with bipartisan support, and we will finally see this legislation through to the finish line.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that we have a willing partner with President Biden, who strongly supports H.R. 803.

I thank Chairman GRIJALVA, Representative DEGETTE, and my other colleagues who have bills in this package, for all the work they did on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 803.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from

Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER), the ranking member on the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 803, a package of Democrat land-grab bills that were not marked up in the Committee on Natural Resources and are opposed by several members and the constituents they serve.

H.R. 803 is a 330-page partisan package containing 8 different bills. Not one bill or one page was marked up or heard in committee this Congress. Unfortunately, Democrats on the Committee on Natural Resources have waived responsibility. There have been zero markups or committee hearings this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, we have 8 new Republican members on our committee, and 3 on the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources alone, a committee which I lead. Our membership deserves to debate these bills and mark them up. Let's have our new members hear from the stakeholders and make decisions based on the evidence presented. We need to end this practice of just giving away committee jurisdiction and jamming through legislation.

H.R. 803 dovetails with the Biden/Harris agenda and puts America last by outsourcing our supply of critical minerals and endangering our national security. Our submarines and aircraft carriers are powered with clean nuclear energy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARSON). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, nuclear power is a huge contributor to our electric grid. By withdrawing areas from uranium and other mineral development, it furthers our reliance on Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Russia—who I assure you, do not have the labor or environmental standards that we demand in our country and who do not have our best interests at heart.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose this legislation.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time each side has remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado has 6 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Arkansas has 15 minutes remaining.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA).

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Arkansas. I appreciate the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 803.

In my Northern California district, we are devastated year after year after year, as we are all over the West by wildfire and unmanaged forests. Adding 1.5 million more acres of untouchable

lands because of wilderness designation does not help. It will merely make the problem worse.

What is the purpose of a new wilderness designation? What does it achieve?

It isn't needed to prevent a new highway or a new mine, oil and gas operations, or a new dam. Those are already difficult things to get permitted, taking years and years.

So why do we have to have this designation? We are already so far behind on forest management that I don't know when we will ever get out of it, because every year—every year—we have devastating fires affecting our public lands, the access to those lands, the private lands that are near them, and the towns of the people that live nearby them as well.

The economy has already been devastated in those areas because of regulatory ideas that come out of Washington, D.C., and California to stop the type of work that needs to be done for those logging communities.

Mr. Speaker, this is wrongheaded legislation and is unnecessary.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Arizona (Mr. O'HALLERAN).

Mr. O'HALLERAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Colorado for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in favor of H.R. 803, an important package of public interest land protections.

Within this comprehensive legislation is the Grand Canyon Protection Act. Tomorrow, the Grand Canyon celebrates 102 years as a National Park, making a century of welcoming visitors from all over the country and the world, to this First District and to America. It is recognized as one of the world's greatest natural wonders.

There is no doubt that this is a special, sacred place that must be protected. That is why my colleagues and I introduced the Grand Canyon Protection Act, commonsense legislation, that would permanently ban uranium mining around the Grand Canyon.

It was stated no one is mining near the Grand Canyon. There is a mine six miles right outside the South Gate.

Somebody stated that there is nothing nearby that would impact the Grand Canyon. There are 500-plus abandoned uranium mines just outside the Navajo Nation, and just outside the East Gate of the Grand Canyon, and numerous streams and creeks and washes run from the east land into the Grand Canyon.

The Grand Canyon is the base of a \$1 billion-a-year tourism industry for the Northern Arizona region.

Rural and Tribal communities throughout Northern Arizona are still grappling with the toxic waste that has been there for over almost—I should say, 80 years—80 years it has been there and caused health problems. Too many Tribal families in our district continue to fight the cancers and the disease caused by radiation exposures over those decades.

Expanding uranium mining in the area would not only aggravate these serious health conditions and risks, but also make the Colorado rivers susceptible to uranium mining pollution. Currently, the river and nearby aquifers are the main water source for over 12 million people in the Colorado River Basin.

Above all else, the Grand Canyon is a place of deep spiritual significance to many Native communities in the southwest, a home to the Havasupai Tribe. We must protect these lands for those who know them as sacred.

Also, in today's package, are measures I have championed, including the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument Boundary Modification and the Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument Boundary Adjustment.

In a typical year, the Casa Grande Ruins attracts tens of thousands of visitors; but more importantly, it also is a sacred place and the past home of the Hohokam irrigation projects throughout the southern part of Arizona.

This boundary modification will also ensure that the San Carlos Irrigation Project has access to critical irrigation infrastructure.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt once said, "There is nothing so American as our national parks. The fundamental idea behind the parks is that the country belongs to the people, that it is in the process of making for the enrichment of the lives of all of us."

I don't understand how we could stand here and say that we should not protect one of the greatest national wonders of the world.

Over the course of this pandemic, we have seen just how vital our treasured public lands and outdoor spaces have become for families across this country. An opportunity to get outside and celebrate what it is to be an American.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE).

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern with this lands package.

I was elected just this past November, with many of my freshmen colleagues, and I am sincere in my commitment to work with my Democratic colleagues on the Committee on Natural Resources. However, the majority is pushing legislation with significant environmental and economic costs for the American people without a markup or hearing.

The work that was done in the 116th Congress or before is great. We are in the 117th Congress now, and I sincerely would like to have had that opportunity. I was excited to be able to put forth some amendments to this.

This package disregards input from local and State officials, puts our lands at greater risk for wildfires, and threatens livelihoods for those who work in extractive industries at a time when our country is financially hurting from the pandemic.

Mr. Speaker, this style of policy-making is unsustainable, and it has major ramifications for Utahns. The policies that result from H.R. 803 will impact jobs and recreation and restrict local input over our lands.

Mr. Speaker, for these reasons, I oppose H.R. 803. But I stand here hopeful that we can come together and find common ground.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL).

Ms. HERRELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this partisan wilderness package before us today.

This bill is yet another example of the majority taking steps to prevent the creation of high-wage jobs and access to our public lands all while ceding our energy independence to foreign adversaries.

This bill also contains provisions affecting Members' districts without the support of those Members. These include the permanent ban on mineral development on over 1 million acres of public lands in Mr. GOSAR's district in Northern Arizona, something he strongly opposes.

Also included, are countless new land designations in Mrs. BOEBERT's and Mr. LAMBORN's districts in Colorado—again, without their support.

The delays in permitting, coupled with the mismanagement of our Natural Resources, our forests, and handing this all over to the Federal Government for management, is a mistake.

We need more cooperation with the management of public lands with the States and those that live on, in, or around or make their living from these lands, Mr. Speaker.

□ 1815

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. FULCHER), the ranking member on the Public Lands Subcommittee.

Mr. FULCHER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman WESTERMAN for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, as has been mentioned, this bill would add 1.5 million new acres of wilderness area, monument expansion, and scenic rivers. That sounds pretty good. Now, here is the rest of the story, and it is coming from someone whose home State is two-thirds federally owned.

This bill also comes with a critical mineral ban on things like uranium. China and Russia will thank us for that.

This bill also comes with a ban on any active land management, which is a welcome mat for wildfires. It is simple. If we don't manage, a lightning strike will. Now, that is too bad for wildlife, the environment, and productive use, but at least we get the privilege of spending taxpayer dollars for fire suppression.

Mr. Speaker, we can't rationalize the contents in this bill to the objective

American taxpayer, but that is what happens when legislation gets rammed through without one markup or adequate bipartisan review.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY).

Mr. TIFFANY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose H.R. 803, the western wildfire bill.

Make no mistake, while some seek preservation, what we need is management. It always seems like those who seek to preserve, they go to the places that are most well managed. These places now will suffer as a result of that.

But I want to emphasize three things that all Americans are going to lose with this bill.

Job security: We have already seen 11,000 jobs jeopardized by the abrogation of a contract by President Biden in regard to the Keystone XL pipeline.

Economic security: Lumber prices continue to rise. Taking timber off the marketplace is not going to make the cost of building a home any cheaper. You want to get kids out of their parents' basement? You are not going to do it this way, by raising the price of being able to build a home.

National security: We have become an energy-independent country here over the last 10 years, and it has gotten us out of the forever wars in the Middle East. This jeopardizes those achievements.

Job security, economic security, national security are all at stake here with this bill.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. BOEBERT), whose district is more affected by this bill than anyone else.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding. I rise today to oppose the latest Democrat land grab, in the form of H.R. 803.

This bill, which is actually eight bills piled into one, adds nearly 1.5 million acres of new wilderness and permanently withdraws 1.2 million acres from mineral production. Seriously? This is the approach we are taking?

Democrats want to stop mineral production, lock up our lands, and depend on our enemies in Russia, Saudi Arabia, and China for our energy, all while pretending to be green.

It is unacceptable to outsource our energy development to countries that often use child and slave labor. We literally have children mining in Congo with their bare hands to appease these not-in-my-backyard extremists.

Speaking of backyards, Mr. Speaker, the sponsor of title I in this bill doesn't have a single acre designated as new wilderness in her district, yet title I alone locks up 510,000 acres in my district. The Grand Junction Chamber sent me a letter opposing this, stating:

These are lands that are literally in our backyard in Mesa County, yet Congresswoman DEGETTE continues to ignore us, does not meet with us, and does not even consider the consequences of her bill on the hard-working families of our district.

Could anyone here imagine me legislating away any part of Denver or Boulder? The Member who authored title I's attack on my district simply responds to doubts and concerns by inviting D.C. swamplers to my district on horseback to look at the pretty views, and then they call it a day.

Dolores County is mentioned several times in this massive land grab. The locals, elected officials, and experts have expressed their disdain for this bill repeatedly over the years, with no regard from the bill's sponsors.

After the past year of statewide lockdowns, the last thing communities in my district need is further restrictions imposed by the Federal Government on what they can do on public lands. Mr. Speaker, the majority is silencing the people of my district in order to ram through a 3 million-acre land grab.

Have supporters of this legislation considered the disastrous wildfires that will result from the new wilderness designation and other land grabs in this bill? Wilderness is the most restrictive land use designation possible. It prevents active management of our forests, which is critical for mitigation against catastrophic wildfires. If we don't manage our forests, Mother Nature will continue to manage them for us.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, there is quite a lot to respond to. I will just respond to a couple of quick points.

Virtually all the BLM wilderness land that was referenced with respect to title I has been managed as wilderness essentially for the better part of the last 40 years.

With respect to wildfires, I would encourage my colleague to read the Wilderness Act because section 4(d) of the Wilderness Act says: "Such measures may be taken as may be necessary in the control of fire, insects, and diseases." That is the law.

Finally, I have to say, with respect to the reference to constituent support, with respect to the CORE Act, the bill that we introduced as part of this component bill, Gunnison County, Pitkin County, San Juan County, Ouray County, San Miguel County, Eagle County, they all support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I would encourage my colleagues again to follow the lead of the folks and the voices at the local level who are imploring us to pass this bill. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time is left on both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arkansas has 7 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Colorado has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Montana (Mr. ROSENDALE).

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in opposition to this bill and the precedent it will set for public lands, especially in the great State of Montana, where we do treasure them. In our State, we take a balanced use approach, where conservation and public access go hand in hand. It is a good approach, and it is used in other States as well.

This bill would replace that conversation with a mandate coming out of Washington that will unilaterally lock up an area nearly the size of Cascade County, Montana. This bill would completely eliminate recreation, resource development, and responsible forest management on 1.5 million acres for an indefinite period of time. A bottom-up, balanced approach almost always works better than a top-down, command-and-control method that the majority is trying to impose on us here.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this bill.

Mr. NEGUSE. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE).

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 803.

This bill, while well intentioned, will unfortunately result in over a million acres being subjected to less efficient forestry management services and less fuel reduction. I represent the State of California, which, last year, experienced the worst fire season in recorded State history. Over 4 million acres of State land was burned last year.

The year before that, we had the destructive and catastrophic Camp Fire that totally destroyed the town of Paradise, almost 100 lives lost, almost 20,000 structures destroyed. I had the unfortunate experience of walking through that town and witnessing that devastation, and it was catastrophic.

To my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, I have read the "Wilderness Management Manual," and I direct their attention to the BLM manual for the management of wilderness areas that says that "fuels reduction is only allowed in very rare circumstances."

This will result in more fire damage throughout the Western United States. Mr. Speaker, I urge a "no" vote.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, if we adopt the motion to recommit, we will instruct the Committee on Natural Resources to consider our cancel the Biden ban amendment to H.R. 803.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. WESTERMAN. The amendment is simple. It will nullify Executive Order No. 14008 and Secretarial Order No. 3395 issued during the President's first weeks in office.

The Biden administration wasted no time in imposing their extremist environmental agenda. On day one, political appointees created a nightmare for our energy operators and a never-ending bottleneck for approvals necessary to keep our energy economy running.

Just a few days later, President Biden halted all new energy production on our Federal lands and waters, jeopardizing the livelihoods of thousands of Americans in the middle of a pandemic and economic crisis.

The administration has tried to downplay the impact of these actions, but we are already feeling the consequences of what I like to call the Biden ban. The economic impact of the decisions will be far-reaching, impacting thousands of companies, many of which are small businesses. Recent studies have concluded that a long-term ban on onshore leasing would cost 72,000 jobs annually, and a long-term ban on offshore drilling would cost 145,000 jobs.

Federal energy development represents a sizable portion of State budgets. Can we afford to cut off this crucial source of revenue as our communities are struggling to recover from the pandemic? Our schools need funding to buy PPE that they need to reopen. Yet, the Biden ban would disrupt a critical source of revenue that our K-12 schools rely on.

In addition, these actions will bankrupt programs like the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The ramifications of these actions by the Biden administration will be devastating to our rural communities. Americans who work hard every day to keep the lights on and our gas prices low deserve better than a pink slip from out-of-touch political appointees.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this amendment, recommit H.R. 803 to the Natural Resources Committee, and put Americans back to work.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1830

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, today we heard concerns from our Members, including Members most affected by this legislation.

Tomorrow, we will debate amendments that include 15 new unrelated matters to make the total amount of bills in this one bill 23. This will make this bill three times worse after we consider amendments.

I believe we have the responsibility to leave our environment better than we found it. We talk about the economy so often that many people think that we forget about the environment.

That couldn't be further from the truth, we all breathe the air and drink the water.

H.R. 803 would attempt to preserve our resources, locking them up and throwing away the key. Congress' focus should be on conservation and conserving these resources instead, using them in sustainable, responsible ways that every American can enjoy.

Since we weren't given any opportunity to debate this bill in committee, I would like to remind my colleagues that this bill will harm the environment; it will kill jobs; it will limit access to outdoor recreation; it will hurt State water rights; it will imperil our national security and American energy independence; it will impede necessary forest management; and make us more reliant on hostile foreign nations.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say thank you again to Chairman GRIJALVA, and to each of my colleagues, Representative DEGETTE, Representative SCHIFF, Representative HUFFMAN, and all of my fellow Members who we heard from today who worked so hard on this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I have to repeat this because it is important. Every title of this bill was heard in the 116th Congress, I was at those hearings. Every title was marked up. I attended those mark-ups with the ranking member. Every single title of this bill passed in committee, passed on the floor twice, many of them in bipartisan fashion.

I agree with the ranking member. At the end of the day we have an obligation to leave our environment better than when we found it. That is what this bill is all about. Protecting the most iconic and beautiful places in the United States of America so that my children, your children, Mr. Speaker, and the ranking member's children can continue to enjoy these incredible places in our country.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that my colleagues will vote "yes" on this important legislation and join us in this effort.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MRVAN). All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 803 is postponed.

SLOWDOWNS IN THE U.S. MAIL

(Mr. CASTEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, for months I had calls coming into my office about delays in the U.S. mail. Some of these delays had to do with cold weather, some are because of COVID, but most are the direct result