(n) ACCESS .—Consistent with the purposes of the Title, and as authorized as of the date of enactment of this Title, The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area access to the owner's property.

(o) HUNTING AND FISHING. – Within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area where hunting and fishing on lands and waters owned of managed by the Department of the Interior or Department of Agriculture was allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(p) WATER RIGHTS. –

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION .—Nothing in this title—

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the Special Management Areas designated by section 301;

(2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah;

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future Special Management Areas designations.

(b) UTAH WATER LAW. –The Secretary of Agriculture shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the Special Management Areas.

(c) EFFECTS ON STATE WATER RIGHTS. – The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall not take any action that adversely affects –

(1) any water rights granted by the State;
(2) the authority of the State in adjudicating water rights;
(3) definitions established by the State with respect to the term "beneficial use" or "priority of rights";
(4) terms and conditions for groundwater withdrawal;
(5) the use of groundwater resources that are in accordance with State law; or
(6) other rights or obligations of the State as established under State law.

(d) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit Off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area

designated by this section.
(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to encumber, transfer, impair, or limit any water right, or recognized beneficial use, including access to, development, and use of livestock water rights as defined by State law.

(e) DEFINITION. – The term ‘‘water resource facilities’’ means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(q) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Consistent with the purposes of the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area, nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of Agriculture from conducting vegetation management projects within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area.

(r) COMMERCIAL TIMBER HARVEST.—Consistent with the purposes of the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area, commercial timber harvest is not prohibited if the primary purpose is to restore or improve forest health and watershed function or to further the purposes described in this title

(s) WITHDRAWAL .—
(1) IN GENERAL .—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this title ,the Federal land within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area designated by this section are withdrawn from—

(a) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the federal land laws;
(b) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
(c) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(t) ACCESS.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary from authorizing reasonable access to private land inside or adjacent to the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area including the construction of permanent roads within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area

SEC. 407. – DESOLATION CANYON, NINE MILE CANYON, AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the following areas in the State are hereby established as Special Management Areas:

(1) WHITE RIVER.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 16,785 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the “White River Special Management Area.”

(2) NINE MILE CANYON.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 41,301 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Carbon County and Duchesne County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the "Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area."

(3) DESOLATION CANYON.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 8,770 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Carbon County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the "Desolation Canyon Special Management Area."

(b) PURPOSES—The purposes of the Desolation Canyon, Nine Mile Canyon, and White River Special Management Areas established under 407(a) in a manner that:

1) Protects, conserves, and enhances the unique and nationally important historic, cultural, scientific, scenic, recreational, archaeological, natural, and educational resources of the Conservation Area;
2) Maintains and enhances cooperative and innovative management practices between resource managers, private landowners, and the public in the Conservation Area; and
3) Recognizes and maintains to the extent practicable historic uses of the Conservation Area.

SEC. 408. – DESOLATION CANYON, NINE MILE CANYON, AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(1) IN GENERAL. – Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Desolation Canyon, Nine Mile Canyon, and White River Special Management Areas with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.
(2) EFFECT. – The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.
(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. – A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 409. – ADMINISTRATION OF THE DESOLATION CANYON, NINE MILE CANYON, AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.

(a) MANAGEMENT PLAN. –

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each watershed management area.
(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

SEC. 410. DESOLATION CANYON, NINE MILE CANYON, AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The general provisions of Title II section 204 shall apply to the Special Management Areas.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding the withdrawal of 204(a) for the Desolation Canyon Special Management Area, White River Special Management Area, and the Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area, the Secretary of the Interior may lease oil and gas resources in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) subject to the following conditions:

(A) the area may be accessed only by directional drilling from a lease held on the date of enactment of this Act on land that is adjacent to, and outside of, the conservation area.
(B) the lease shall prohibit surface occupancy and surface disturbance for any mineral activities within the national conservation areas.

(c) NINE MILE CANYON ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS. –

1. Energy development, including access needs for energy development, within the Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area shall be allowed under the terms of the West Tavaputs Plateau Project Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision of July 2, 2010.
2. The management plan required under Sec. 409 of this Title for the Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area shall be developed jointly between Carbon and Duchesne County Advisory Councils.
3. Upon enactment of this Title, the current ACEC designation shall be permanently removed from Nine Mile Canyon.

Title V - ARCHES NATIONAL PARK EXPANSION

SEC. 501. ARCHES NATIONAL PARK EXPANSION

(A) Section 1 of Public Law 92-155 is amended—
(1) by inserting the following after paragraph (2)—

"(3) Effective on the date of enactment of the Utah Public Lands Initiative Act, the boundary of the park shall include the area consisting of approximately 19,255 acres and depicted as Arches Expansion on the map entitled "Utah PLI Park and Monument Map" and dated _____.";

(2) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(3) in paragraph (4), as so designated by paragraph (2) of this provision, by striking "(1) and (2)" and inserting instead "(1), (2) and (3)".

SEC. 502. – EXISTING TRAILS

(a) The public shall have continued access Off-highway vehicle access to the Klondike Bluffs, Dry Mesa, Winter Camp Ridge (to the overlook of Salt Wash), The Highlands (pipeline to the overlook of Salt Wash), and The Eagle's Nest trails, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(b) The National Park Service shall enter into a cooperative agreement with Ride with Respect that provides for continued public access of the trails outlined in this section, maintains the conservation qualities of the Park, and provides a framework for maintenance cost sharing.

(c) Where practicable, mountain biking shall be permitted and promoted within the trails outlined in subsection (a).

SEC. 503 – TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

(a) The National Park Service shall work to create a northern entrance, which is being facilitated by the expansion outlined in 501(a), that enhances the visitor experience and alleviates traffic congestion at the current Park entrance.

Title VI - JURASSIC NATIONAL MONUMENT

SEC. 601. JURASSIC NATIONAL MONUMENT

(a) PURPOSES. - To conserve, protect, interpret, and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the unique and nationally important paleontological, scientific, educational, and recreational resources, there is established in Emery County, Utah, subject to valid existing rights, the Jurassic National Monument (referred to in this title as the ''Monument'').

(b) BOUNDARIES .—The Monument shall consist of approximately 867 acres of federal land in Emery County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled "Utah PLI Park and Monument Map" and dated _____

(c) MAP ; LEGAL DESCRIPTION .—

(1) IN GENERAL. – Two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and legal description of the Special Management Areas with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

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

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

(d) ACQUISITION OF LAND .—

(1) IN GENERAL. – The Secretary of the Interior may acquire land or interests in land within the boundaries of the Monument only by donation, exchange, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) LAND EXCHANGE. – At the request of the State, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall complete exchanges for State land located within the boundaries of the Monument designated by this title.

(3) NO CONDEMNATION. – Within the areas designated by this title the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.

(e) WITHDRAWALS .—Subject to valid existing rights, any land within the Monument or any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States for inclusion in the Monument after the date of enactment of this section is withdrawn from—

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

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

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

(f) MANAGEMENT PLAN. –

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the national monument.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the national monument that would further the purposes outlined in subsection (a) of this section and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act. Other uses of the national monument may:

(A) address transportation issues to and from the Monument; and

(B) codify the current Special Recreation Management Area boundary.

(g) ADMINISTRATION .—The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Monument in accordance with---

(1) the Management Plan; and

(2) any other applicable laws.

(h) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a Monument designated by this Act.
(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE MONUMENT.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Monument can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Monument shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Monument.

TITLE VII - WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

SEC. 701 - WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

(a) 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:

"(213) COLORADO RIVER. The following segments in the State of Utah, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

(A) The approximately 14.4 mile segment from Westwater Canyon from River Mile 125 to River Mile 112 as a wild river.
(B) The approximately 8 mile segment from River Mile 112 to Cisco Wash as a scenic river.
(C) The approximately 33.1 mile segment from the Confluence of the Colorado River with the Dolores River to River Mile 49 near Potash as a recreational river.
(D) The approximately 5.7 mile segment from River Mile 44.5 to River mile 38.5 as a scenic river.
(E) The approximately 3.7 mile segment from River Mile 37.5 to River Mile 34 at the Canyonlands National Park boundary as a scenic river.
(F) The approximately 5.5 mile river segment from River Mile 44 to River Mile 38.5 as a scenic river.
(G) The approximately 6.5 river segment of the Colorado River from River Mile 37.5 to the boundary of Canyonlands National Park at River Mile 31 as a scenic river.

"(214) DOLORES RIVER. The following segments in the State of Utah, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

(A) The approximately 5.9 mile segment from the Colorado State line to Fisher Creek as a recreational river.
(B) The approximately 6.3 mile segment from Fisher Creek to Bridge Canyon as a scenic river
(C) The approximately 9.9 mile segment from Bridge Canyon to the Colorado River as a recreational river.

"(215) GREEN RIVER. The following segments in the State of Utah, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

(A) The approximately 50 mile river segment from River Mile 97 at the confluence with the San Rafael River to Canyonlands National Park Boundary as a scenic river.
(B) The approximately 44.5 miles from Nine Mile Creek to Chandler Canyon as a wild river
(C) The approximately 8 miles from Chandler Creek to Florence Creek as a scenic river.
(D) The approximately 19 miles from Florence Creek to the Nefertiti Boat Ramp as a wild river.
(E) The approximately 62 miles from the northern border of the Desolation Canyon Wilderness, designated under this Act, in Uintah County, Utah to the Carbon County line as a recreation river.

"(216) DARK CANYON, UTAH. The approximately 18.7 miles of the Dark Canyon River from the forest boundary to the Lake Powell below Young's Canyon to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

(b) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a wild and scenic river designated by this title.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside a wild and scenic river designated under this section can be seen, heard, or smelled within the wild and scenic river shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wild and scenic river.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior may acquire land or interest in land within the boundaries of the wild and scenic river areas designated by this title only by donation, exchange, or purchase from a willing seller."

(d) NO CONDEMNATION. – Within the areas designated by this title the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.

(e) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES.— Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the wild and scenic rivers are authorized.

(f) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION

(1) IN GENERAL. – Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map, entitled Utah PLI Wild and Scenic Rivers, and legal description of the rivers with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

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

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. – A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

TITLE VIII – ASHLEY KARST NATIONAL GEOLOGIC AND RECREATION AREA

SEC. 801. ASHLEY KARST NATIONAL GEOLOGIC AND RECREATION AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 110,839 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____, are hereby established as the "Ashley Karst National Geologic and Recreation Area".

(b) PURPOSES—The purposes of the Ashley Karst National Geologic and Recreation Area (referred to in this title as the Area) are to provide recreational opportunities, protection and management of water resources, utilize commercial forest products, and withdraw minerals from development.

SEC. 802. – MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(1) IN GENERAL. – Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Area with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

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

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. – A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 803. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) ADMINISTRATION .—

(1) IN GENERAL .—The Secretary of Agriculture shall administer the Area in accordance with—

(a) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(b) this title; and

(c) other applicable laws.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN .—
(a) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the Area.
(b) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.
(c) USES- The Secretary of Agriculture shall allow only such uses of the Area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection 801(b) of this section and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act. Other uses of the Area shall:

(A) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Area including skiing, biking, hiking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, snowmobiling, designated trails for motorcycle riding and off-highway vehicle use, snowshoeing, camping, and other recreational activities consistent with this title;

(C) provide for appropriate forest management, utilizing commercial harvesting for hazardous fuels reduction, wildland fire control, control of insects and disease, and watershed health;

(D) prohibit mineral development; and

(E) promote the long-term protection and management of the water resources and underground karst system; and

(F) comply with Sections 801 and 804 .

SEC. 804 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(1) IN GENERAL- The use of Off-highway vehicle and mechanized vehicles shall be permitted within the Area.

(2) MANAGEMENT-

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of Agriculture shall designate existing routes in a manner that--

(i) utilizes Forest Service roads existing as of January 1, 2016 and also new roads authorized by this Act;

(ii) minimizes conflict with sensitive habitat or cultural or historical resources;

(iii) does not interfere with private property or water rights.

(B) CLOSURE OR REROUTING-

(i) IN GENERAL- A designated route may be temporarily closed or rerouted, for a period not to exceed two years, if the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the State, or relevant local government within the State determines that--

(I) the designated route is damaging cultural resources or historical resources;

(II) temporary closure of the designated route is necessary to repair the designated route or protect public safety.

(III) modification of the designated route would not significantly affect access within the conservation area.

(IV) all other options, other than a temporary closure or rerouting, have been exhausted.

(V) an alternative route has been provided.

(C) NOTICE- The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide information to the public regarding any designated routes that are open, have been rerouted, or are temporarily closed through--

(i) use of appropriate signage within the Area; and

(ii) use of the internet and web resources.

(3) PRIORITY ROUTES – Marsh Peak South Road and South Fork Road, as depicted on the Utah PLI Special Management Area Map, shall be open for Off-highway vehicle use. Administrative Access shall be allowed for the Forest Service, State and local governments, and water companies to access Whiterocks Lake for general and emergency maintenance purposes.

(b) TRAIL CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall study the feasibility and public interest of constructing new routes as needed to further mechanized and hiking recreational opportunities.

(2) CONSTRUCTION.—

(A) CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED.— If the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the construction of a route is feasible the Secretary of Agriculture may provide for the construction of the route.

(B) USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.—A route may be constructed under this subsection through the acceptance of volunteer services and contributions from non-federal sources.

(c) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land located within the Area.

(d) OVERSNOW VEHICLES .—The Secretary of Agriculture shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles within the Area when there is at least six inches of snow coverage.

(e) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE .— In accordance with this title, the Secretary of Agriculture may—

(1) carry out any measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the Area; and

(2) coordinate those measures with the appropriate State or local agency.

(f) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. – Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) or interfere with the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize mechanical thinning of trees or underbrush to prevent or control the spread of wildfires or the use of mechanized equipment for wildfire pre-suppression and suppression.

(g) LIVESTOCK GRAZING..—

(1) IN GENERAL .—Within the Area, Within the Area, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in

accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated to the greatest extent practicable.

C) the maintenance of pre-established facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue. Such maintenance includes the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.

F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.

G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue

(3) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - In instances in which historic grazing locations, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture to establish historic access, locations, or use.

(h) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. – Nothing in this title precludes the Secretary of Agriculture from renewing easements or rights-of-way in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this Act and existing law.

(i) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Area designated by section 801.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE AREA.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Area can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Area.

(j) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES .— Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the Area are authorized.

(k) FISH AND WILDLIFE .—Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping within the Area.

(l) ACCESS .—The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of the Area access to the property.

(m) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS .— Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the Area are authorized

(n) HUNTING AND FISHING. –
Within the Area in where hunting and fishing on lands and waters owned of managed by the Department of Agriculture was allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(o) WATER RIGHTS. –

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION .—Nothing in this title—

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the Area designated by section 801;

(2) affects any water rights in the State;

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future designations.
(4) shall restrict or prohibit the upstream diversion of water rights held under Utah State law nor shall any claim of resource damages arise due to the rightful diversion or depletion of streams or rivers affecting the Area.

(b) UTAH WATER LAW. –The Secretary of Agriculture shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the Area.

(c) EFFECTS ON STATE WATER RIGHTS. – The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall not take any action that adversely affects –

(1) any water rights granted by the State;
(2) the authority of the State in adjudicating water rights;
(3) definitions established by the State with respect to the term "beneficial use" or "priority of rights";
(4) terms and conditions for groundwater withdrawal;
(5) the use of groundwater resources that are in accordance with State law; or
(6) other rights or obligations of the State as established under State law.

(d) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit Off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in the Area designated by section 801.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to encumber, transfer, impair, or limit any water right, or recognized beneficial use, including access to, development, and use of livestock water rights as defined by State law.

(e) DEFINITION. – The term ''water resource facilities" means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(p) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of Agriculture from conducting vegetation management projects within the Area.

(q) WITHDRAWAL .—

(A) IN GENERAL .—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act the federal land within the Area is withdrawn from—

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

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

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

(r) FEES .— Except for improved campgrounds, within the Area the United States Forest Service is prohibited from the collecting or requiring fees for access or use.

Division B – Opportunity

Title I – School Trust Land Consolidations

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that the land exchange authorized and directed by this Act furthers public objectives referenced in section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716) including –

(A) Promoting better management of federal conservation areas by removing inheld state trust land sections;

(B) Securing Federal ownership and protection of land with significant wildlife, recreational, scenic, cultural and other public values;

(C) Assisting the State of Utah and local governments in economic development and community expansion through the consolidation of state trust lands in manageable blocks near several Utah communities; and

(D) Advancing public education through increased opportunity for economic development of Utah school trust lands, in furtherance of the land grants made under the Utah Enabling Act, Act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107, chapter 138).

(b) PURPOSE – It is the purpose of this title to authorize, direct, facilitate, and expedite the exchange of land between the State of Utah and the United States.

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MAPS.—The term "Maps" means the following maps prepared by the Bureau of Land Management:

(a) Land Conveyances - Carbon County dated [date]

(b) Land Conveyances – Duchesne County dated [date]

(c) Land Conveyances - Emery County dated [date]

(d) Land Conveyances – Grand County dated [date]

(e) Land Conveyances – San Juan County dated [date]

(f) Land Conveyances – Uintah County dated [date]

(2) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''non-Federal land'' means the lands identified on the Maps as "State Trust Land Proposed for Transfer to United States", "State Trust Lands – Surface Only Proposed for Transfer to United States" and "State Trust Lands -- Minerals Only Proposed for Transfer to United States" located in Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, San Juan and Uintah counties, Utah, as generally depicted on the Maps.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Utah, acting as trustee under the Utah State School and Institutional Trust Lands Management Act (Utah Code Ann. 53C–1–101 et seq) through the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration.

SEC. 103. EXCHANGE OF LAND; RESERVATION OF INTERESTS.

(a) In General.--If the State offers to convey to the United States title to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall, subject to the provisions of this title--

(1) accept the offer; and

(2) on receipt of the right, title, and interest of the State in and to the non-Federal land, convey to the State all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.

(b) Valid Existing Rights.--The exchange authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to valid existing rights.

(c) Costs – Costs of the land exchange shall be allocated in accordance with section 206(f)(2)(B) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(f)(2)(B)).

(d) Title Approval.--Title to the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a format acceptable to the Secretary and the State.

(e) Reservation of Interest in Potash.--

(1) In general.--With respect to Federal land that contains potash resources, the Secretary shall reserve an interest in all potash resources.

(2) Extent of interest.--The interest reserved by the United States under paragraph 1 shall consist of--

(A) 50 percent of any bonus bid or other payment received by the State as consideration for securing any lease or authorization to develop potash resources;

(B) 50 percent of the amount that would have been received by the Federal Government under the royalty rate applicable on July 1, 2015 if the potash resources had been retained in Federal ownership; and

(C) 50 percent of any other payment received by the State pursuant to any lease or authorization to develop the potash resources.

(3) Upon receipt of any funds from potash leasing and development on lands in which the Secretary has reserved an interest, the State shall pay the Secretary amounts attributable to the reserved interest of the United States in accordance with paragraph (4).

(4) Payment.—

(A) Any amounts due under paragraph (3) shall be paid by the State to the United States not less than quarterly.

(B) The State may deduct an administrative fee of three per cent from all payments due to the United States under paragraph (2).

(5) No obligation to lease.--The State shall not be obligated to lease or otherwise develop potash resources in which the United States retains an interest under this subsection.

(f) Reservation of Wellbore Interest in Oil and Gas

(1) In general.—The Secretary shall reserve a wellbore interest in each oil and gas well on Federal land that has been determined by the Secretary to be capable of production in paying quantities as of the date of conveyance.

(2) Extent of interest.—The wellbore interest reserved to the United States under paragraph (1) shall consist of all royalties attributable to any zones or horizons that are being produced from an oil and gas well located on Federal land as of the date of conveyance.

(3) Upon receipt of any funds attributable to the reserve wellbore interest of the United States, the State shall pay the Secretary all such amounts in accordance with paragraph (4).

(4) Payment.—

(A) Any amounts due under paragraph (2) shall be paid by the State to the United States not less than quarterly.

(B) The State may deduct an administrative fee of three per cent from all payments due to the United States under paragraph (2)

(5) Termination of Reserved Interest.—The reserved wellbore interests of the United States in oil and gas shall automatically terminate on the date that is ten years after the enactment of this Act.

(6) Sharing of Revenue. The United States shall share all revenue received with respect to its reserved wellbore mineral interest in oil and gas with the State of Utah in accordance with 30 U.S.C. 191(a).

(g) Appurtenant Water Rights.--Any conveyance of a parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land under this Act shall include the conveyance of water rights appurtenant to the parcel conveyed.

SEC. 104. APPRAISALS

(a) Equal Value Exchange.—

(1) In general.--The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this Act—

(A) shall be equal; or

(B) shall be made equal in accordance with section 5.

(b) Appraisals.--The value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land shall be determined by appraisals conducted by 1 or more independent appraisers retained by the State, with the consent of the Secretary.

(c) Applicable law.--The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) ---

(A) shall be conducted in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716); and

(b) shall utilize nationally recognized appraisal standards, including, to the extent appropriate, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.

(d) Approval.--The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Secretary and the State for approval.

(e) Adjustment.--

(1) In general.--If value is attributed to any parcel of Federal land because of the presence of minerals subject to leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), the value of the parcel (as otherwise established under this subsection) shall be reduced by the estimated value of the payments that would have been made to the State of Utah from bonuses, rentals, and royalties that the United States would have received if such minerals were leased pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

(2) Limitation.--An adjustment under subparagraph (A) shall not be considered as a property right of the State.

(f) Valuation of Lands with Reserved Minerals.--Federal land in which the Secretary reserves an interest under subsections 103(3)3(e) and 103(3)(f) shall be appraised—

(1) without regard to the presence of potash; and

(2) taking into account the reserved wellbore interest of the United States, if any.

(g) Duration.—The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) shall remain valid until the date of the completion of the exchange authorized under this title.

(h) Availability of appraisals.—

(1) In general.--All final appraisals, appraisal reviews, and determinations of value for land to be exchanged under this section shall be available for public review at the Utah State Office of the Bureau of Land Management at least 30 days before the conveyance of the applicable parcels.

(2) Publication.--The Secretary or the State, as applicable, shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation in Salt Lake County, Utah, a notice that the appraisals are available for public inspection.

(i) Dispute resolution.—

(1) If, by the date that is 90 days after the date of submission of an appraisal for review and approval under this subsection, the Secretary or State do not agree to accept the findings of the appraisals with respect to any parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land, the dispute shall be resolved in accordance with section 206(d)(2) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(d)(2)).

(2) If agreement has not been reached with respect to the exchange of an individual parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land, the Secretary and the State may agree to set aside the individual parcel to allow the exchange of the other parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land to proceed.

(j) Conveyance of Parcels in Phases.—

(1) In General.—Notwithstanding that appraisals for all of the parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land may not have been approved, parcels of the Federal land and non-Federal land may be exchanged in phases as may be mutually determined by the Secretary and the State.

(2) Ledger. -- The Secretary and the State may agree to utilize a ledger account to make equal the value of lands conveyed by each party in one or more phases, provided that the overall exchange shall be made equal as provided in section 105.

(3) Authority.— It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary may exercise broad discretionary authority in the processing of the land exchange to expedite the final conveyance of the Federal and non-Federal land.

SEC. 105. – EQUALIZATION OF VALUES.

(a) Surplus of federal land.—

If the value of the Federal land exceeds the value of the non-Federal land, the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land shall be equalized by –

(1) the State conveying to the United States State trust land located within any of the wilderness areas or national conservation areas in Washington County, Utah, established under subtitle O of title I of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1075) that has an appraised value

equal to the difference between the value of the Federal land; and the value of the non-Federal land;

(2) the reduction in acreage of the Federal land as the State and the Secretary may agree;

(3) the State making a cash payment to the United States; or

(4) any combination of the methods described in paragraphs (1)-(3) as the State and the Secretary may mutually agree.

(b) Surplus of non-federal land.—If the value of the non-Federal land exceeds the value of the Federal land, the value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land shall be equalized by –

(1) the reduction in acreage of the non-Federal land as the State and the Secretary may mutually agree.

SEC. 106. WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LANDS PRIOR TO EXCHANGE

Subject to valid existing rights, during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the earlier of the date that the Federal land is removed from the exchange or the date on which the Federal land is conveyed, the Federal land is withdrawn from mineral location, entry or patent under the mining laws, from leasing and entry under the mineral leasing laws, and from mineral material disposal.

SEC. 107. NEPA AND FLPMA COMPLIANCE.

(1) Public Interest. -- The land exchange authorized and directed by this title is in the public interest.

(2) Scoping and Analysis. -- Notwithstanding any other law, in preparing an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement required under section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332) with respect to the land exchange contemplated by this Act:

(A) the Secretary is not required to identify any actions other than the proposed action and the no action alternative; and

(B) the Secretary is not required to analyze the environmental effects of alternative conveyances or actions other than the offer submitted by the State under subsection 103(a).

(3) Presumption of Plan Adequacy.—Conveyances of Federal land to the State in accordance with this Act are presumed to comply with any land use plan enacted under section 202 of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1712).

SEC. 108. STATUS AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND AFTER EXCHANGE.

(a) ADMINISTRATION OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2) and in accordance with section 206(c) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(c)), the non-Federal land acquired by the United States under this Act shall become part of, and be managed as part of, the Federal administrative unit or area in which the land is located.

(b) GRAZING PERMITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If land acquired under this Act is subject to a lease, permit, or contract for the grazing of domestic livestock in effect on the date of acquisition, the entity acquiring the land shall allow the grazing to continue for the remainder of the term of the lease, permit, or contract, subject to the related terms and conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fee levels, access rights, and ownership and use of range improvements.

(2) RENEWAL.—To the extent allowed by Federal or State law, on expiration of any grazing lease, permit, or contract described in paragraph (1), the holder of the lease, permit, or contract shall be entitled to a preference right to renew the lease, permit, or contract.

(3) BASE PROPERTIES.—If land conveyed by the State under this Act is used by a grazing permittee or lessee to meet the base property requirements for a Federal grazing permit or lease, the land shall continue to qualify as a base property for the remaining term of the lease or permit and the term of any renewal or extension of the lease or permit.

(c) HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the State shall make available for review and inspection any record relating to hazardous materials on the land to be exchanged under this Act.

(2) COSTS.—The costs of remedial actions relating to hazardous materials on land acquired under this Act shall be paid by those entities responsible for the costs under applicable law.

SEC. 109. – LANDS WITHIN HISTORIC UNCOMPAHGRE RESERVATION.

In the event that a court of competent jurisdiction issues a final judgment against the United States determining that the public lands within the boundaries of the historic Uncompahgre Reservation currently managed by the Bureau of Land Management are or should be tribal trust lands of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, then ---

(a) within one year of the final judgment, the State of Utah shall relinquish all lands acquired by the State under this Act that are located within the historic Uncompahgre Reservation to the United States for the benefit of the Tribe; and

(b) upon such relinquishment, the State of Utah may select unappropriated public lands of equal value elsewhere in Utah in the manner provided by section 6 of the Utah Enabling Act, Act of July 16, 1894, ch. 138, 28 Stat. 107.

SEC. 110. – BOOK CLIFFS CONSERVATION AREA. – The non-Federal mineral estate acquired by the United States in the area depicted on the Grand County map as the Book Cliffs Conservation Area is withdrawn from the operation of the mineral entry, leasing and mineral material disposal laws until otherwise determined by Congress.

Title II – Goblin Valley State Park

SEC. 201. LAND CONVEYANCE

(a) LAND CONVEYANCE. – At the request of the State of Utah, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey, without consideration, the approximately 9,994 acres of Bureau of Land Management land identified as "Utah PLI Goblin Valley State Park Map," on the map entitled Utah PLI Goblin Valley State Park Expansion Map and dated _____, to the Utah State Parks and Recreation Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

SEC. 202. COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT OF GOBLIN VALLEY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—At the request of the State, in accordance with this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the State for the management of the federal land described in subsection (b).
(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The area subject to the cooperative agreement is federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in Emery County, Utah comprising approximately 156,540 acres, identified as "Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area" on the map entitled Utah PLI Goblin Valley State Park Map and dated _____.
(c) PURPOSES. - The purposes of the Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area is to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking.
(d) TERMS.—The cooperative agreement shall—

(1) clarify the roles, responsibilities, and limitations, of the Secretary of the Interior and the State with regard to recreation management within the federal land;
(2) extend only to recreational activities, including Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle, within the federal land, and shall not affect other land management within the federal land, or recreational activities outside the federal land;
(3) require that recreational activities within the federal land shall continue to be managed in accordance with—
    (A) the San Rafael Swell National Conservation Area and Crack Canyon Wilderness Area established by this Act; and
    (B) applicable federal laws.
(4) require new route and trail construction for motorized and non-motorized use to further recreational opportunities and/or minimize resource conflict, when and where appropriate;
(4) address the establishment, distribution, and uses of, any revenues generated by recreational activities (including entrance fees) on federal lands within the Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area; and
(5) specify that the State agency administering the federal land shall be the Utah State Parks and Recreation Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

Title III – Price Canyon State Forest

SEC. 301. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:
(1) MAPS.—The term "Map" means the map titled Utah PLI Price Canyon State Forest Map.
(2) FEDERAL LAND. – The term ''federal land'' means the 13,321-acres owned by the Bureau of Land Management and identified as "BLM Lands Proposed for Transfer to State Sovereign Land" located in Carbon County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Utah PLI Price Canyon State Forest Map" and date_____
(3) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''non-federal land'' means the 14,939-acres identified on the Map as "State Sovereign Land Proposed for Transfer to BLM" located in Grand, and San Juan Counties, Utah, as generally depicted on the
(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.
(5) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Utah's Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands.

SEC. 302. EXCHANGE OF LAND.

(a) In General.-- It is the purpose of this title to consolidate intermingled State sovereign lands in an area of Carbon County, Utah to create the State of Utah's first State Forest.

(b) If the State offers to convey to the United States title to the non-federal land, the Secretary of the Interior shall--

(1) accept the offer; and

(2) on receipt of the right, title, and interest of the State in and to the non-federal land, convey to the State all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the federal land.

(c) VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.--The exchange authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to valid existing rights.

(d) TITLE APPROVAL.--Title to the federal land and non-federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a format acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior and the State.

SEC. 303. LIVESTOCK GRAZING.

(a) LIVESTOCK GRAZING--- Within the lands acquired by the state under this tittle in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act, the grazing of livestock shall continue at levels existing as of January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

Title IV – Deer Lodge Land Exchange

SEC. 401 Definitions

In this title:

(a) ASSOCIATION.—The term ''Association'' means the Deer Lodge Homeowners Association.

(b) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''federal land'' means the approximately 156 acres of National Forest System land in Daggett County, Utah, identified as ''Deer Lodge Cabin Site" on the map entitled "Utah PLI Deer Lodge Land Exchange Map" and dated _____.

(c) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''non-federal land'' means the parcel of approximately 77 acres of private land located in Uintah County, Utah and identified as ''Land to Be Acquired by USFS'' on the map entitled "Utah PLI Deer Lodge Land Exchange Map" and dated _____

(d) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 402 LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) CONVEYANCE OF LAND.—No less than two years after enactment of this title, if the Association offers to convey to the United States all right, title, and interest of the Association in and to the non-federal land, the Secretary of Agriculture shall convey to the Association, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the federal land, subject to valid existing rights.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING LAW.— Except as otherwise provided in this title, the Secretary of Agriculture shall carry out the land exchange under this title in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

SEC. 403 CONDITIONS OF EXCHANGE.

(a) TITLE.—As a condition of the land exchange under this title, title to the non-federal land to be acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture under this title shall be acceptable to the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—As a condition of the land exchange under this title, the Association shall agree to retain as undeveloped open space the approximately 40 acres of meadow area identified as "Open Space" as generally depicted on the map entitled "Utah PLI Deerlodge Land Exchange" and dated _____."

Title V – Scofield Land Transfers

SEC. 501. DEFINITIONS.
In this title:

(1) CARBON COUNTY.—
The term ''Carbon County'' means Carbon County, Utah, within which the Scofield Reservoir property is located.

(2) CLAIMANT.—The term ''claimant'' means any person or entity (or a successor in interest to a person or entity) that, according to the records in the office of the Recorder for Carbon , Utah, as of the date of enactment of this Act, claims title to, or an interest in, the federal land.

(3) FEDERAL LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''federal land'' means the land acquired by Price River Water Conservation District and transferred to the United States for use in the construction and operation of Scofield Dam and Reservoir located between the normal water surface elevation and the property boundary elevation in the Scofield Reservoir basin.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ''federal land'' does not include any mineral or subsurface rights to the land described in subparagraph (A); or the 205 acres of land adjoining the Scofield Reservoir, as adjudicated in the case styled United States v. Dunn (557F.3d 1165 (10th Cir. 2009)).

(4) LIFE ESTATE.—The term ''life estate'' means if the claimant is a person, an interest of the claimant in the federal land that will revert to the United States on the date of the death of the claimant; and (B) if the claimant is an entity, an interest in the federal land of a person designated by the claimant that will revert to the United States on the date of the death of the designated person.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 502. CONVEYANCE OF SCOFIELD PROJECT LAND.

(a) The Secretary of the Interior shall convey all right and title to the federal land, or a life estate in the federal land, without consideration, to any valid claimant that submits a request to the Secretary of the Interior not later than 18 months after the enactment of this Act. If the Secretary of the Interior does not act upon the request within 18 months from the date of enactment of this act, the federal land shall be transferred to the claimant.

(b) CONVEYANCE REQUIREMENTS- A conveyance under this title shall be subject to—

(A) provisions under which the claimant shall agree to indemnify and hold harmless the United States for all claims by the claimant or others arising from--

(i) the design, construction, operation, maintenance, or replacement of Scofield Dam and Reservoir;

(ii) the survey of claims, description of claims, delineation of boundaries, conveyance documents, conveyance process, and recording of deeds associated with the conveyance; and

(iii) any damages associated with any structure or chattel of the claimant that may be displaced in a flood event;

(B) the United States retaining a flood easement as well as an access easement for purposes of monitoring and enforcing the requirements of subparagraph (c) with respect to the entire portion of federal land conveyed; and
(C) deed restrictions requiring that--
(i) to prevent any structure on the portion of the federal land conveyed from being displaced during a flood event, the claimant shall--
(I) secure or tie down all existing structures; and
(II) if replacing or rebuilding such a structure, limit the replacement or rebuilding to the number and type of structures in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; and
(ii) all activities carried out by the claimant under clause (i) with respect to a structure to be carried out in accordance with applicable standards for structures that may be submerged, flooded, or inundated, as contained in--
(I) the International Building Code (as adopted by Utah Administrative Code R156-56); or
(II) any other building code or engineering standard that is--
(aa) similar to the International Building Code;
(bb) widely used; and
(cc) nationally recognized.

(c) If the claimant is a willing seller, the Secretary of the Interior may offer the claimant fair market value for the land in lieu of a conveyance of all right and title to the federal land.

Title VI – Land Conveyances

SEC. 601. Land Conveyances.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), upon the request of the specified local entity in the county in which the conveyance will occur, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall convey the following federal land to that entity, without consideration:

(1) CANYONLANDS FIELDS AIRPORT - The approximately 561 acres of land depicted as "Canyonlands Fields Airport," on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated ____, to Grand County, Utah for use as an airport

(2) MOAB TAILINGS PROJECT – Upon completion of the Moab Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Project, the approximately 474 acres of land depicted as "UMTRA Conveyance," on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated ____,' shall be conveyed, without consideration, to Grand County, Utah.

(3) HUNTINGTON AIRPORT EXPANSION.—The approximately 1,398 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as

"Huntington Airport," to Emery County, Utah, for expansion of the Huntington Municipal Airport.

(4) EMERY COUNTY RECREATION AREA.—The approximately 479 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated ____ as "Emery County Recreation Area," to Emery County, Utah for public recreational purposes.

(5) EMERY COUNTY SHERIFF SUBSTATION.—The approximately 643 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____, as "Emery County Sheriffs Substation," to Emery County, Utah for a substation for the Emery County Sheriff's Office.

(6) BLANDING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREA.---The approximately 5,197 acres of land depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated ____, as "Blanding Outdoor Recreation Area," to Blanding City, Utah for use as an outdoor recreation area.

(7) CAL BLACK AIRPORT.—The approximately 1,916 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Cal Black Airport," to San Juan County, Utah for a municipal airport.

(8) BLUFF AIRPORT.—The approximately 1,406 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Bluff Airport," to San Juan County, Utah, for a municipal airport.

(9) MONTICELLO WATER STORAGE AND TREATMENT PLANT.—The approximately 164 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Monticello Water Storage and Treatment Plant," to Monticello City, Utah, for a water storage and treatment plant.

(10) BLANDING SHOOTING RANGE.—The approximately 21 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ , as "Blanding Shooting Range," to San Juan County, Utah, for a public shooting range.

(11) PARK CITY CONVEYENCE I – The approximately 2.5 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Park City Conveyance I," to Park City, Utah, for public recreation and open space.

(12) PARK CITY CONVEYENCE II – The approximately 1 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Park City Conveyance II," to Park City, Utah, for public recreation and open space.

(13) LISBON VALLEY -- The approximately 398 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Lisbon Valley," to Utah State University, Utah, for education and research.

(14) WELLINGTON -- The approximately 645 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Wellington," to Utah State University, for education and research.

(15) RANGE CREEK RESEARCH STATION EXPANSION-- The approximately 1,663 acres depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Range Creek Research Station Expansion," to the University of Utah, for education and research.

(16) ASHLEY SPRING ZONE.—The approximately 1,102 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Ashley Spring," to Uintah County, Utah, for use as open space and for watershed protection and drinking water development.

(17) SEEP RIDGE UTILITY CORRIDOR. – The approximately ___ acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Seep Ridge Utility Corridor," to the State of Utah, for use as rights-of-way for public utilities.

(18) BLUFF RIVER RECREATION AREA. - The approximately 177 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Bluff River Recreation Area," to San Juan County, for use as recreation and municipal facilities.

(19) EMERY INFORMATION CENTER. – The approximately 80 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____, as "Emery County Information Center," to Emery County, Utah for an information and visitor center to promote public lands.

(20) PARK CITY CONVEYENCE III – The approximately __ acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Park City Conveyance III," to Park City, Utah, for public recreation and open space.

(21) SUMMIT COUNTY CONVEYENCE – The approximately __ acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Summit Conveyance," to Summit County, Utah, for public recreation and open space.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL. – Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Land Conveyances with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) FORCE AND EFFECT.—Each map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. – A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management and the United States Forest Service.

(c) REVERSION.—If any parcel conveyed under subsection (a) ceases to be used for the purpose for which it was conveyed or any other public purpose, the land shall revert to the United States, if the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate determines that the reversion is in the best interest of the United States.

Title VII – Land Disposals

SEC. 701. LAND DISPOSALS.

(a) Disposal. -- Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary of the Interior shall dispose of federal lands identified as "Lands for Disposal" on the map entitled "Utah PLI Land Disposal Map" and dated_____ within two years.

Title VIII – CANYON COUNTRY RECREATION ZONES

SEC 801. ESTABLISHMENT

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, and to enhance existing and future recreational opportunities and use the following areas in Grand County, Uintah County, and San Juan County, Utah are hereby established as Recreation Zones:

(1) KLONDIKE RECREATION ZONE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 24,968 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Klondike Recreation Zone."

(2) MONITOR AND MERRIMAC RECREATION ZONE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 17,370 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone."

(3) GOLDBAR RECREATION ZONE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 23,050 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Goldbar Recreation Zone."

(4) BIG FLAT RECREATION ZONE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 25,311 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Big Flat Recreation Zone."

(5) MINERAL CANYON RECREATION ZONE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 19,809 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in

Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone."

(6) DEE PASS AND UTAH RIMS RECREATION ZONE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 210,116 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zone."

(7) YELLOW CIRLCE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 7,040 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Yellow Circle Recreation Zone."

(8) CAMEO CLIFFS.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 48,025 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zone."

(9) JENSEN HILLS.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Jensen Hills Recreation Zone."

(10) RED MOUNTAIN.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Red Mountain Recreation Zone."

(11) DEVILS HOLE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Devils Hole Recreation Zone."

(12) BOURDETTE DRAW.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Bourdette Draw Recreation Zone."

(13) RED WASH.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Red Wash Recreation Zone."

SEC. 802. MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL. – Not later than two years from the date the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and legal description of the

recreation zones established by sections 801 of this Act with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(b) FORCE AND EFFECT.—The map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

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

SEC. 803. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE .— In accordance with this title, the Secretary of the Interior may—

(1) carry out any measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the recreation zones; and

(2) coordinate those measures with the appropriate State or local agency.

(b) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. – Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) or interferes with the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to authorize mechanical thinning of trees or underbrush to prevent or control the spread of wildfires or the use of mechanized equipment for wildfire pre-suppression and suppression.

(c) LIVESTOCK GRAZING. —

(1) IN GENERAL .—Within the recreation planning areas, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated to the greatest extent practicable.

C) the maintenance of pre-established facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue. Such maintenance includes the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.
F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.
G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue

(3) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
In instances in which historic grazing areas, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given priority consideration by the Secretary of the Interior to establish historic grazing, locations, or use.

(d) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. – Nothing in this title precludes the Secretary of the Interior from renewing easements or rights-of-way in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this title and existing law.

(f) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around any recreation zone designated by this title.
(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE RECREATION ZONES.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside a recreation zone can be seen, heard, or smelled within the recreation zone shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the recreation zone.

(e) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES .— Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the recreation zones are authorized.

(f) FISH AND WILDLIFE .—Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping within the recreation zones.

(g) ACCESS .—The Secretary of the Interior shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of a recreation zones access to the property.

(h) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS .— Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the recreation zones are authorized

(i) HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL AND TARGET SHOOTING. – Within the recreation zones in where hunting, fishing, and recreational and target shooting on lands and waters owned of managed by the Department of the Interior was allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(j) WATER RIGHTS. –
(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION .—Nothing in this title—
(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the recreation zones designated by this title;
(2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah;
(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future recreation zone.
(b) UTAH WATER LAW. –The Secretary of the Interior shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the recreation zones.

(c) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit Off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in recreation zones designated by this title.

(d) DEFINITION. – The term ''water resource facilities'' means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(k) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of the Interior from conducting vegetation management projects within the recreation zones.

(l) WILDERNESS REVIEW. –

(a) Congress finds and directs that the recreation zones described in section 801 have been adequately studied for wilderness character and wilderness designation pursuant to sections 201 and 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782) and are no longer subject to the requirement of subsection (c) of such section pertaining to the management of wilderness study areas in a manner that does not impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior may not promulgate or issue any system-wide regulation, directive, instruction memorandum or order that would direct management of the federal lands identified in section 801 in a manner contrary to subsection (m).

(m) MANAGEMENT PLAN. –

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each recreation zone.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the recreation zones that would further the purposes and uses outlined within each Zone and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

SEC. 804. GOLDBAR RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Goldbar Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, and hiking, provide for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to prevent future energy and mineral leases or claims, and to manage and protect indigenous plants.

(b) ADMINSTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Goldbar Recreation Zone in accordance with----

(a) this title

(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
(c) other applicable laws.

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:
(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Goldbar Recreation Zone including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and camping
(C) prohibit future mineral and energy leasing or claims.
(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
(E) protects and manages indigenous plants.
(F) comply with Section 803.

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—
(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--
(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016..
(ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
(iii) allows for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 805. MONITOR AND MERRIMAC RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking, provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to prevent future energy and mineral leases or claims,
(b) ADMINSTRATION.---
(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone in accordance with----
(a) this title
(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and
(c) other applicable laws.

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:
(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
(C) prohibit future mineral and energy leasing.
(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated Off-highway vehicle routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.

(iii) allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 806 KLONDIKE RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Klondike Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking, provide for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to prevent future energy and mineral leases or claims,

(b) ADMINSTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Klondike Recreation Zone in accordance with----

(a) this title

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

(c) other applicable laws

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities

(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Klondike Recreation Zone including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing

(C) prohibit future mineral and energy leasing.

(D) provide for new route and trail construction for non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(E) provide managerial flexibility to route Off-highway vehicle trails in a way that minimizes conflict with non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

(E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016, including off-highway vehicle use of Sovereign Trail System.

(ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.

(iii) allows for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 807 BIG FLAT RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Big Flat Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking, to promote mineral development, and provide for new Off-highway vehicle route construction.
(b) ADMINSTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Big Flat Recreation Zone in accordance with----

(a) this title

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

(c) other applicable laws.

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities

(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Big Flat Recreation Zone including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing

(C) provide for future mineral leasing with No Surface Occupancy stipulations

(D) prevent the retirement of mineral leases.

(E) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(F) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.

(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 808 MINERAL CANYON RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone are to promote non-Off-highway vehicle outdoor recreation, such mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking, to prevent future energy or mineral leases or claims, and provide for new non-Off-highway vehicle route construction, maintain boating access, maintain airstrip access, and maintain access and use of country borrow areas.

(b) ADMINSTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone:

(i) in accordance with----

(ii) this title;

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

(iv) other applicable laws.

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities;

(B) provide for non Off-highway vehicle recreational opportunities to occur within the Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone including, biking, and hiking,

(C) prevent future energy or mineral leasing or claims

(D) provide for new route and trail construction for non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(E) maintain access for boating

(F) maintain access for aircraft to the existing airstrip

(G) maintain access and use to the county borrow areas.

(H) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.

(iii) allows for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 809. DEE PASS AND UTAH RIMS RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zones are to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINSTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zones in accordance with----

(a) this title

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

(c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities

(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
(C) Provide future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
(E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

(4) WHITE WASH CROSS COUNTRY TRAVEL AREA.— The approximately ____acres identified as the "White Wash Cross Country Travel Area", on the map entitled "Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map" and dated_____ is open to cross country Off-highway vehicle travel.

SEC. 810. YELLOW CIRCLE MINE AND CAMEO CLIFFS ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Yellow Circle Mine and Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zones are to promote off-highway vehicle use and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINSTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Yellow Circle Mine and Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zone in accordance with----

(a) this title
(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
(c) other applicable laws

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Yellow Circle Mine and Cameo Cliffs including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
(C) Provide future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.

(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
(E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated Off-highway vehicle routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 811. JENSEN HILLS RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Jensen Hills Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINSTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Jensen Hills Recreation Zone in accordance with----

(a) this title
(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
(c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Jensen Hills Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
(C) Allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
(E) comply with Section 803 .
(F) Allows cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
(iV) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. 812. DOCS BEACH RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Docs Beach Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.
(b) ADMINSTRATION.---
(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Docs Beach Recreation Zone in accordance with----
(a) this title
(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
(c) other applicable laws;
(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:
(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Jensen Hills Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
(C) Allows future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
(E) comply with Section 803 .
(F) Allows cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—
(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--
(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
(iV) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. 813. RED MOUNTAIN RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Red Mountain Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINSTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Red Mountain Recreation Zone in accordance with----

(a) this title

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

(c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities

(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Red Mountain Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing

(C) Allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.

(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.

(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 814. DEVILS HOLE RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Devils Hole Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINSTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Devils Hole Recreation Zone in accordance with----

(a) this title

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

(c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Jensen Hills Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
(C) Allows future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
(E) comply with Section 803 .
(F) Allows cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
(iV) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. 815. BOURDETTE DRAW RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Bourdette Draw Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.
(b) ADMINSTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Bourdette Draw Recreation Zone in accordance with----

(a) this title
(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
(c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Jensen Hills Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
(C) Allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(E) comply with Section 803 .
(F) Allows cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
(iV) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. 816. RED WASH RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Red Wash Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.
(b) ADMINSTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Red Wash Recreation Zone in accordance with----

(a) this title
(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
(c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Red Wash Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
(C) Allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
(E) comply with Section 803 .
(F) Allow cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
(iV) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. 817 – HOLE-IN-THE-ROCK TRAIL.

(a) This Act adds to the National Historic Trail System the corridor known as "The Hole-in-the-Rock Trail" to be managed as a historic trail and to remain in the ownership of current land management agencies.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLAN. –

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the historic trail.
(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.
(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the national historic trail that would further the purposes and uses outlined within this subsection and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) Purposes and Uses

A. The purposes of the National Hole in the Rock Trail is to promote cultural, recreational – motorized and non-motorized, and historic values.
B. The Hole in the Rock Foundation and shall be a cooperating agency regarding trail management.

SEC. 818 – RECAPTURE CANYON

(a) San Juan County, Utah's application for a Title V Right-of-Way, originally submitted on March 30, 2006 and later amended on November 13, 2012, is approved.
(b) The purposes of the Title V Right-of-Way, as stated by the County's application, is to perform routine maintenance to existing trails and routes in an effort to encourage travel in the canyon to remain on a single established route through the canyon that minimizes impacts to the surrounding environment.
(c) The BLM decision to temporarily close Recapture Canyon to off-highway vehicle on September 12, 2007 is dissolved, as the right-of-way approved in subsection (a) will create a mechanism for proper management and maintenance of the area.

SEC. 819. – BIG BURRITO NON-MOTROIZED TRAIL

(a) The 9.3 mile proposed non-motorized trail within the Sand Flats Recreation Area, approved by the BLM Moab Field Office on December 18, 2016 and commonly known as the Big Burrito non-motorized trail, is herby authorized to more forward and shall be constructed within 6 months of enactment of this Act.

TITLE IX -- RED ROCK COUNTRY OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE TRAIL.

SEC. 901 DEFINITIONS.—In this title:

(1) COUNTY.—The term "County" means Grand and San Juan Counties, Utah.
(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.
(3) TRAIL.—The term "Trail" means the Red Rock Country Off-Highway Vehicle Trail established under subsection (b).
(4) FEDERAL LAND. – The term "federal land" means land owned by the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 902 DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.— the Secretary of the Interior shall designate a trail system in Grand and San Juan Counties, Utah—

(A) for use by Off-highway vehicle off-highway vehicles; and
(B) to be known as the "Red Rock Country Off-Highway Vehicle Trail".

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In designating the trail, the Secretary of the Interior shall prioritize a long distance route for off-highway vehicles that—

(A) as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Plans Map and date____;

(B) connects the federal land adjacent to Moab, Utah to the federal land adjacent to Grand Junction, Colorado through the Utah Rims Recreation Area;
(C) connects the federal land adjacent to Moab, Utah to the federal land adjacent to Green River, Utah through the Dee Pass Recreation Area;
(D) connects the federal land adjacent to Moab, Utah to the federal land adjacent to Monticello, Utah through the Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zone;
(E) utilizes existing routes, where feasible, which may include the Kokopelli's Trail and the Orange Trail and Trail 1, consistent with this paragraph;
(F) minimizes the use of graded roads;
(G) creates a recreational experience that provides—

(i) opportunities for scenic vistas;
(ii) challenging terrain for off-highway vehicle travel;
(iii) connections to other existing trail systems or trails;

(iv) minimal conflicts between Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle user; and

(v) Off-highway vehicle singletrack and doubletrack options where feasible.

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

SEC. 903 MANAGEMENT-

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage future designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Section 902 ;

(ii) does not interfere with private property or water rights.

(B) CLOSURE OR RELOCATING-

(i) IN GENERAL- A designated route may be temporarily closed or detoured, for a period not to exceed two years, if the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the State, or relevant local government within the State determines that--

(I) the designated route is damaging cultural resources or historical resources;

(II) temporary closure of the designated route is necessary to repair the designated route or protect public safety.

(III) modification of the designated route would not significantly affect access within the given area.

(IV) all other options, other than a temporary closure or rerouting, have been exhausted.

(V) a new alternative route, which can include routes previously closed, has been provided to effectively relocate the trail.

(C) NOTICE- The Secretary of the Interior shall provide information to the public regarding any designated routes that are open, have been relocated, or are temporarily closed through--

(i) use of appropriate signage within the trail;

(ii) use of the internet and web resources.

(3) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land.

(d) TRAIL CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall study the feasibility and public interest in constructing new routes as part of a the Red Rock County Off-Highway Vehicle Trail System to further Off-highway vehicle recreational opportunities.

(2) CONSTRUCTION.—

(A) CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED.— If the Secretary of the Interior determines that the construction of a route is feasible, construction is authorized.

(B) USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.—A route may be constructed under this subsection through the acceptance of volunteer services and contributions from non-federal sources to eliminate the need for federal expenditures to construct the route.

(3) COMPLIANCE.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary of the Interior shall comply with—

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

(B) this title; and

(C) other applicable law.

Title X – Long-Term Native American Economic Development Certainty

SEC. 1001. Native American Economic Development in San Juan County, Utah

(a) McCraken Mesa Mineral Transfer. The federal minerals located within the Aneth Extension of the Navajo Nation shall be transferred to the Utah Navajo Trust Fund.

(b) The Act of March 1, 1933, H.R. 11735, Public No. 403, is herby amended to state the following:

Should oil or gas be produced in paying quantities within the lands herby added to the Navajo Reservation, 37.5 62.5 per centum of the net royalties accruing therefrom derived from tribal leases shall be paid to the State of Utah: Provided, that the 37.5 62.5 per centum of said royalties shall be expend by the State of Utah in the tuition of Indian children in white schools and/or in the building or maintenance of roads across the lands described in section 1 hereof, or for the benefit of the Indian residing therein.

SEC. 1002. Ute Indian Tribe Economic Development Area

(a) Hill Creek Mineral Transfer. The federal minerals located within the Hill Creek Extension of the Ute Tribe shall be transferred to the Ute Tribe.

Title XI – Long-Term Energy Development Certainty

SEC. 1101. – ENERGY PLANNING AREAS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, and to enhance energy development in lands not designated for conversation purposes, the following areas in Uintah, Carbon, Duchesne, and San Juan Counties are hereby established as Energy Zones:

(1) UINTAH COUNTY ENERGY ZONE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Uintah County Energy Zone."
(2) DUCHESNE COUNTY ENERGY ZONE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Duchesne County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Duchesne County Energy Zone."
(3) CARBON COUNTY ENERGY ZONE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Carbon County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Carbon County Energy Zone."
(4) SAN JUAN COUNTY ENERGY ZONE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "San Juan County Energy Zone."

SEC. 1102. MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL. – Not later than two years from the date the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and legal description of the energy zones established by sections 1101 of this Act with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.
(b) FORCE AND EFFECT.—The map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.
(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. – A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 1103. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Energy Zone are to—
(1) designate Federal lands within the areas identified in section 1101 for the primary purpose of energy and mineral development.
(2) promote the use of best practices for the timely evaluation, exploration, leasing, development, production, and transportation of energy (including renewable energy) and mineral resources and the inspection and enforcement of such activities; and
(3) ensure that the development of energy and mineral resources is carried out in a manner pursuant to the multiple use provisions within sections 102 and 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701, 1702)

and other provisions of law; and
(4) Provide for multiple-uses of the lands within the energy zone, including outdoor recreation and livestock grazing, to the greatest extent practicable.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each energy zone.
(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Energy Zone Advisory Councils established under subsection (f) of this Title.
(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the energy zones that would further the purposes outlined in section 1103 of this Title and in consultation and coordination with the Energy Zone Advisory Councils established under subsection (f) of this Title.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plans in consultation and coordination with the Energy Zone Advisory Councils established in subsection (e) of this Title. If the Secretary of the Interior does not incorporate the recommendations submitted by the Advisory Councils into the management plans, the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall submit a written explanation before the effective date of the management plan to the House Committee on Natural Resources and Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources outlining the reasons for rejecting the recommendations of the Advisory Council.

(d) INCORPORATION OF PLANS.—

(1) In developing the management plan required under subsection (b), in accordance with existing law and to the extent consistent with this section, the Secretary—

(A) may incorporate any provision of existing land and resource management plans; and
(B) shall be consistent to the maximum extent possible with State and local plans pursuant to Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, (43 U.S.C. 1712).

(2) INTERIM MANAGEMENT.—During the period of time preceding the final adoption of the Plan, the Secretary, acting through the relevant Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and pursuant to this Act.

(e) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the Energy Zone in accordance with—

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

(2) the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (P.L. 94-163,42 U.S.C. 6201); the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58, 42 U.S.C. 15801);
(3) this Act; and
(3) any other applicable law.

(f) ENERGY ZONE ADVISORY COUNCILS.

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not less than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory council within each of counties when an energy zone is located, to be known as the "Uintah/Duchesne/Carbon/San Juan Energy Zone Advisory Council".

(2) DUTIES.— To the greatest extent allowable by law, the Advisory Council shall advise the Secretary with respect to the preparation and implementation of the management plan.

(A) To the greatest extent allowable by law, the Secretary shall incorporate recommendations of a majority of the Advisory Council in decision making processes and the management of the Energy Zone.

(3) REPRESENTATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.— The Secretary shall ensure that the membership of the Advisory Council broadly represents diverse local interests of citizens that reside within the specific county.

(B) STRUCTURE.—The Advisory Council shall consist of no less than 7 members and the Secretary shall appoint a Chairperson to serve as the Chair for a term not to exceed 2 years.

(i) Excepting elected officials of state or local government, no individual may serve a term longer than 4 years.

(C) INCLUSION.—The advisory council shall include:
(i) at least one County Commissioner or their designee;
(ii) at least one member of the Utah State Legislature who represents the County;
(iii) notwithstanding the residency requirements of (f)(3)(A) a representative of the Governor of Utah;
(iv) experts in energy and mineral development within the energy zone
(v) conservation and recreation interests.

(4) RESPONSIBILITIES.—

The Advisory Council shall:

(A) Review and make recommendations to the Secretary for planning, implementation of management plans, amendments to plans, policy considerations, regulations, and other issues related to the management and operation of the Energy Zone.
(B) Encourage and promote local participation in the decision-making processes affecting the Energy Zone.

SEC. 1104. LEASING OUTSIDE OF THE ENERGY PLANNING AREAS

Nothing in this title precludes leasing or resource development of BLM managed lands not described in subsection 1101 from occurring under regular order pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act or other federal energy development laws.

SEC. 1105. MASTER LEASING PLANS

(a) A Master Leasing Plan shall only be implemented within Uintah, Duchesne, Carbon, Grand, or San Juan Counties if the Public Lands Advisory Council established under Division C of this Act find the relevant Master Leasing Plan to be compatible and viable with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 1106. Completion of Administrative Land Exchange Process

1. The land exchange application, referred to as UTU-78673 pending before the Moab Field Office, shall be considered in the public interest and completed.

Title XII – Long-Term Travel Management Certainty

SEC. 1201. RIGHTS-OF-WAY FOR CERTAIN ROADS.

(a) IN GENERAL.— Subject to valid existing rights and consistent with this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall grant a right-of-way to the state for public travel and access upon the following roads:

(1) all roads claimed as Class B identified as rights-of-way in judicial actions in the federal court system as of January 1, 2016, in Uintah, Summit, Duchesne, Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties.

(b) APPLICABLE LAW.—A right-of-way granted under subsection (a) shall be granted in perpetuity, except in the case of abandonment, and shall not require the payment of rental.

(c) ADMINISTRATION

(i) Each right-of-way granted by the Secretary under the provisions of this Title shall be perpetual, and shall consist of the full geographic extent authorized by Utah state law in effect as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) The appropriate holder of each right-of –way granted pursuant to this Title may be abandoned pursuant to state law.

(d) FUTURE CLAIMS. – Nothing in this section precludes the state or county from applying for future or existing rights-of-way on exiting or new roads.

SEC. 1202. GRAND COUNTY COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CERTAIN ROADS.

The recommendations of the Grand County Council, as depicted on the map titled "Grand County PLI Final Map 4-17-2015", for Hey Joe Canyon, Tenmile Canyon, and Mineral Canyon roads shall be implemented by the Secretary of the Interior, with the seasonal closures beginning the Tuesday following Memorial Day through Labor Day.

Title XIII – Long-Term Grazing Certainty

Sec. 1301 – Current Permitted Use

Unless otherwise specified by this Act, on federal lands managed by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior in Summit, Duchesne, Uintah, Grand, Emery, Carbon, and San Juan Counties the grazing of domestic livestock shall continue at current permitted levels.

Sec 1302-- Bighorn Sheep

On federal lands managed by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior in Summit, Duchesne, Uintah, Grand, Emery, Carbon, and San Juan Counties, the viability or existence of bighorn sheep shall not be used to remove or alter the use of domestic sheep or cattle where such use was permitted as of January 1, 2016. If conflicts between bighorn sheep and domestic livestock can be resolved, and if current permitees consent to the terms of any resolution, the Utah Department of Wildlife Resources may conduct whatever means necessary to resolve such conflicts.

DIVISION C – LOCAL PARTICIPATION

Title I— LOCAL PARTICIPATION AND PLANNING

SEC. 2001. – Creation of Management Plans for Conservation, Management, Recreation Areas

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. In order to facilitate the creation of the management plans for the National Conservation Areas, Special Management Areas, Watershed Management Areas, National Monument, Geologic Area, and Recreation Zones designated by this Act, there is created in each of the following counties, Summit, Duchesne, Uintah, Grand, Carbon, San Juan, and Emery, a Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Council.
(b) PURPOSES.—The Purpose of the County Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils are to facilitate an open and transparent process for the creation of the management plans for the areas designated under this Act that require a management plan.
(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN. –

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall develop management plans for the long-term management of each of the areas designated by this Act that require a management plan.
(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall prepare the management plans in consultation and coordination with the County Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils. If the Secretary of the Interior does not incorporate the recommendations submitted by the Advisory Council into the management plans, the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall submit a written explanation before the effective date of the management plan to the House Committee on Natural Resources and Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources outlining the reasons for rejecting the recommendations of the Advisory Council.
(3) REQUIREMENTS- Each management plan shall--

(A) Describe the appropriate uses and management of the designated area, as described by the purposes, uses, and additional provisions outlined in each relevant Title; and
(B) Include interpretive and educational materials regarding the recreational, cultural, economic, and biological resources of the region within which the designated area is located.
(C) Conform management plans for designated areas that cross County boundaries.

SEC. 2002. - The Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Council

(a) County Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Council. –

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this

Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish in each of the Counties, a Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Council. (referred to as the Advisory Council") to:

(A) advise the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture with respect to development and implementation of the management plans created under this Act to the greatest extent allowable by law.

(B) encourage and promote stakeholder participation in the decision making processes affecting the areas designated by this Act.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.— The Advisory Council shall consist of 15 members.

(3) MEMBERS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a member from each of the following groups:

(i) Category I: Elected officials, Agencies, and Native American Tribes

d. One federal agency representative;
e. One designee from local county governing commission or council in the County in which the designation resides;
f. One Native American interest;
g. One representative from the Utah Department of Natural Resources;
h. One representative from the public-at-large or another elected official not representing the same governing body in a.

(ii) Category II: Grazing, OHV, Recreation and other forms of commercial interest

a. One representative of the grazing community;
b. One representative of the off-highway vehicle community;
c. One representative of the sportsmen (hunting) community;
d. One representative from quiet recreation community;
e. One representative of the guides & outfitters community.

(iii) Category III: Environmental organizations, archaeological/historical interests and scientific expertise

a. One representative from the conservation community;
b. One representative with archaeological and/or historic expertise;
c. One representative with biology expertise

(4) ELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall determine that all individuals appointed to the Advisory Council, and the organization or industry each individual represents, support the mission of the group they are slotted to represent.

(1) TERMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.— Except for the initial appointees, members of the Advisory Council shall be appointed for a

term of 4 years. Members shall not be appointed for more than 3 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

(2) TERMS OF INITIAL APPOINTEES.—The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint the initial members of the Advisory Council as follows:

(i) 7 members shall be appointed for a term of 4 years;

(ii) 5 members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years; and

(iii) 3 members shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

(5) PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC ADVISORY STATUS.—No individual may be appointed as a member of the Advisory Council while serving as an officer or employee of the Federal Government, unless he or she is serving in the designated spot representing the agency.

(6) VACANCY AND REMOVAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any vacancy on the Advisory Committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(B) REMOVAL.—Advisory Committee members shall serve at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and may be removed at any time for good cause.

(7) CONTINUATION OF SERVICE.—Each member may continue to serve after the expiration of the term of office to which such member was appointed until a successor has been appointed.

(8) CHAIR.—The Chair of the Advisory Council shall be appointed to a 3-year term by the Secretary of the Interior from among the members of the Advisory Council. An individual appointed to the Advisory Council under (4)(2)(iii) shall be eligible to serve as Chair, but may serve for two years. An individual may not be appointed as Chair for more than 2 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

(9) PAY AND EXPENSES.—Members of the Advisory Council shall serve without pay, but each member of the Advisory Council may be reimbursed for travel and lodging incurred through attending meetings of the Advisory Council (including approved workgroup or subgroup meetings) in the same amounts and under the same conditions as Federal employees in accordance with section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(10) MEETINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Advisory Council shall meet at the call of the Secretary of the Interior, the chair, or a majority of the members, but not less frequently than twice annually.

(B) OPEN MEETINGS.—Each meeting of the Advisory Council shall be open to the public.

(C) PRIOR NOTICE OF MEETINGS.—Timely notice of each meeting of the Advisory Committee shall be published in the Federal Register and be submitted to publications of general circulation.

(D) SUBGROUPS.—The Advisory Council may establish such workgroups or subgroups as it deems necessary for the purpose of compiling information or conducting research. However, such workgroups or subgroups may not conduct business without the direction of the Advisory Council.

(11) QUORUM.—Nine members of the Advisory Council shall constitute a quorum.

(12) EXPENSES.—The expenses of the Advisory Council that the Secretary of the Interior determine to be reasonable and appropriate shall be paid by the Secretary of the

Interior.

(13) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND TECHNICAL SERVICES.—The Secretary of the Interior shall provide to the Advisory Council the administrative support and technical services.

(14) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) REQUIRED.—Not later than September 30 of each year, the Advisory Council shall submit a report to the Secretary of the Interior, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. If circumstances arise in which the Advisory Council cannot meet the September 30 deadline in any year, the Secretary of the Interior shall advise the Chair of each such Committee of the reasons for such delay and the date on which the submission of the report is anticipated.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall describe—

(A) the activities of the Advisory Council during the preceding year;

(B) the reports and recommendations made by the Advisory Council to the Secretary of the Interior during the preceding year; and

(C) an accounting of actions taken by the Secretary of the Interior as a result of the recommendations.

SEC. 2003. – PLANNING COMPLETION

(a) Upon completion of the management planning process, the Advisory Council shall advise the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture with regards to the implementation of the management plans and provide oversight to ensure proper implementation for the areas designated by this Act.

(b) Each advisory council shall meet at least twice per year following completion of the management planning process.

(c) This division will expire at whichever comes first, 7 years from enactment of this Act or 3 years after the management planning process concludes.

Utah Public Lands Initiative Act – Draft

Version 2.0 - Summary of Changes

Division A – Conservation

Title I – Wilderness

1. Wilderness boundary adjustments to be made to accommodate certain rock climbing areas.
2. Wilderness boundary adjustments to be made to accommodate certain mountain biking trails.
3. Addition of Steer Gulch Wilderness in San Juan County.
4. Fire, insect, and disease language amended to adhere to Wilderness Act guidelines.
5. Livestock grazing language amended; language now aligns with the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act; amended language includes addition of Utah Department of Agriculture language, which is the first major change to wilderness grazing language since 1990.
6. Trail and fence maintenance language amended to be consistent with Wilderness Act guidelines.
7. Water Rights language amended to be consistent with Wilderness Act guidelines and other Utah wilderness.
8. Language added to allow land acquisition within wilderness, but only from willing sellers.
9. Language added to ensure state primacy regarding airshed status is maintained.
10. Language added to ensure that existing airshed status at Arches and Canyonlands National Parks will remain in effect.

Title II – National Conservation Areas

1. Creation of the Indian Creek National Conservation Area.
2. Management Planning process revamped by addition of the county-by-county Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils (see newly created Division C); local community will play larger role in development of management plans.
3. Language amended to provide greater flexibility to wildland fire managers within the NCAs, while maintaining conservation goals.
4. Livestock grazing management language added to give livestock producers greater certainty for continued grazing within the Conservation Areas, while maintaining conservation goals.
5. Language added to ensure state primacy regarding airshed status is maintained.

6. Language was amended to ensure vegetation management is prioritized and allowed, while maintaining conservation goals.
7. Language was added that requires route closures to be considered only as a last and final resort.
8. New language was added to promote higher education partnerships to achieve educational and scientific goals.
9. New language was added to foster and promote greater local influence of the NCAs.
10. For the first time for an NCA in Utah, Outdoor Recreation – human-powered and motorized – is enumerated as a management provision for the NCA.
11. Language added to allow land acquisition within NCAs, but only from willing sellers.
12. New language authorizes grazing flexibility and research within the Indian Creek NCA.

Book Cliffs Sportsmen Conservation Area

1. Language was amended so that the purposes clearly state need to protect and promote hunting and fishing within the SCA.
2. Language was amended to ensure vegetation management is prioritized and allowed, while maintaining conservation goals.

Bears Ears National Conservation Area
New Section

1. Congressional Findings added to the bill outlining the importance of the Bears Ears region to the local community – including those of Native American and non-Native American descent.
2. Additional purposes added to the Bears Ears NCA that specify FLMPA compliance, guarantees traditional access for religious and cultural uses, adherence to the Native American Graves Repatriation and Protection Act, and integration of Native American Traditional Ecological Knowledge into NCA management.
3. New language enables Native American tribes to enter into Cooperating Agency Status with the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture to promote co-management of the NCA.
4. New language requires the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture to give priority consideration to Native American job applicants that are qualified for NCA management employment based on posted job qualifications and criteria consistent with standard federal hiring practices.
5. New language requires the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a liaison to the Native American tribes that enter into cooperating agency status.

Title III – Watershed Management Areas
****New Section****

1. New designations of Watershed Management Areas at Ashley Spring, Dry Fork, Castle Valley, Widdop Mountain, and East Fork Smiths Fork.

2. Purposes of the Watershed Management Areas are to protect water quality and watersheds and to promote recreation where appropriate.
3. Motorized vehicles only permitted for administrative uses or to respond to emergencies on existing designated routes.
4. Mineral development is prohibited within the watershed management areas.
5. Snowmobiling is authorized only in periods of adequate snowfall.

Title IV – Special Management Areas

1. Management language was amended for the Special Management Areas on U.S. Forest System lands at the High Uintas and Little West Fork Blacks to promote watershed management and water quality while allowing continued recreation and agricultural uses that are otherwise limited in Watershed Management Areas.
2. Language added that recognizes the compromise agreement between environmental groups and the energy industry, known as the West Tavaputs Plateau Project Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision of July 2, 2010, when energy planning is considered within the Nine Mile Canyon SMA.
3. Desolation Canyon and White River SMA's will be managed as NCAs, expect that subsurface minerals will be accessible from sites located outside of the SMA boundary.

Title V – Arches National Park Expansion

1. Based on newly acquired GIS data, the Arches Expansion includes many existing off-highway recreation trails. The language will require the trails to remain open, provided local off-highway vehicle groups work with the Park Service to maintain the Park's conservation qualities, enter into maintenance cost-sharing agreements, and mountain biking is allowed where practicable.
2. Language was added regarding a northern park entrance, which can be facilitated by the northwest portion of the Park Expansion in order to enhance the visitor experience and to alleviate traffic congestion (see: Kolob Canyon entrance to Zions National Park).

Title VI – Jurassic National Monument

1. Management Planning process revamped by addition of the county-by-county Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils (see newly created Division C); local community will play larger role in development of management plan.

Title VII – Wild and Scenic Rivers

1. Language added to allow land acquisition within the WSRs, but only from willing sellers.

Title VIII – Ashley Karst National Geologic and Recreation Area

1. Languages changes to the the Geologic and Recreation Area will promote watershed management and water quality while allowing continued recreation, agricultural uses, and timber management that are otherwise limited in Special Management Areas or Watershed Management Areas.
2. Energy development will be prohibited within the Geologic Area.

Division B – Opportunity

Title I – School Trust Land Consolidations

1. Title was rewritten to ensure the land exchanges go through a complete review process and that the energy rich lands are transferred to SITLA in a timely manner while also ensuring federal taxpayers are made whole.

Title II – Goblin Valley

1. Language was added to further clarify the purposes and terms of the cooperative management area and cooperative management agreement.

Title III – Price Canyon State Forest

Title IV – Deer Lodge Land Exchange

Title V – Scofield Land Transfers

1. Amended language clarified the process by which land conveyances will occur.

Title VI – Land Conveyance

1. San Flats Recreation Area removed based on financial burden county ownership may incur.
2. Dugout Ranch removed.
3. Transportation no longer purpose of the Seep Ridge Utility Corridor, as this is intended to be a conveyance used for public utilities.
4. Hole-in-the-Rock trail conveyance removed; new status outlined in Title VIII.

Title VII – Land Disposals

Title VIII – Canyon Country Recreation Zones

1. New recreation zones were added at Jensen Hills, Red Mountain, Devils Hole, Bourdette Draw, and Red Wash in Uintah County.
2. Management Planning process revamped by addition of the county-by-county Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils (see newly created

Division C); local community will play larger role in development of management plans.
3. Klondike Recreation Zone uses further clarified to provide managerial flexibility to reduce conflict between off-highway vehicle and mechanized trail use.
4. Dee Pass Recreation Zone further clarified to minimize conflict between off-highway vehicle recreation and energy development.
5. Yellow Circle Mine and Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zones further clarified to minimize conflict between off-highway vehicle recreation and energy development.
6. The Hole-in-the-Rock Trail is designated as a National Historic Trail and the Hole in the Rock Trail Foundation is enumerated as a cooperating management agency.
7. Language was added to address San Juan County's application to manage Recapture Canyon in a way that balances outdoor recreation and cultural resources.
8. Language was added to advance the Big Burrito Non-Motorized Trail pursuant to the recommendation made by local land managers.

Title IX – Red Rock County Off-Highway Vehicle Trail

1. Language added to direct managers to minimize conflicts between off-highway vehicle users and non-off-highway vehicle users.

Title X – Long-term Native American Economic Development Certainty

1. Language was added to direct 62.5% of oil and gas royalties from the Aneth Extension to the Utah Navajo Trust Fund (formerly 37.5%).
2. Language was added to transfer federally owned minerals located underneath the Hill Creek Extension of the Ute Tribe Reservation to the Ute Tribe.

Title XI – Long-term Energy Development

1. Section was rewritten to provide for limited, site-specific energy zones within Uintah, Duchesne, Carbon, and San Juan counties for the purposes of prioritizing renewable and non-renewable energy development. Prioritizing does not mean that site reviews and environmental analysis are ignored, as these steps are still required to more energy projects forward. Zone boundaries still be discussed.
2. Language dissolving Master Leasing Plans was removed; new language was added that requires any final MLP to be compatible with the provisions of PLI.

Title XII – Long-term Travel Management Certainty

1. Reference to Class D roads are removed, as consensus does not exist on how best to resolve Class D road disputes.

Title XIII – Long-Term Grazing Certainty
New Section

1. Language added to ensure to ensure long-term grazing certainty for livestock producers.
2. Language added to better manage bighorn and domestic sheep.

Division C – Local Participation
New Section

Title I – Local Participation and Planning

1. Seven Public Lands Initiative Advisory Councils, representing Summit, Duchesne, Uintah, Grand, Carbon, San Juan, and Emery counties, are created to support the management planning process and to provide oversight of plan implementation.
2. 15 members will serve on the Councils, each with a local connection to the specific county and each representing differing land management perspectives and institutions.
3. Federal land management agencies must appear before Congress if the Council recommendations are not included in order to explain their rationale for disregarding the input of the Councils.
4. Congress must reauthorize the Councils after 7 years to guarantee Congressional oversight and to keep the local councils at the forefront of local and Congressional land management agendas.

[DISCUSSION DRAFT]

114th CONGRESS
2nd Session

H. R. _____

To provide greater conservation, recreation, and economic development and to provide greater local management of federal land use in Utah, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Bishop introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To provide greater conservation, recreation, and economic development and to provide greater local management of federal land use in Utah, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. Short Title

The Act may be cited as the Utah Public Lands Initiative Act.

SEC. 2. Table of Contents

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Division C – Local Planning
Title I – Local Participation and Planning

SEC. 3. Definitions.

In this Act:

FEDERAL LAND. – Unless otherwise provided the term ''federal land'' means the lands or interests inland under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture.

Division A – Conservation

Title I – Wilderness

SEC. 101. WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS

In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, and subject to valid existing rights, the following areas of the State are designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System pursuant to the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(A) CANDLAND MOUNTAIN.—Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 12,330 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated_____, which shall be known as the ''Candland Mountain Wilderness''.

(B) DESOLATION CANYON. --- Certain federal land in Duchesne, Uintah, Carbon, Emery, and Grand Counties managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 473,272 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated, which shall be known as the ''Desolation Canyon Wilderness."

(C) HIGH UINTA. --- Certain federal land in Duchesne, Summit, and Uintah Counties, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 26,701 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated____, which shall be known as the ''High Uinta Wilderness."

(D) MANCOS MESA.—Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service comprising approximately 95,605 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated_____, which shall be known as the ''Mancos Mesa Wilderness."

(E) CHEESEBOX CANYON.—Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 14,441 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated_____, which shall be known as the ''Cheesebox Canyon Wilderness."

(F) BUTLER WASH.—Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 27,813 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated_____, which shall be known as the ''Butler Wash Wilderness."

(G) DARK CANYON.—Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 72,990 acres, as

generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated_____, which shall be known as the ''Dark Canyon Wilderness."

(H) BEHIND THE ROCKS.—Certain federal land in San Juan and Grand Counties in Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 13,025 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated_____, which shall be known as the ''Behind the Rocks Wilderness."

(I) BRIDGER JACK MESA.—Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 6,333 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated_____, which shall be known as the ''Bridger Jack Mesa Wilderness."

(J) CEDAR MESA.—Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 223,566 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Cedar Mesa Wilderness."

(K) MIKES CANYON.—Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service comprising approximately 30,549 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated_____, which shall be known as the ''Mikes Canyon Wilderness."

(L) MULE CANYON.—Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 5,859 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated_____, which shall be known as the ''Mule Canyon Wilderness."

(M)MARSH PEAK.—Certain federal land in Uintah County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 15,032 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated_____, which shall be known as the ''Marsh Peak Wilderness."

(N) CLIFF PEAK.—Certain federal land in Uintah County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 9,154 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated_____, which shall be known as the ''Cliff Peak Wilderness."

(O) BULL CANYON.—Certain federal land in Uintah County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 599 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated_____, which shall be known as the ''Bull Canyon Wilderness."

(P) WHITE CANYON.—Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 18,886 acres, as

generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''White Canyon Wilderness.''

(Q) MEXICAN MOUNTAIN.—Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 85,150 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Mexican Mountain Wilderness.''

(R) SIDS MOUNTAIN.—Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 82,406 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated_____, which shall be known as the ''Sids Mountain Wilderness.''

(S) MUDDY CREEK.—Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 72,400 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Muddy Creek Wilderness.''

(T) SAN RAFAEL REEF.—Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 65,146 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated_____, which shall be known as the ''San Rafael Reef Wilderness.''

(U) CRACK CANYON WILDERNESS.—Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 27,191 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated_____, which shall be known as the ''Crack Canyon Wilderness.''

(V) DEVILS CANYON.—Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 8,652 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Devils Canyon Wilderness.''

(W) NELSON MOUNTAIN.—Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 12,856 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Nelson Mountain Wilderness.''

(X) WILLIAM GRANSTAFF CANYON.—Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 8,983 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''William Granstaff Canyon Wilderness.''

(Y) MILL CREEK CANYON.—Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 12,358

acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Mill Creek Canyon Wilderness."

(Z) LABYRINTH CANYON.—Certain federal land in Grand and Emery Counties in the state of Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 52,969 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness."

(AA) CANYONLANDS.—Certain federal land in San Juan and Grand Counties in the State of Utah managed by the National Park Service comprising approximately 257,607 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Canyonlands Wilderness."

(BB) ARCHES.—Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the National Park Service comprising approximately 76,259 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Arches Wilderness."

(CC) FISHER TOWERS.—Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 1,190 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Fisher Towers Wilderness."

(DD) MARY JANE CANYON.—Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 13,574 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated ____, which shall be known as the ''Mary Jane Canyon Wilderness."

(EE) GRANITE CREEK .—Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 25,104 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated ____, which shall be known as the ''Granite Creek Wilderness."

(FF) BOOK CLIFFS.—Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 175,491 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Book Cliffs Wilderness."

(GG) WESTWATER.—Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 32,955 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Westwater Wilderness."

(HH) BEAVER CREEK.—Certain federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 48,514 acres, as

generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Beaver Creek Wilderness."

(II) MOUNT PEALE.—Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 4,302 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Mount Peale Wilderness."

(JJ) HAMMOND CANYON.—Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 7,594 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Hammond Canyon Wilderness."

(KK) ARCH CANYON.—Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 4,376 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Arch Canyon Wilderness."

(LL) RANGE CREEK.—Certain federal land in Carbon County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 4,062 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Range Creek Wilderness."

(MM) DINOSAUR.—Certain federal land in Uintah County, Utah managed by the National Park Service comprising approximately 52,349 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Dinosaur Wilderness."

(NN) CEDAR MOUNTAIN. - Certain federal land in Emery County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 17,355 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Cedar Mountain Wilderness."

(OO) INDIAN CREEK. - Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 6,562 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Indian Creek Wilderness."

(PP) STEER GULCH. - Certain federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately ___ acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated _____, which shall be known as the ''Steer Gulch Wilderness."

SEC. 102 MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL. – Not later than two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall file a map and legal description of the wilderness areas with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.
(b) FORCE AND EFFECT.—Each map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.
(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. – A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 103. WILDERNESS ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL .—Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area established under section 101 shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(1) any reference in that Act to the effective date shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.
(2) with respect to wilderness areas that are administered by the Secretary of the Interior, any reference in the Wilderness Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE .— In accordance with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act , the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may take such measures in the Wilderness as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases (including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of the activities with a State or local agency).
(c) WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS. - Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment).
(d) LIVESTOCK .—

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

(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 (House Report 101–405).

(b) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing areas, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate to establish historic grazing areas, locations, or use.

(e) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES .—In accordance with section 4(d)(6) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(5)), commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the wilderness areas are authorized to the extent necessary for realizing the recreational purposes of the areas.

(f) FISH AND WILDLIFE

(1) 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 in the Wilderness that are necessary to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations and the habitats to support the populations, if the activities are carried out—

(A) consistent with relevant wilderness management plans; and

(B) in accordance with—

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

(ii) the guidelines set forth 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 (House Report 101–405), including the occasional and temporary use of Off-highway vehicle vehicles if the use, as determined by the Secretary, would promote healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations that would enhance wilderness values with the minimal impact necessary to reasonably accomplish those tasks.

(2) EXISTING ACTIVITIES.—Consistent with section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)) and in accordance with the guidelines set forth 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 (House Report 101–405), the State may continue to use aircraft, including helicopters, to survey, capture, transplant, monitor, and provide water for wildlife populations in the Wilderness.

(g) ACCESS .—In accordance with section 5(a) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1134(a)), the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of a wilderness area adequate access to the property.

(h) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS .— The Secretary shall authorize structures and facilities, including existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects, including guzzlers, in the wilderness areas designated by this title if—

(1) the structures and facilities will enhance wilderness values by promoting healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations; and

(2) the visual impacts of the structures and facilities on the wilderness can be minimized.

(i) FISH AND WILDLIFE .—Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on public land in the

State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping within the wilderness areas.

(B) CONSULTATION .—Except in emergencies, the Secretary shall consult with the appropriate State agency and notify the public before taking any action under subparagraph (A).

(j) WITHDRAWALS- Subject to valid existing rights, all public land within the areas established under this title, including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States within the wilderness area after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from--

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

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

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

(k) TRAIL AND FENCE MAINTENANCE. – The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall work to ensure that existing trails and fence lines located in the lands identified in this title are adequately cleared and maintained.

SEC. 104. WATER RIGHTS.

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION .—Nothing in this title—

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the wilderness areas designated by section 101;

(2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States.

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future wilderness designations.

(b) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit motorized access and road maintenance by local municipalities and other water right holders for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in wilderness areas designated by section 101 subject to such reasonable regulations deemed necessary by the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 105. MILITARY OVERFLIGHTS.

Nothing in this title restricts or precludes—

(1) low-level overflights of military aircraft over wilderness areas designated by section 101, including military overflights that can be seen or heard within wilderness areas;

(2) flight testing and evaluation; or

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

SEC. 106. ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a wilderness area designated by section 101.
(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS AREA.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside a wilderness area can be seen, heard or smelled within the wilderness area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wilderness area.

SEC. 107. NATIVE AMERICAN TREATY RIGHTS.

Nothing in this title diminishes the treaty rights of any Indian tribe.

SEC. 108. ACQUISITION OF LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.

(a) ACQUISITION.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may acquire land or interest in land within the boundaries of the wilderness areas designated by section 101 only by donation, exchange, transfer from another federal agency, or purchase from a willing seller.
(2) LAND EXCHANGE.—At the request of the State, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall complete exchanges for State land located within the boundaries of the wilderness areas designated by this title.
(3) NO CONDEMNATION. – Within the areas designated by this title the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.
(b) INCORPORATION IN WILDERNESS AREA.—Any land or interest in land located inside the boundary of a wilderness area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall be added to, and administered as part of the wilderness area.

SEC. 109. WILDERNESS REVIEW.

(a) PUBLIC LAND.—
(1) FINDING.—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782), the public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the following wilderness study areas, as depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Wilderness map and dated _____, have been adequately studied for wilderness designation:
A. 43,323-acre area known as Winter Ridge Wilderness Study Area;
B. 7,051-acre area known as Jack Canyon Wilderness Study Area;
C. 6,557-acre area known as Squaw and Papoose Wilderness Study Area;
D. 20,404-acre area known as Desolation Canyon Wilderness Study Area included within the Desolation Canyon National Conservation Area as designated by this Act and as depicted on the map;

E. 2,517-acre area known as Daniels Canyon Wilderness Study Areas; and

F. 945-acre known as Cross Canyon Wilderness Study Area.

(2) RELEASE .—Any land managed by the Bureau of Land Management within the areas described in paragraph (1) that is not designated as wilderness by this title—

(A) shall not be subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c));

(B) shall be managed in accordance with land management plans adopted under section 202 of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1712); and

(C) shall no longer be subject to Secretarial Order No. 3310 issued by the Secretary of the Interior on December 22, 2010.

(D) shall be managed pursuant to this Act if released lands otherwise lie within a designated area pursuant to this Act."

SEC. 110. AIRSHEDS.

(a) It is the intent of Congress that wilderness areas designated under section 101 shall not be designated as Class I airsheds under the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401-7661) unless Class I status is agreed to by the State of Utah under existing authorities or the areas designated under section 101 are already managed as Class I airsheds.

Title II – National Conservation Areas

SEC. 201. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the following areas in the State are hereby established as National Conservation Areas:

(1) BEACH DRAW.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 659 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the "Beach Draw National Conservation Area."

(2) DIAMOND MOUNTAIN.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 30,391 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the "Diamond Mountain National Conservation Area."

(3) DOCS VALLEY.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 8,544 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the "Docs Valley National Conservation Area."

(4) STONE BRIDGE DRAW.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 2,415 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the "Stone Bridge Draw National Conservation Area."

(5) STUNTZ DRAW.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 2,284 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the "Stuntz Draw National Conservation Area."

(6) SAN RAFAEL SWELL.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 329,933 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Emery County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the "San Rafael Swell National Conservation Area."

(7) LABYRINTH CANYON.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 35,049 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Emery County and Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the "Labyrinth Canyon National Conservation Area."

(8) MUDDY CREEK.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 55,208 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Emery County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the "Muddy Creek National Conservation Area."

(9) COLORADO RIVER.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 116,156 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the "Colorado River National Conservation Area."

(10) INDIAN CREEK. - Certain federal land, comprising approximately ____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the "Indian Creek National Conservation Area."

(11) BEARS EARS. - Certain federal land, comprising approximately ____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the "Bears Ears National Conservation Area."

SEC. 202 MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION. –

(a) IN GENERAL. – Not later than two years from the date the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and legal description of the National Conservation Areas established by sections 201, 205 and 206 of this Act with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.
(b) FORCE AND EFFECT.—Each map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.
(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. – A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management and the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 203. ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS

(a) PURPOSES. - In accordance with this title, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and other applicable laws, the Secretary of the Interior shall manage the National Conservation Areas established by section 201 in a manner that:

1) Protects, conserves, and enhances the unique and nationally important historic, cultural, scientific, scenic, recreational, archaeological, natural, and educational resources of the Conservation Area;
2) Maintains and enhances cooperative and innovative management practices between resource managers, private landowners, and the public in the Conservation Area; and
3) Recognizes and maintains to the extent practicable historic uses of the Conservation Area.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLANS.
(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each conservation area.
(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.
(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the conservation area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection (a) of this section and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

SEC. 204. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) WITHDRAWALS-
(1) Subject to valid existing rights, all federal land within the National Conservation Areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 , including any

land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States within the conservation area after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from--

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

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

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

(b) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE .— In accordance with this title, in national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 the Secretary of the Interior may take such measures in the NCA as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases (including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of the activities with a state or local agency).

(c) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. –Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) in national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 . subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary

(d) LIVESTOCK .—

(1) IN GENERAL .— Within the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated to the greatest extent practicable.

C) the maintenance of pre-established supporting facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue. Such maintenance includes the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.

F) Access to historic and traditional water improvements for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained unless the Secretary of the Interior, in

consultation with the Advisory Council, determines that the water sources are damaging cultural resources or historical resources.

G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue.

(4) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing areas, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate to establish historic grazing areas or use.

(e) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. – Nothing in this title precludes the Secretary of the Interior from renewing easements or rights-of-way in national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this Act and existing law.

(f) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a Conservation area designated by sections 201, 205 and 206 .

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE CONSERVATION AREA.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside a conservation area established under sections 201, 205, and 206 can be seen, heard, or smelled within the conservation area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Conservation area.

(g) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES .— Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 are authorized.

(h) FISH AND WILDLIFE .—Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping and use of helicopters to maintain healthy wildlife populations, within the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206.

(i) ACCESS .—The Secretary of the Interior shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of a conservation area established under sections 201, 205, and 206 access to the property.

(j) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS .— Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 are authorized.

(k) HUNTING AND FISHING. – Within the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206, hunting and fishing in areas where hunting and fishing has been allowed on lands and waters owned of managed by the Department or the Interior or Department of Agriculture before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(l). – WATER RIGHTS

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION .—Nothing in this title—

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the National Conservation Areas designated by this title;

(2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States.

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future NCA designations.

(b) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit motorized access and road maintenance by local municipalities and other water right holders for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in NCAs designated by this title subject to such reasonable regulations deemed necessary by the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture.

(m) WILDERNESS REVIEW. –

(a) Congress finds that the national conservation areas described in sections 201, 205, and 206 have been adequately studied for wilderness character and wilderness designation pursuant to section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782) and are no longer subject to the requirement of subsection (c) of such section pertaining to the management of wilderness study areas in a manner that does not impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior may not promulgate or issue any system-wide regulation, directive, instruction memorandum or order that would direct management of the federal lands designated as national conservation areas in sections 201, 205, and 206 in a manner contrary to this title.

(n) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of the Interior from conducting vegetation management projects within the national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206 in a manner consistent with the purposes of the NCA.

(o) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE VEHICLES.

(1) IN GENERAL- Except in cases in which Off-highway vehicle vehicles are needed for administrative purposes, including project construction and maintenance, or to respond to an emergency, the use of Off-highway vehicle vehicles shall be permitted only on designated routes within the national conservation areas.

(2) DESIGNATED ROUTES

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized on January 1, 2016;

(ii) minimizes conflict with sensitive habitat or cultural or historical resources; and

(iii) does not interfere with private property or water rights.

(B) CLOSURE OR REROUTING-

(i) IN GENERAL- A designated route may be temporarily closed or rerouted, for a period not to exceed two years, if the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the State, and relevant local government within the State determines that--

(I) the designated route is damaging cultural resources or historical resources;

(II) temporary closure of the designated route is necessary to repair the designated route or protect public safety.

(III) modification of the designated route would not significantly affect access within the conservation area.

(IV) all other options, other than a temporary closure or rerouting, have been exhausted.

(V) an alternative route has been provided, which can include routes previously closed.

(ii) If temporary closure and rerouting options as outlined in section (i) above have been exhausted, and the designated route continues to damage sensitive habitat or cultural or historical resources, the minimum track of the designated route necessary to protect said resources may be permanently closed.

(C) NOTICE- The Secretary of the Interior shall provide information to the public regarding any designated routes that are open, have been rerouted, or are temporarily or permanently closed through--

(i) use of appropriate signage within the Conservation Area;

(ii) use of the internet and web resources.

(3) PERMANENT ROAD CONSTRUCTION-

(1) After the date of enactment of this Act, except as necessary for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the Secretary of the Interior shall not construct any permanent road within the conservation area designated under section 201, 205, or 206

(p) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land.

(q) SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS. — The Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall provide for opportunities, including through partnerships with colleges, universities, schools, scientific institutions, non-profit organizations, researchers, and scientists to conduct research and provide educational and interpretive services of the historical, cultural, scientific, archeological, and natural resources within the National Conservation Areas established under 201, 205, and 206. Research findings from the national conservation areas may be used to develop land use solutions that meet human needs while maintaining ecological and economic viability in the region.

(r) RESEARCH AND INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES. —

(1) IN GENERAL. — The Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture may establish facilities for —

(A) the conduct of scientific research; and

(B) the interpretation of the historical, cultural, scientific, archeological, natural an educational resources of the national conservation areas.

(2) GRANTS; COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS. —In carrying out subsection (s), the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture may make grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements with the State of Utah, local governmental entities, other institutions and organizations, and private entities to conduct research, develop scientific analyses, and carry out any other initiative relating to the restoration or conservation of the Conservation Areas.

(s) PARTNERSHIPS. —In recognition of the value of collaboration to foster innovation and enhance research and development efforts, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall encourage partnerships, including public-private partnerships, between and among Federal, State and local agencies, academic institutions, non-profit organizations and private entities.

(t) RECREATION. – The Secretary shall continue to authorize, maintain, and enhance the recreational use of the national conservation areas, including hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, backpacking, cross-country skiing, hang gliding, paragliding, rock climbing, canyoneering, sightseeing, nature study, horseback riding, mountain biking, rafting, Off-highway vehicle recreation on authorized routes, and other recreational activities, so long as such recreational use is consistent with the purposes of the conservation area, this section, and applicable management plans.

(u) AQUSITION. –

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may acquire land or interest in land within the boundaries of the national conservation areas designated by section by this title only by donation, exchange, transfer from another federal agency, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) LAND EXCHANGE.—At the request of the State, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall complete exchanges for State land located within the boundaries of the national conservation areas designated by this title.

(3) NO CONDEMNATION. – Within the areas designated by this title the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.

(b) INCORPORATION IN NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.—Any land or interest in land located inside the boundary of a national conservation area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act shall be added to, and administered as part of the national conservation area.

SEC. 205. – BOOK CLIFFS SPORTSMENS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, certain federal land, comprising approximately 42,352 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County in the State of Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI

National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, is established as "Book Cliffs Sportsmens National Conservation Area."

(b) PURPOSES.—The purpose of the Book Cliffs Sportsmen's National Conservation Area (referred to in this section as the ''NCA'') is to protect hunting and fishing opportunities and habitat, manage and restore fish and wildlife habitat, and facilitate hunting and fishing opportunities in a natural environmental.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN. –

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the NCA.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Advisory Council. If the Secretary of the Interior does not incorporate the recommendations submitted by the Advisory Council into the management plan the Secretary of the Interior shall submit a written explanation before the effective date of the management plan to the House Committee on Natural Resources and Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources outlining the reasons for rejecting the recommendations of the Advisory Council.

(3) REQUIREMENTS- The management plan shall be written in accordance with subsection (b)

(4) Uses- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the NCA that would further the purposes of the NCA.

(d) BOOK CLIFFS SPORTSMEN'S NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA ADVISORY COUNCIL. –

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish the Book Cliffs Sportsmens National Conservation Area Advisory Council (referred to as the Advisory Council") to:

(A) advise the Secretary of the Interior with respect to development and implementation of the NCA management plan to the greatest extent allowable by law.

(B) encourage and promote local participation in the decision making processes affecting the NCA.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.— The Advisory Council shall consist of 11 members.

(3) MEMBERS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint one member from each of the from the following groups:

(i) State Division of Wildlife Resources Director or designee.
(ii) Game bird hunting organizations.
(iii) Wildlife conservation organizations.
(iv) Big game hunting organizations.
(v) a cold water fishing organization.
(vi) the tourism, outfitter, or guiding industry.
(vii) the hunting or shooting equipment retail industry.
(viii) Ute Tribe representative.

(ix) The agriculture industry.
(x) the ranching industry designee from Uintah County.
(xi) Uintah County Commission Chairman or its designee.

(4) ELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall determine that all individuals appointed to the Advisory Council, and the organization or industry each individual represents, support sustainable-use hunting, wildlife conservation, and recreational shooting.

(1) TERMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.— Except for the initial appointees, members of the Advisory Council shall be appointed for a term of 4 years. Members shall not be appointed for more than 3 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

(2) TERMS OF INITIAL APPOINTEES.—The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint the initial members of the Advisory Council as follows:
(i) 5 members shall be appointed for a term of 4 years;
(ii) 4 members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years; and
(iii) 2 members shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

(5) PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC ADVISORY STATUS.—No individual may be appointed as a member of the Advisory Council while serving as an officer or employee of the Federal Government.

(6) VACANCY AND REMOVAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any vacancy on the Advisory Committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(B) REMOVAL.—Advisory Committee members shall serve at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and may be removed at any time for good cause.

(7) CONTINUATION OF SERVICE.—Each member may continue to serve after the expiration of the term of office to which such member was appointed until a successor has been appointed.

(8) CHAIR.—The Chair of the Advisory Council shall be appointed to a 3-year term by the Secretary of the Interior from among the members of the Advisory Council. An individual appointed to the Advisory Council under (4)(2)(iii) shall be eligible to serve as Chair, but may serve for two years. An individual may not be appointed as Chair for more than 2 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

(9) PAY AND EXPENSES.—Members of the Advisory Council shall serve without pay, but each member of the Advisory Council may be reimbursed for travel and lodging incurred through attending meetings of the Advisory Council (including approved workgroup or subgroup meetings) in the same amounts and under the same conditions as Federal employees in accordance with section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(10) MEETINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Advisory Council shall meet at the call of the Secretary of the Interior, the chair, or a majority of the members, but not less frequently than twice annually.

(B) OPEN MEETINGS.—Each meeting of the Advisory Council shall be open to the public.

(C) PRIOR NOTICE OF MEETINGS.—Timely notice of each meeting of the

Advisory Committee shall be published in the Federal Register and be submitted to publications of general circulation.

(D) SUBGROUPS.—The Advisory Council may establish such workgroups or subgroups as it deems necessary for the purpose of compiling information or conducting research. However, such workgroups or subgroups may not conduct business without the direction of the Advisory Council.

(11) QUORUM.—Seven members of the Advisory Council shall constitute a quorum.

(12) EXPENSES.—The expenses of the Advisory Council that the Secretary of the Interior determine to be reasonable and appropriate shall be paid by the Secretary of the Interior.

(13) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND TECHNICAL SERVICES.—The Secretary of the Interior shall provide to the Advisory Council the administrative support and technical services.

(14) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) REQUIRED.—Not later than September 30 of each year, the Advisory Council shall submit a report to the Secretary of the Interior, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. If circumstances arise in which the Advisory Council cannot meet the September 30 deadline in any year, the Secretary of the Interior shall advise the Chair of each such Committee of the reasons for such delay and the date on which the submission of the report is anticipated.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall describe—

(A) the activities of the Advisory Committee during the preceding year;

(B) the reports and recommendations made by the Advisory Council to the Secretary of the Interior during the preceding year; and

(C) an accounting of actions taken by the Secretary of the Interior as a result of the recommendations.

(15) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT: Within the NCA, the Secretary of the Interior may authorize vegetation management including through mechanical means to the extent necessary to control fire, insects, or disease to promote and improve wildlife habitat and diversity as consistent with the purposes of the NCA.

(16) EXCEPTION: Notwithstanding the withdrawal in paragraph 202(a), for the Book Cliffs Sportsmens National Conservation Area, the Secretary of the Interior may lease oil and gas resources in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) subject to the following conditions:

(A) the area may be accessed only by directional drilling from a lease held on the date of enactment of this Act on land that is adjacent to, and outside of, the conservation area.

(B) the lease shall prohibit surface occupancy and surface disturbance for any mineral activities within the Sportsmen Conservation Area.

SEC. 206. - BEARS EARS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) FINDINGS.—

Congress finds the following:

(1) The lands within Bears Ears National Conservation Area have been utilized by Native Americans for thousands of years.
(2) The unique, intact archaeological record found throughout the Bear's Ears National Conservation Area is sacred to numerous Native American tribes and Pueblos and is of great significance to American history.
(3) Native American Tribes and Pueblos maintain deep connections and commitments to the lands within the Bears Ears National Conservation Area and continue to rely on and utilize these lands for practicing ceremonies, spiritual rejuvenation, gathering herbs, firewood and cedar poles, hunting for game, and caretaking of sacred places.
(4) Many local residents, many with early pioneer heritage, have similarly strong attachments to the land and associated lifestyles, both vocational and avocational. Many visitors develop similar attachments and appreciation for these landscapes.

(b) ADDITIONAL PURPOSES
ADDITIONAL PURPOSES. - In accordance with this title, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and other applicable laws, the Secretary of the Interior shall manage the Bears Ears National Conservation Areas established by section 201 in a manner that:

(A) Provides for traditional access by indigenous persons for culturally significant subsistence, including but not limited to traditional gathering and hunting, and cultural and religious uses within the National Conservation Area;
(B) Develops policies, consistent with the Native American Graves Repatriation and Protection Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Utah State Antiquities Act to protect and preserve and minimize disturbance to Native American archaeological sites, including human remains, from permitted uses of the National Conservation Area;
(C) Integrates Native American Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK)*(36 CFR 219.19)* to improve social, economic, and ecological sustainability in accordance with US Forest Service 2012 Planning Rule regulations, (FSH 1909.12, Zero code & Ch10);

(c) COOPERATING AGENCIES
COOPERATING AGENCIES. – The Secretaries shall designate and involve as cooperating agencies interested Tribes and Pueblos that trace their culture and heritage to the lands within the Bear's Ears National Conservation Area in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*).

(d) TRIBAL EMPLOYMENT

In employing individuals to perform any administrative, interpretation, construction, maintenance, interpretation, or other service in the Bear's Ears National Conservation Area, the Secretaries shall, insofar as practicable, give priority consideration to members of Native American tribes that meet publically posted job qualifications and criteria consistent with standard federal hiring practices.

(e) NATIVE AMERICAN LIASION
The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a staff member to serve as a liaison to the Native American tribes that enter into cooperating agency status pursuant to subsection (c). The liaison shall work to ensure the voice and perspectives of the cooperating tribal entities are represented in the implementation management of the NCA.

(f) NATIVE AMERICAN COLLABORATION COMMISSION
In preparing the management plan for the Bears Ears NCA, the Secretary of the Interior shall create a Commission comprising of one representative from each Tribe or Pueblo that enters into cooperating agency status pursuant to subsection (c). The Secretary shall actively seek advice and carefully consider counsel of the Commission. The Secretary shall give full consideration to the recommendations of the Commission.

(A) Stakeholder Advisory Council Representative
The Commission shall select either a representative from the Commission or the Native American Liaison to be the Native American interest representative on the Advisory Council, pursuant to Sec. 2002 subsection (a).
(B) MEDIATION
If necessary, mediation regarding significant disagreements between the Commission and the Advisory Council shall be undertaken by the Secretary.

(g) Bears Ears Stakeholder Advisory Council
(1) ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.—In addition to the membership listed in SEC. 2002 (a)(3), the San Juan Advisory Council will also include the following members:

a. One representative with historical expertise in the Hole-in-the-Rock Trail;
b. One representative with paleontological expertise;
c. The representative with archaeological and/or historic expertise in SEC. 2002 (a)(3)(iii)(b) shall be an archaeologist.

SEC. 207 – INDIAN CREEK NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) ADDITIONAL PURPOSE:
1. Create an experimental range that allows for flexibility in grazing management to promote rangeland health and/or to respond to research needs.
2. Promotes scientific research and conducts research projects on the interactive affects of land use and the environment; and

SEC. 208- ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR DOCS VALLEY, STONE BRIDGE DRAW, STUNTZ DRAW, BEACH DRAW, MCCOOK RIDGE, AND DIAMOND MOUNTAIN NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS

(a) Nothing in this title shall effect existing or future sage grouse conservation projects, including the management of vegetation through mechanical means within the Doc Valley, Stone Bridge Draw, Stuntz Draw, Beach Draw, and Diamond Mountain National Conservation Areas established under section 201.

Title III – Watershed Management Areas

SEC. 301. WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREAS

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The following watershed management areas are hereby established in the State of Utah, subject to valid existing rights:

(1) ASHLEY SPRING.—The "Ashley Spring Watershed Management Area", consisting of approximately 10,951 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.
(2) DRY FORK.—The "Dry Fork Watershed Management Area", consisting of approximately 9,641 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.
(3) CASTLE VALLEY.—The "Castle Valley Watershed Management Area", consisting of approximately 34,248 acres of the Manti-LaSal National Forest in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.
(4) WIDDOP MOUNTAIN.—The "Widdop Mountain Watershed Management Area", consisting of approximately 8,025 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Summit County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.
(5) EAST FORK SMITHS FORK.—The "East Fork Smiths Fork Watershed Management Area", consisting of approximately 3,178 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Summit County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION. –

(1) IN GENERAL. – Two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Watershed Management Areas with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

(2) EFFECT. – The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.
(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. – A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 302. ADMINISTRATION OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREAS.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the watershed management areas are —
(1) to ensure the protection of the quality of water from the watershed management areas;
(2) to allow visitors to enjoy the scenic, natural, cultural, recreational, and wildlife values of the watershed management areas;
(3) to provide for the management, development, and use of drinking water within the watershed areas;
(4) to allow for the reintroduction of beavers in appropriate watershed management areas;
(5) to allow for reintroduction of flora (land and aquatic), bird, fish and animal fauna in special management areas and watershed management areas;
(6) to provide for the restoration of watershed and re-establish ecosystem health in areas damaged by threatened by insects, or disease; and
(7) to provide for the restoration of ecosystems damaged or threatened by overpopulation of overpopulation of any plant, aquatic or animal species.

(B) MANAGEMENT.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the watershed areas—
(A) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in subsection (a);
(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).

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN .—
(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each watershed management area.
(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.
(3) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the watershed management area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection (a) of this section and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of

this Act.

SEC. 303 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—

(1) IN GENERAL- Except in cases in which motorized vehicles are needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized vehicles shall be permitted only on designated routes within the Watershed Management Areas.

(b) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land.

(c) ROAD CONSTRUCTION- The Secretary shall be permitted to construct roads for administrative or emergency purposes, or if a temporary road is needed to facilitate fuel reduction for water protection purposes.

(d) OVERSNOW VEHICLES .—Where permitted prior to the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary of Agriculture shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles within the Watershed Management Areas when there is at least six inches of snow coverage.

(e) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE .— In accordance with this title, the Secretary of Agriculture may—

(A) in consultation with state, local, and water districts who own or control water resources within Watershed Management Ares, the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the Watershed Management Areas to protect or improve water quality or to maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure.

(f) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. – Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) or affects the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize mechanical thinning of trees or underbrush to protect or improve water quality or to maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure.

(g) POST-FIRE REHABILITATION.—The Secretary may conduct post-fire rehabilitation in the watershed areas, consistent with this title and in accordance with applicable law.

(h) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct vegetation management projects within the Watershed Management Areas if projects protect or improve water quality or maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure.

(i) TIMBER HARVESTING.—Within the Watershed Management Areas, timber harvesting may be utilized if the primary purpose is to restore or improve forest health and watershed function or to further the purposes described in this title.

(j) LIVESTOCK GRAZING .—

(1) IN GENERAL .— Within the watershed management areas established under sections 301, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated to the greatest extent practicable.

C) the maintenance of pre-established facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue. Such maintenance includes the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.

F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.

G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue

(5) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing locations, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be

given consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture to establish historic access, locations, or use.

(k) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. – Nothing in this Act precludes the Secretary of Agriculture from renewing easements or rights-of-way in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this Act and existing law.

(l) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—
(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a Watershed Management area designated by section 301.

(m) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREA.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside a Watershed Management area can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Watershed Management area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Watershed Management area.

(n) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES .— Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the Watershed Management Areas are authorized.

(o) FISH AND WILDLIFE .—Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping within the Watershed Management
Area.

(p) ACCESS .—The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of a Watershed Management Area reasonable access to the owner's property.

(q) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS .— Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the Watershed Management Areas are authorized.

(r) HUNTING AND FISHING. –
Within the Watershed Management Areas in where hunting and fishing on lands and waters owned of managed by the Department of Agriculture was allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(s) WATER RIGHTS. –
(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION .—Nothing in this title—

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the Watershed Management Areas designated by this title;

(2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States.

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future Watershed Management Area designations.

(b) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit motorized access and road maintenance by local municipalities and other water right holders for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in Watershed Management Areas designated by section 101 subject to such reasonable regulations deemed necessary by the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture.

(t) WITHDRAWAL .—

(1) IN GENERAL .—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this title, the Federal land within the Watershed Management Areas designated by section 301 are withdrawn from—

(a) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the federal land laws;

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

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

(u) ASHLEY SPRING AND DRY FORK.-- The management plans for the Ashley Spring and Dry Fork management areas shall include provisions for the development of containment ponds, water pipes, and other improvements to deliver water to the Ashley Valley should the flow of Ashley Spring become diminished or impaired.

Title IV –Special Management Areas

SEC. 401. HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 20,683 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Uintah and Duchesne County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled "Utah PLI High Uintas Special Management Area Map" and dated _____.

(a) PURPOSES—The purposes of the High Uintas Special Management Area (referred to in this title as the Area) is to maintain the presently existing wilderness character of the area and to all for the continued use of winter Off-highway vehicle vehicles.

SEC. 402. – HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(1) IN GENERAL. – Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the High Uintas Special Management Area with the Committee on Natural Resources of

the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.
(2) EFFECT. – The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.
(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. – A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 403. ADMINISTRATION OF THE HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) ADMINISTRATION .—
(1) IN GENERAL .—The Secretary of Agriculture shall administer the High Uintas Special Management Area in accordance with—
(a) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);
(b) this title; and
(c) other applicable laws.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLAN. –
(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each watershed management area.
(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.
(3) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the special management area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection 401(a) of this Title and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act. Other uses of the special management areas shall:

(A) maintain the presently existing wilderness character of the special management area.
(B) allow for non motorized recreational opportunities to occur within the Area including skiing, biking, hiking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and camping;
(C) allow for the continued use and access of Off-highway vehicle winter vehicles including snowmobiles
(D) prohibit mineral development;
(E) prohibit new permanent road construction; and
(F) prohibit commercial timber harvesting.

SEC. 404. HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) WITHDRAWALS-

(1) Subject to valid existing rights, all federal land within the High Uintas Special Management Area established under sections 401, including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States within the conservation area after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from--

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

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

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

(b) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE .— In accordance with this title, the Secretary of the Agriculture may take such measures in the High Uintas Special Management Area as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and diseases (including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of the activities with a state or local agency).

(c) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. – Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) or affects the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize mechanical thinning of trees or underbrush to protect or improve water quality or to maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure.

(d) LIVESTOCK .—

(1) IN GENERAL .— Within the High Uintas Special Management Area the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated to the greatest extent practicable.

C) the maintenance of pre-established facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue. Such maintenance includes the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.
E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.
F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.
G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue

(4) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In instances in which historic grazing areas, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate to establish historic grazing areas or use.

(e) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the High Uintas Special Management Area.
(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE AREA.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the High Uintas Special Management Area can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Area.

(f) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES .— Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the High Uintas Special Management Area are authorized.

(g) FISH AND WILDLIFE .—Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping and use of helicopters to maintain healthy wildlife populations, within the High Uintas Special Management Area

(h) ACCESS .—The Secretary of the Interior shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of the High Uintas Special Management Area.

(i) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS .— Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the High Uintas Special Management Area are authorized.

(j) HUNTING AND FISHING. – Within the Area, hunting and fishing, in areas where hunting and fishing has been allowed on lands and waters owned of managed by the Department of Agriculture before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(k). – WATER RIGHTS

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION .—Nothing in this title—

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the High Uintas Special Management Area;

(2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah existing on the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future national conservation areas designations.

(b) UTAH WATER LAW. –The Secretary of the Interior shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the High Uintas Special Management Area.

(c) EFFECTS ON STATE WATER RIGHTS. – The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall not take any action that adversely affects –

(1) any water rights granted by the State;

(2) the authority of the State in adjudicating water rights;

(3) definitions established by the State with respect to the term "beneficial use" or "priority of rights";

(4) terms and conditions for groundwater withdrawal;

(5) the use of groundwater resources that are in accordance with State law; or

(6) other rights or obligations of the State as established under State law.

(d) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit Off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in the High Uintas Special Management Area.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to encumber, transfer, impair, or limit any water right, or recognized beneficial use, including access to, development, and use of livestock water rights as defined by State law.

(e) DEFINITION. – The term ''water resource facilities'' means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(l) PERMANENT ROAD CONSTRUCTION-

(1) After the date of enactment of this Act, except as necessary for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not construct any permanent road within the High Uintas Special Management Area

(m) TEMPORARY ROAD CONSTRUCTION -- Except as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for the administration of the High Uintas Special Management Area, and to protect public health and safety, the establishment of temporary roads is prohibited.

(n) USE OF MOTORIZED OR MECHANIZED VEHICLES -- Except as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for the administration of the High Uintas Special Management Area and to protect public health and safety the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized vehicles is prohibited.

(o) COMMERCIAL TIMBER HARVESTING – Commercial timber harvesting within the High Uintas Special Management Area is prohibited.

(p) OVERSNOW VEHICLES .—The Secretary of Agriculture shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles within the High Uintas Special Management Area when there is at least six inches of snow coverage.

SEC. 405. LITTLE WEST FORK BLACKS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 8,231.25 acres of the Wasatch Cache National Forest in Summit County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled "Utah PLI Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area Map" and dated _____.

(B) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION. –
(1) IN GENERAL. – Two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

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

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. – A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 406. ADMINISTRATION OF LITTLE WEST FORK BLACKS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) PURPOSE .— Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area is to manage, maintain, and restore watershed and ecosystem function and aquatic habitat within the Area.

(b) ADMINISTRATION .—

(A) IN GENERAL .—The Secretary of Agriculture shall administer the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area

(i) in a manner that promotes, protects, and manages the resources of the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area described in subsection (a); and
(ii) in accordance with—

(I) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);
(II) this Act; and
(III) other applicable laws.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN .—

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each watershed management area.
(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.
(3) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the special management area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection 406(a) of this Title and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act. Other uses of the special management areas shall:

(A) include skiing, biking, hiking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, snowmobiling, motorcycle riding, off-highway vehicle use, snowshoeing, and camping.

(B) allow for reintroduction of flora (land and aquatic), bird, fish and animal fauna in special management areas;
(C) restore watershed and re-establish ecosystem health in areas damaged by threatened by insects, or disease;
(D) restore balance of ecosystem damaged or threatened by overpopulation of overpopulation of any plant, aquatic or animal species.
(E) Allow fuel reduction and forest health treatment to restore watershed and ecosystem function, reduce hazardous fuels, and to protect property in the wildland urban interface.

SEC. 407 LITTLE WEST FORK BLACKS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE VEHICLES.—
(1) IN GENERAL- Except in cases in which Off-highway vehicle vehicles and non-mechanized vehicles are needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of Off-highway vehicle vehicles shall be permitted only on designated routes within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Areas.
(2) MANAGEMENT-

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of Agriculture shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized on January 1, 2016;

(ii) minimizes conflict with sensitive habitat or cultural or historical resources; and

(iii) does not interfere with private property or water rights.

(B) CLOSURE OR REROUTING.

(i) IN GENERAL- A designated route may be closed or rerouted, if the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the State, or relevant local government within the State, subject to subparagraph (C), determines that--

(I) the designated route is damaging cultural resources or historical resources;
(II) temporary closure of the designated route is necessary to repair the designated route or protect public safety.
(III) modification of the designated route would not significantly affect access within the conservation area.
(IV) (IV) all other options, other than a temporary closure or rerouting, have been exhausted.
(V) an alternative route has been provided, which can include routes previously closed.
(C) NOTICE- The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide information to the public regarding any designated routes that are open, have been rerouted, or are temporarily closed through--

(i) use of appropriate signage within the Special Management Areas.;
(ii) use of the internet and web resources.

(b) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land.

(c) PERMANENT ROAD CONSTRUCTION- Except as necessary for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not construct any permanent road within the Special Management Areas after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) TEMPORARY ROAD CONSTRUCTION. – Temporary road construction shall be permitted to fulfill the purposes of the area, including for fuel reduction and forest health management treatments, including prescribed burns.

(e) OVERSNOW VEHICLES .—The Secretary of Agriculture shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles within the Special Management Areas when there is at least six inches of snow coverage.

(f) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE .— In accordance with this title, the Secretary of Agriculture may—

(A) carry out measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the Special Management Areas; and
(B) coordinate those measures with the appropriate State or local agency.

(h) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. – Consistent with the purposes of this Title, nothing in this title precludes the Secretary of Agriculture from authorizing a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting pre-suppression and suppression. wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment

(i) LIVESTOCK GRAZING .—

(1) IN GENERAL .—Within the Special Management Areas, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.
(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.
B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated to the greatest extent practicable.

C) the maintenance of pre-established facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue. Such maintenance includes the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.
D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.
E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.
F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.
G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue.

(3) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
In instances in which historic grazing locations, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture to establish historic access, locations, or use.

(j) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. – Nothing in this Act precludes the Secretary of Agriculture from renewing easements or rights-of-way in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this Act and existing law.

(k) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—
(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area designated by this section.
(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area

(l) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES .— As permitted as of January 1, 2016 Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area are authorized

(m) FISH AND WILDLIFE .—Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and

within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area.

(n) ACCESS .—Consistent with the purposes of the Title, and as authorized as of the date of enactment of this Title, The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area access to the owner's property.

(o) HUNTING AND FISHING. – Within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area where hunting and fishing on lands and waters owned of managed by the Department of the Interior or Department of Agriculture was allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(p) WATER RIGHTS. –

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION .—Nothing in this title—

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the Special Management Areas designated by section 301;

(2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah;

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future Special Management Areas designations.

(b) UTAH WATER LAW. –The Secretary of Agriculture shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the Special Management Areas.

(c) EFFECTS ON STATE WATER RIGHTS. – The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall not take any action that adversely affects –

(1) any water rights granted by the State;
(2) the authority of the State in adjudicating water rights;
(3) definitions established by the State with respect to the term "beneficial use" or "priority of rights";
(4) terms and conditions for groundwater withdrawal;
(5) the use of groundwater resources that are in accordance with State law; or
(6) other rights or obligations of the State as established under State law.

(d) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit Off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area

designated by this section.
(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to encumber, transfer, impair, or limit any water right, or recognized beneficial use, including access to, development, and use of livestock water rights as defined by State law.

(e) DEFINITION. – The term ‘‘water resource facilities’’ means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(q) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Consistent with the purposes of the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area, nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of Agriculture from conducting vegetation management projects within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area.

(r) COMMERCIAL TIMBER HARVEST.—Consistent with the purposes of the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area, commercial timber harvest is not prohibited if the primary purpose is to restore or improve forest health and watershed function or to further the purposes described in this title

(s) WITHDRAWAL .—
(1) IN GENERAL .—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this title ,the Federal land within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area designated by this section are withdrawn from—

(a) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the federal land laws;
(b) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
(c) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(t) ACCESS.—Nothing in this section prohibits the Secretary from authorizing reasonable access to private land inside or adjacent to the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area including the construction of permanent roads within the Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area

SEC. 407. – DESOLATION CANYON, NINE MILE CANYON, AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the following areas in the State are hereby established as Special Management Areas:

(1) WHITE RIVER.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 16,785 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the “White River Special Management Area.”

(2) NINE MILE CANYON.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 41,301 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Carbon County and Duchesne County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the "Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area."

(3) DESOLATION CANYON.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 8,770 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Carbon County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the "Desolation Canyon Special Management Area."

(b) PURPOSES—The purposes of the Desolation Canyon, Nine Mile Canyon, and White River Special Management Areas established under 407(a) in a manner that:

1) Protects, conserves, and enhances the unique and nationally important historic, cultural, scientific, scenic, recreational, archaeological, natural, and educational resources of the Conservation Area;
2) Maintains and enhances cooperative and innovative management practices between resource managers, private landowners, and the public in the Conservation Area; and
3) Recognizes and maintains to the extent practicable historic uses of the Conservation Area.

SEC. 408. – DESOLATION CANYON, NINE MILE CANYON, AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(1) IN GENERAL. – Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Desolation Canyon, Nine Mile Canyon, and White River Special Management Areas with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.
(2) EFFECT. – The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may correct minor errors in the map or legal description.
(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. – A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 409. – ADMINISTRATION OF THE DESOLATION CANYON, NINE MILE CANYON, AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.

(a) MANAGEMENT PLAN. –

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each watershed management area.
(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

SEC. 410. DESOLATION CANYON, NINE MILE CANYON, AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The general provisions of Title II section 204 shall apply to the Special Management Areas.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding the withdrawal of 204(a) for the Desolation Canyon Special Management Area, White River Special Management Area, and the Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area, the Secretary of the Interior may lease oil and gas resources in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) subject to the following conditions:

(A) the area may be accessed only by directional drilling from a lease held on the date of enactment of this Act on land that is adjacent to, and outside of, the conservation area.
(B) the lease shall prohibit surface occupancy and surface disturbance for any mineral activities within the national conservation areas.

(c) NINE MILE CANYON ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS. –

1. Energy development, including access needs for energy development, within the Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area shall be allowed under the terms of the West Tavaputs Plateau Project Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision of July 2, 2010.
2. The management plan required under Sec. 409 of this Title for the Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area shall be developed jointly between Carbon and Duchesne County Advisory Councils.
3. Upon enactment of this Title, the current ACEC designation shall be permanently removed from Nine Mile Canyon.

Title V - ARCHES NATIONAL PARK EXPANSION

SEC. 501. ARCHES NATIONAL PARK EXPANSION

(A) Section 1 of Public Law 92-155 is amended—
(1) by inserting the following after paragraph (2)—

"(3) Effective on the date of enactment of the Utah Public Lands Initiative Act, the boundary of the park shall include the area consisting of approximately 19,255 acres and depicted as Arches Expansion on the map entitled "Utah PLI Park and Monument Map" and dated _____.";

(2) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(3) in paragraph (4), as so designated by paragraph (2) of this provision, by striking "(1) and (2)" and inserting instead "(1), (2) and (3)".

SEC. 502. – EXISTING TRAILS

(a) The public shall have continued access Off-highway vehicle access to the Klondike Bluffs, Dry Mesa, Winter Camp Ridge (to the overlook of Salt Wash), The Highlands (pipeline to the overlook of Salt Wash), and The Eagle's Nest trails, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(b) The National Park Service shall enter into a cooperative agreement with Ride with Respect that provides for continued public access of the trails outlined in this section, maintains the conservation qualities of the Park, and provides a framework for maintenance cost sharing.

(c) Where practicable, mountain biking shall be permitted and promoted within the trails outlined in subsection (a).

SEC. 503 – TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

(a) The National Park Service shall work to create a northern entrance, which is being facilitated by the expansion outlined in 501(a), that enhances the visitor experience and alleviates traffic congestion at the current Park entrance.

Title VI - JURASSIC NATIONAL MONUMENT

SEC. 601. JURASSIC NATIONAL MONUMENT

(a) PURPOSES. - To conserve, protect, interpret, and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the unique and nationally important paleontological, scientific, educational, and recreational resources, there is established in Emery County, Utah, subject to valid existing rights, the Jurassic National Monument (referred to in this title as the ''Monument'').

(b) BOUNDARIES .—The Monument shall consist of approximately 867 acres of federal land in Emery County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled "Utah PLI Park and Monument Map" and dated _____

(c) MAP ; LEGAL DESCRIPTION .—

(1) IN GENERAL. – Two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and legal description of the Special Management Areas with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

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

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

(d) ACQUISITION OF LAND .—

(1) IN GENERAL. – The Secretary of the Interior may acquire land or interests in land within the boundaries of the Monument only by donation, exchange, or purchase from a willing seller.

(2) LAND EXCHANGE. – At the request of the State, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall complete exchanges for State land located within the boundaries of the Monument designated by this title.

(3) NO CONDEMNATION. – Within the areas designated by this title the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.

(e) WITHDRAWALS .—Subject to valid existing rights, any land within the Monument or any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States for inclusion in the Monument after the date of enactment of this section is withdrawn from—

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

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

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

(f) MANAGEMENT PLAN. –

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the national monument.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the national monument that would further the purposes outlined in subsection (a) of this section and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act. Other uses of the national monument may:

(A) address transportation issues to and from the Monument; and

(B) codify the current Special Recreation Management Area boundary.

(g) ADMINISTRATION .—The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Monument in accordance with---

(1) the Management Plan; and

(2) any other applicable laws.

(h) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a Monument designated by this Act.
(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE MONUMENT.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Monument can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Monument shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Monument.

TITLE VII - WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

SEC. 701 - WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

(a) 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:

"(213) COLORADO RIVER. The following segments in the State of Utah, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

(A) The approximately 14.4 mile segment from Westwater Canyon from River Mile 125 to River Mile 112 as a wild river.
(B) The approximately 8 mile segment from River Mile 112 to Cisco Wash as a scenic river.
(C) The approximately 33.1 mile segment from the Confluence of the Colorado River with the Dolores River to River Mile 49 near Potash as a recreational river.
(D) The approximately 5.7 mile segment from River Mile 44.5 to River mile 38.5 as a scenic river.
(E) The approximately 3.7 mile segment from River Mile 37.5 to River Mile 34 at the Canyonlands National Park boundary as a scenic river.
(F) The approximately 5.5 mile river segment from River Mile 44 to River Mile 38.5 as a scenic river.
(G) The approximately 6.5 river segment of the Colorado River from River Mile 37.5 to the boundary of Canyonlands National Park at River Mile 31 as a scenic river.

"(214) DOLORES RIVER. The following segments in the State of Utah, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

(A) The approximately 5.9 mile segment from the Colorado State line to Fisher Creek as a recreational river.
(B) The approximately 6.3 mile segment from Fisher Creek to Bridge Canyon as a scenic river
(C) The approximately 9.9 mile segment from Bridge Canyon to the Colorado River as a recreational river.

"(215) GREEN RIVER. The following segments in the State of Utah, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

(A) The approximately 50 mile river segment from River Mile 97 at the confluence with the San Rafael River to Canyonlands National Park Boundary as a scenic river.
(B) The approximately 44.5 miles from Nine Mile Creek to Chandler Canyon as a wild river
(C) The approximately 8 miles from Chandler Creek to Florence Creek as a scenic river.
(D) The approximately 19 miles from Florence Creek to the Nefertiti Boat Ramp as a wild river.
(E) The approximately 62 miles from the northern border of the Desolation Canyon Wilderness, designated under this Act, in Uintah County, Utah to the Carbon County line as a recreation river.

"(216) DARK CANYON, UTAH. The approximately 18.7 miles of the Dark Canyon River from the forest boundary to the Lake Powell below Young's Canyon to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

(b) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a wild and scenic river designated by this title.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside a wild and scenic river designated under this section can be seen, heard, or smelled within the wild and scenic river shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wild and scenic river.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior may acquire land or interest in land within the boundaries of the wild and scenic river areas designated by this title only by donation, exchange, or purchase from a willing seller."

(d) NO CONDEMNATION. – Within the areas designated by this title the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.

(e) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES.— Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the wild and scenic rivers are authorized.

(f) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION

(1) IN GENERAL. – Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map, entitled Utah PLI Wild and Scenic Rivers, and legal description of the rivers with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

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

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. – A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

TITLE VIII – ASHLEY KARST NATIONAL GEOLOGIC AND RECREATION AREA

SEC. 801. ASHLEY KARST NATIONAL GEOLOGIC AND RECREATION AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 110,839 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____, are hereby established as the "Ashley Karst National Geologic and Recreation Area".

(b) PURPOSES—The purposes of the Ashley Karst National Geologic and Recreation Area (referred to in this title as the Area) are to provide recreational opportunities, protection and management of water resources, utilize commercial forest products, and withdraw minerals from development.

SEC. 802. – MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(1) IN GENERAL. – Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Area with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

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

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. – A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 803. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) ADMINISTRATION .—

(1) IN GENERAL .—The Secretary of Agriculture shall administer the Area in accordance with—

(a) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(b) this title; and

(c) other applicable laws.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN .—
(a) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the Area.
(b) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.
(c) USES- The Secretary of Agriculture shall allow only such uses of the Area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection 801(b) of this section and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act. Other uses of the Area shall:

(A) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Area including skiing, biking, hiking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, snowmobiling, designated trails for motorcycle riding and off-highway vehicle use, snowshoeing, camping, and other recreational activities consistent with this title;

(C) provide for appropriate forest management, utilizing commercial harvesting for hazardous fuels reduction, wildland fire control, control of insects and disease, and watershed health;

(D) prohibit mineral development; and

(E) promote the long-term protection and management of the water resources and underground karst system; and

(F) comply with Sections 801 and 804 .

SEC. 804 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(1) IN GENERAL- The use of Off-highway vehicle and mechanized vehicles shall be permitted within the Area.

(2) MANAGEMENT-

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of Agriculture shall designate existing routes in a manner that--

(i) utilizes Forest Service roads existing as of January 1, 2016 and also new roads authorized by this Act;

(ii) minimizes conflict with sensitive habitat or cultural or historical resources;

(iii) does not interfere with private property or water rights.

(B) CLOSURE OR REROUTING-

(i) IN GENERAL- A designated route may be temporarily closed or rerouted, for a period not to exceed two years, if the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the State, or relevant local government within the State determines that--

(I) the designated route is damaging cultural resources or historical resources;

(II) temporary closure of the designated route is necessary to repair the designated route or protect public safety.

(III) modification of the designated route would not significantly affect access within the conservation area.

(IV) all other options, other than a temporary closure or rerouting, have been exhausted.

(V) an alternative route has been provided.

(C) NOTICE- The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide information to the public regarding any designated routes that are open, have been rerouted, or are temporarily closed through--

(i) use of appropriate signage within the Area; and

(ii) use of the internet and web resources.

(3) PRIORITY ROUTES – Marsh Peak South Road and South Fork Road, as depicted on the Utah PLI Special Management Area Map, shall be open for Off-highway vehicle use. Administrative Access shall be allowed for the Forest Service, State and local governments, and water companies to access Whiterocks Lake for general and emergency maintenance purposes.

(b) TRAIL CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall study the feasibility and public interest of constructing new routes as needed to further mechanized and hiking recreational opportunities.

(2) CONSTRUCTION.—

(A) CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED.— If the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the construction of a route is feasible the Secretary of Agriculture may provide for the construction of the route.

(B) USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.—A route may be constructed under this subsection through the acceptance of volunteer services and contributions from non-federal sources.

(c) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land located within the Area.

(d) OVERSNOW VEHICLES .—The Secretary of Agriculture shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles within the Area when there is at least six inches of snow coverage.

(e) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE .— In accordance with this title, the Secretary of Agriculture may—

(1) carry out any measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the Area; and

(2) coordinate those measures with the appropriate State or local agency.

(f) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. – Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) or interfere with the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize mechanical thinning of trees or underbrush to prevent or control the spread of wildfires or the use of mechanized equipment for wildfire pre-suppression and suppression.

(g) LIVESTOCK GRAZING..—

(1) IN GENERAL .—Within the Area, Within the Area, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in

accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated to the greatest extent practicable.

C) the maintenance of pre-established facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue. Such maintenance includes the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.

F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.

G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue

(3) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - In instances in which historic grazing locations, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture to establish historic access, locations, or use.

(h) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. – Nothing in this title precludes the Secretary of Agriculture from renewing easements or rights-of-way in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this Act and existing law.

(i) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Area designated by section 801.

(b) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE AREA.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Area can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Area.

(j) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES .— Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the Area are authorized.

(k) FISH AND WILDLIFE .—Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping within the Area.

(l) ACCESS .—The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of the Area access to the property.

(m) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS .— Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the Area are authorized

(n) HUNTING AND FISHING. –
Within the Area in where hunting and fishing on lands and waters owned of managed by the Department of Agriculture was allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(o) WATER RIGHTS. –

(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION .—Nothing in this title—

(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the Area designated by section 801;

(2) affects any water rights in the State;

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future designations.
(4) shall restrict or prohibit the upstream diversion of water rights held under Utah State law nor shall any claim of resource damages arise due to the rightful diversion or depletion of streams or rivers affecting the Area.

(b) UTAH WATER LAW. –The Secretary of Agriculture shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the Area.

(c) EFFECTS ON STATE WATER RIGHTS. – The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall not take any action that adversely affects –

(1) any water rights granted by the State;
(2) the authority of the State in adjudicating water rights;
(3) definitions established by the State with respect to the term "beneficial use" or "priority of rights";
(4) terms and conditions for groundwater withdrawal;
(5) the use of groundwater resources that are in accordance with State law; or
(6) other rights or obligations of the State as established under State law.

(d) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit Off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in the Area designated by section 801.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to encumber, transfer, impair, or limit any water right, or recognized beneficial use, including access to, development, and use of livestock water rights as defined by State law.

(e) DEFINITION. – The term ''water resource facilities" means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(p) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of Agriculture from conducting vegetation management projects within the Area.

(q) WITHDRAWAL .—

(A) IN GENERAL .—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act the federal land within the Area is withdrawn from—

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

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

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

(r) FEES .— Except for improved campgrounds, within the Area the United States Forest Service is prohibited from the collecting or requiring fees for access or use.

Division B – Opportunity

Title I – School Trust Land Consolidations

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that the land exchange authorized and directed by this Act furthers public objectives referenced in section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716) including –

(A) Promoting better management of federal conservation areas by removing inheld state trust land sections;

(B) Securing Federal ownership and protection of land with significant wildlife, recreational, scenic, cultural and other public values;

(C) Assisting the State of Utah and local governments in economic development and community expansion through the consolidation of state trust lands in manageable blocks near several Utah communities; and

(D) Advancing public education through increased opportunity for economic development of Utah school trust lands, in furtherance of the land grants made under the Utah Enabling Act, Act of July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107, chapter 138).

(b) PURPOSE – It is the purpose of this title to authorize, direct, facilitate, and expedite the exchange of land between the State of Utah and the United States.

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) MAPS.—The term "Maps" means the following maps prepared by the Bureau of Land Management:

(a) Land Conveyances - Carbon County dated [date]

(b) Land Conveyances – Duchesne County dated [date]

(c) Land Conveyances - Emery County dated [date]

(d) Land Conveyances – Grand County dated [date]

(e) Land Conveyances – San Juan County dated [date]

(f) Land Conveyances – Uintah County dated [date]

(2) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''non-Federal land'' means the lands identified on the Maps as "State Trust Land Proposed for Transfer to United States", "State Trust Lands – Surface Only Proposed for Transfer to United States" and "State Trust Lands -- Minerals Only Proposed for Transfer to United States" located in Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, San Juan and Uintah counties, Utah, as generally depicted on the Maps.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Utah, acting as trustee under the Utah State School and Institutional Trust Lands Management Act (Utah Code Ann. 53C–1–101 et seq) through the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration.

SEC. 103. EXCHANGE OF LAND; RESERVATION OF INTERESTS.

(a) In General.--If the State offers to convey to the United States title to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall, subject to the provisions of this title--

(1) accept the offer; and

(2) on receipt of the right, title, and interest of the State in and to the non-Federal land, convey to the State all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land.

(b) Valid Existing Rights.--The exchange authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to valid existing rights.

(c) Costs – Costs of the land exchange shall be allocated in accordance with section 206(f)(2)(B) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(f)(2)(B)).

(d) Title Approval.--Title to the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a format acceptable to the Secretary and the State.

(e) Reservation of Interest in Potash.--

(1) In general.--With respect to Federal land that contains potash resources, the Secretary shall reserve an interest in all potash resources.

(2) Extent of interest.--The interest reserved by the United States under paragraph 1 shall consist of--

(A) 50 percent of any bonus bid or other payment received by the State as consideration for securing any lease or authorization to develop potash resources;

(B) 50 percent of the amount that would have been received by the Federal Government under the royalty rate applicable on July 1, 2015 if the potash resources had been retained in Federal ownership; and

(C) 50 percent of any other payment received by the State pursuant to any lease or authorization to develop the potash resources.

(3) Upon receipt of any funds from potash leasing and development on lands in which the Secretary has reserved an interest, the State shall pay the Secretary amounts attributable to the reserved interest of the United States in accordance with paragraph (4).

(4) Payment.—

(A) Any amounts due under paragraph (3) shall be paid by the State to the United States not less than quarterly.

(B) The State may deduct an administrative fee of three per cent from all payments due to the United States under paragraph (2).

(5) No obligation to lease.--The State shall not be obligated to lease or otherwise develop potash resources in which the United States retains an interest under this subsection.

(f) Reservation of Wellbore Interest in Oil and Gas

(1) In general.—The Secretary shall reserve a wellbore interest in each oil and gas well on Federal land that has been determined by the Secretary to be capable of production in paying quantities as of the date of conveyance.

(2) Extent of interest.—The wellbore interest reserved to the United States under paragraph (1) shall consist of all royalties attributable to any zones or horizons that are being produced from an oil and gas well located on Federal land as of the date of conveyance.

(3) Upon receipt of any funds attributable to the reserve wellbore interest of the United States, the State shall pay the Secretary all such amounts in accordance with paragraph (4).

(4) Payment.—

(A) Any amounts due under paragraph (2) shall be paid by the State to the United States not less than quarterly.

(B) The State may deduct an administrative fee of three per cent from all payments due to the United States under paragraph (2)

(5) Termination of Reserved Interest.—The reserved wellbore interests of the United States in oil and gas shall automatically terminate on the date that is ten years after the enactment of this Act.

(6) Sharing of Revenue. The United States shall share all revenue received with respect to its reserved wellbore mineral interest in oil and gas with the State of Utah in accordance with 30 U.S.C. 191(a).

(g) Appurtenant Water Rights.--Any conveyance of a parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land under this Act shall include the conveyance of water rights appurtenant to the parcel conveyed.

SEC. 104. APPRAISALS

(a) Equal Value Exchange.—

(1) In general.--The value of the Federal land and non-Federal land to be exchanged under this Act—

(A) shall be equal; or

(B) shall be made equal in accordance with section 5.

(b) Appraisals.--The value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land shall be determined by appraisals conducted by 1 or more independent appraisers retained by the State, with the consent of the Secretary.

(c) Applicable law.--The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) ---

(A) shall be conducted in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716); and

(b) shall utilize nationally recognized appraisal standards, including, to the extent appropriate, the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.

(d) Approval.--The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Secretary and the State for approval.

(e) Adjustment.--

(1) In general.--If value is attributed to any parcel of Federal land because of the presence of minerals subject to leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), the value of the parcel (as otherwise established under this subsection) shall be reduced by the estimated value of the payments that would have been made to the State of Utah from bonuses, rentals, and royalties that the United States would have received if such minerals were leased pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

(2) Limitation.--An adjustment under subparagraph (A) shall not be considered as a property right of the State.

(f) Valuation of Lands with Reserved Minerals.--Federal land in which the Secretary reserves an interest under subsections 103(3)3(e) and 103(3)(f) shall be appraised—

(1) without regard to the presence of potash; and

(2) taking into account the reserved wellbore interest of the United States, if any.

(g) Duration.—The appraisals conducted under paragraph (1) shall remain valid until the date of the completion of the exchange authorized under this title.

(h) Availability of appraisals.—

(1) In general.--All final appraisals, appraisal reviews, and determinations of value for land to be exchanged under this section shall be available for public review at the Utah State Office of the Bureau of Land Management at least 30 days before the conveyance of the applicable parcels.

(2) Publication.--The Secretary or the State, as applicable, shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation in Salt Lake County, Utah, a notice that the appraisals are available for public inspection.

(i) Dispute resolution.—

(1) If, by the date that is 90 days after the date of submission of an appraisal for review and approval under this subsection, the Secretary or State do not agree to accept the findings of the appraisals with respect to any parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land, the dispute shall be resolved in accordance with section 206(d)(2) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(d)(2)).

(2) If agreement has not been reached with respect to the exchange of an individual parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land, the Secretary and the State may agree to set aside the individual parcel to allow the exchange of the other parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land to proceed.

(j) Conveyance of Parcels in Phases.—

(1) In General.—Notwithstanding that appraisals for all of the parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land may not have been approved, parcels of the Federal land and non-Federal land may be exchanged in phases as may be mutually determined by the Secretary and the State.

(2) Ledger. -- The Secretary and the State may agree to utilize a ledger account to make equal the value of lands conveyed by each party in one or more phases, provided that the overall exchange shall be made equal as provided in section 105.

(3) Authority.— It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary may exercise broad discretionary authority in the processing of the land exchange to expedite the final conveyance of the Federal and non-Federal land.

SEC. 105. – EQUALIZATION OF VALUES.

(a) Surplus of federal land.—

If the value of the Federal land exceeds the value of the non-Federal land, the value of the Federal land and non-Federal land shall be equalized by –

(1) the State conveying to the United States State trust land located within any of the wilderness areas or national conservation areas in Washington County, Utah, established under subtitle O of title I of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1075) that has an appraised value

equal to the difference between the value of the Federal land; and the value of the non-Federal land;

(2) the reduction in acreage of the Federal land as the State and the Secretary may agree;

(3) the State making a cash payment to the United States; or

(4) any combination of the methods described in paragraphs (1)-(3) as the State and the Secretary may mutually agree.

(b) Surplus of non-federal land.—If the value of the non-Federal land exceeds the value of the Federal land, the value of the Federal land and the non-Federal land shall be equalized by –

(1) the reduction in acreage of the non-Federal land as the State and the Secretary may mutually agree.

SEC. 106. WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL LANDS PRIOR TO EXCHANGE

Subject to valid existing rights, during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the earlier of the date that the Federal land is removed from the exchange or the date on which the Federal land is conveyed, the Federal land is withdrawn from mineral location, entry or patent under the mining laws, from leasing and entry under the mineral leasing laws, and from mineral material disposal.

SEC. 107. NEPA AND FLPMA COMPLIANCE.

(1) Public Interest. -- The land exchange authorized and directed by this title is in the public interest.

(2) Scoping and Analysis. -- Notwithstanding any other law, in preparing an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement required under section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332) with respect to the land exchange contemplated by this Act:

(A) the Secretary is not required to identify any actions other than the proposed action and the no action alternative; and

(B) the Secretary is not required to analyze the environmental effects of alternative conveyances or actions other than the offer submitted by the State under subsection 103(a).

(3) Presumption of Plan Adequacy.—Conveyances of Federal land to the State in accordance with this Act are presumed to comply with any land use plan enacted under section 202 of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1712).

SEC. 108. STATUS AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND AFTER EXCHANGE.

(a) ADMINISTRATION OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2) and in accordance with section 206(c) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(c)), the non-Federal land acquired by the United States under this Act shall become part of, and be managed as part of, the Federal administrative unit or area in which the land is located.

(b) GRAZING PERMITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If land acquired under this Act is subject to a lease, permit, or contract for the grazing of domestic livestock in effect on the date of acquisition, the entity acquiring the land shall allow the grazing to continue for the remainder of the term of the lease, permit, or contract, subject to the related terms and conditions of user agreements, including permitted stocking rates, grazing fee levels, access rights, and ownership and use of range improvements.

(2) RENEWAL.—To the extent allowed by Federal or State law, on expiration of any grazing lease, permit, or contract described in paragraph (1), the holder of the lease, permit, or contract shall be entitled to a preference right to renew the lease, permit, or contract.

(3) BASE PROPERTIES.—If land conveyed by the State under this Act is used by a grazing permittee or lessee to meet the base property requirements for a Federal grazing permit or lease, the land shall continue to qualify as a base property for the remaining term of the lease or permit and the term of any renewal or extension of the lease or permit.

(c) HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the State shall make available for review and inspection any record relating to hazardous materials on the land to be exchanged under this Act.

(2) COSTS.—The costs of remedial actions relating to hazardous materials on land acquired under this Act shall be paid by those entities responsible for the costs under applicable law.

SEC. 109. – LANDS WITHIN HISTORIC UNCOMPAHGRE RESERVATION.

In the event that a court of competent jurisdiction issues a final judgment against the United States determining that the public lands within the boundaries of the historic Uncompahgre Reservation currently managed by the Bureau of Land Management are or should be tribal trust lands of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, then ---

(a) within one year of the final judgment, the State of Utah shall relinquish all lands acquired by the State under this Act that are located within the historic Uncompahgre Reservation to the United States for the benefit of the Tribe; and

(b) upon such relinquishment, the State of Utah may select unappropriated public lands of equal value elsewhere in Utah in the manner provided by section 6 of the Utah Enabling Act, Act of July 16, 1894, ch. 138, 28 Stat. 107.

SEC. 110. – BOOK CLIFFS CONSERVATION AREA. – The non-Federal mineral estate acquired by the United States in the area depicted on the Grand County map as the Book Cliffs Conservation Area is withdrawn from the operation of the mineral entry, leasing and mineral material disposal laws until otherwise determined by Congress.

Title II – Goblin Valley State Park

SEC. 201. LAND CONVEYANCE

(a) LAND CONVEYANCE. – At the request of the State of Utah, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey, without consideration, the approximately 9,994 acres of Bureau of Land Management land identified as "Utah PLI Goblin Valley State Park Map," on the map entitled Utah PLI Goblin Valley State Park Expansion Map and dated _____, to the Utah State Parks and Recreation Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

SEC. 202. COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT OF GOBLIN VALLEY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—At the request of the State, in accordance with this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the State for the management of the federal land described in subsection (b).
(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The area subject to the cooperative agreement is federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in Emery County, Utah comprising approximately 156,540 acres, identified as "Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area" on the map entitled Utah PLI Goblin Valley State Park Map and dated _____.
(c) PURPOSES. - The purposes of the Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area is to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking.
(d) TERMS.—The cooperative agreement shall—

(1) clarify the roles, responsibilities, and limitations, of the Secretary of the Interior and the State with regard to recreation management within the federal land;
(2) extend only to recreational activities, including Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle, within the federal land, and shall not affect other land management within the federal land, or recreational activities outside the federal land;
(3) require that recreational activities within the federal land shall continue to be managed in accordance with—
    (A) the San Rafael Swell National Conservation Area and Crack Canyon Wilderness Area established by this Act; and
    (B) applicable federal laws.
(4) require new route and trail construction for motorized and non-motorized use to further recreational opportunities and/or minimize resource conflict, when and where appropriate;
(4) address the establishment, distribution, and uses of, any revenues generated by recreational activities (including entrance fees) on federal lands within the Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area; and
(5) specify that the State agency administering the federal land shall be the Utah State Parks and Recreation Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

Title III – Price Canyon State Forest

SEC. 301. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:
(1) MAPS.—The term "Map" means the map titled Utah PLI Price Canyon State Forest Map.
(2) FEDERAL LAND. – The term ''federal land'' means the 13,321-acres owned by the Bureau of Land Management and identified as "BLM Lands Proposed for Transfer to State Sovereign Land" located in Carbon County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled "Utah PLI Price Canyon State Forest Map" and date_____
(3) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''non-federal land'' means the 14,939-acres identified on the Map as "State Sovereign Land Proposed for Transfer to BLM" located in Grand, and San Juan Counties, Utah, as generally depicted on the
(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.
(5) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Utah's Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands.

SEC. 302. EXCHANGE OF LAND.

(a) In General.-- It is the purpose of this title to consolidate intermingled State sovereign lands in an area of Carbon County, Utah to create the State of Utah's first State Forest.

(b) If the State offers to convey to the United States title to the non-federal land, the Secretary of the Interior shall--

(1) accept the offer; and

(2) on receipt of the right, title, and interest of the State in and to the non-federal land, convey to the State all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the federal land.

(c) VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.--The exchange authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to valid existing rights.

(d) TITLE APPROVAL.--Title to the federal land and non-federal land to be exchanged under this section shall be in a format acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior and the State.

SEC. 303. LIVESTOCK GRAZING.

(a) LIVESTOCK GRAZING--- Within the lands acquired by the state under this tittle in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act, the grazing of livestock shall continue at levels existing as of January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

Title IV – Deer Lodge Land Exchange

SEC. 401 Definitions

In this title:

(a) ASSOCIATION.—The term ''Association'' means the Deer Lodge Homeowners Association.

(b) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''federal land'' means the approximately 156 acres of National Forest System land in Daggett County, Utah, identified as ''Deer Lodge Cabin Site" on the map entitled "Utah PLI Deer Lodge Land Exchange Map" and dated _____.

(c) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''non-federal land'' means the parcel of approximately 77 acres of private land located in Uintah County, Utah and identified as ''Land to Be Acquired by USFS'' on the map entitled "Utah PLI Deer Lodge Land Exchange Map" and dated _____

(d) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 402 LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) CONVEYANCE OF LAND.—No less than two years after enactment of this title, if the Association offers to convey to the United States all right, title, and interest of the Association in and to the non-federal land, the Secretary of Agriculture shall convey to the Association, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the federal land, subject to valid existing rights.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING LAW.— Except as otherwise provided in this title, the Secretary of Agriculture shall carry out the land exchange under this title in accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

SEC. 403 CONDITIONS OF EXCHANGE.

(a) TITLE.—As a condition of the land exchange under this title, title to the non-federal land to be acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture under this title shall be acceptable to the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—As a condition of the land exchange under this title, the Association shall agree to retain as undeveloped open space the approximately 40 acres of meadow area identified as "Open Space" as generally depicted on the map entitled "Utah PLI Deerlodge Land Exchange" and dated _____."

Title V – Scofield Land Transfers

SEC. 501. DEFINITIONS.
In this title:

(1) CARBON COUNTY.—
The term ''Carbon County'' means Carbon County, Utah, within which the Scofield Reservoir property is located.

(2) CLAIMANT.—The term ''claimant'' means any person or entity (or a successor in interest to a person or entity) that, according to the records in the office of the Recorder for Carbon , Utah, as of the date of enactment of this Act, claims title to, or an interest in, the federal land.

(3) FEDERAL LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''federal land'' means the land acquired by Price River Water Conservation District and transferred to the United States for use in the construction and operation of Scofield Dam and Reservoir located between the normal water surface elevation and the property boundary elevation in the Scofield Reservoir basin.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ''federal land'' does not include any mineral or subsurface rights to the land described in subparagraph (A); or the 205 acres of land adjoining the Scofield Reservoir, as adjudicated in the case styled United States v. Dunn (557F.3d 1165 (10th Cir. 2009)).

(4) LIFE ESTATE.—The term ''life estate'' means if the claimant is a person, an interest of the claimant in the federal land that will revert to the United States on the date of the death of the claimant; and (B) if the claimant is an entity, an interest in the federal land of a person designated by the claimant that will revert to the United States on the date of the death of the designated person.

(5) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 502. CONVEYANCE OF SCOFIELD PROJECT LAND.

(a) The Secretary of the Interior shall convey all right and title to the federal land, or a life estate in the federal land, without consideration, to any valid claimant that submits a request to the Secretary of the Interior not later than 18 months after the enactment of this Act. If the Secretary of the Interior does not act upon the request within 18 months from the date of enactment of this act, the federal land shall be transferred to the claimant.

(b) CONVEYANCE REQUIREMENTS- A conveyance under this title shall be subject to—

(A) provisions under which the claimant shall agree to indemnify and hold harmless the United States for all claims by the claimant or others arising from--

(i) the design, construction, operation, maintenance, or replacement of Scofield Dam and Reservoir;

(ii) the survey of claims, description of claims, delineation of boundaries, conveyance documents, conveyance process, and recording of deeds associated with the conveyance; and

(iii) any damages associated with any structure or chattel of the claimant that may be displaced in a flood event;

(B) the United States retaining a flood easement as well as an access easement for purposes of monitoring and enforcing the requirements of subparagraph (c) with respect to the entire portion of federal land conveyed; and
(C) deed restrictions requiring that--
(i) to prevent any structure on the portion of the federal land conveyed from being displaced during a flood event, the claimant shall--
(I) secure or tie down all existing structures; and
(II) if replacing or rebuilding such a structure, limit the replacement or rebuilding to the number and type of structures in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; and
(ii) all activities carried out by the claimant under clause (i) with respect to a structure to be carried out in accordance with applicable standards for structures that may be submerged, flooded, or inundated, as contained in--
(I) the International Building Code (as adopted by Utah Administrative Code R156-56); or
(II) any other building code or engineering standard that is--
(aa) similar to the International Building Code;
(bb) widely used; and
(cc) nationally recognized.

(c) If the claimant is a willing seller, the Secretary of the Interior may offer the claimant fair market value for the land in lieu of a conveyance of all right and title to the federal land.

Title VI – Land Conveyances

SEC. 601. Land Conveyances.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), upon the request of the specified local entity in the county in which the conveyance will occur, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall convey the following federal land to that entity, without consideration:

(1) CANYONLANDS FIELDS AIRPORT - The approximately 561 acres of land depicted as "Canyonlands Fields Airport," on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated ____, to Grand County, Utah for use as an airport

(2) MOAB TAILINGS PROJECT – Upon completion of the Moab Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Project, the approximately 474 acres of land depicted as "UMTRA Conveyance," on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated ____,' shall be conveyed, without consideration, to Grand County, Utah.

(3) HUNTINGTON AIRPORT EXPANSION.—The approximately 1,398 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as

"Huntington Airport," to Emery County, Utah, for expansion of the Huntington Municipal Airport.

(4) EMERY COUNTY RECREATION AREA.—The approximately 479 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated ____ as "Emery County Recreation Area," to Emery County, Utah for public recreational purposes.

(5) EMERY COUNTY SHERIFF SUBSTATION.—The approximately 643 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____, as "Emery County Sheriffs Substation," to Emery County, Utah for a substation for the Emery County Sheriff's Office.

(6) BLANDING OUTDOOR RECREATION AREA.---The approximately 5,197 acres of land depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated ____, as "Blanding Outdoor Recreation Area," to Blanding City, Utah for use as an outdoor recreation area.

(7) CAL BLACK AIRPORT.—The approximately 1,916 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Cal Black Airport," to San Juan County, Utah for a municipal airport.

(8) BLUFF AIRPORT.—The approximately 1,406 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Bluff Airport," to San Juan County, Utah, for a municipal airport.

(9) MONTICELLO WATER STORAGE AND TREATMENT PLANT.—The approximately 164 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Monticello Water Storage and Treatment Plant," to Monticello City, Utah, for a water storage and treatment plant.

(10) BLANDING SHOOTING RANGE.—The approximately 21 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ , as "Blanding Shooting Range," to San Juan County, Utah, for a public shooting range.

(11) PARK CITY CONVEYENCE I – The approximately 2.5 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Park City Conveyance I," to Park City, Utah, for public recreation and open space.

(12) PARK CITY CONVEYENCE II – The approximately 1 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Park City Conveyance II," to Park City, Utah, for public recreation and open space.

(13) LISBON VALLEY -- The approximately 398 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Lisbon Valley," to Utah State University, Utah, for education and research.

(14) WELLINGTON -- The approximately 645 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Wellington," to Utah State University, for education and research.

(15) RANGE CREEK RESEARCH STATION EXPANSION-- The approximately 1,663 acres depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Range Creek Research Station Expansion," to the University of Utah, for education and research.

(16) ASHLEY SPRING ZONE.—The approximately 1,102 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Ashley Spring," to Uintah County, Utah, for use as open space and for watershed protection and drinking water development.

(17) SEEP RIDGE UTILITY CORRIDOR. – The approximately ___ acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Seep Ridge Utility Corridor," to the State of Utah, for use as rights-of-way for public utilities.

(18) BLUFF RIVER RECREATION AREA. - The approximately 177 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Bluff River Recreation Area," to San Juan County, for use as recreation and municipal facilities.

(19) EMERY INFORMATION CENTER. – The approximately 80 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____, as "Emery County Information Center," to Emery County, Utah for an information and visitor center to promote public lands.

(20) PARK CITY CONVEYENCE III – The approximately __ acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Park City Conveyance III," to Park City, Utah, for public recreation and open space.

(21) SUMMIT COUNTY CONVEYENCE – The approximately __ acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Summit Conveyance," to Summit County, Utah, for public recreation and open space.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL. – Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Land Conveyances with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) FORCE AND EFFECT.—Each map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. – A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management and the United States Forest Service.

(c) REVERSION.—If any parcel conveyed under subsection (a) ceases to be used for the purpose for which it was conveyed or any other public purpose, the land shall revert to the United States, if the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate determines that the reversion is in the best interest of the United States.

Title VII – Land Disposals

SEC. 701. LAND DISPOSALS.

(a) Disposal. -- Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary of the Interior shall dispose of federal lands identified as "Lands for Disposal" on the map entitled "Utah PLI Land Disposal Map" and dated_____ within two years.

Title VIII – CANYON COUNTRY RECREATION ZONES

SEC 801. ESTABLISHMENT

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, and to enhance existing and future recreational opportunities and use the following areas in Grand County, Uintah County, and San Juan County, Utah are hereby established as Recreation Zones:

(1) KLONDIKE RECREATION ZONE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 24,968 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Klondike Recreation Zone."

(2) MONITOR AND MERRIMAC RECREATION ZONE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 17,370 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone."

(3) GOLDBAR RECREATION ZONE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 23,050 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Goldbar Recreation Zone."

(4) BIG FLAT RECREATION ZONE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 25,311 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Big Flat Recreation Zone."

(5) MINERAL CANYON RECREATION ZONE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 19,809 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in

Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone."

(6) DEE PASS AND UTAH RIMS RECREATION ZONE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 210,116 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zone."

(7) YELLOW CIRLCE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 7,040 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Yellow Circle Recreation Zone."

(8) CAMEO CLIFFS.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately 48,025 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zone."

(9) JENSEN HILLS.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Jensen Hills Recreation Zone."

(10) RED MOUNTAIN.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Red Mountain Recreation Zone."

(11) DEVILS HOLE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Devils Hole Recreation Zone."

(12) BOURDETTE DRAW.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Bourdette Draw Recreation Zone."

(13) RED WASH.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately _____ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Red Wash Recreation Zone."

SEC. 802. MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL. – Not later than two years from the date the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and legal description of the

recreation zones established by sections 801 of this Act with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(b) FORCE AND EFFECT.—The map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

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

SEC. 803. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE .— In accordance with this title, the Secretary of the Interior may—

(1) carry out any measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the recreation zones; and

(2) coordinate those measures with the appropriate State or local agency.

(b) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS. – Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) or interferes with the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to authorize mechanical thinning of trees or underbrush to prevent or control the spread of wildfires or the use of mechanized equipment for wildfire pre-suppression and suppression.

(c) LIVESTOCK GRAZING. —

(1) IN GENERAL .—Within the recreation planning areas, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES. Existing livestock grazing shall continue, to the greatest extent practicable, in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated to the greatest extent practicable.

C) the maintenance of pre-established facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as designated by this title (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue. Such maintenance includes the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

D) the construction of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is permissible if in accordance with guidelines and management plans governing the area.

E) the use of Off-highway vehicle equipment for emergency purposes such as rescuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.
F) Access to historic and traditional water sources for the purpose of supporting livestock shall be maintained.
G) the trailing and movement of domestic livestock where permitted prior to the enactment of this Act shall continue

(3) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
In instances in which historic grazing areas, access, or use is disputed by the permittee, data and information provided by the Utah Department of Agriculture shall be given priority consideration by the Secretary of the Interior to establish historic grazing, locations, or use.

(d) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY. – Nothing in this title precludes the Secretary of the Interior from renewing easements or rights-of-way in existence as of the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this title and existing law.

(f) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around any recreation zone designated by this title.
(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE RECREATION ZONES.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside a recreation zone can be seen, heard, or smelled within the recreation zone shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the recreation zone.

(e) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES .— Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the recreation zones are authorized.

(f) FISH AND WILDLIFE .—Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping within the recreation zones.

(g) ACCESS .—The Secretary of the Interior shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of a recreation zones access to the property.

(h) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS .— Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the recreation zones are authorized

(i) HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL AND TARGET SHOOTING. – Within the recreation zones in where hunting, fishing, and recreational and target shooting on lands and waters owned of managed by the Department of the Interior was allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

(j) WATER RIGHTS. –
(a) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION .—Nothing in this title—
(1) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the recreation zones designated by this title;
(2) affects any water rights in the State of Utah;
(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future recreation zone.
(b) UTAH WATER LAW. –The Secretary of the Interior shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of State law to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to the recreation zones.

(c) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit Off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities for those maintenance activities necessary to guarantee the continued viability of water resource facilities that currently exist or which may be necessary in the future to prevent the degradation of the water supply in recreation zones designated by this title.

(d) DEFINITION. – The term ''water resource facilities'' means irrigation and pumping facilities, reservoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures.

(k) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of the Interior from conducting vegetation management projects within the recreation zones.

(l) WILDERNESS REVIEW. –

(a) Congress finds and directs that the recreation zones described in section 801 have been adequately studied for wilderness character and wilderness designation pursuant to sections 201 and 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782) and are no longer subject to the requirement of subsection (c) of such section pertaining to the management of wilderness study areas in a manner that does not impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior may not promulgate or issue any system-wide regulation, directive, instruction memorandum or order that would direct management of the federal lands identified in section 801 in a manner contrary to subsection (m).

(m) MANAGEMENT PLAN. –

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each recreation zone.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the recreation zones that would further the purposes and uses outlined within each Zone and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

SEC. 804. GOLDBAR RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Goldbar Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, and hiking, provide for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to prevent future energy and mineral leases or claims, and to manage and protect indigenous plants.

(b) ADMINSTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Goldbar Recreation Zone in accordance with----

(a) this title

(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
(c) other applicable laws.

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:
(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Goldbar Recreation Zone including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and camping
(C) prohibit future mineral and energy leasing or claims.
(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
(E) protects and manages indigenous plants.
(F) comply with Section 803.

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—
(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--
(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016..
(ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
(iii) allows for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 805. MONITOR AND MERRIMAC RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking, provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to prevent future energy and mineral leases or claims,
(b) ADMINSTRATION.---
(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone in accordance with----
(a) this title
(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and
(c) other applicable laws.

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:
(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
(C) prohibit future mineral and energy leasing.
(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated Off-highway vehicle routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.

(iii) allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 806 KLONDIKE RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Klondike Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking, provide for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to prevent future energy and mineral leases or claims,

(b) ADMINSTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Klondike Recreation Zone in accordance with----

(a) this title

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

(c) other applicable laws

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities

(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Klondike Recreation Zone including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing

(C) prohibit future mineral and energy leasing.

(D) provide for new route and trail construction for non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(E) provide managerial flexibility to route Off-highway vehicle trails in a way that minimizes conflict with non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

(E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016, including off-highway vehicle use of Sovereign Trail System.

(ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.

(iii) allows for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 807 BIG FLAT RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Big Flat Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation, such as off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking, to promote mineral development, and provide for new Off-highway vehicle route construction.
(b) ADMINSTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Big Flat Recreation Zone in accordance with----

(a) this title

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

(c) other applicable laws.

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities

(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Big Flat Recreation Zone including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing

(C) provide for future mineral leasing with No Surface Occupancy stipulations

(D) prevent the retirement of mineral leases.

(E) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(F) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.

(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 808 MINERAL CANYON RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone are to promote non-Off-highway vehicle outdoor recreation, such mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking, to prevent future energy or mineral leases or claims, and provide for new non-Off-highway vehicle route construction, maintain boating access, maintain airstrip access, and maintain access and use of country borrow areas.

(b) ADMINSTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone:

(i) in accordance with----

(ii) this title;

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

(iv) other applicable laws.

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities;

(B) provide for non Off-highway vehicle recreational opportunities to occur within the Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone including, biking, and hiking,

(C) prevent future energy or mineral leasing or claims

(D) provide for new route and trail construction for non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(E) maintain access for boating

(F) maintain access for aircraft to the existing airstrip

(G) maintain access and use to the county borrow areas.

(H) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.

(iii) allows for the construction of new non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 809. DEE PASS AND UTAH RIMS RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zones are to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINSTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zones in accordance with----

(a) this title

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

(c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities

(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
(C) Provide future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
(E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

(4) WHITE WASH CROSS COUNTRY TRAVEL AREA.— The approximately ____acres identified as the "White Wash Cross Country Travel Area", on the map entitled "Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map" and dated_____ is open to cross country Off-highway vehicle travel.

SEC. 810. YELLOW CIRCLE MINE AND CAMEO CLIFFS ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Yellow Circle Mine and Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zones are to promote off-highway vehicle use and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINSTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Yellow Circle Mine and Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zone in accordance with----

(a) this title
(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
(c) other applicable laws

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Yellow Circle Mine and Cameo Cliffs including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
(C) Provide future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.

(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
(E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated Off-highway vehicle routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 811. JENSEN HILLS RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Jensen Hills Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINSTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Jensen Hills Recreation Zone in accordance with----

(a) this title
(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
(c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Jensen Hills Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
(C) Allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
(E) comply with Section 803 .
(F) Allows cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
(iV) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. 812. DOCS BEACH RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Docs Beach Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.
(b) ADMINSTRATION.---
(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Docs Beach Recreation Zone in accordance with----
(a) this title
(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
(c) other applicable laws;
(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:
(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Jensen Hills Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
(C) Allows future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
(E) comply with Section 803 .
(F) Allows cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—
(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--
(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
(iV) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. 813. RED MOUNTAIN RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Red Mountain Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.
(b) ADMINSTRATION.---
(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Red Mountain Recreation Zone in accordance with----
(a) this title
(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
(c) other applicable laws;
(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:
(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Red Mountain Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
(C) Allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
(E) comply with Section 803 .

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—
(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--
(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.

SEC. 814. DEVILS HOLE RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Devils Hole Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.
(b) ADMINSTRATION.---
(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Devils Hole Recreation Zone in accordance with----
(a) this title
(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
(c) other applicable laws;
(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Jensen Hills Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
(C) Allows future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
(E) comply with Section 803 .
(F) Allows cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
(iV) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. 815. BOURDETTE DRAW RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Bourdette Draw Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.
(b) ADMINSTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Bourdette Draw Recreation Zone in accordance with----

(a) this title
(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
(c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Jensen Hills Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
(C) Allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

(E) comply with Section 803 .
(F) Allows cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.
(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
(iV) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. 816. RED WASH RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.---The purposes of the Red Wash Recreation Zone is to promote off-highway vehicle recreation and to provide for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.
(b) ADMINSTRATION.---

(1) IN GENERAL.--- The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Red Wash Recreation Zone in accordance with----

(a) this title
(b) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
(c) other applicable laws;

(2) USES .— Uses and management of the Zone shall:

(A) coordinate and consults with State and local government entities
(B) provide for recreational opportunities to occur within the Red Wash Recreation Zones including, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use, including motorcycling, ATV riding, and four-wheeling, and rock climbing
(C) Allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation.
(D) provide for new route and trail construction for Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
(E) comply with Section 803 .
(F) Allow cross country Off-highway vehicle travel

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes that is authorized as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) Allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
(iii) Allows for the construction of new Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle trails.
(iV) Allows for continued cross country Off-highway vehicle travel in areas where it is authorized as of January 1, 2016

SEC. 817 – HOLE-IN-THE-ROCK TRAIL.

(a) This Act adds to the National Historic Trail System the corridor known as "The Hole-in-the-Rock Trail" to be managed as a historic trail and to remain in the ownership of current land management agencies.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLAN. –

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the historic trail.
(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.
(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the national historic trail that would further the purposes and uses outlined within this subsection and in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of this Act.

(c) Purposes and Uses

A. The purposes of the National Hole in the Rock Trail is to promote cultural, recreational – motorized and non-motorized, and historic values.
B. The Hole in the Rock Foundation and shall be a cooperating agency regarding trail management.

SEC. 818 – RECAPTURE CANYON

(a) San Juan County, Utah's application for a Title V Right-of-Way, originally submitted on March 30, 2006 and later amended on November 13, 2012, is approved.
(b) The purposes of the Title V Right-of-Way, as stated by the County's application, is to perform routine maintenance to existing trails and routes in an effort to encourage travel in the canyon to remain on a single established route through the canyon that minimizes impacts to the surrounding environment.
(c) The BLM decision to temporarily close Recapture Canyon to off-highway vehicle on September 12, 2007 is dissolved, as the right-of-way approved in subsection (a) will create a mechanism for proper management and maintenance of the area.

SEC. 819. – BIG BURRITO NON-MOTROIZED TRAIL

(a) The 9.3 mile proposed non-motorized trail within the Sand Flats Recreation Area, approved by the BLM Moab Field Office on December 18, 2016 and commonly known as the Big Burrito non-motorized trail, is herby authorized to more forward and shall be constructed within 6 months of enactment of this Act.

TITLE IX -- RED ROCK COUNTRY OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE TRAIL.

SEC. 901 DEFINITIONS.—In this title:

(1) COUNTY.—The term "County" means Grand and San Juan Counties, Utah.
(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.
(3) TRAIL.—The term "Trail" means the Red Rock Country Off-Highway Vehicle Trail established under subsection (b).
(4) FEDERAL LAND. – The term "federal land" means land owned by the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 902 DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.— the Secretary of the Interior shall designate a trail system in Grand and San Juan Counties, Utah—

(A) for use by Off-highway vehicle off-highway vehicles; and
(B) to be known as the "Red Rock Country Off-Highway Vehicle Trail".

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In designating the trail, the Secretary of the Interior shall prioritize a long distance route for off-highway vehicles that—

(A) as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Plans Map and date____;

(B) connects the federal land adjacent to Moab, Utah to the federal land adjacent to Grand Junction, Colorado through the Utah Rims Recreation Area;
(C) connects the federal land adjacent to Moab, Utah to the federal land adjacent to Green River, Utah through the Dee Pass Recreation Area;
(D) connects the federal land adjacent to Moab, Utah to the federal land adjacent to Monticello, Utah through the Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zone;
(E) utilizes existing routes, where feasible, which may include the Kokopelli's Trail and the Orange Trail and Trail 1, consistent with this paragraph;
(F) minimizes the use of graded roads;
(G) creates a recreational experience that provides—

(i) opportunities for scenic vistas;
(ii) challenging terrain for off-highway vehicle travel;
(iii) connections to other existing trail systems or trails;

(iv) minimal conflicts between Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle user; and

(v) Off-highway vehicle singletrack and doubletrack options where feasible.

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

SEC. 903 MANAGEMENT-

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior shall manage future designated routes in a manner that--

(i) is consistent with Section 902 ;

(ii) does not interfere with private property or water rights.

(B) CLOSURE OR RELOCATING-

(i) IN GENERAL- A designated route may be temporarily closed or detoured, for a period not to exceed two years, if the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the State, or relevant local government within the State determines that--

(I) the designated route is damaging cultural resources or historical resources;

(II) temporary closure of the designated route is necessary to repair the designated route or protect public safety.

(III) modification of the designated route would not significantly affect access within the given area.

(IV) all other options, other than a temporary closure or rerouting, have been exhausted.

(V) a new alternative route, which can include routes previously closed, has been provided to effectively relocate the trail.

(C) NOTICE- The Secretary of the Interior shall provide information to the public regarding any designated routes that are open, have been relocated, or are temporarily closed through--

(i) use of appropriate signage within the trail;

(ii) use of the internet and web resources.

(3) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND- Nothing in this title affects ownership, management, or other rights relating to non-federal land or interests in non-federal land.

(d) TRAIL CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall study the feasibility and public interest in constructing new routes as part of a the Red Rock County Off-Highway Vehicle Trail System to further Off-highway vehicle recreational opportunities.

(2) CONSTRUCTION.—

(A) CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED.— If the Secretary of the Interior determines that the construction of a route is feasible, construction is authorized.

(B) USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.—A route may be constructed under this subsection through the acceptance of volunteer services and contributions from non-federal sources to eliminate the need for federal expenditures to construct the route.

(3) COMPLIANCE.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary of the Interior shall comply with—

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

(B) this title; and

(C) other applicable law.

Title X – Long-Term Native American Economic Development Certainty

SEC. 1001. Native American Economic Development in San Juan County, Utah

(a) McCraken Mesa Mineral Transfer. The federal minerals located within the Aneth Extension of the Navajo Nation shall be transferred to the Utah Navajo Trust Fund.

(b) The Act of March 1, 1933, H.R. 11735, Public No. 403, is herby amended to state the following:

Should oil or gas be produced in paying quantities within the lands herby added to the Navajo Reservation, 37.5 62.5 per centum of the net royalties accruing therefrom derived from tribal leases shall be paid to the State of Utah: Provided, that the 37.5 62.5 per centum of said royalties shall be expend by the State of Utah in the tuition of Indian children in white schools and/or in the building or maintenance of roads across the lands described in section 1 hereof, or for the benefit of the Indian residing therein.

SEC. 1002. Ute Indian Tribe Economic Development Area

(a) Hill Creek Mineral Transfer. The federal minerals located within the Hill Creek Extension of the Ute Tribe shall be transferred to the Ute Tribe.

Title XI – Long-Term Energy Development Certainty

SEC. 1101. – ENERGY PLANNING AREAS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, and to enhance energy development in lands not designated for conversation purposes, the following areas in Uintah, Carbon, Duchesne, and San Juan Counties are hereby established as Energy Zones:

(1) UINTAH COUNTY ENERGY ZONE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Uintah County Energy Zone."
(2) DUCHESNE COUNTY ENERGY ZONE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Duchesne County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Duchesne County Energy Zone."
(3) CARBON COUNTY ENERGY ZONE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Carbon County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "Carbon County Energy Zone."
(4) SAN JUAN COUNTY ENERGY ZONE.—Certain federal land, comprising approximately ___ acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Energy Zones Map and dated _____to be known as the "San Juan County Energy Zone."

SEC. 1102. MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL. – Not later than two years from the date the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and legal description of the energy zones established by sections 1101 of this Act with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.
(b) FORCE AND EFFECT.—The map and legal description submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.
(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY. – A copy of the map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 1103. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Energy Zone are to—
(1) designate Federal lands within the areas identified in section 1101 for the primary purpose of energy and mineral development.
(2) promote the use of best practices for the timely evaluation, exploration, leasing, development, production, and transportation of energy (including renewable energy) and mineral resources and the inspection and enforcement of such activities; and
(3) ensure that the development of energy and mineral resources is carried out in a manner pursuant to the multiple use provisions within sections 102 and 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701, 1702)

and other provisions of law; and
(4) Provide for multiple-uses of the lands within the energy zone, including outdoor recreation and livestock grazing, to the greatest extent practicable.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each energy zone.
(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Energy Zone Advisory Councils established under subsection (f) of this Title.
(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the energy zones that would further the purposes outlined in section 1103 of this Title and in consultation and coordination with the Energy Zone Advisory Councils established under subsection (f) of this Title.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plans in consultation and coordination with the Energy Zone Advisory Councils established in subsection (e) of this Title. If the Secretary of the Interior does not incorporate the recommendations submitted by the Advisory Councils into the management plans, the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall submit a written explanation before the effective date of the management plan to the House Committee on Natural Resources and Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources outlining the reasons for rejecting the recommendations of the Advisory Council.

(d) INCORPORATION OF PLANS.—

(1) In developing the management plan required under subsection (b), in accordance with existing law and to the extent consistent with this section, the Secretary—

(A) may incorporate any provision of existing land and resource management plans; and
(B) shall be consistent to the maximum extent possible with State and local plans pursuant to Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, (43 U.S.C. 1712).

(2) INTERIM MANAGEMENT.—During the period of time preceding the final adoption of the Plan, the Secretary, acting through the relevant Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and pursuant to this Act.

(e) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the Energy Zone in accordance with—

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

(2) the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (P.L. 94-163,42 U.S.C. 6201); the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58, 42 U.S.C. 15801);
(3) this Act; and
(3) any other applicable law.

(f) ENERGY ZONE ADVISORY COUNCILS.

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not less than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish an advisory council within each of counties when an energy zone is located, to be known as the "Uintah/Duchesne/Carbon/San Juan Energy Zone Advisory Council".

(2) DUTIES.— To the greatest extent allowable by law, the Advisory Council shall advise the Secretary with respect to the preparation and implementation of the management plan.

(A) To the greatest extent allowable by law, the Secretary shall incorporate recommendations of a majority of the Advisory Council in decision making processes and the management of the Energy Zone.

(3) REPRESENTATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.— The Secretary shall ensure that the membership of the Advisory Council broadly represents diverse local interests of citizens that reside within the specific county.

(B) STRUCTURE.—The Advisory Council shall consist of no less than 7 members and the Secretary shall appoint a Chairperson to serve as the Chair for a term not to exceed 2 years.

(i) Excepting elected officials of state or local government, no individual may serve a term longer than 4 years.

(C) INCLUSION.—The advisory council shall include:
(i) at least one County Commissioner or their designee;
(ii) at least one member of the Utah State Legislature who represents the County;
(iii) notwithstanding the residency requirements of (f)(3)(A) a representative of the Governor of Utah;
(iv) experts in energy and mineral development within the energy zone
(v) conservation and recreation interests.

(4) RESPONSIBILITIES.—

The Advisory Council shall:

(A) Review and make recommendations to the Secretary for planning, implementation of management plans, amendments to plans, policy considerations, regulations, and other issues related to the management and operation of the Energy Zone.
(B) Encourage and promote local participation in the decision-making processes affecting the Energy Zone.

SEC. 1104. LEASING OUTSIDE OF THE ENERGY PLANNING AREAS

Nothing in this title precludes leasing or resource development of BLM managed lands not described in subsection 1101 from occurring under regular order pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act or other federal energy development laws.

SEC. 1105. MASTER LEASING PLANS

(a) A Master Leasing Plan shall only be implemented within Uintah, Duchesne, Carbon, Grand, or San Juan Counties if the Public Lands Advisory Council established under Division C of this Act find the relevant Master Leasing Plan to be compatible and viable with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 1106. Completion of Administrative Land Exchange Process

1. The land exchange application, referred to as UTU-78673 pending before the Moab Field Office, shall be considered in the public interest and completed.

Title XII – Long-Term Travel Management Certainty

SEC. 1201. RIGHTS-OF-WAY FOR CERTAIN ROADS.

(a) IN GENERAL.— Subject to valid existing rights and consistent with this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall grant a right-of-way to the state for public travel and access upon the following roads:

(1) all roads claimed as Class B identified as rights-of-way in judicial actions in the federal court system as of January 1, 2016, in Uintah, Summit, Duchesne, Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties.

(b) APPLICABLE LAW.—A right-of-way granted under subsection (a) shall be granted in perpetuity, except in the case of abandonment, and shall not require the payment of rental.

(c) ADMINISTRATION

(i) Each right-of-way granted by the Secretary under the provisions of this Title shall be perpetual, and shall consist of the full geographic extent authorized by Utah state law in effect as of January 1, 2016.

(ii) The appropriate holder of each right-of –way granted pursuant to this Title may be abandoned pursuant to state law.

(d) FUTURE CLAIMS. – Nothing in this section precludes the state or county from applying for future or existing rights-of-way on exiting or new roads.

SEC. 1202. GRAND COUNTY COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CERTAIN ROADS.

The recommendations of the Grand County Council, as depicted on the map titled "Grand County PLI Final Map 4-17-2015", for Hey Joe Canyon, Tenmile Canyon, and Mineral Canyon roads shall be implemented by the Secretary of the Interior, with the seasonal closures beginning the Tuesday following Memorial Day through Labor Day.

Title XIII – Long-Term Grazing Certainty

Sec. 1301 – Current Permitted Use

Unless otherwise specified by this Act, on federal lands managed by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior in Summit, Duchesne, Uintah, Grand, Emery, Carbon, and San Juan Counties the grazing of domestic livestock shall continue at current permitted levels.

Sec 1302-- Bighorn Sheep

On federal lands managed by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior in Summit, Duchesne, Uintah, Grand, Emery, Carbon, and San Juan Counties, the viability or existence of bighorn sheep shall not be used to remove or alter the use of domestic sheep or cattle where such use was permitted as of January 1, 2016. If conflicts between bighorn sheep and domestic livestock can be resolved, and if current permitees consent to the terms of any resolution, the Utah Department of Wildlife Resources may conduct whatever means necessary to resolve such conflicts.

DIVISION C – LOCAL PARTICIPATION

Title I— LOCAL PARTICIPATION AND PLANNING

SEC. 2001. – Creation of Management Plans for Conservation, Management, Recreation Areas

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. In order to facilitate the creation of the management plans for the National Conservation Areas, Special Management Areas, Watershed Management Areas, National Monument, Geologic Area, and Recreation Zones designated by this Act, there is created in each of the following counties, Summit, Duchesne, Uintah, Grand, Carbon, San Juan, and Emery, a Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Council.
(b) PURPOSES.—The Purpose of the County Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils are to facilitate an open and transparent process for the creation of the management plans for the areas designated under this Act that require a management plan.
(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN. –

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall develop management plans for the long-term management of each of the areas designated by this Act that require a management plan.
(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall prepare the management plans in consultation and coordination with the County Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils. If the Secretary of the Interior does not incorporate the recommendations submitted by the Advisory Council into the management plans, the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall submit a written explanation before the effective date of the management plan to the House Committee on Natural Resources and Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources outlining the reasons for rejecting the recommendations of the Advisory Council.
(3) REQUIREMENTS- Each management plan shall--

(A) Describe the appropriate uses and management of the designated area, as described by the purposes, uses, and additional provisions outlined in each relevant Title; and
(B) Include interpretive and educational materials regarding the recreational, cultural, economic, and biological resources of the region within which the designated area is located.
(C) Conform management plans for designated areas that cross County boundaries.

SEC. 2002. - The Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Council

(a) County Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Council. –

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this

Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish in each of the Counties, a Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Council. (referred to as the Advisory Council") to:

(A) advise the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture with respect to development and implementation of the management plans created under this Act to the greatest extent allowable by law.

(B) encourage and promote stakeholder participation in the decision making processes affecting the areas designated by this Act.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.— The Advisory Council shall consist of 15 members.

(3) MEMBERS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a member from each of the following groups:

(i) Category I: Elected officials, Agencies, and Native American Tribes

d. One federal agency representative;
e. One designee from local county governing commission or council in the County in which the designation resides;
f. One Native American interest;
g. One representative from the Utah Department of Natural Resources;
h. One representative from the public-at-large or another elected official not representing the same governing body in a.

(ii) Category II: Grazing, OHV, Recreation and other forms of commercial interest

a. One representative of the grazing community;
b. One representative of the off-highway vehicle community;
c. One representative of the sportsmen (hunting) community;
d. One representative from quiet recreation community;
e. One representative of the guides & outfitters community.

(iii) Category III: Environmental organizations, archaeological/historical interests and scientific expertise

a. One representative from the conservation community;
b. One representative with archaeological and/or historic expertise;
c. One representative with biology expertise

(4) ELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall determine that all individuals appointed to the Advisory Council, and the organization or industry each individual represents, support the mission of the group they are slotted to represent.

(1) TERMS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.— Except for the initial appointees, members of the Advisory Council shall be appointed for a

term of 4 years. Members shall not be appointed for more than 3 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

(2) TERMS OF INITIAL APPOINTEES.—The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint the initial members of the Advisory Council as follows:

(i) 7 members shall be appointed for a term of 4 years;

(ii) 5 members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years; and

(iii) 3 members shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

(5) PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC ADVISORY STATUS.—No individual may be appointed as a member of the Advisory Council while serving as an officer or employee of the Federal Government, unless he or she is serving in the designated spot representing the agency.

(6) VACANCY AND REMOVAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any vacancy on the Advisory Committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(B) REMOVAL.—Advisory Committee members shall serve at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and may be removed at any time for good cause.

(7) CONTINUATION OF SERVICE.—Each member may continue to serve after the expiration of the term of office to which such member was appointed until a successor has been appointed.

(8) CHAIR.—The Chair of the Advisory Council shall be appointed to a 3-year term by the Secretary of the Interior from among the members of the Advisory Council. An individual appointed to the Advisory Council under (4)(2)(iii) shall be eligible to serve as Chair, but may serve for two years. An individual may not be appointed as Chair for more than 2 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

(9) PAY AND EXPENSES.—Members of the Advisory Council shall serve without pay, but each member of the Advisory Council may be reimbursed for travel and lodging incurred through attending meetings of the Advisory Council (including approved workgroup or subgroup meetings) in the same amounts and under the same conditions as Federal employees in accordance with section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(10) MEETINGS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Advisory Council shall meet at the call of the Secretary of the Interior, the chair, or a majority of the members, but not less frequently than twice annually.

(B) OPEN MEETINGS.—Each meeting of the Advisory Council shall be open to the public.

(C) PRIOR NOTICE OF MEETINGS.—Timely notice of each meeting of the Advisory Committee shall be published in the Federal Register and be submitted to publications of general circulation.

(D) SUBGROUPS.—The Advisory Council may establish such workgroups or subgroups as it deems necessary for the purpose of compiling information or conducting research. However, such workgroups or subgroups may not conduct business without the direction of the Advisory Council.

(11) QUORUM.—Nine members of the Advisory Council shall constitute a quorum.

(12) EXPENSES.—The expenses of the Advisory Council that the Secretary of the Interior determine to be reasonable and appropriate shall be paid by the Secretary of the

Interior.
(13) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND TECHNICAL SERVICES.—The Secretary of the Interior shall provide to the Advisory Council the administrative support and technical services.
(14) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) REQUIRED.—Not later than September 30 of each year, the Advisory Council shall submit a report to the Secretary of the Interior, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. If circumstances arise in which the Advisory Council cannot meet the September 30 deadline in any year, the Secretary of the Interior shall advise the Chair of each such Committee of the reasons for such delay and the date on which the submission of the report is anticipated.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall describe—

(A) the activities of the Advisory Council during the preceding year;
(B) the reports and recommendations made by the Advisory Council to the Secretary of the Interior during the preceding year; and
(C) an accounting of actions taken by the Secretary of the Interior as a result of the recommendations.

SEC. 2003. – PLANNING COMPLETION

(a) Upon completion of the management planning process, the Advisory Council shall advise the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture with regards to the implementation of the management plans and provide oversight to ensure proper implementation for the areas designated by this Act.

(b) Each advisory council shall meet at least twice per year following completion of the management planning process.

(c) This division will expire at whichever comes first, 7 years from enactment of this Act or 3 years after the management planning process concludes.

FOR COMMITTEE USE ONLY

Conversation Contents

Clip: E&E: Battle over Bears Ears intensifies in Utah

"Duran, Leah" <leah_duran@ios.doi.gov>

From:	"Duran, Leah" <leah_duran@ios.doi.gov>
Sent:	Wed May 18 2016 12:15:14 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To:	Jessica Kershaw <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov>
CC:	Androff Blake <blake_androff@ios.doi.gov>, Interior Press <interior_press@ios.doi.gov>, Buffa Nikki <nicole_buffa@ios.doi.gov>, John Blair <john_blair@ios.doi.gov>, Sarah Neimeyer <sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov>, Tommy Beaudreau <tommy_beaudreau@ios.doi.gov>, Elizabeth Klein <Elizabeth_Klein@ios.doi.gov>, Sarah Greenberger <sarah_greenberger@ios.doi.gov>, Jeremy Bratt <jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov>
Subject:	Clip: E&E: Battle over Bears Ears intensifies in Utah

Battle over Bears Ears intensifies in Utah

Phil Taylor, E&E reporter

Published: Wednesday, May 18, 2016

Debate over a 1.9-million-acre national monument in southeast Utah is escalating this week as state lawmakers prepare to take up a formal resolution opposing President Obama's use of the Antiquities Act in the Beehive State.

A **poll** released yesterday by Creation Justice Ministries, a Washington, D.C., faith-based environmental organization, found 71 percent of registered Utah voters support Obama designating a Bears Ears national monument to protect the area's tribal cliff dwellings, rock art, burial sites, pit houses and ancient roads.

But several Navajos joined state lawmakers and Gov. Gary Herbert (R) yesterday on the steps of the statehouse to denounce the monument proposal, which they argue lacks local support and would limit tribal access to firewood, medicinal plants and ceremonial sites.

The conservative, Salt Lake City-based Sutherland Institute yesterday also released a five-minute **documentary** featuring testimony from Utah Navajos who oppose a national monument.

Bears Ears is believed to be near the top of Obama's list of tracts to permanently protect under the Antiquities Act. At 1.9 million acres, it would be his largest land-based designation to date -- and his most controversial.

The proposal is strongly opposed by Utah's congressional delegation and Herbert, who hand-delivered a letter to Obama in February warning that a unilateral designation would "only exacerbate an already tense situation" surrounding public land management in Utah.

The proposal is backed by the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition, with support from the elected councils of the Navajo, Ute Mountain Ute, Zuni, Hopi and Ute tribes. Interior Secretary Sally Jewell is scheduled to visit Utah this summer to discuss "a range of conservation proposals, legislative and otherwise," to protect public lands. Monument proponents believe Bears Ears will be on her agenda, but Jewell aides have been mum on the details of the trip.

A designation would carry support from most Utahans, according to yesterday's poll, performed by Public Opinion Strategies.

"Voters value protecting cliff dwellings, Mormon pioneer artifacts and other unique historic sites from looters," said Shantha Ready Alonso, executive director of Creation Justice Ministries. "They want to continue enjoying recreational activities, conserve wildlife habitat, and provide opportunities for families and children to spend time together and explore nature."

The telephone survey of 500 registered voters was conducted May 11, 12 and 14 and had an error margin of 4.38 percentage points.

It found that roughly half of respondents had heard nothing at all about the Bears Ears proposal.

Respondents were told that national monuments provide protections similar to national parks, but that activities like camping, fishing, hiking, hunting, off-highway vehicle use and ranching have continued in Utah's national monuments.

They were asked if they support a "proposal that originated with five local Native American tribes" to protect 1.9 million acres of "existing public lands surrounding the Bears Ears buttes south of Canyonlands National Park as a national monument, in large part to protect ancient cliff dwellings and sacred Native American sites."

Seventy-one percent of respondents said they "strongly" or "somewhat" support the measure, while 20 percent said they "strongly" or "somewhat" oppose it.

"Support for designating these public lands as a national monument is broad-based across age, gender, religion, political party and geographic regions of the state," said Lori Weigel, a partner with Public Opinion Strategies.

The poll found that 75 percent of voters in the Salt Lake area, 71 percent on the Wasatch Front and 67 percent in the rest of the state support the monument.

Monument critics say there's little support for the proposal in San Juan County.

"We know the difference between grass roots and AstroTurf," said Utah Rep. Mike Noel (R) in a tweet posted by the Utah House Republican Majority. "These people live there."

'Wrong way of treating our land'

The Sutherland Institute documentary features interviews with Navajos from the Aneth Chapter, which has broken from six other Navajo chapter houses in Utah to oppose an Obama-designated monument.

"Currently, there's a group of people that are trying to make Bears Ears [into] a national monument, and they have went outside of the tribe and even as far as Oklahoma to help them make it into a national monument," Susie Philemon of the Aneth Chapter says in the video.

Chester Johnson, also of the Aneth Chapter, called a monument the "wrong way of treating our land."

The video claims that a monument designation would prevent Navajo people from cutting wood from the public lands to heat their homes, cook their food or build fences.

Obama has thus far made no attempts to restrict traditional uses like grazing and tribal activities within the dozens of monuments he has proclaimed.

In his March 25, 2013, **proclamation** designating the 243,000-acre Río Grande del Norte National Monument in northern New Mexico, for example, he protected tribal uses, writing, "Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to preclude the traditional collection of firewood and piñon nuts in the monument for personal non-commercial use consistent with the purposes of this proclamation."

The Navajo Nation Council last fall said statements that local Navajos do not support the monument are false.

"There has been, and continues to be, support from six of seven Utah chapters and the overwhelming support of local Navajo people for the Bears Ears proposal," Council Delegate Davis Filfred said at the time.

A year ago, the council's Náabik'iyáti' Committee unanimously passed a resolution in support of the federal designation of Bears Ears, which is the ancestral home of many Southwestern tribes.

Steve Bloch, an attorney with the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, which backs the monument, said opposition from a minority of Navajos at yesterday's press conference on the steps of the Utah statehouse should not derail a popular monument.

"I guess the takeaway is that because not every single Native American in the state or region supports a Bears Ears national monument -- the support by the Navajo Nation and other tribes is in question, and the monument shouldn't happen or if it does happen would be illegitimate," he said. "By that same token, since not every single Utahan supports the Utah Legislature and its hare-brained hijinks, they are similarly acting beyond their authority and without support."

On Tue, May 17, 2016 at 9:02 PM, Jessica Kershaw <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

AP: Governor, lawmakers, tribal members decry monument proposal

Posted 7:02 p.m. today

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Reactions Reactions Reactions

By MICHELLE L. PRICE, Associated Press

SALT LAKE CITY — A proposed national monument in the Bears Ears area of southeastern Utah will close off the area and block tribal members from using the land, said Gov. Gary Herbert, Republican lawmakers and about two dozen members of American Indian tribes.

The group held a news conference Tuesday afternoon on the steps of Utah's Capitol in Salt Lake City. The news conference came a day before lawmakers were set to gather in a special session to pass a resolution trumpeting their opposition to the proposed monument.

Marie S. Holiday, who is from the Oljato Chapter of the Navajo Nation near Monument Valley, said native people gather firewood and pinyon nuts from Bears Ears. "If that becomes a national monument, I know there's going to be a restriction and we'd have to go somewhere else. That's about 80 to maybe more than 100 miles away for our people," she said.

Other tribal members and conservation groups say the proposed 1.9 million-acre Bears Ears National Monument is needed to protect the land from damage by off-road vehicles and looting. They're pushing for President Barack Obama to use his power under the 1906 Antiquities Act to declare the monument.

Obama has not said if he will do so.

Republican lawmakers and local officials are fiercely opposed to the proposal, saying it's overly broad, will hurt local economies and prevent American Indian elders from going there for cultural reasons.

They harken back to President Bill Clinton's 1996 declaration of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in southern Utah, which was made over the objections of locals. Rep. Mike Noel, R-Kanab, said that monument closed off the area to movie filming and other industrial uses.

The Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition, which is pushing for the new monument, says its proposal would allow Native Americans to continue traditional uses of the land such as gathering wood and herbs.

The governor said Tuesday that Utah wants to balance development on the land while protecting pristine spaces, but that would be closed off if a monument is declared.

"I'm honored to be standing here with my Navajo brothers and sisters as we stand together in opposition to a national monument," Herbert said.

He said Obama and other top administration officials had assured him that they would not do anything without local input.

U.S. Interior Secretary Sally Jewell is set to visit Utah later this summer, where she's expected to hear from locals about proposals to further protect lands in the state, according to the Interior Department.

Read more at http://www.wral.com/governor-lawmakers-tribal-members-decry-monument-proposal/15710395/#HYIUrEoOkYRO8DwM.99

Sent from my iPhone

On May 2, 2016, at 1:36 PM, Duran, Leah <leah_duran@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Tribes come together to promote Bears Ears National Monument

Fifty attend meeting to show support for plan

By Jim Mimiaga Journal staff writer

TOWAOC — The Ute Mountain Ute tribe expressed enthusiasm for the proposed Bears Ears National Monument at a community meeting Thursday attended by 50 Ute and Navajo tribal members.

Related stories:

Utah recreation mecca considered for monument status

Utes, Navajo seek monument to preserve canyon

Ute Mountain has joined the Bears Ears Inter-tribal Coalition along with the Uintah-Ouray Utes, Navajo, Hopi, and Zuni tribes to lobby for the federal action.

They are asking President Obama to declare the national monument on 1.9 million acres in southeast Utah to protect traditional Native American lands and ancient cultural sites.

Under the proposal, it would be the first national monument to be co-managed by the BLM and native tribes with current and ancestral ties to the land.

"It's time that our concerns were heard," said Navajo Albert Holiday. "We've been on the land for 500 years."

The meeting was one of a series organized by Utah Dine Bikeyah, a non-profit group who first proposed the monument and is working to educate the public.

As home-made stew and frybread were served to the audience, 15 Utes and Navajos spoke in support of the monument, talking first in their native languages, then translating to English.

"We welcome the opportunity to have input in the decision making of public lands we still depend on," said Mary Jane Yazzie, a Ute Mountain Ute and Dine Bikeyah boardmember. "Utes and Navajos used to not get along, but today that is not the case. Tribes are working together with the goal of protecting these lands."

Added Ute Mountain councilman Malcom Lehi: "We're gaining momentum and thanks to your support we are being heard at the national level."

Navajo Mark Maryboy said attempts to form a 1.1 million acre National Conservation Area with Utah and San Juan County legislatures failed because tribes felt they had been left out of the process.

"They did not take us seriously, so we parted ways and went to the Secretary Interior to pursue a monument," he said. "The (Utah governments) think they've been there forever, but it has only been 130 years. Native tribes have been here for thousands of years."

Dine Bikeyah chairman Willie Greyeyes said there have been incidents of tickets being issued to native peoples using Utah's federal public lands in traditional ways.

"Natural plants are our pharmacy, we use that land for healing, gathering herbs, wood cutting and for hunting," he said.

Maryboy rejected claims that a monument would "lock out" native people.

"Our co-management plan is unprecedented and allows for Native American traditional uses and ceremonies," he said.

The canyon country area is dominated by Cedar Mesa and the prominent Bears Ears mesas. It holds some 56,000 archeological sites, many considered sacred by regional tribes.

"There has been a lot of media attention, and President Obama may sign it, so now it is getting a lot of pushback," Maryboy said.

He was referring to Utah lawmaker Mike Noel's call to investigate financial ties between the Coalition and environmental groups supporting the monument.

"People ask why are we in partnership with the environmentalists? Because we have shared values," Maryboy said.

Every summer the tribes have a spiritual gathering at the foot of Bears Ears on Cedar Mesa, and another is planned this year.

"Hundreds of teepees are put up," said Navajo Ken Maryboy. "The tribes arrive in traditional attire by horse or by foot. We pray side by side to our deities."

Interior Secretary Sally Jewell recently said she is planning a visit to Utah, but a date has not been set.

"We're promoting the monument for all of us, no matter where you are from," Lehi said. "Our ancestors are still there and have chosen us to go

to D.C. so we can all share in this area."

On Wed, Apr 27, 2016 at 6:48 PM, Kershaw, Jessica <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

AP: State and local officials want to investigate groups pushing for a new national monument in southern Utah

By MICHELLE L. PRICE
Published: 4/27/16 6:18 pm EDT - Updated: 4/27/16 6:18 pm EDT

A A A Share / Save

SALT LAKE CITY — State lawmakers who oppose a new national monument in southern Utah questioned Wednesday whether American Indian people support the idea and called for an investigation.

State Rep. Mike Noel, R-Kanab, said he believes the group advocating for the proposed 1.9-million-acre Bears Ears National Monument doesn't represent the Navajo people in the area. Noel questioned if environmental groups were driving the push, rather than tribal members.

Navajo Nation lawmaker Davis Filfred, who is a member of the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition, said it was insulting to suggest that the sovereign tribal nations were being manipulated by environmental groups.

"We speak for ourselves and our tribal members who have overwhelmingly called on us to make sure Bears Ears becomes a national monument," Filfred said in a statement.

Republican lawmakers and local officials are fiercely opposed to the proposed monument, saying it's overly broad and will hurt local economies and prevent American Indian elders from going there for cultural reasons such as hunting.

The long-rumored concept gained new urgency when Interior Secretary Sally Jewell recently announced plans to visit Utah later this year.

Interior spokeswoman Jessica Kershaw did not comment on whether a monument might be declared but said in a statement that Jewell will stop in Utah to hear from locals about proposals to further protect lands in the state.

Noel and the rest of Utah's Constitutional Defense Council voted Wednesday to urge the governor and attorney general's office to investigate those supporting and opposing the monument and where they receive money for the effort.

It wasn't clear Wednesday if Utah will investigate.

Gov. Gary Herbert's spokesman Jon Cox said in an email that the governor believes there should be transparency and his office is asking the Utah attorney general how best to address the questions raised Wednesday.

Dan Burton, a spokesman for the Utah Attorney General's Office, declined to comment on whether there would be an investigation.

At the Constitutional Defense Council's meeting Wednesday, Noel originally called for an investigation just to the pro-monument organization.

Rep. Brian King, D-Salt Lake City, said he couldn't support a one-sided inquiry and that some feel coal companies and energy groups are working to oppose the monument because they want access to the land.

"I don't have any opposition to transparency," King said. "But I think it ought to be even-handed and I think it ought not be a witch hunt."

Noel then asked the council to encourage the governor and attorney general to look into both sides and report their findings to the Legislature. The council unanimously supported the vote.

The council issues recommendations to state officials about legal battles with the federal government over issues such as control of public land and rural county roads.

On Wed, Apr 20, 2016 at 10:46 PM, Jessica Kershaw <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Salt Lake Tribune: Lawmakers say tribal support for Bears Ears monument is a 'charade'

By BRIAN MAFFLY | The Salt Lake Tribune CONNECT

First Published 1 hour ago • Updated 55 minutes ago

(Al Hartmann | The Salt Lake Tribune) Actor for Western Values Project, portraying a snake oil salesman, mocks Rep. Ken Ivory, and Congressman Rob Bishop at the Capitol before the 9 a.m. meeting of the Commission for the Stewardship of Public Lands where a resolution condeming the Antiquities Act was expected to pass. Also in contention as part of the Antiquities Act is a proposal before President Obama setting aside hundreds of thousands of acres in San Juan County for a Bear's Ears National Monument.

Public lands » Panel endorses resolution against "unilateral" monument designation; Herbert adds bill to May 18 special session.

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ARTICLE PHOTO GALLERY (15)

The legislative commission overseeing Utah's land-transfer efforts passed two controversial resolutions Wednesday, opposing "unilateral use" of the Antiquities Act to designate national monuments in Utah and calling for a lawsuit against the federal government to demand control of 31 million acres of public land.

Dozens of supporters of the Bears Ears monument proposal, pushed by several tribal groups, crammed the Capitol room where the Commission for the Stewardship of Public Lands conducted a contentious meeting that often devolved into partisan bickering and name-calling.

Rep. Mike Noel, R-Kanab, blasted audience members, many of them Salt Lake City conservationists, as "selfish and greedy" for trying to impose their will on residents of southeastern Utah who would have to live with the 1.9-million-acre monument.

Noel and other Utah leaders are convinced President Barack Obama will make such a designation in the coming months and cited Interior Secretary Sally Jewell's Tuesday announcement of a "major course correction" for conservation and a visit to Utah this summer.

Utah Dine Bikeyah, a nonprofit led by Navajos who follow traditional spiritual practices, has spearheaded the monument idea, which has been embraced by the leadership of two dozen other tribes, many of which can trace ancestral ties to the land around Cedar Mesa and the Abajos. These lands, which harbor tens of thousands of archaeological sites, are considered sacred, and members of a variety of tribes visit to gather herbs and firewood and pursue spiritual experiences.

But Noel and other critics say Utah Dine Bikeyah does not represent American Indians who live in Utah, and is really a front for environmental groups whose true aim is to shut down public access.

An investigation into the group's funding is in the works, Noel said.

Some tribal leaders call such allegations "insulting and false."

For the past several years, Utah Dine Bikeyah has sought conservation status for the land surrounding the Bears Ears buttes and has nurtured buy-in from numerous tribes that have not always gotten along with the Navajo.

Access for traditional activities and a management framework that give tribes a say are core elements of their proposal.

But San Juan County Commissioner Rebecca Benally, a Navajo and a Democrat, said Wednesday that a monument will curtail Native Americans' use of the land and bring further harm to what is already Utah's most economically distressed region, plagued with high rates of suicide and unemployment.

"A national monument will be a devastation for San Juan County," Benally said. "Speaking on behalf of my elders and descendants, they truly and heartfelt request that they do not want a monument. We already have three." Those monuments — Rainbow Bridge, Natural Bridges and Hovenweep — have not improved the unemployment rate, and neither would a fourth, she said.

Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Councilwoman Regina Lopez-Whiteskunk, co-chairwoman of the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition, spoke in support of monument protection and uniting the tribes on this issue.

"We have to come together and reach across reservation and state boundary lines and other unwritten lines between one another, that we come together to find a solution," she said. "We need to protect it now. We don't need to do it several years down the road. It is something that desperately needs to be addressed."

Several of the other elected Utah tribal leaders who do support the monument, including Navajo Nation Council delegates Herman Daniels and Davis Filfred, were at a council session Wednesday in Window Rock, Ariz.

Monument proponents say Cedar Mesa is being trashed by off-roaders and pot hunters; looting and grave desecration are on the rise.

Cynthia Wilson, Utah Dine Bikeyah's outreach director, said six of the seven Navajo chapter houses in Utah have endorsed Bears Ears. Yet commission co-Chairman Sen. David Hinkins, whose Senate district covers San Juan County, said he has seen no support among Utah Navajo.

"I have gone to all the chapter houses and talked to all the leaders. I don't feel that is the case at all," said Hinkins, R-Orangeville.

Sent from my iPhone

On Apr 20, 2016, at 7:49 PM, Kershaw, Jessica <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

AP-UT: Governor asks lawmakers to pass anti-monument resolution

By - *Associated Press - Wednesday, April 20, 2016*

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) - Gov. Gary Herbert is calling on lawmakers to pass a resolution opposing a new national monument in the state, a move he says would be “absolutely irresponsible” for President Barack Obama to consider without input from residents.

The Republican governor issued a statement Wednesday calling lawmakers into a special session May 18 to pass the resolution. They’re also expected to restore money cut from education programs.

Herbert and legislative leaders announced the upcoming session earlier this week after reaching a deal on the education programs.

The push declaring opposition to a new monument gained new urgency this week when Interior Secretary Sally Jewell announced plans to visit Utah.

Utah Republicans oppose a proposed 1.9 million-acre Bears Ears National Monument, but American Indian tribes and conservation groups say the land is threatened by off-road vehicles and looting.

http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2016/apr/20/governor-asks-lawmakers-to-pass-anti-monument-reso/

On Tue, Apr 19, 2016 at 5:25 PM, Degroff, Amanda <amanda_degroff@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Jewell commits to Utah visit to hear conservation proposals
AP // April 19, 2016
Utah is among the places Interior Secretary Sally Jewell plans to visit this summer to hear about proposals for conserving public lands. American Indian tribes and Utah’s congressional delegation have been at odds over land management in southeastern Utah. The tribes and conservation groups have called on President Barack Obama to designate 1.9 million acres as the Bears Ears National Monument. They say the land is under constant threat from off-road vehicles and looting.

Jewell confronts critics, declares 'new conservation era'
E&E // Corbin Hiar // April 19, 2016
Interior Secretary Sally Jewell today took aim at critics of public lands and outlined her priorities for the remainder of the Obama administration. She also announced a nationwide listening tour on conservation and a Commerce Department study on the impact of outdoor recreation on the U.S. economy. "I believe we are at the dawn of a new conservation era in America," Jewell said. "Americans are more determined than ever to solve the problems we face. To take action to confront climate change. To pass ballot initiatives to fund parks and open space. To work the lands in a sustainable way. To give everyone an equal chance to get outdoors." Timed to coincide with National Park Week and the National Park Service's centennial celebration, the speech began by detailing the challenges facing the 100-year-old agency. In addition to struggling with a $11.9 billion deferred maintenance backlog, the Park Service has visitors who are older and whiter than the nation as a whole.

On Tue, Apr 19, 2016 at 4:12 PM, Degroff, Amanda <amanda_degroff@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Interior secretary calls for ‘major course correction’ on conservation
The Hill // Tim Cama // April 19
Interior Secretary Sally Jewell called Tuesday for major changes in how the country handles conservation in an effort to modernize efforts to protect public land. In a major speech in Washington to mark the 100th anniversary of the creation of the National Park Service, Jewell said federal lands — parks, wildlife refuges, forests, grazing areas and more — are facing numerous threats that are natural, manmade and political. “If we stay on this trajectory, 100 years from now, national parks and wildlife refuges will be like postage stamps of nature on a map, isolated islands of conservation with run-down facilities that crowds of Americans visit like zoos to catch a glimpse of our nation’s remaining wildlife and undeveloped patches of land,” Jewell said.

On Tue, Apr 19, 2016 at 4:11 PM, Kershaw, Jessica <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

USA Today: National Parks looking for

young, diverse visitors

John Bacon, USA TODAY 3:15 p.m. EDT April 19, 2016

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On Tue, Apr 19, 2016 at 2:53 PM, Amanda Degroff

(Photo: Mandel Ngan, AFP/Getty Images)

The National Park Service must do a better job of outreach to women, millennials and minorities as it heads into its second century, Interior SecretarySally Jewell said in a speech Tuesday marking National Park Week.

"The majority of visitors to national parks today look like me: older and whiter," Jewell said at the National Geographic Society in Washington. "Which means we haven't found a way to connect to the young people of today, who are more diverse, more tech-savvy and more disconnected from nature than ever before."

Only a "sliver" of parks and historic sites focus on women and minorities, Jewell said. She said she will travel to parks across the nation this summer to hear what people and communities want and need.

The National Park Service is marking its 100th anniversary this year, and admission to all its parks is free until April 24. Jewell's speech stressed the need to protect the parks from encroaching financial and ecological pressures. She cited an analysis by the non-profit Conservation Science Partners that said natural areas in the West are disappearing at the rate of a football field every two-and-a-half minutes.

Jewell said public lands are threatened by politicians pressing to sell it off "for short term gains to the highest bidder," and by extremists such as the ranchers who seized the Malheur Wildlife Refuge in Oregon for more than a month earlier this year.

USA TODAY
Most Americans say climate changing, humans to blame

USA TODAY
Sally Jewell is environmentalist, business exec

"If you add that all up, you're looking at a pretty bleak picture," she said. If changes aren't made, "100 years from now, national parks and wildlife refuges will be like postage stamps of nature on a map."

Jewell, who was president and CEO of outdoor apparel and equipment company Recreational Equipment Inc. (REI) before President Obama brought her to Washington in 2013, stressed the business side of the parks. She noted the parks are drawing record visitors, including 307 million visits last year alone. But she added the maintenance backlog pricetag of almost $12 billion is also a record.

Consumer spending for outdoor recreation is almost equal to pharmaceuticals and motor vehicles and parts combined, Jewell said. Conservation aside, parks generated $32 billion in economic activity in 2015 on a $3 billion budget, she said.

"Taxpayers saw a 10-to-1 return on investment. As a businessperson, I can tell you that's pretty darn good," she said.

http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2016/04/19/national-parks-looking-young-diverse-visitors/83235694/

<amanda_degroff@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Denver Post: Secretary Jewell calls for "major course correction" in conservation

By Bruce Finley The Denver Post

Tuesday, April 19, 2016 - 2:41 p.m.

Natural areas are disappearing at the rate of a soccer field every 2½ minutes, and dangerous movements threaten the future of public lands, Interior Secretary Sally Jewell said Tuesday, urging a major increase of conservation efforts that embraces young Americans.

"We as a country need to make a major course correction in how we approach conservation to ensure a bright future for our public land and waters," Jewell said in a speech in Washington D.C.

The majority of people visiting national parks in Colorado and other western states are increasingly old and largely white, Jewell said.

"Which means we haven't found a way to connect to the young people of today, who are more diverse, more tech-savvy and more disconnected from nature than ever before," she said.

"We need to kick off the new century of American conservation by issuing a giant, open invitation to every American to visit their national parks and public lands."

Advertisement

A new analysis by the non-profit group Conservation Science Partners, based on satellite images and federal land data, found that natural areas are disappearing rapidly. Jewell said that group's "Disappearing West" report is alarming "because healthy, intact ecosystems are fundamental to the health of our nation."

Population growth and development and the impact of climate change are to blame, she said.

The degradation of nature and loss of natural land coincides with flareups in the movement to seize public lands. Jewell referred to the armed standoff in Oregon this year, a 41-day ordeal at the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge that highlighted sentiments in western states against federal control over activities on public land.

At the same time, politicians have proposed selloffs of public land and putting more federal lands under state control.

"This movement has propped up dangerous voices that reject the rule of law, put communities and hard-working public servants at risk, and fail to appreciate how deeply democratic and American our national parks and public lands are," Jewell said.

"If we stay on this trajectory, 100 years from now, national parks and wildlife refuges will be like postage stamps of nature on a map. What we need is smart planning, on a landscape-level ...

"This country's national parks, forests, refuges, and public lands are some of the most valuable assets that we collectively own. At a time when they face threats from land grabs to climate change, we can't afford to turn our backs on them."

Sent from my iPhone

On Apr 19, 2016, at 6:49 AM, Jessica Kershaw <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

> And here's where we landed w/Politico's Morning Energy tip sheet:
>
> **ME FIRST - JEWELL'S 'STATE OF THE PARKS' ADDRESS** : Interior Secretary Sally Jewell is expected to mount a strong defense of the importance of federal lands and call for "a major course correction in how we approach conservation," in a speech at the National Geographic Society at 2 p.m. today, according to remarks shared with ME.
>
> "This country's national parks, forests, refuges, and public lands are some of the most valuable assets that we collectively own," Jewell is set to say. "At a time when they face threats from land grabs to climate change, we can't afford to turn our backs on them."
>
> The speech, which marks a weeklong celebration of the National Park Service's centennial year, comes the day after Jewell announced a $95 million distribution to every state, territory, and the District of Columbia out of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The fund expired last year, but got a few years of reprieve as part of the omnibus.
>
> Sent from my iPhone
>
> On Apr 19, 2016, at 6:35 AM, Jessica Kershaw <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:
>
> > Have to say - wasn't really expecting this angle for the preview:
> >
> > **AP: Jewell: Oregon takeover among several threats to West**

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS | April 19, 2016 @ 3:20 am

FILE- In this Dec. 9, 2015, file photo, Interior Secretary Sally Jewell testifies on Capitol Hill in Washington before the House Natural Resources Oversight Committee hearing on the Animas River Spill in Colorado. An armed takeover of an Oregon national wildlife refuge is part of a disturbing "extreme movement" to seize public lands and reject the rule of law, putting communities and public employees at risk throughout the West, Jewell said in a speech outlining Obama administration conservation policies. (AP Photo/Manuel Balce Ceneta, File)

WASHINGTON (AP) — An armed takeover of an Oregon national wildlife refuge is part of a disturbing "extreme movement" to seize public lands and reject the rule of law — putting communities and public employees at risk throughout the West, Interior Secretary Sally Jewell says in a speech outlining Obama administration conservation policies.

The 41-day standoff this winter came at the same time as two other trends that threaten the West, Jewell said: A push by some politicians to sell off lands that belong to all Americans to the highest bidder, and the rapid disappearance of natural areas throughout the region due to climate change and increased development.

Citing a new analysis by a non-profit conservation group, Jewell said natural areas in the West are disappearing at the rate of a football field every two-and-a-half minutes. The trend is especially alarming "because healthy, intact ecosystems are fundamental to the health of our nation," she said.

Jewell, who began her fourth year as Interior secretary this month, is set to deliver the speech Tuesday at the National Geographic Society in Washington. The Associated Press obtained excerpts in advance.

The convergence of trends threatening the West has "propped up dangerous voices that reject the rule of law, put communities and hard-working public servants at risk, and fail to appreciate how deeply democratic and American our national parks and public lands are," Jewell said.

More than two dozen armed occupiers took over the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in Oregon in January, demanding that the government turn over the land to locals and release two ranchers imprisoned for setting fires. The standoff left one man dead and exposed simmering anger over the government's control of vast expanses of Western land.

At least 25 people have been indicted on federal charges of conspiracy to impede employees at the wildlife refuge from performing their duties.

The takeover followed an armed confrontation with government agents two years ago by Nevada rancher Cliven Bundy and at least 18 other people. Bundy's son Ammon Bundy led the Oregon standoff.

Besides rejecting the demands of extremists, officials must address the dual threats of climate change and development, Jewell said, noting that her speech comes as the National Park Service celebrates its 100th anniversary.

"This country's national parks, forests, refuges and public lands are some of the most valuable assets that we collectively own," she said. "At a time when they face threats from land grabs to climate change, we can't afford to turn our backs on them. Let us use this special year of the (Park Service) centennial to set a new path for conservation in the 21st century."

On other topics, Jewell said the Park Service and other agencies need to do a better job reaching out to "under-represented communities," including women, young people and minorities.

"The majority of visitors to national parks today look like me: older and whiter," Jewell said. "We need to kick off the new century of American conservation by issuing a giant, open invitation to every American to visit their national parks and public lands."

Jewell said she will kick off the effort herself, traveling to parks and other sites this summer on what aides call a “conservation road tour” from coast to coast.

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"Kershaw, Jessica" <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov>

From:	"Kershaw, Jessica" <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov>
Sent:	Thu May 19 2016 17:31:33 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To:	"Duran, Leah" <leah_duran@ios.doi.gov>
CC:	Androff Blake <blake_androff@ios.doi.gov>, Interior Press <interior_press@ios.doi.gov>, Buffa Nikki <nicole_buffa@ios.doi.gov>, John Blair <john_blair@ios.doi.gov>, Sarah Neimeyer <sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov>, Tommy Beaudreau <tommy_beaudreau@ios.doi.gov>, Elizabeth Klein <Elizabeth_Klein@ios.doi.gov>, Sarah Greenberger <sarah_greenberger@ios.doi.gov>, Jeremy Bratt

<jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov>

Subject: Re: Clip: E&E: Battle over Bears Ears intensifies in Utah

http://kuer.org/post/herbert-sign-resolution-against-bears-ears

On Wed, May 18, 2016 at 2:15 PM, Duran, Leah <leah_duran@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Battle over Bears Ears intensifies in Utah

Phil Taylor, E&E reporter

Published: Wednesday, May 18, 2016

Debate over a 1.9-million-acre national monument in southeast Utah is escalating this week as state lawmakers prepare to take up a formal resolution opposing President Obama's use of the Antiquities Act in the Beehive State.

A **poll** released yesterday by Creation Justice Ministries, a Washington, D.C., faith-based environmental organization, found 71 percent of registered Utah voters support Obama designating a Bears Ears national monument to protect the area's tribal cliff dwellings, rock art, burial sites, pit houses and ancient roads.

But several Navajos joined state lawmakers and Gov. Gary Herbert (R) yesterday on the steps of the statehouse to denounce the monument proposal, which they argue lacks local support and would limit tribal access to firewood, medicinal plants and ceremonial sites.

The conservative, Salt Lake City-based Sutherland Institute yesterday also released a five-minute **documentary** featuring testimony from Utah Navajos who oppose a national monument.

Bears Ears is believed to be near the top of Obama's list of tracts to permanently protect under the Antiquities Act. At 1.9 million acres, it would be his largest land-based designation to date -- and his most controversial.

The proposal is strongly opposed by Utah's congressional delegation and Herbert, who hand-delivered a letter to Obama in February warning that a unilateral designation would "only exacerbate an already tense situation" surrounding public land management in Utah.

The proposal is backed by the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition, with support from the elected councils of the Navajo, Ute Mountain Ute, Zuni, Hopi and Ute tribes. Interior Secretary Sally Jewell is scheduled to visit Utah this summer to discuss "a range of conservation proposals, legislative and otherwise," to protect public lands. Monument proponents believe Bears Ears will be on her agenda, but Jewell aides have been mum on the details of the trip.

A designation would carry support from most Utahans, according to yesterday's poll, performed by Public Opinion Strategies.

"Voters value protecting cliff dwellings, Mormon pioneer artifacts and other unique historic sites from looters," said Shantha Ready Alonso, executive director of Creation Justice Ministries. "They want to continue enjoying recreational activities, conserve wildlife habitat, and provide opportunities for families and children to spend time together and explore nature."

The telephone survey of 500 registered voters was conducted May 11, 12 and 14 and had an error margin of 4.38 percentage points.

It found that roughly half of respondents had heard nothing at all about the Bears Ears proposal.

Respondents were told that national monuments provide protections similar to national parks, but that activities like camping, fishing, hiking, hunting, off-highway vehicle use and ranching have continued in Utah's national monuments.

They were asked if they support a "proposal that originated with five local Native American tribes" to protect 1.9 million acres of "existing public lands surrounding the Bears Ears buttes south of Canyonlands National Park as a national monument, in large part to protect ancient cliff dwellings and sacred Native American sites."

Seventy-one percent of respondents said they "strongly" or "somewhat" support the measure, while 20 percent said they "strongly" or "somewhat" oppose it.

"Support for designating these public lands as a national monument is broad-based across age, gender, religion, political party and geographic regions of the state," said Lori Weigel, a partner with Public Opinion Strategies.

The poll found that 75 percent of voters in the Salt Lake area, 71 percent on the Wasatch Front and 67 percent in the rest of the state support the monument.

Monument critics say there's little support for the proposal in San Juan County.

"We know the difference between grass roots and AstroTurf," said Utah Rep. Mike Noel (R) in a tweet posted by the Utah House Republican Majority. "These people live there."

'Wrong way of treating our land'

The Sutherland Institute documentary features interviews with Navajos from the Aneth Chapter, which has broken from six other Navajo chapter houses in Utah to oppose an Obama-designated monument.

"Currently, there's a group of people that are trying to make Bears Ears [into] a national monument, and they have went outside of the tribe and even as far as Oklahoma to help them make it into a national monument," Susie Philemon of the Aneth Chapter says in the video.

Chester Johnson, also of the Aneth Chapter, called a monument the "wrong way of treating our land."

The video claims that a monument designation would prevent Navajo people from cutting wood from the public lands to heat their homes, cook their food or build fences.

Obama has thus far made no attempts to restrict traditional uses like grazing and tribal activities within the dozens of monuments he has proclaimed.

In his March 25, 2013, **proclamation** designating the 243,000-acre Río Grande del Norte National Monument in northern New Mexico, for example, he protected tribal uses, writing, "Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to preclude the traditional collection of firewood and piñon nuts in the monument for personal non-commercial use consistent with the purposes of this proclamation."

The Navajo Nation Council last fall said statements that local Navajos do not support the monument are false.

"There has been, and continues to be, support from six of seven Utah chapters and the overwhelming support of local Navajo people for the Bears Ears proposal," Council Delegate Davis Filfred said at the time.

A year ago, the council's Náabik'iyáti' Committee unanimously passed a resolution in support of the federal designation of Bears Ears, which is the ancestral home of many Southwestern tribes.

Steve Bloch, an attorney with the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, which backs the monument, said opposition from a minority of Navajos at yesterday's press conference on the steps of the Utah statehouse should not derail a popular monument.

"I guess the takeaway is that because not every single Native American in the state or region supports a Bears Ears national monument -- the support by the Navajo Nation and other tribes is in question, and the monument shouldn't happen or if it does happen would be illegitimate," he said. "By that same token, since not every single Utahan supports the Utah Legislature and its hare-brained hijinks, they are similarly acting beyond their authority and without support."

On Tue, May 17, 2016 at 9:02 PM, Jessica Kershaw <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

AP: Governor, lawmakers, tribal members decry monument proposal

Posted 7:02 p.m. today

1

Reactions Reactions Reactions

By MICHELLE L. PRICE, Associated Press

SALT LAKE CITY — A proposed national monument in the Bears Ears area of southeastern Utah will close off the area and block tribal members from using the land, said Gov. Gary Herbert, Republican lawmakers and about two dozen members of American Indian tribes.

The group held a news conference Tuesday afternoon on the steps of Utah's Capitol in Salt Lake City. The news conference came a day before lawmakers were set to gather in a special session to pass a resolution trumpeting their opposition to the proposed monument.

Marie S. Holiday, who is from the Oljato Chapter of the Navajo Nation near Monument Valley, said native people gather firewood and pinyon nuts from Bears Ears. "If that becomes a national monument, I know there's going to be a restriction and we'd have to go somewhere else. That's about 80 to maybe more than 100 miles away for our people," she said.

Other tribal members and conservation groups say the proposed 1.9 million-acre Bears Ears National Monument is needed to protect the land from damage by off-road vehicles and looting. They're pushing for President Barack Obama to use his power under the 1906 Antiquities Act to declare the monument.

Obama has not said if he will do so.

Republican lawmakers and local officials are fiercely opposed to the proposal, saying it's overly broad, will hurt local economies and prevent American Indian elders from going there for cultural reasons.

They harken back to President Bill Clinton's 1996 declaration of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in southern Utah, which was made over the objections of locals. Rep. Mike Noel, R-Kanab, said that monument closed off the area to movie filming and other industrial uses.

The Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition, which is pushing for the new monument, says its proposal would allow Native Americans to continue traditional uses of the land such as gathering wood and herbs.

The governor said Tuesday that Utah wants to balance development on the land while protecting pristine spaces, but that would be closed off if a monument is declared.

"I'm honored to be standing here with my Navajo brothers and sisters as we stand together in opposition to a national monument," Herbert said.

He said Obama and other top administration officials had assured him that they would not do anything without local input.

U.S. Interior Secretary Sally Jewell is set to visit Utah later this summer, where she's expected to hear from locals about proposals to further protect lands in the state, according to the Interior Department.

Read more at http://www.wral.com/governor-lawmakers-tribal-members-decry-monument-proposal/15710395/#HYIUrEoOkYRO8DwM.99

Sent from my iPhone

On May 2, 2016, at 1:36 PM, Duran, Leah <leah_duran@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Tribes come together to promote Bears Ears National Monument

Fifty attend meeting to show support for plan

By Jim Mimiaga Journal staff writer

TOWAOC — The Ute Mountain Ute tribe expressed enthusiasm for the proposed Bears Ears National Monument at a community meeting Thursday attended by 50 Ute and Navajo tribal members.

Related stories:

Utah recreation mecca considered for monument status

Utes, Navajo seek monument to preserve canyon

Ute Mountain has joined the Bears Ears Inter-tribal Coalition along with the Uintah-Ouray Utes, Navajo, Hopi, and Zuni tribes to lobby for the federal action.

They are asking President Obama to declare the national monument on 1.9 million acres in southeast Utah to protect traditional Native American lands and ancient cultural sites.

Under the proposal, it would be the first national monument to be co-managed by the BLM and native tribes with current and ancestral ties to the land.

"It's time that our concerns were heard," said Navajo Albert Holiday. "We've been on the land for 500 years."

The meeting was one of a series organized by Utah Dine Bikeyah, a non-profit group who first proposed the monument and is working to educate the public.

As home-made stew and frybread were served to the audience, 15 Utes and Navajos spoke in support of the monument, talking first in their native languages, then translating to English.

"We welcome the opportunity to have input in the decision making of public lands we still depend on," said Mary Jane Yazzie, a Ute Mountain Ute and Dine Bikeyah boardmember. "Utes and Navajos used to not get along, but today that is not the case. Tribes are working together with the goal of protecting these lands."

Added Ute Mountain councilman Malcom Lehi: "We're gaining momentum and thanks to your support we are being heard at the national level."

Navajo Mark Maryboy said attempts to form a 1.1 million acre National Conservation Area with Utah and San Juan County legislatures failed because tribes felt they had been left out of the process.

"They did not take us seriously, so we parted ways and went to the Secretary Interior to pursue a monument," he said. "The (Utah governments) think they've been there forever, but it has only been 130 years. Native tribes have been here for thousands of years."

Dine Bikeyah chairman Willie Greyeyes said there have been incidents of tickets being issued to native peoples using Utah's federal public lands in traditional ways.

"Natural plants are our pharmacy, we use that land for healing, gathering herbs, wood cutting and for hunting," he said.

Maryboy rejected claims that a monument would "lock out" native people.

"Our co-management plan is unprecedented and allows for Native American traditional uses and ceremonies," he said.

The canyon country area is dominated by Cedar Mesa and the prominent Bears Ears mesas. It holds some 56,000 archeological sites, many considered sacred by regional tribes.

"There has been a lot of media attention, and President Obama may sign it, so now it is getting a lot of pushback," Maryboy said.

He was referring to Utah lawmaker Mike Noel's call to investigate financial ties between the Coalition and environmental groups supporting the monument.

"People ask why are we in partnership with the environmentalists? Because we have shared values," Maryboy said.

Every summer the tribes have a spiritual gathering at the foot of Bears Ears on Cedar Mesa, and another is planned this year.

"Hundreds of teepees are put up," said Navajo Ken Maryboy. "The tribes arrive in traditional attire by horse or by foot. We pray side by side to our deities."

Interior Secretary Sally Jewell recently said she is planning a visit to Utah, but a date has not been set.

"We're promoting the monument for all of us, no matter where you are from," Lehi said. "Our ancestors are still there and have chosen us to go to D.C. so we can all share in this area."

On Wed, Apr 27, 2016 at 6:48 PM, Kershaw, Jessica <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

AP: State and local officials want to investigate groups pushing for a new national monument in southern Utah

By MICHELLE L. PRICE
Published: 4/27/16 6:18 pm EDT - Updated: 4/27/16 6:18 pm EDT

A A A Share / Save

SALT LAKE CITY — State lawmakers who oppose a new national monument in southern Utah questioned Wednesday whether American Indian people support the idea and called for an investigation.

State Rep. Mike Noel, R-Kanab, said he believes the group advocating for the proposed 1.9-million-acre Bears Ears National Monument doesn't represent the Navajo people in the area. Noel questioned if environmental groups were driving the push, rather than tribal members.

Navajo Nation lawmaker Davis Filfred, who is a member of the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition, said it was insulting to suggest that the sovereign tribal nations were being manipulated by environmental groups.

"We speak for ourselves and our tribal members who have overwhelmingly called on us to make sure Bears Ears becomes a national monument," Filfred said in a statement.

Republican lawmakers and local officials are fiercely opposed to the proposed monument, saying it's overly broad and will hurt local economies and prevent American Indian elders from going there for cultural reasons such as hunting.

The long-rumored concept gained new urgency when Interior Secretary Sally Jewell recently announced plans to visit Utah later this year.

Interior spokeswoman Jessica Kershaw did not comment on whether a monument might be declared but said in a statement that Jewell will stop in Utah to hear from locals about proposals to further protect lands in the state.

Noel and the rest of Utah's Constitutional Defense Council voted Wednesday to urge the governor and attorney general's office to investigate those supporting and opposing the monument and where they receive money for the effort.

It wasn't clear Wednesday if Utah will investigate.

Gov. Gary Herbert's spokesman Jon Cox said in an email that the governor believes there should be transparency and his office is asking the Utah attorney general how best to address the questions raised Wednesday.

Dan Burton, a spokesman for the Utah Attorney General's Office, declined to comment on whether there would be an investigation.

At the Constitutional Defense Council's meeting Wednesday, Noel originally called for an investigation just to the pro-monument organization.

Rep. Brian King, D-Salt Lake City, said he couldn't support a one-sided inquiry and that some feel coal companies and energy groups are working to oppose the monument because they want access to the land.

"I don't have any opposition to transparency," King said. "But I think it ought to be even-handed and I think it ought not be a witch hunt."

Noel then asked the council to encourage the governor and attorney general to look into both sides and report their findings to the Legislature. The council unanimously supported the vote.

The council issues recommendations to state officials about legal battles with the federal government over issues such as control of public land and rural county roads.

On Wed, Apr 20, 2016 at 10:46 PM, Jessica Kershaw <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Salt Lake Tribune: Lawmakers say tribal support for Bears Ears monument is a 'charade'

By BRIAN MAFFLY | The Salt Lake Tribune CONNECT

First Published 1 hour ago • Updated 55 minutes ago

(Al Hartmann | The Salt Lake Tribune) Actor for Western Values Project, portraying a snake oil salesman, mocks Rep. Ken Ivory, and Congressman Rob Bishop at the Capitol before the 9 a.m. meeting of the Commission for the Stewardship of Public Lands where a resolution condeming the Antiquities Act was expected to pass. Also in contention as part of the Antiquities Act is a proposal before President Obama setting aside hundreds of thousands of acres in San Juan County for a Bear's Ears National Monument.

Public lands » Panel endorses resolution against "unilateral" monument designation; Herbert adds bill to May 18 special session.

ARTICLE PHOTO GALLERY (15)

The legislative commission overseeing Utah's land-transfer efforts passed two controversial resolutions Wednesday, opposing "unilateral use" of the Antiquities Act to designate national monuments in Utah and calling for a lawsuit against the federal government to demand control of 31 million acres of public land.

Dozens of supporters of the Bears Ears monument proposal, pushed by several tribal groups, crammed the Capitol room where the Commission for the Stewardship of Public Lands conducted a contentious meeting that often devolved into partisan bickering and name-calling.

Rep. Mike Noel, R-Kanab, blasted audience members, many of them Salt Lake City conservationists, as "selfish and greedy" for trying to impose their will on residents of southeastern Utah who would have to live with the 1.9-million-acre monument.

Noel and other Utah leaders are convinced President Barack Obama will make such a designation in the coming months and cited Interior Secretary Sally Jewell's Tuesday announcement of a "major course correction" for conservation and a visit to Utah this summer.

Utah Dine Bikeyah, a nonprofit led by Navajos who follow traditional spiritual practices, has spearheaded the monument idea, which has been embraced by the leadership of two dozen other tribes, many of which can trace ancestral ties to the land around Cedar Mesa and the Abajos. These lands, which harbor tens of thousands of archaeological sites, are considered sacred, and members of a variety of tribes visit to gather herbs and firewood and pursue spiritual experiences.

But Noel and other critics say Utah Dine Bikeyah does not represent American Indians who live in Utah, and is really a front for environmental groups whose true aim is to shut down public access.

An investigation into the group's funding is in the works, Noel said.

Some tribal leaders call such allegations "insulting and false."

For the past several years, Utah Dine Bikeyah has sought conservation status for the land surrounding the Bears Ears buttes and has nurtured buy-in from numerous tribes that have not always gotten along with the Navajo.

Access for traditional activities and a management framework that give tribes a say are core elements of their proposal.

But San Juan County Commissioner Rebecca Benally, a Navajo and a Democrat, said Wednesday that a monument will curtail Native Americans' use of the land and bring further harm to what is already Utah's most economically distressed region, plagued with high rates of suicide and unemployment.

"A national monument will be a devastation for San Juan County," Benally said. "Speaking on behalf of my elders and descendants, they truly and heartfelt request that they do not want a monument. We already have three." Those monuments — Rainbow Bridge, Natural Bridges and Hovenweep — have not improved the unemployment rate, and neither would a fourth, she said.

Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Councilwoman Regina Lopez-Whiteskunk, co-chairwoman of the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition, spoke in support of monument protection and uniting the tribes on this issue.

"We have to come together and reach across reservation and state boundary lines and other unwritten lines between one another, that we come together to find a solution," she said. "We need to protect it now. We don't need to do it several years down the road. It is something that desperately needs to be addressed."

Several of the other elected Utah tribal leaders who do support the monument, including Navajo Nation Council delegates Herman Daniels and Davis Filfred, were at a council session Wednesday in Window Rock, Ariz.

Monument proponents say Cedar Mesa is being trashed by off-roaders and pot hunters; looting and grave desecration are on the rise.

Cynthia Wilson, Utah Dine Bikeyah's outreach director, said six of the seven Navajo chapter houses in Utah have endorsed Bears Ears. Yet commission co-Chairman Sen. David Hinkins, whose Senate district covers San Juan County, said he has seen no support among Utah Navajo.

"I have gone to all the chapter houses and talked to all the leaders. I don't feel that is the case at all," said Hinkins, R-Orangeville.

Sent from my iPhone

On Apr 20, 2016, at 7:49 PM, Kershaw, Jessica <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

AP-UT: Governor asks lawmakers to pass anti-monument resolution

By - *Associated Press - Wednesday, April 20, 2016*

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) - Gov. Gary Herbert is calling on lawmakers to pass a resolution opposing a new national monument in the state, a move he says would be "absolutely irresponsible" for President Barack Obama to consider without input from residents.

The Republican governor issued a statement Wednesday calling lawmakers into a special session May 18 to pass the resolution. They're also expected to restore money cut from education programs.

Herbert and legislative leaders announced the upcoming session earlier this week after reaching a deal on the education programs.

The push declaring opposition to a new monument gained new urgency this week when Interior Secretary Sally Jewell announced plans to visit Utah.

Utah Republicans oppose a proposed 1.9 million-acre Bears Ears National Monument, but American Indian tribes and conservation groups say the land is threatened by off-road vehicles and looting.

http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2016/apr/20/governor-asks-lawmakers-to-pass-anti-monument-reso/

On Tue, Apr 19, 2016 at 5:25 PM, Degroff, Amanda <amanda_degroff@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

> Jewell commits to Utah visit to hear conservation proposals
> AP // April 19, 2016
> Utah is among the places Interior Secretary Sally Jewell plans to visit this summer to hear about proposals for conserving public lands. American Indian tribes and Utah's congressional delegation have been at odds over land management in southeastern Utah. The tribes and conservation groups have called on President Barack Obama to designate 1.9 million acres as the Bears Ears National Monument. They say the land is under constant threat from off-road vehicles and looting.
>
> Jewell confronts critics, declares 'new conservation era'
> E&E // Corbin Hiar // April 19, 2016
> Interior Secretary Sally Jewell today took aim at critics of public lands and outlined her priorities for the remainder of the Obama administration. She also announced a nationwide listening tour on conservation and a Commerce Department study on the impact of outdoor recreation on the U.S. economy. "I believe we are at the dawn of a new conservation era in America," Jewell said. "Americans are more determined than ever to solve the problems we face. To take action to confront climate change. To pass ballot initiatives to fund parks and open space. To work the lands in a sustainable way. To give everyone an equal chance to get outdoors." Timed to coincide with National Park Week and the National Park Service's centennial celebration, the speech began by detailing the challenges facing the 100-year-old agency. In addition to struggling with a $11.9 billion deferred maintenance backlog, the Park Service has visitors who are older and whiter than the nation as a whole.
>
> On Tue, Apr 19, 2016 at 4:12 PM, Degroff, Amanda <amanda_degroff@ios.doi.gov> wrote:
>
> > Interior secretary calls for 'major course correction' on conservation
> > The Hill // Tim Cama // April 19
> > Interior Secretary Sally Jewell called Tuesday for major changes in how the country handles conservation in an effort to modernize efforts to protect public land. In a major speech in Washington to mark the 100th anniversary of the creation of the National Park Service, Jewell said federal lands — parks, wildlife refuges, forests, grazing areas and more — are facing numerous threats that are natural, manmade and political. "If we stay on this trajectory, 100 years from now, national parks and wildlife refuges will be like postage stamps of nature on a map, isolated islands of conservation with run-down facilities that crowds of Americans visit like zoos to catch a glimpse of our nation's remaining wildlife and undeveloped patches of land," Jewell said.
> >
> > On Tue, Apr 19, 2016 at 4:11 PM, Kershaw, Jessica <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:
> >
> > > # USA Today: National Parks looking for young, diverse visitors
> > >
> > > John Bacon, USA TODAY 3:15 p.m. EDT April 19, 2016
> > >
> > > 4 CONNECT | TWEET | LINKEDIN | 2 COMMENT | EMAIL | MORE
> > >
> > > On Tue, Apr 19, 2016 at 2:53 PM, Amanda Degroff
> > >
> > > The National Park Service must do a better job of outreach to women, millennials and minorities as it heads into its second century, Interior SecretarySally Jewell said in a speech Tuesday marking National Park Week.
> > >
> > > *(Photo: Mandel Ngan, AFP/Getty Images)*

"The majority of visitors to national parks today look like me: older and whiter," Jewell said at the National Geographic Society in Washington. "Which means we haven't found a way to connect to the young people of today, who are more diverse, more tech-savvy and more disconnected from nature than ever before."

Only a "sliver" of parks and historic sites focus on women and minorities, Jewell said. She said she will travel to parks across the nation this summer to hear what people and communities want and need.

The National Park Service is marking its 100th anniversary this year, and admission to all its parks is free until April 24. Jewell's speech stressed the need to protect the parks from encroaching financial and ecological pressures. She cited an analysis by the non-profit Conservation Science Partners that said natural areas in the West are disappearing at the rate of a football field every two-and-a-half minutes.

Jewell said public lands are threatened by politicians pressing to sell it off "for short term gains to the highest bidder," and by extremists such as the ranchers who seized the Malheur Wildlife Refuge in Oregon for more than a month earlier this year.

USA TODAY
Most Americans say climate changing, humans to blame

USA TODAY
Sally Jewell is environmentalist, business exec

"If you add that all up, you're looking at a pretty bleak picture," she said. If changes aren't made, "100 years from now, national parks and wildlife refuges will be like postage stamps of nature on a map."

Jewell, who was president and CEO of outdoor apparel and equipment company Recreational Equipment Inc. (REI) before President Obama brought her to Washington in 2013, stressed the business side of the parks. She noted the parks are drawing record visitors, including 307 million visits last year alone. But she added the maintenance backlog pricetag of almost $12 billion is also a record.

Consumer spending for outdoor recreation is almost equal to pharmaceuticals and motor vehicles and parts combined, Jewell said. Conservation aside, parks generated $32 billion in economic activity in 2015 on a $3 billion budget, she said.

"Taxpayers saw a 10-to-1 return on investment. As a businessperson, I can tell you that's pretty darn good," she said.

http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2016/04/19/national-parks-looking-young-diverse-visitors/83235694/

<amanda_degroff@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Denver Post: Secretary Jewell calls for "major course correction" in conservation

By Bruce Finley The Denver Post

Tuesday, April 19, 2016 - 2:41 p.m.

Natural areas are disappearing at the rate of a soccer field every 2½ minutes, and dangerous movements threaten the future of public lands, Interior Secretary Sally Jewell said Tuesday, urging a major increase of conservation efforts that embraces young Americans.

"We as a country need to make a major course correction in how we approach conservation to ensure a bright future for our public land and waters," Jewell said in a speech in Washington D.C.

The majority of people visiting national parks in Colorado and other western states are increasingly old and largely white, Jewell said.

"Which means we haven't found a way to connect to the young people of today, who are more diverse, more tech-savvy and more disconnected from nature than ever before," she said.

"We need to kick off the new century of American conservation by issuing a giant, open invitation to

every American to visit their national parks and public lands."

Advertisement

A new analysis by the non-profit group Conservation Science Partners, based on satellite images and federal land data, found that natural areas are disappearing rapidly. Jewell said that group's "Disappearing West" report is alarming "because healthy, intact ecosystems are fundamental to the health of our nation."

Population growth and development and the impact of climate change are to blame, she said.

The degradation of nature and loss of natural land coincides with flareups in the movement to seize public lands. Jewell referred to the armed standoff in Oregon this year, a 41-day ordeal at the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge that highlighted sentiments in western states against federal control over activities on public land.

At the same time, politicians have proposed selloffs of public land and putting more federal lands under state control.

"This movement has propped up dangerous voices that reject the rule of law, put communities and hard-working public servants at risk, and fail to appreciate how deeply democratic and American our national parks and public lands are," Jewell said.

"If we stay on this trajectory, 100 years from now, national parks and wildlife refuges will be like postage stamps of nature on a map. What we need is smart planning, on a landscape-level ...

"This country's national parks, forests, refuges, and public lands are some of the most valuable assets that we collectively own. At a time when they face threats from land grabs to climate change, we can't afford to turn our backs on them."

Sent from my iPhone

On Apr 19, 2016, at 6:49 AM, Jessica Kershaw <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

> And here's where we landed w/Politico's Morning Energy tip sheet:
>
> **ME FIRST - JEWELL'S 'STATE OF THE PARKS' ADDRESS** : Interior Secretary Sally Jewell is expected to mount a strong defense of the importance of federal lands and call for "a major course correction in how we approach conservation," in a speech at the National Geographic Society at 2 p.m. today, according to remarks shared with ME.
>
> "This country's national parks, forests, refuges, and public lands are some of the most valuable assets that we collectively own," Jewell is set to say. "At a time when they face threats from land grabs to climate change, we can't afford to turn our backs on them."
>
> The speech, which marks a weeklong celebration of the National Park Service's centennial year, comes the day after Jewell announced a $95 million distribution to every state, territory, and the District of Columbia out of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The fund expired last year, but got a few years of reprieve as part of the omnibus.
>
> Sent from my iPhone
>
> On Apr 19, 2016, at 6:35 AM, Jessica Kershaw <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:
>
> > Have to say - wasn't really expecting this angle for the preview:
> >
> > **AP: Jewell: Oregon takeover among several threats to West**
> >
> > ---
> >
> > **BY ASSOCIATED PRESS** | April 19, 2016 @ 3:20 am
> >
> >
> >
> > FILE- In this Dec. 9, 2015, file photo, Interior Secretary Sally Jewell testifies on Capitol Hill in Washington before the House Natural Resources Oversight Committee hearing on the Animas River Spill in Colorado. An armed takeover of an Oregon national wildlife refuge is part of a disturbing “extreme movement” to

seize public lands and reject the rule of law, putting communities and public employees at risk throughout the West, Jewell said in a speech outlining Obama administration conservation policies. (AP Photo/Manuel Balce Ceneta, File)

WASHINGTON (AP) — An armed takeover of an Oregon national wildlife refuge is part of a disturbing "extreme movement" to seize public lands and reject the rule of law — putting communities and public employees at risk throughout the West, Interior Secretary Sally Jewell says in a speech outlining Obama administration conservation policies.

The 41-day standoff this winter came at the same time as two other trends that threaten the West, Jewell said: A push by some politicians to sell off lands that belong to all Americans to the highest bidder, and the rapid disappearance of natural areas throughout the region due to climate change and increased development.

Citing a new analysis by a non-profit conservation group, Jewell said natural areas in the West are disappearing at the rate of a football field every two-and-a-half minutes. The trend is especially alarming "because healthy, intact ecosystems are fundamental to the health of our nation," she said.

Jewell, who began her fourth year as Interior secretary this month, is set to deliver the speech Tuesday at the National Geographic Society in Washington. The Associated Press obtained excerpts in advance.

The convergence of trends threatening the West has "propped up dangerous voices that reject the rule of law, put communities and hard-working public servants at risk, and fail to appreciate how deeply democratic and American our national parks and public lands are," Jewell said.

More than two dozen armed occupiers took over the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in Oregon in January, demanding that the government turn over the land to locals and release two ranchers imprisoned for setting fires. The standoff left one man dead and exposed simmering anger over the government's control of vast expanses of Western land.

At least 25 people have been indicted on federal charges of conspiracy to impede employees at the wildlife refuge from performing their duties.

The takeover followed an armed confrontation with government agents two years ago by Nevada rancher Cliven Bundy and at least 18 other people. Bundy's son Ammon Bundy led the Oregon standoff.

Besides rejecting the demands of extremists, officials must address the dual threats of climate change and development, Jewell said, noting that her speech comes as the National Park Service celebrates its 100th anniversary.

"This country's national parks, forests, refuges and public lands are some of the most valuable assets that we collectively own," she said. "At a time when they face threats from land grabs to climate change, we can't afford to turn our backs on them. Let us use this special year of the (Park Service) centennial to set a new path for conservation in the 21st century."

On other topics, Jewell said the Park Service and other agencies need to do a better job reaching out to "under-represented communities," including women, young people and minorities.

"The majority of visitors to national parks today look like me: older and whiter," Jewell said. "We need to kick off the new century of American conservation by issuing a giant, open invitation to every American to visit their national parks and public lands."

Jewell said she will kick off the effort herself, traveling to parks and other sites this summer on what aides call a "conservation road tour" from coast to coast.

—

Follow Matthew Daly at http://twitter.com/MatthewDalyWDC

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Office: (202) 208-3311
Cell: (202) 713-8638

--
Jessica Kershaw
Senior Adviser & Press Secretary
U.S. Dept of the Interior
@DOIPressSec
202-208-6416

FOR COMMITTEE USE ONLY

Conversation Contents

PLI Text

Attachments:

/46. PLI Text/1.1 PLI 2.0.docx

"Ferguson, Fred" <Fred.Ferguson@mail.house.gov>

From:	"Ferguson, Fred" <Fred.Ferguson@mail.house.gov>
Sent:	Wed May 18 2016 16:28:20 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To:	Tommy Beaudreau <Tommy_Beaudreau@ios.doi.gov>, Nikki Buffa <nicole_buffa@ios.doi.gov>
Subject:	PLI Text
Attachments:	PLI 2.0.docx

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All the best,
Fred

Fred Ferguson
Chief of Staff
Rep. Jason Chaffetz (UT-03)
202-226-7721 direct

Tommy Beaudreau <tommy_beaudreau@ios.doi.gov>

From:	Tommy Beaudreau <tommy_beaudreau@ios.doi.gov>
Sent:	Wed May 18 2016 16:33:33 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To:	"Ferguson, Fred" <Fred.Ferguson@mail.house.gov>
CC:	Nikki Buffa <nicole_buffa@ios.doi.gov>
Subject:	Re: PLI Text

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Tommy Beaudreau <tommy_beaudreau@ios.doi.gov>

From:	Tommy Beaudreau <tommy_beaudreau@ios.doi.gov>
Sent:	Wed May 18 2016 16:34:51 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To:	"Ferguson, Fred" <Fred.Ferguson@mail.house.gov>
CC:	Nikki Buffa <nicole_buffa@ios.doi.gov>
Subject:	Re: PLI Text

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Tommy Beaudreau <tommy_beaudreau@ios.doi.gov>

From:	Tommy Beaudreau <tommy_beaudreau@ios.doi.gov>
Sent:	Wed May 18 2016 16:38:12 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To:	kathleen_oleary@ios.doi.gov
Subject:	Fwd: PLI Text

You are too quick for me!

TPB

Begin forwarded message:

> **From:** Tommy Beaudreau <tommy_beaudreau@ios.doi.gov>
> **Date:** May 18, 2016 at 6:34:51 PM EDT
> **To:** "Ferguson, Fred" <Fred.Ferguson@mail.house.gov>
> **Cc:** Nikki Buffa <nicole_buffa@ios.doi.gov>
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> >
> > <PLI 2.0.docx>

"Kathleen O'Leary" <kathleen_oleary@ios.doi.gov>

From:	"Kathleen O'Leary" <kathleen_oleary@ios.doi.gov>
Sent:	Wed May 18 2016 16:39:08 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To:	Tommy Beaudreau <tommy_beaudreau@ios.doi.gov>
Subject:	Re: PLI Text

Ha!

Sent from my iPhone

On May 18, 2016, at 6:38 PM, Tommy Beaudreau <tommy_beaudreau@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

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TPB

Begin forwarded message:

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"Ferguson, Fred" <Fred.Ferguson@mail.house.gov>

From:	"Ferguson, Fred" <Fred.Ferguson@mail.house.gov>
Sent:	Thu May 19 2016 06:32:59 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To:	Tommy Beaudreau <Tommy_Beaudreau@ios.doi.gov>, Nikki Buffa <nicole_buffa@ios.doi.gov>
Subject:	Re: PLI Text

Section 204(a)(2) - the "exceptions" language - has been removed. I forgot to clean that up before sending.

From: Fred Ferguson <Fred.Ferguson@mail.house.gov>
Date: Wednesday, May 18, 2016 18:26 PM
To: Tommy Beaudreau <Tommy_Beaudreau@ios.doi.gov>, Nikki Buffa <nicole_buffa@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: PLI Text

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Rep. Jason Chaffetz (UT-03)
202-226-7721 direct

Nicole Buffa <nicole_buffa@ios.doi.gov>

From:	Nicole Buffa <nicole_buffa@ios.doi.gov>
Sent:	Thu May 19 2016 07:43:13 GMT-0600 (MDT)

FOR COMMITTEE USE ONLY

To: "Ferguson, Fred" <Fred.Ferguson@mail.house.gov>
CC: Tommy Beaudreau <Tommy_Beaudreau@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Re: PLI Text

Thanks, Fred!

On May 19, 2016, at 8:33 AM, Ferguson, Fred <Fred.Ferguson@mail.house.gov> wrote:

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Conversation Contents

AP: Governor, lawmakers, tribal members decry monument proposal

Jessica Kershaw <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov>

From:	Jessica Kershaw <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov>
Sent:	Tue May 17 2016 19:02:55 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To:	
CC:	Androff Blake <blake_androff@ios.doi.gov>, Interior Press <interior_press@ios.doi.gov>, Buffa Nikki <nicole_buffa@ios.doi.gov>, John Blair <john_blair@ios.doi.gov>, Sarah Neimeyer <sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov>, Tommy Beaudreau <tommy_beaudreau@ios.doi.gov>, Elizabeth Klein <Elizabeth_Klein@ios.doi.gov>, Sarah Greenberger <sarah_greenberger@ios.doi.gov>, Jeremy Bratt <jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov>
Subject:	AP: Governor, lawmakers, tribal members decry monument proposal

AP: Governor, lawmakers, tribal members decry monument proposal

Posted 7:02 p.m. today

1

Reactions Reactions Reactions

By MICHELLE L. PRICE, Associated Press

SALT LAKE CITY — A proposed national monument in the Bears Ears area of southeastern Utah will close off the area and block tribal members from using the land, said Gov. Gary Herbert, Republican lawmakers and about two dozen members of American Indian tribes.

The group held a news conference Tuesday afternoon on the steps of Utah's Capitol in Salt Lake City. The news conference came a day before lawmakers were set to gather in a special session to pass a resolution trumpeting their opposition to the proposed monument.

Marie S. Holiday, who is from the Oljato Chapter of the Navajo Nation near Monument Valley, said native people gather firewood and pinyon nuts from Bears Ears. "If that becomes a national monument, I know there's going to be a restriction and we'd have to go somewhere else. That's about 80 to maybe more than 100 miles away for our people," she said.

Other tribal members and conservation groups say the proposed 1.9 million-acre Bears Ears National Monument is needed to protect the land from damage by off-road vehicles and looting. They're pushing for President Barack Obama to use his power under the 1906 Antiquities Act to declare the monument.

Obama has not said if he will do so.

Republican lawmakers and local officials are fiercely opposed to the proposal, saying it's overly broad, will hurt local economies and prevent American Indian elders from going there for cultural reasons.

They harken back to President Bill Clinton's 1996 declaration of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in southern Utah, which was made over the objections of locals. Rep. Mike Noel, R-Kanab, said that monument closed off the area to movie filming and other industrial uses.

The Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition, which is pushing for the new monument, says its proposal would allow Native Americans to continue traditional uses of the land such as gathering wood and herbs.

The governor said Tuesday that Utah wants to balance development on the land while protecting pristine spaces, but that would be closed off if a monument is declared.

"I'm honored to be standing here with my Navajo brothers and sisters as we stand together in opposition to a national monument," Herbert said.

He said Obama and other top administration officials had assured him that they would not do anything without local input.

U.S. Interior Secretary Sally Jewell is set to visit Utah later this summer, where she's expected to hear from locals about proposals to further protect lands in the state, according to the Interior Department.

Read more at http://www.wral.com/governor-lawmakers-tribal-members-decry-monument-proposal/15710395/#HYIUrEoOkYRO8DwM.99

Sent from my iPhone

On May 2, 2016, at 1:36 PM, Duran, Leah <leah_duran@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Tribes come together to promote Bears Ears National Monument

Fifty attend meeting to show support for plan

By Jim Mimiaga Journal staff writer

TOWAOC — The Ute Mountain Ute tribe expressed enthusiasm for the proposed Bears Ears National Monument at a community meeting Thursday attended by 50 Ute and Navajo tribal members.

Related stories:

Utah recreation mecca considered for monument status

Utes, Navajo seek monument to preserve canyon

Ute Mountain has joined the Bears Ears Inter-tribal Coalition along with the Uintah-Ouray Utes, Navajo, Hopi, and Zuni tribes to lobby for the federal action.

They are asking President Obama to declare the national monument on 1.9 million acres in southeast Utah to protect traditional Native American lands and ancient cultural sites.

Under the proposal, it would be the first national monument to be co-managed by the BLM and native tribes with current and ancestral ties to the land.

"It's time that our concerns were heard," said Navajo Albert Holiday. "We've been on the land for 500 years."

The meeting was one of a series organized by Utah Dine Bikeyah, a non-profit group who first proposed the monument and is working to educate the public.

As home-made stew and frybread were served to the audience, 15 Utes and Navajos spoke in support of the monument, talking first in their native languages, then translating to English.

"We welcome the opportunity to have input in the decision making of public lands we still depend on," said Mary Jane Yazzie, a Ute Mountain Ute and Dine Bikeyah boardmember. "Utes and Navajos used to not get along, but today that is not the case. Tribes are working together with the goal of protecting these lands."

Added Ute Mountain councilman Malcom Lehi: "We're gaining momentum and thanks to your support we are being heard at the national level."

Navajo Mark Maryboy said attempts to form a 1.1 million acre National Conservation Area with Utah and San Juan County legislatures failed because tribes felt they had been left out of the process.

"They did not take us seriously, so we parted ways and went to the Secretary Interior to pursue a monument," he said. "The (Utah governments) think they've been there forever, but it has only been 130 years. Native tribes have been here for thousands of years."

Dine Bikeyah chairman Willie Greyeyes said there have been incidents of tickets being issued to native peoples using Utah's federal public lands in traditional ways.

"Natural plants are our pharmacy, we use that land for healing, gathering herbs, wood cutting and for hunting," he said.

Maryboy rejected claims that a monument would "lock out" native people.

"Our co-management plan is unprecedented and allows for Native American traditional uses and ceremonies," he said.

The canyon country area is dominated by Cedar Mesa and the prominent Bears Ears mesas. It holds some 56,000 archeological sites, many considered sacred by regional tribes.

"There has been a lot of media attention, and President Obama may sign it, so now it is getting a lot of pushback," Maryboy said.

He was referring to Utah lawmaker Mike Noel's call to investigate financial ties between the Coalition and environmental groups supporting the monument.

"People ask why are we in partnership with the environmentalists? Because we have shared values," Maryboy said.

Every summer the tribes have a spiritual gathering at the foot of Bears Ears on Cedar Mesa, and another is planned this year.

"Hundreds of teepees are put up," said Navajo Ken Maryboy. "The tribes arrive in traditional attire by horse or by foot. We pray side by side to our deities."

Interior Secretary Sally Jewell recently said she is planning a visit to Utah, but a date has not been set.

"We're promoting the monument for all of us, no matter where you are from," Lehi said. "Our ancestors are still there and have chosen us to go to D.C. so we can all share in this area."

On Wed, Apr 27, 2016 at 6:48 PM, Kershaw, Jessica <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

> **AP: State and local officials want to investigate groups pushing for a new national monument in southern Utah**

By MICHELLE L. PRICE
Published: 4/27/16 6:18 pm EDT - Updated: 4/27/16 6:18 pm EDT

A A A Share / Save

SALT LAKE CITY — State lawmakers who oppose a new national monument in southern Utah questioned Wednesday whether American Indian people support the idea and called for an investigation.

State Rep. Mike Noel, R-Kanab, said he believes the group advocating for the proposed 1.9-million-acre Bears Ears National Monument doesn't represent the Navajo people in the area. Noel questioned if environmental groups were driving the push, rather than tribal members.

Navajo Nation lawmaker Davis Filfred, who is a member of the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition, said it was insulting to suggest that the sovereign tribal nations were being manipulated by environmental groups.

"We speak for ourselves and our tribal members who have overwhelmingly called on us to make sure Bears Ears becomes a national monument," Filfred said in a statement.

Republican lawmakers and local officials are fiercely opposed to the proposed monument, saying it's overly broad and will hurt local economies and prevent American Indian elders from going there for cultural reasons such as hunting.

The long-rumored concept gained new urgency when Interior Secretary Sally Jewell recently announced plans to visit Utah later this year.

Interior spokeswoman Jessica Kershaw did not comment on whether a monument might be declared but said in a statement that Jewell will stop in Utah to hear from locals about proposals to further protect lands in the state.

Noel and the rest of Utah's Constitutional Defense Council voted Wednesday to urge the governor and attorney general's office to investigate those supporting and opposing the monument and where they receive money for the effort.

It wasn't clear Wednesday if Utah will investigate.

Gov. Gary Herbert's spokesman Jon Cox said in an email that the governor believes there should be transparency and his office is asking the Utah attorney general how best to address the questions raised Wednesday.

Dan Burton, a spokesman for the Utah Attorney General's Office, declined to comment on whether there would be an investigation.

At the Constitutional Defense Council's meeting Wednesday, Noel originally called for an investigation just to the pro-monument organization.

Rep. Brian King, D-Salt Lake City, said he couldn't support a one-sided inquiry and that some feel coal companies and energy groups are working to oppose the monument because they want access to the land.

"I don't have any opposition to transparency," King said. "But I think it ought to be even-handed and I think it ought not be a witch hunt."

Noel then asked the council to encourage the governor and attorney general to look into both sides and report their findings to the Legislature. The council unanimously supported the vote.

The council issues recommendations to state officials about legal battles with the federal government over issues such as control of public land and rural county roads.

On Wed, Apr 20, 2016 at 10:46 PM, Jessica Kershaw <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Salt Lake Tribune: Lawmakers say tribal support for Bears Ears monument is a 'charade'

By BRIAN MAFFLY | The Salt Lake Tribune CONNECT

First Published 1 hour ago • Updated 55 minutes ago

(Al Hartmann | The Salt Lake Tribune) Actor for Western Values Project, portraying a snake oil salesman, mocks Rep. Ken Ivory, and Congressman Rob Bishop at the Capitol before the 9 a.m. meeting of the Commission for the Stewardship of

Public Lands where a resolution condeming the Antiquities Act was expected to pass. Also in contention as part of the Antiquities Act is a proposal before President Obama setting aside hundreds of thousands of acres in San Juan County for a Bear's Ears National Monument.

Public lands » Panel endorses resolution against "unilateral" monument designation; Herbert adds bill to May 18 special session.

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ARTICLE PHOTO GALLERY (15)

The legislative commission overseeing Utah's land-transfer efforts passed two controversial resolutions Wednesday, opposing "unilateral use" of the Antiquities Act to designate national monuments in Utah and calling for a lawsuit against the federal government to demand control of 31 million acres of public land.

Dozens of supporters of the Bears Ears monument proposal, pushed by several tribal groups, crammed the Capitol room where the Commission for the Stewardship of Public Lands conducted a contentious meeting that often devolved into partisan bickering and name-calling.

Rep. Mike Noel, R-Kanab, blasted audience members, many of them Salt Lake City conservationists, as "selfish and greedy" for trying to impose their will on residents of southeastern Utah who would have to live with the 1.9-million-acre monument.

Noel and other Utah leaders are convinced President Barack Obama will make such a designation in the coming months and cited Interior Secretary Sally Jewell's Tuesday announcement of a "major course correction" for conservation and a visit to Utah this summer.

Utah Dine Bikeyah, a nonprofit led by Navajos who follow traditional spiritual practices, has spearheaded the monument idea, which has been embraced by the leadership of two dozen other tribes, many of which can trace ancestral ties to the land around Cedar Mesa and the Abajos. These lands, which harbor tens of thousands of archaeological sites, are considered sacred, and members of a variety of tribes visit to gather herbs and firewood and pursue spiritual experiences.

But Noel and other critics say Utah Dine Bikeyah does not represent American Indians who live in Utah, and is really a front for environmental groups whose true aim is to shut down public access.

An investigation into the group's funding is in the works, Noel said.

Some tribal leaders call such allegations "insulting and false."

For the past several years, Utah Dine Bikeyah has sought conservation status for the land surrounding the Bears Ears buttes and has nurtured buy-in from numerous tribes that have not always gotten along with the Navajo.

Access for traditional activities and a management framework that give tribes a say are core elements of their proposal.

But San Juan County Commissioner Rebecca Benally, a Navajo and a Democrat, said Wednesday that a monument will curtail Native Americans' use of the land and bring further harm to what is already Utah's most economically distressed region, plagued with high rates of suicide and unemployment.

"A national monument will be a devastation for San Juan County," Benally said. "Speaking on behalf of my elders and descendants, they truly and heartfelt request that they do not want a monument. We already have three." Those monuments — Rainbow Bridge, Natural Bridges and Hovenweep — have not improved the unemployment rate, and neither would a fourth, she said.

Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Councilwoman Regina Lopez-Whiteskunk, co-chairwoman of the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition, spoke in support of monument protection and uniting the tribes on this issue.

"We have to come together and reach across reservation and state boundary lines and other unwritten lines between one another, that we come together to find a solution," she said. "We need to protect it now. We don't need to do it several years down the road. It is something that desperately needs to be addressed."

Several of the other elected Utah tribal leaders who do support the monument, including Navajo Nation Council delegates Herman Daniels and Davis Filfred, were at a council session Wednesday in Window Rock, Ariz.

Monument proponents say Cedar Mesa is being trashed by off-roaders and pot hunters; looting and grave desecration are on the rise.

Cynthia Wilson, Utah Dine Bikeyah's outreach director, said six of the seven Navajo chapter houses in Utah have endorsed Bears Ears. Yet commission co-Chairman Sen. David Hinkins, whose Senate district covers San Juan County, said he has seen no support among Utah Navajo.

"I have gone to all the chapter houses and talked to all the leaders. I don't feel that is the case at all," said Hinkins, R-Orangeville.

Sent from my iPhone

On Apr 20, 2016, at 7:49 PM, Kershaw, Jessica <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

AP-UT: Governor asks lawmakers to pass anti-monument resolution

By - *Associated Press - Wednesday, April 20, 2016*

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) - Gov. Gary Herbert is calling on lawmakers to pass a resolution opposing a new national monument in the state, a move he says would be “absolutely irresponsible” for President Barack Obama to consider without input from residents.

The Republican governor issued a statement Wednesday calling lawmakers into a special session May 18 to pass the resolution. They’re also expected to restore money cut from education programs.

Herbert and legislative leaders announced the upcoming session earlier this week after reaching a deal on the education programs.

The push declaring opposition to a new monument gained new urgency this week when Interior Secretary Sally Jewell announced plans to visit Utah.

Utah Republicans oppose a proposed 1.9 million-acre Bears Ears National Monument, but American Indian tribes and conservation groups say the land is threatened by off-road vehicles and looting.

http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2016/apr/20/governor-asks-lawmakers-to-pass-anti-monument-reso/

On Tue, Apr 19, 2016 at 5:25 PM, Degroff, Amanda <amanda_degroff@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Jewell commits to Utah visit to hear conservation proposals
AP // April 19, 2016
Utah is among the places Interior Secretary Sally Jewell plans to visit this summer to hear about proposals for conserving public lands. American Indian tribes and Utah’s congressional delegation have been at odds over land management in southeastern Utah. The tribes and conservation groups have called on President Barack Obama to designate 1.9 million acres as the Bears Ears National Monument. They say the land is under constant threat from off-road vehicles and looting.

Jewell confronts critics, declares 'new conservation era'
E&E // Corbin Hiar // April 19, 2016
Interior Secretary Sally Jewell today took aim at critics of public lands and outlined her priorities for the remainder of the Obama administration. She also announced a nationwide listening tour on conservation and a Commerce Department study on the impact of outdoor recreation on the U.S. economy. "I believe we are at the dawn of a new conservation era in America," Jewell said. "Americans are more determined than ever to solve the problems we face. To take action to confront climate change. To pass ballot initiatives to fund parks and open space. To work the lands in a sustainable way. To give everyone an equal chance to get outdoors." Timed to coincide with National Park Week and the National Park Service's centennial celebration, the speech began by detailing the challenges facing the 100-year-old agency. In addition to struggling with a $11.9 billion deferred maintenance backlog, the Park Service has visitors who are older and whiter than the nation as a whole.

On Tue, Apr 19, 2016 at 4:12 PM, Degroff, Amanda <amanda_degroff@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Interior secretary calls for ‘major course correction’ on conservation
The Hill // Tim Cama // April 19
Interior Secretary Sally Jewell called Tuesday for major changes in how the country handles conservation in an effort to modernize efforts to protect public land. In a major speech in Washington to mark the 100th anniversary of the creation of the National Park Service, Jewell said federal lands — parks, wildlife refuges, forests, grazing areas and more — are facing numerous threats that are natural, manmade and political. “If we stay on this trajectory, 100 years from now, national parks and wildlife refuges will be like postage stamps of nature on a map, isolated islands of conservation with run-down facilities that crowds of Americans visit like zoos to catch a glimpse of our nation’s remaining wildlife and undeveloped patches of land,” Jewell said.

On Tue, Apr 19, 2016 at 4:11 PM, Kershaw, Jessica <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

USA Today: National Parks looking for young, diverse visitors

John Bacon, USA TODAY 3:15 p.m. EDT April 19, 2016

4 CONNECT | TWEET | LINKEDIN | 2 COMMENT | EMAIL | MORE

On Tue, Apr 19, 2016 at

2:53 PM, Amanda Degroff

(Photo: Mandel Ngan, AFP/Getty Images)

The National Park Service must do a better job of outreach to women, millennials and minorities as it heads into its second century, Interior SecretarySally Jewell said in a speech Tuesday marking National Park Week.

"The majority of visitors to national parks today look like me: older and whiter," Jewell said at the National Geographic Society in Washington. "Which means we haven't found a way to connect to the young people of today, who are more diverse, more tech-savvy and more disconnected from nature than ever before."

Only a "sliver" of parks and historic sites focus on women and minorities, Jewell said. She said she will travel to parks across the nation this summer to hear what people and communities want and need.

The National Park Service is marking its 100th anniversary this year, and admission to all its parks is free until April 24. Jewell's speech stressed the need to protect the parks from encroaching financial and ecological pressures. She cited an analysis by the non-profit Conservation Science Partners that said natural areas in the West are disappearing at the rate of a football field every two-and-a-half minutes.

Jewell said public lands are threatened by politicians pressing to sell it off "for short term gains to the highest bidder," and by extremists such as the ranchers who seized the Malheur Wildlife Refuge in Oregon for more than a month earlier this year.

USA TODAY
Most Americans say climate changing, humans to blame

USA TODAY
Sally Jewell is environmentalist, business exec

"If you add that all up, you're looking at a pretty bleak picture," she said. If changes aren't made, "100 years from now, national parks and wildlife refuges will be like postage stamps of nature on a map."

Jewell, who was president and CEO of outdoor apparel and equipment company Recreational Equipment Inc. (REI) before President Obama brought her to Washington in 2013, stressed the business side of the parks. She noted the parks are drawing record visitors, including 307 million visits last year alone. But she added the maintenance backlog pricetag of almost $12 billion is also a record.

Consumer spending for outdoor recreation is almost equal to pharmaceuticals and motor vehicles and parts combined, Jewell said. Conservation aside, parks generated $32 billion in economic activity in 2015 on a $3 billion budget, she said.

"Taxpayers saw a 10-to-1 return on investment. As a businessperson, I can tell you that's pretty darn good," she said.

http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2016/04/19/national-parks-looking-young-diverse-visitors/83235694/

<amanda_degroff@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Denver Post: Secretary Jewell calls for "major course correction" in conservation

By Bruce Finley The Denver Post

Tuesday, April 19, 2016 - 2:41 p.m.

Natural areas are disappearing at the rate of a soccer field every 2½ minutes, and dangerous movements threaten the future of public lands, Interior Secretary Sally Jewell said Tuesday, urging a major increase of conservation efforts that embraces young Americans.

"We as a country need to make a major course correction in how we approach conservation to ensure a bright future for our public land and waters," Jewell said in a speech in Washington D.C.

The majority of people visiting national parks in Colorado and other western states are increasingly old and largely white, Jewell said.

"Which means we haven't found a way to connect to the young people of today, who are more diverse, more tech-savvy and more disconnected from nature than ever before," she said.

"We need to kick off the new century of American conservation by issuing a giant, open invitation to every American to visit their national parks and public lands."

Advertisement

A new analysis by the non-profit group Conservation Science Partners, based on satellite images and federal land data, found that natural areas are disappearing rapidly. Jewell said that group's "Disappearing West" report is alarming "because healthy, intact ecosystems are fundamental to the health of our nation."

Population growth and development and the impact of climate change are to blame, she said.

The degradation of nature and loss of natural land coincides with flareups in the movement to seize public lands. Jewell referred to the armed standoff in Oregon this year, a 41-day ordeal at the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge that highlighted sentiments in western states against federal control over activities on public land.

At the same time, politicians have proposed selloffs of public land and putting more federal lands under state control.

"This movement has propped up dangerous voices that reject the rule of law, put communities and hard-working public servants at risk, and fail to appreciate how deeply democratic and American our national parks and public lands are," Jewell said.

"If we stay on this trajectory, 100 years from now, national parks and wildlife refuges will be like postage stamps of nature on a map. What we need is smart planning, on a landscape-level ...

"This country's national parks, forests, refuges, and public lands are some of the most valuable assets that we collectively own. At a time when they face threats from land grabs to climate change, we can't afford to turn our backs on them."

Sent from my iPhone

On Apr 19, 2016, at 6:49 AM, Jessica Kershaw <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

> And here's where we landed w/Politico's Morning Energy tip sheet:
>
> **ME FIRST - JEWELL'S 'STATE OF THE PARKS' ADDRESS** : Interior Secretary Sally Jewell is expected to mount a strong defense of the importance of federal lands and call for "a major course correction in how we approach conservation," in a speech at the National Geographic Society at 2 p.m. today, according to remarks shared with ME.
>
> "This country's national parks, forests, refuges, and public lands are some of the most valuable assets that we collectively own," Jewell is set to say. "At a time when they face threats from land grabs to climate change, we can't afford to turn our backs on them."
>
> The speech, which marks a weeklong celebration of the National Park Service's centennial year, comes the day after Jewell announced a $95 million distribution to every state, territory, and the District of Columbia out of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The fund expired last year, but got a few years of reprieve as part of the omnibus.
>
> Sent from my iPhone
>
> On Apr 19, 2016, at 6:35 AM, Jessica Kershaw <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:
>
> > Have to say - wasn't really expecting this angle for the preview:
> >
> > **AP: Jewell: Oregon takeover among several threats to West**
> >
> > **BY ASSOCIATED PRESS** | April 19, 2016 @ 3:20 am

FILE- In this Dec. 9, 2015, file photo, Interior Secretary Sally Jewell testifies on Capitol Hill in Washington before the House Natural Resources Oversight Committee hearing on the Animas River Spill in Colorado. An armed takeover of an Oregon national wildlife refuge is part of a disturbing “extreme movement” to seize public lands and reject the rule of law, putting communities and public employees at risk throughout the West, Jewell said in a speech outlining Obama administration conservation policies. (AP Photo/Manuel Balce Ceneta, File)

WASHINGTON (AP) — An armed takeover of an Oregon national wildlife refuge is part of a disturbing “extreme movement” to seize public lands and reject the rule of law — putting communities and public employees at risk throughout the West, Interior Secretary Sally Jewell says in a speech outlining Obama administration conservation policies.

The 41-day standoff this winter came at the same time as two other trends that threaten the West, Jewell said: A push by some politicians to sell off lands that belong to all Americans to the highest bidder, and the rapid disappearance of natural areas throughout the region due to climate change and increased development.

Citing a new analysis by a non-profit conservation group, Jewell said natural areas in the West are disappearing at the rate of a football field every two-and-a-half minutes. The trend is especially alarming “because healthy, intact ecosystems are fundamental to the health of our nation,” she said.

Jewell, who began her fourth year as Interior secretary this month, is set to deliver the speech Tuesday at the National Geographic Society in Washington. The Associated Press obtained excerpts in advance.

The convergence of trends threatening the West has “propped up dangerous voices that reject the rule of law, put communities and hard-working public servants at risk, and fail to appreciate how deeply democratic and American our national parks and public lands are,” Jewell said.

More than two dozen armed occupiers took over the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in Oregon in January, demanding that the government turn over the land to locals and release two ranchers imprisoned for setting fires. The standoff left one man dead and exposed simmering anger over the government’s control of vast expanses of Western land.

At least 25 people have been indicted on federal charges of conspiracy to impede employees at the wildlife refuge from performing their duties.

The takeover followed an armed confrontation with government agents two years ago by Nevada rancher Cliven Bundy and at least 18 other people. Bundy’s son Ammon Bundy led the Oregon standoff.

Besides rejecting the demands of extremists, officials must address the dual threats of climate change and development, Jewell said, noting that her speech comes as the National Park Service celebrates its 100th anniversary.

“This country’s national parks, forests, refuges and public lands are some of the most valuable assets that we collectively own,” she said. “At a time when they face threats from land grabs to climate change, we can’t afford to turn our backs on them. Let us use this special year of the (Park Service) centennial to set a new path for conservation in the 21st century.”

On other topics, Jewell said the Park Service and other agencies need to do a better job reaching out to “under-represented communities,” including women, young people and minorities.

“The majority of visitors to national parks today look like me: older and whiter,” Jewell said. “We need to kick off the new century of American conservation by issuing a giant, open invitation to every American to visit their national parks and public lands.”

Jewell said she will kick off the effort herself, traveling to parks and other sites this summer on what aides call a “conservation road tour” from coast to coast.

—

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Nicole Buffa <nicole_buffa@ios.doi.gov>

From:	Nicole Buffa <nicole_buffa@ios.doi.gov>
Sent:	Tue May 17 2016 19:35:03 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To:	Jessica Kershaw <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov>
CC:	Androff Blake <blake_androff@ios.doi.gov>, Interior Press <interior_press@ios.doi.gov>, John Blair <john_blair@ios.doi.gov>, Sarah Neimeyer <sarah_neimeyer@ios.doi.gov>, Tommy Beaudreau <tommy_beaudreau@ios.doi.gov>, Elizabeth Klein <Elizabeth_Klein@ios.doi.gov>, Sarah Greenberger <sarah_greenberger@ios.doi.gov>, Jeremy Bratt <jeremy_bratt@ios.doi.gov>
Subject:	Re: AP: Governor, lawmakers, tribal members decry monument proposal

http://www.sltrib.com/news/3898005-155/as-utah-lawmakers-prepare-to-protest

On May 17, 2016, at 9:03 PM, Jessica Kershaw <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

AP: Governor, lawmakers, tribal members decry monument proposal

Posted 7:02 p.m. today

1

Reactions Reactions Reactions

By MICHELLE L. PRICE, Associated Press

SALT LAKE CITY — A proposed national monument in the Bears Ears area of southeastern Utah will close off the area and block tribal members from using the land, said Gov. Gary Herbert, Republican lawmakers and about two dozen members of American Indian tribes.

The group held a news conference Tuesday afternoon on the steps of Utah's Capitol in Salt Lake City. The news conference came a day before lawmakers were set to gather in a special session to pass a resolution trumpeting their opposition to the proposed monument.

Marie S. Holiday, who is from the Oljato Chapter of the Navajo Nation near Monument Valley, said native people gather firewood and pinyon nuts from Bears Ears. "If that becomes a national monument, I know there's going to be a restriction and we'd have to go somewhere else. That's about 80 to maybe more than 100 miles away for our people," she said.

Other tribal members and conservation groups say the proposed 1.9 million-acre Bears Ears National Monument is needed to protect the land from damage by off-road vehicles and looting. They're pushing for President Barack Obama to use his power under the 1906 Antiquities Act to declare the monument.

Obama has not said if he will do so.

Republican lawmakers and local officials are fiercely opposed to the proposal, saying it's overly broad, will hurt local economies and prevent American Indian elders from going there for cultural reasons.

They harken back to President Bill Clinton's 1996 declaration of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in southern Utah, which was made over the objections of locals. Rep. Mike Noel, R-Kanab, said that monument closed off the area to movie filming and other industrial uses.

The Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition, which is pushing for the new monument, says its proposal would allow Native Americans to continue traditional uses of the land such as gathering wood and herbs.

The governor said Tuesday that Utah wants to balance development on the land while protecting pristine spaces, but that would be closed off if a monument is declared.

"I'm honored to be standing here with my Navajo brothers and sisters as we stand together in opposition to a national monument," Herbert said.

He said Obama and other top administration officials had assured him that they would not do anything without local input.

U.S. Interior Secretary Sally Jewell is set to visit Utah later this summer, where she's expected to hear from locals about proposals to further protect lands in the state, according to the Interior Department.

Read more at http://www.wral.com/governor-lawmakers-tribal-members-decry-monument-proposal/15710395/#HYIUrEoOkYRO8DwM.99

Sent from my iPhone

On May 2, 2016, at 1:36 PM, Duran, Leah <leah_duran@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Tribes come together to promote Bears Ears National Monument

Fifty attend meeting to show support for plan

By Jim Mimiaga Journal staff writer

TOWAOC — The Ute Mountain Ute tribe expressed enthusiasm for the proposed Bears Ears National Monument at a community meeting Thursday attended by 50 Ute and Navajo tribal members.

Related stories:

Utah recreation mecca considered for monument status

Utes, Navajo seek monument to preserve canyon

Ute Mountain has joined the Bears Ears Inter-tribal Coalition along with the Uintah-Ouray Utes, Navajo, Hopi, and Zuni tribes to lobby for the federal action.

They are asking President Obama to declare the national monument on 1.9 million acres in southeast Utah to protect traditional Native American lands and ancient cultural sites.

Under the proposal, it would be the first national monument to be co-managed by the BLM and native tribes with current and ancestral ties to the land.

"It's time that our concerns were heard," said Navajo Albert Holiday. "We've been on the land for 500 years."

The meeting was one of a series organized by Utah Dine Bikeyah, a non-profit group who first proposed the monument and is working to educate the public.

As home-made stew and frybread were served to the audience, 15 Utes and Navajos spoke in support of the monument, talking first in their native languages, then translating to English.

"We welcome the opportunity to have input in the decision making of public lands we still depend on," said Mary Jane Yazzie, a Ute Mountain Ute and Dine Bikeyah boardmember. "Utes and Navajos used to not get along, but today that is not the case. Tribes are working together with the goal of protecting these lands."

Added Ute Mountain councilman Malcom Lehi: "We're gaining momentum and thanks to your support we are being heard at the national level."

Navajo Mark Maryboy said attempts to form a 1.1 million acre National Conservation Area with Utah and San Juan County legislatures failed because tribes felt they had been left out of the process.

"They did not take us seriously, so we parted ways and went to the Secretary Interior to pursue a monument," he said. "The (Utah governments) think they've been there forever, but it has only been 130 years. Native tribes have been here for thousands of years."

Dine Bikeyah chairman Willie Greyeyes said there have been incidents of tickets being issued to native peoples using Utah's federal public lands in traditional ways.

"Natural plants are our pharmacy, we use that land for healing, gathering herbs, wood cutting and for hunting," he said.

Maryboy rejected claims that a monument would "lock out" native people.

"Our co-management plan is unprecedented and allows for Native American traditional uses and ceremonies," he said.

The canyon country area is dominated by Cedar Mesa and the prominent Bears Ears mesas. It holds some 56,000 archeological sites, many considered sacred by regional tribes.

"There has been a lot of media attention, and President Obama may sign it, so now it is getting a lot of pushback," Maryboy said.

He was referring to Utah lawmaker Mike Noel's call to investigate financial ties between the Coalition and environmental groups supporting the monument.

"People ask why are we in partnership with the environmentalists? Because we have shared values," Maryboy said.

Every summer the tribes have a spiritual gathering at the foot of Bears Ears on Cedar Mesa, and another is planned this year.

"Hundreds of teepees are put up," said Navajo Ken Maryboy. "The tribes arrive in traditional attire by horse or by foot. We pray side by side to our deities."

Interior Secretary Sally Jewell recently said she is planning a visit to Utah, but a date has not been set.

"We're promoting the monument for all of us, no matter where you are from," Lehi said. "Our ancestors are still there and have chosen us to go to D.C. so we can all share in this area."

On Wed, Apr 27, 2016 at 6:48 PM, Kershaw, Jessica <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

AP: State and local officials want to investigate groups pushing for a new national monument in southern Utah

By MICHELLE L. PRICE
Published: 4/27/16 6:18 pm EDT - Updated: 4/27/16 6:18 pm EDT

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SALT LAKE CITY — State lawmakers who oppose a new national monument in southern Utah questioned Wednesday whether American Indian people support the idea and called for an investigation.

State Rep. Mike Noel, R-Kanab, said he believes the group advocating for the proposed 1.9-million-acre Bears Ears National Monument doesn't represent the Navajo people in the area. Noel questioned if environmental groups were driving the push, rather than tribal members.

Navajo Nation lawmaker Davis Filfred, who is a member of the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition, said it was insulting to suggest that the sovereign tribal nations were being manipulated by environmental groups.

"We speak for ourselves and our tribal members who have

overwhelmingly called on us to make sure Bears Ears becomes a national monument," Filfred said in a statement.

Republican lawmakers and local officials are fiercely opposed to the proposed monument, saying it's overly broad and will hurt local economies and prevent American Indian elders from going there for cultural reasons such as hunting.

The long-rumored concept gained new urgency when Interior Secretary Sally Jewell recently announced plans to visit Utah later this year.

Interior spokeswoman Jessica Kershaw did not comment on whether a monument might be declared but said in a statement that Jewell will stop in Utah to hear from locals about proposals to further protect lands in the state.

Noel and the rest of Utah's Constitutional Defense Council voted Wednesday to urge the governor and attorney general's office to investigate those supporting and opposing the monument and where they receive money for the effort.

It wasn't clear Wednesday if Utah will investigate.

Gov. Gary Herbert's spokesman Jon Cox said in an email that the governor believes there should be transparency and his office is asking the Utah attorney general how best to address the questions raised Wednesday.

Dan Burton, a spokesman for the Utah Attorney General's Office, declined to comment on whether there would be an investigation.

At the Constitutional Defense Council's meeting Wednesday, Noel originally called for an investigation just to the pro-monument organization.

Rep. Brian King, D-Salt Lake City, said he couldn't support a one-sided inquiry and that some feel coal companies and energy groups are working to oppose the monument because they want access to the land.

"I don't have any opposition to transparency," King said. "But I think it ought to be even-handed and I think it ought not be a witch hunt."

Noel then asked the council to encourage the governor and attorney general to look into both sides and report their findings to the Legislature. The council unanimously supported the vote.

The council issues recommendations to state officials about legal battles with the federal government over issues such as control of public land and rural county roads.

On Wed, Apr 20, 2016 at 10:46 PM, Jessica Kershaw <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Salt Lake Tribune: Lawmakers say tribal support for Bears Ears monument is a 'charade'

By BRIAN MAFFLY | The Salt Lake Tribune CONNECT

First Published 1 hour ago • Updated 55 minutes ago

(Al Hartmann | The Salt Lake Tribune) Actor for Western Values Project, portraying a snake oil salesman, mocks Rep. Ken Ivory, and Congressman Rob Bishop at the Capitol before the 9 a.m. meeting of the Commission for the Stewardship of Public Lands where a resolution condeming the Antiquities Act was expected to pass. Also in contention as part of the Antiquities Act is a proposal before President Obama setting aside hundreds of thousands of acres in San Juan County for a Bear's Ears National Monument.

Public lands » Panel endorses resolution against "unilateral" monument designation; Herbert adds bill to May 18 special session.

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ARTICLE PHOTO GALLERY (15)

The legislative commission overseeing Utah's land-transfer efforts passed two controversial resolutions Wednesday, opposing "unilateral use" of the Antiquities Act to designate national monuments in Utah and calling for a lawsuit against the federal government to demand control of 31 million acres of public land.

Dozens of supporters of the Bears Ears monument proposal, pushed by several tribal groups, crammed the Capitol room where the Commission for the Stewardship of Public Lands conducted a contentious meeting that often devolved into partisan bickering and name-calling.

Rep. Mike Noel, R-Kanab, blasted audience members, many of them Salt Lake City conservationists, as "selfish and greedy" for trying to impose their will on residents of southeastern Utah who would have to live with the 1.9-million-acre monument.

Noel and other Utah leaders are convinced President Barack Obama will make such a designation in the coming months and cited Interior Secretary Sally Jewell's Tuesday announcement of a "major course correction" for conservation and a visit to Utah this summer.

Utah Dine Bikeyah, a nonprofit led by Navajos who follow traditional spiritual practices, has spearheaded the monument idea, which has been embraced by the leadership of two dozen other tribes, many of which can trace ancestral ties to the land around Cedar Mesa and the Abajos. These lands, which harbor tens of thousands of archaeological sites, are considered sacred, and members of a variety of tribes visit to gather herbs and firewood and pursue spiritual experiences.

But Noel and other critics say Utah Dine Bikeyah does not represent American Indians who live in Utah, and is really a front for environmental groups whose true aim is to shut down public access.

An investigation into the group's funding is in the works, Noel said.

Some tribal leaders call such allegations "insulting and false."

For the past several years, Utah Dine Bikeyah has sought conservation status for the land surrounding the Bears Ears buttes and has nurtured buy-in from numerous tribes that have not always gotten along with the Navajo.

Access for traditional activities and a management framework that give tribes a say are core elements of their proposal.

But San Juan County Commissioner Rebecca Benally, a Navajo and a Democrat, said Wednesday that a monument will curtail Native Americans' use of the land and bring further harm to what is already Utah's most economically distressed region, plagued with high rates of suicide and unemployment.

"A national monument will be a devastation for San Juan County," Benally said. "Speaking on behalf of my elders and descendants, they truly and heartfelt request that they do not want a monument. We already have three." Those monuments — Rainbow Bridge, Natural Bridges and Hovenweep — have not improved the unemployment rate, and neither would a fourth, she said.

Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Councilwoman Regina Lopez-Whiteskunk, co-chairwoman of the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition, spoke in support of monument protection and uniting the tribes on this issue.

"We have to come together and reach across reservation and state boundary lines and other unwritten lines between one another, that we come together to find a solution," she said. "We need to protect it now. We don't need to do it several years down the road. It is something that desperately needs to be addressed."

Several of the other elected Utah tribal leaders who do support the monument, including Navajo Nation Council delegates Herman Daniels and Davis Filfred, were at a council session Wednesday in Window Rock, Ariz.

Monument proponents say Cedar Mesa is being trashed by off-roaders and pot hunters; looting and grave desecration are on the rise.

Cynthia Wilson, Utah Dine Bikeyah's outreach director, said six of the seven Navajo chapter houses in Utah have endorsed Bears Ears. Yet commission co-Chairman Sen. David Hinkins, whose Senate district covers San Juan County, said he has seen no support among Utah Navajo.

"I have gone to all the chapter houses and talked to all the leaders. I don't feel that is the case at all," said Hinkins, R-Orangeville.

Sent from my iPhone

On Apr 20, 2016, at 7:49 PM, Kershaw, Jessica <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

AP-UT: Governor asks lawmakers to pass anti-monument resolution

By - *Associated Press - Wednesday, April 20, 2016*

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) - Gov. Gary Herbert is calling on lawmakers to pass a resolution opposing a new national monument in the state, a move he says would be "absolutely irresponsible" for President Barack Obama to consider without input from residents.

The Republican governor issued a statement Wednesday calling lawmakers into a special session May 18 to pass the resolution. They're also expected to restore money cut from education programs.

Herbert and legislative leaders announced the upcoming session earlier this week after reaching a deal on the education programs.

The push declaring opposition to a new monument gained new urgency this week when Interior Secretary Sally Jewell announced plans to visit Utah.

Utah Republicans oppose a proposed 1.9 million-acre Bears Ears National Monument, but American Indian tribes and conservation groups say the land is threatened by off-road vehicles and looting.

http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2016/apr/20/governor-asks-lawmakers-to-pass-anti-monument-reso/

On Tue, Apr 19, 2016 at 5:25 PM, Degroff, Amanda <amanda_degroff@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Jewell commits to Utah visit to hear conservation proposals
AP // April 19, 2016
Utah is among the places Interior Secretary Sally Jewell plans to visit this summer to hear about proposals for conserving public lands. American Indian tribes and Utah's congressional delegation have been at odds over land management in southeastern Utah. The tribes and conservation groups have called on President Barack Obama to designate 1.9 million acres as the Bears Ears National Monument. They say the land is under constant threat from off-road vehicles and looting.

Jewell confronts critics, declares 'new conservation era'
E&E // Corbin Hiar // April 19, 2016
Interior Secretary Sally Jewell today took aim at critics of public lands and outlined her priorities for the remainder of the Obama administration. She also announced a nationwide listening tour on conservation and a Commerce Department study on the impact of outdoor recreation on the U.S. economy. "I believe we are at the dawn of a new conservation era in America," Jewell said. "Americans are more determined than ever to solve the problems we face. To take action to confront climate change. To pass ballot initiatives to fund parks and open space. To work the lands in a sustainable way. To give everyone an equal chance to get outdoors." Timed to coincide with National Park Week and the National Park Service's centennial celebration, the speech began by detailing the challenges facing the 100-year-old agency. In addition to struggling with a $11.9 billion deferred maintenance backlog, the Park Service has visitors who are older and whiter than the nation as a whole.

On Tue, Apr 19, 2016 at 4:12 PM, Degroff, Amanda <amanda_degroff@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Interior secretary calls for 'major course correction' on conservation
The Hill // Tim Cama // April 19
Interior Secretary Sally Jewell called Tuesday for major changes in how the country handles conservation in an effort to modernize efforts to protect public land. In a major speech in Washington to mark the 100th anniversary of the creation of the National Park Service, Jewell said federal lands — parks, wildlife refuges, forests, grazing areas and more — are facing numerous threats that are natural, manmade and political. "If we stay on this trajectory, 100 years from now, national parks and wildlife refuges will be like postage stamps of nature on a map, isolated islands of conservation with run-down facilities that crowds of Americans visit like zoos to catch a glimpse of our nation's remaining wildlife and undeveloped patches of land," Jewell said.

On Tue, Apr 19, 2016 at 4:11 PM, Kershaw, Jessica <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

USA Today: National Parks looking for young, diverse visitors

John Bacon, USA TODAY *3:15 p.m. EDT April 19, 2016*

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On Tue, Apr 19, 2016 at 2:53 PM, Amanda Degroff

(Photo: Mandel Ngan, AFP/Getty Images)

The National Park Service must do a better job of outreach to women, millennials and minorities as it heads into its second century, Interior SecretarySally Jewell said in a speech Tuesday marking National Park Week.

"The majority of visitors to national parks today look like me: older and whiter," Jewell said at the National Geographic Society in Washington. "Which means we haven't found a way to connect to the young people of today, who are more diverse, more tech-savvy and more disconnected from nature than ever before."

Only a "sliver" of parks and historic sites focus on women and minorities, Jewell said. She said she will travel to parks across the nation this summer to hear what people

and communities want and need.

The National Park Service is marking its 100th anniversary this year, and admission to all its parks is free until April 24. Jewell's speech stressed the need to protect the parks from encroaching financial and ecological pressures. She cited an analysis by the non-profit Conservation Science Partners that said natural areas in the West are disappearing at the rate of a football field every two-and-a-half minutes.

Jewell said public lands are threatened by politicians pressing to sell it off "for short term gains to the highest bidder," and by extremists such as the ranchers who seized the Malheur Wildlife Refuge in Oregon for more than a month earlier this year.

USA TODAY
Most Americans say climate changing, humans to blame

USA TODAY
Sally Jewell is environmentalist, business exec

"If you add that all up, you're looking at a pretty bleak picture," she said. If changes aren't made, "100 years from now, national parks and wildlife refuges will be like postage stamps of nature on a map."

Jewell, who was president and CEO of outdoor apparel and equipment company Recreational Equipment Inc. (REI) before President Obama brought her to Washington in 2013, stressed the business side of the parks. She noted the parks are drawing record visitors, including 307 million visits last year alone. But she added the maintenance backlog pricetag of almost $12 billion is also a record.

Consumer spending for outdoor recreation is almost equal to pharmaceuticals and motor vehicles and parts combined, Jewell said. Conservation aside, parks generated $32 billion in economic activity in 2015 on a $3 billion budget, she said.

"Taxpayers saw a 10-to-1 return on investment. As a businessperson, I can tell you that's pretty darn good," she said.

http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2016/04/19/national-parks-looking-young-diverse-visitors/83235694/

<amanda_degroff@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Denver Post: Secretary Jewell calls for "major course correction" in conservation

By Bruce Finley The Denver Post

Tuesday, April 19, 2016 - 2:41 p.m.

Natural areas are disappearing at the rate of a soccer field every 2½ minutes, and dangerous movements threaten the future of public lands, Interior Secretary Sally Jewell said Tuesday, urging a major increase of conservation efforts that embraces young Americans.

"We as a country need to make a major course correction in how we approach conservation to ensure a bright future for our public land and waters," Jewell said in a speech in Washington D.C.

The majority of people visiting national parks in Colorado and other western states are increasingly old and largely white, Jewell said.

"Which means we haven't found a way to connect to the young people of today, who are more diverse, more tech-savvy and more disconnected from nature than ever before," she said.

"We need to kick off the new century of American conservation by issuing a giant, open invitation to every American to visit their national parks and public lands."

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A new analysis by the non-profit group Conservation Science Partners, based on satellite images and federal land data, found that natural areas are disappearing rapidly. Jewell said that group's "Disappearing West" report is alarming "because healthy, intact ecosystems are

fundamental to the health of our nation."

Population growth and development and the impact of climate change are to blame, she said.

The degradation of nature and loss of natural land coincides with flareups in the movement to seize public lands. Jewell referred to the armed standoff in Oregon this year, a 41-day ordeal at the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge that highlighted sentiments in western states against federal control over activities on public land.

At the same time, politicians have proposed selloffs of public land and putting more federal lands under state control.

"This movement has propped up dangerous voices that reject the rule of law, put communities and hard-working public servants at risk, and fail to appreciate how deeply democratic and American our national parks and public lands are," Jewell said.

"If we stay on this trajectory, 100 years from now, national parks and wildlife refuges will be like postage stamps of nature on a map. What we need is smart planning, on a landscape-level ...

"This country's national parks, forests, refuges, and public lands are some of the most valuable assets that we collectively own. At a time when they face threats from land grabs to climate change, we can't afford to turn our backs on them."

Sent from my iPhone

On Apr 19, 2016, at 6:49 AM, Jessica Kershaw <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

> And here's where we landed w/Politico's Morning Energy tip sheet:
>
> **ME FIRST - JEWELL'S 'STATE OF THE PARKS' ADDRESS** : Interior Secretary Sally Jewell is expected to mount a strong defense of the importance of federal lands and call for "a major course correction in how we approach conservation," in a speech at the National Geographic Society at 2 p.m. today, according to remarks shared with ME.
>
> "This country's national parks, forests, refuges, and public lands are some of the most valuable assets that we collectively own," Jewell is set to say. "At a time when they face threats from land grabs to climate change, we can't afford to turn our backs on them."
>
> The speech, which marks a weeklong celebration of the National Park Service's centennial year, comes the day after Jewell announced a $95 million distribution to every state, territory, and the District of Columbia out of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The fund expired last year, but got a few years of reprieve as part of the omnibus.
>
> Sent from my iPhone
>
> On Apr 19, 2016, at 6:35 AM, Jessica Kershaw <jessica_kershaw@ios.doi.gov> wrote:
>
> > Have to say - wasn't really expecting this angle for the preview:
> >
> > **AP: Jewell: Oregon takeover among several threats to West**
> >
> > ---
> >
> > **BY ASSOCIATED PRESS** | April 19, 2016 @ 3:20 am
> >
> >
> >
> > FILE- In this Dec. 9, 2015, file photo, Interior Secretary Sally Jewell testifies on Capitol Hill in Washington before the House Natural Resources Oversight Committee hearing on the Animas River Spill in Colorado. An armed takeover of an Oregon national wildlife refuge is part of a disturbing “extreme movement” to seize public lands and reject the rule of law, putting communities and public employees at risk throughout the West, Jewell said in a speech outlining Obama administration

conservation policies. (AP Photo/Manuel Balce Ceneta, File)

WASHINGTON (AP) — An armed takeover of an Oregon national wildlife refuge is part of a disturbing "extreme movement" to seize public lands and reject the rule of law — putting communities and public employees at risk throughout the West, Interior Secretary Sally Jewell says in a speech outlining Obama administration conservation policies.

The 41-day standoff this winter came at the same time as two other trends that threaten the West, Jewell said: A push by some politicians to sell off lands that belong to all Americans to the highest bidder, and the rapid disappearance of natural areas throughout the region due to climate change and increased development.

Citing a new analysis by a non-profit conservation group, Jewell said natural areas in the West are disappearing at the rate of a football field every two-and-a-half minutes. The trend is especially alarming "because healthy, intact ecosystems are fundamental to the health of our nation," she said.

Jewell, who began her fourth year as Interior secretary this month, is set to deliver the speech Tuesday at the National Geographic Society in Washington. The Associated Press obtained excerpts in advance.

The convergence of trends threatening the West has "propped up dangerous voices that reject the rule of law, put communities and hard-working public servants at risk, and fail to appreciate how deeply democratic and American our national parks and public lands are," Jewell said.

More than two dozen armed occupiers took over the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in Oregon in January, demanding that the government turn over the land to locals and release two ranchers imprisoned for setting fires. The standoff left one man dead and exposed simmering anger over the government's control of vast expanses of Western land.

At least 25 people have been indicted on federal charges of conspiracy to impede employees at the wildlife refuge from performing their duties.

The takeover followed an armed confrontation with government agents two years ago by Nevada rancher Cliven Bundy and at least 18 other people. Bundy's son Ammon Bundy led the Oregon standoff.

Besides rejecting the demands of extremists, officials must address the dual threats of climate change and development, Jewell said, noting that her speech comes as the National Park Service celebrates its 100th anniversary.

"This country's national parks, forests, refuges and public lands are some of the most valuable assets that we collectively own," she said. "At a time when they face threats from land grabs to climate change, we can't afford to turn our backs on them. Let us use this special year of the (Park Service) centennial to set a new path for conservation in the 21st century."

On other topics, Jewell said the Park Service and other agencies need to do a better job reaching out to "under-represented communities," including women, young people and minorities.

"The majority of visitors to national parks today look like me: older and whiter," Jewell said. "We need to kick off the new century of American conservation by issuing a giant, open invitation to every American to visit their national parks and public lands."

Jewell said she will kick off the effort herself, traveling to parks and other sites this summer on what aides call a "conservation road tour" from coast to coast.

—

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Conversation Contents

As Utah lawmakers prepare to protest Bears Ears Monument, new poll finds 71 percent support its creation | The Salt Lake Tribune

Nicole Buffa <nicole_buffa@ios.doi.gov>

From:	Nicole Buffa <nicole_buffa@ios.doi.gov>
Sent:	Tue May 17 2016 16:56:21 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To:	Tommy Beaudreau <tommy_beaudreau@ios.doi.gov>
Subject:	As Utah lawmakers prepare to protest Bears Ears Monument, new poll finds 71 percent support its creation | The Salt Lake Tribune

http://www.sltrib.com/news/3898005-155/as-utah-lawmakers-prepare-to-protest

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Conversation Contents

Video on Utah Native Americans

"Ferguson, Fred" <Fred.Ferguson@mail.house.gov>

From:	"Ferguson, Fred" <Fred.Ferguson@mail.house.gov>
Sent:	Tue May 17 2016 15:39:24 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To:	Tommy Beaudreau <Tommy_Beaudreau@ios.doi.gov>, Nikki Buffa <nicole_buffa@ios.doi.gov>
Subject:	Video on Utah Native Americans

Hey Tommy and Nikki,

I wanted to pass along a video that was just forwarded to me. This tells a different side of the Bears Ears story.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h56Zb3uLUSM&sns=em

Best,
Fred

Fred Ferguson
Chief of Staff
Rep. Jason Chaffetz (UT-03)
202-226-7721 direct