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[DISCUSSION DRAFT]

114th CONGRESS

2nd Session

H. R. _____

To provide greater certainty and 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 certainty and 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.

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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) **CANGLAND 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 Uintah 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

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

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(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."

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(JJ) (~~HH~~) 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."

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(KK) (~~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."

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(LL) (~~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."

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(MM) (~~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."

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(NN) (~~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."

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(OO) (~~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."

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(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."

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SEC. 102 MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.

(a) (a) IN GENERAL. - Not later than two years from the date 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

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Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(b) (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) (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) (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) (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) (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) (b) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE.—In accordance with this section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate may—

(1) carry out any take such measures to manage wildland in the Wilderness as are necessary for the control of fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the wilderness; and

(2) coordinate those measures with the (including, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of the activities with a State or local agency).

(c) (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) (d) LIVESTOCK.—
IN GENERAL.—Within the wilderness areas, the

(a) The grazing of livestock in which grazing is 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 grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016; Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

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

A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in wilderness areas simply because an area is, or has been designated as wilderness, nor should wilderness designations be used as

an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.
B) the number and type set forth in Appendix A of livestock permitted to graze in wilderness shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the report of the grazing permit in effect at the time an area enters the wilderness system. If range condition and monitoring studies Committee on Interior, and an analysis determine that increased livestock

numbers and/or animal unit months (AUMs) can be made available with no adverse impact on wilderness values, increases in stock numbers and/or AUMs shall be authorized.

C) the maintenance of supporting facilities existing in an area prior to its classification as wilderness (including fences, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.), shall continue. Such maintenance shall include the use Insular Affairs of motorized and/or mechanized tools and equipment where such use is the most reasonable means the House of accomplishing maintenance.

D) the construction Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of new improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in wilderness is permissible: the 101st Congress (House Report 101-405).

E) the use of motorized equipment for emergency purposes such as reseuing sick animals or the placement of feed in emergency situations is permissible.

(3) Applicability of Certain Requirements

The plant and animal viability requirements of section 219 of title 36, United States Code of Federal Regulations, shall not apply to any proposed action or decision of the United States Forest Service regarding livestock grazing on National Forest Service lands affected by this section.

(4) (b) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

(e) (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.—Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction

(1) MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.—In furtherance of the State of Utah with respect to purposes and principles of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the Secretary may conduct any management of activities in the Wilderness that are necessary to

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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

(f) (ii) the guidelines set forth in Appendix B of the report of the Committee on public land in the State, Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 2570 of the 101st Congress (House Report 101-405), including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping and occasional and temporary use of helicopters to maintain Off-highway vehicle vehicles if the use, as determined by the Secretary, would promote healthy, viable, and more naturally distributed wildlife populations within the wilderness areas 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) (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) (h) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.—Structures The Secretary shall authorize structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (, including guzzlers) are allowed, in the wilderness areas designated by section 101 this title if—

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

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

(i) HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL AND TARGET SHOOTING.—Within the wilderness areas, hunting, fishing, and recreational and target shooting in areas where hunting, fishing, and recreational and target shooting has been allowed on lands and waters owned or managed by the Department of the Interior or Department of Agriculture before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

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

Wilderness map and dated _____, _____, have been adequately studied for wilderness designation;

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~~A.~~ A. 43,323-acre area known as Winter Ridge Wilderness Study Area;

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~~B.~~ B. 7,051-acre area known as Jack Canyon Wilderness Study Area;

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~~C.~~ C. 6,557-acre area known as Squaw and Papoose Wilderness Study Area;

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~~D.~~ 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;

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

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

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~~(2)~~ (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—

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~~(A)~~ (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));

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~~(B)~~ (B) shall be managed in accordance with land management plans adopted under section 202 of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1712); ~~provided the land management plans have been adjusted to reflect the new policies included in this Act;~~ and

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

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

SEC. 110. AIRSHEDS.

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~~The~~(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.~~

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Title II – National Conservation Areas

SEC. 201. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS.

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

(1) ~~(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 National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the “White River National Conservation Area.”

(2) ~~(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.”

(3) ~~(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.”

(4) ~~(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.”

(5) ~~(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.”

(6) ~~(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.”

(7) ~~(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.”

(8) ~~(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.”

Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the "Labyrinth Canyon National Conservation Area."

(9) (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."

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(10) (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."

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(11) ~~DESOLATION CANYON.~~ (10) INDIAN CREEK. - Certain federal land, comprising approximately 8,770 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in ~~Carbon~~San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated _____, to be known as the "~~Desolation Canyon~~Indian Creek National Conservation Area."

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(12) ~~NINE MILE CANYON.~~ (11) BEARS EARS. - Certain federal land, comprising approximately 41,301 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in ~~Carbon County and Duchesne~~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 "~~Nine Mile Canyon~~Bears Ears National Conservation Area."

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SEC. 202 MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) (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) (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) (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.

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SEC. 203. ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS

(a) (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

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manner that conserves and enhances the scenic, natural, historical, ecological, educational

1) Protects, conserves, and enhances the unique and nationally important historic, cultural, and motorized, mechanized, and primitive scientific, scenic, recreational, archaeological, natural, and educational resources of the National Conservation Areas.

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) (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 State, local governments, and Native American tribes. If the Secretary Public Lands Initiative Stakeholder Advisory Councils established under Division C of the Interior does not incorporate recommendations submitted by the State, local, and Native American tribes into the management plans, 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 state local governments and tribes.

(3) REQUIREMENTS- Each management plan shall-

(A) describe the appropriate uses, such as scenic, natural, historical, recreational, ecological, educational, and cultural, and for management of the conservation area; and

(B) include interpretive and educational materials regarding the cultural and biological resources of the region within which the conservation area is located.

(C) Complies with Sec. 203 and Sec. 204.

(c) USES- The Secretary of the Interior shall allow only such uses of the conservation area that would further the recommendations put forth in the Management Plan 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.

(d) ACQUISITION OF LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.-

(a) ACQUISITION.-

(1) IN GENERAL.- The Secretary of the Interior may acquire land or interest in land within the boundaries of the National Conservation Areas designated by section 201 only by donation or exchange.

(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 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 CONSERVATION AREA.~~ — Any land or interest in land located inside the boundary of a 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 conservation area.

SEC. 204. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) (a) WITHDRAWALS-

(1) ~~(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.~~

(2) ~~EXCEPTION.~~ — Notwithstanding the withdrawal in paragraph (1), for the ~~Desolation Canyon National Conservation Area, White River National Conservation Area, and 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 national conservation areas.~~

(b) (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).

~~(A) carry out any measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the national conservation areas; and~~

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

(c) (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 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 in national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206. subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary

(d) (d) LIVESTOCK. —

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

A) (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) (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. If range condition and monitoring studies and an analysis determine that increased livestock numbers or animal unit months (AUMs) can be made available with no adverse impact on the areas designated by this title, increases in stock numbers and/or AUMs shall be authorized, to the greatest extent practicable.

C) (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 motorized off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

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

(3) APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS

The plant and animal viability requirements of section 219 of title 36, United States Code of Federal Regulations, shall not apply to any proposed action or decision of the United States Forest Service regarding livestock grazing on National Forest Service lands affected by this title.

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) (4) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

(e) AIRSHED.—The national conservation areas designated under sections 201, 205, and 206 shall not be designated as Class I airsheds under the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401-7661).

(f) (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.

(g) (f) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(a) (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) (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.

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(h) (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.

(i) (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.

(j) (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.

(k) (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.

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

~~(m).~~

(l). – WATER RIGHTS

(a) (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~~ National Conservation Areas designated by sections 201, 205, and 206 ~~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, ~~or the state's right to define uses, existing on date of enactment, including any water rights~~ held by the United States.

(3) establishes a precedent with regard to any future ~~national conservation areas~~ NCA 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 ~~national conservation areas established under sections 201, 205, and 206~~.

~~(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) (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 national conservation areas NCAs designated by sections 201, 205, and 206 this title subject to such reasonable regulations deemed necessary by the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture.
- (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.
- (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 sections 201 and 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 subsection (n) 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.
- (p) MOTORIZED (o) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE VEHICLES.
- (1) IN GENERAL- Except in cases in which motorized off-highway vehicle vehicles are needed for administrative purposes, including project construction and maintenance, or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized 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 motorized 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)~~ (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)~~ (I) the designated route is damaging cultural resources or historical resources;

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

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

~~(ii)~~ (ii) use of the internet and web resources.

~~(3)~~ (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)~~ (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 and 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) 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 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) (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.”

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(b) (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 and to provide for state management of wildlife habitat in a natural environmental.

(c) (c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

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

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

(d) (d) BOOK CLIFFS SPORTSMEN’S NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA ADVISORY COUNCIL.—

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

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

(i) State fish and wildlife agencies.

(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) tribal resource management organizations.

(viii) Ute Tribe representative.

(ix) The agriculture industry.

(x) the ranching industry designee from Uintah County.

(xi) the (xi) Uintah County Commission Chairman or its designee.

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(4) (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.

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(1) (1) TERMS.—

(A) (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.

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(2) (2) TERMS OF INITIAL APPOINTEES.—The Secretary of the Interior

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shall appoint the initial members of the Advisory Council as follows:

(i) (i) 5 members shall be appointed for a term of 4 years;

(ii) (ii) 4 members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years; and

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

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(5) (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.

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(6) (6) VACANCY AND REMOVAL.—

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

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(B) (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.

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(7) (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.

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(8) (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.

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(9) (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.

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(10) (10) MEETINGS.—

(A) (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.

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

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(C) (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.

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

~~(12)~~ (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)~~ (13) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND TECHNICAL SERVICES.—The Secretary of the Interior shall provide to the Advisory Council the administrative support and technical services.

~~(14)~~ (14) ANNUAL REPORT.—

~~(1)~~ (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)~~ (2) CONTENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall describe—
(A) (A) the activities of the Advisory Committee during the preceding year;

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

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

~~(15) FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Advisory Council shall be exempt from the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).~~

~~(16)~~ (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) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights certain federal land, comprising approximately 1,145,238 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the United States Forest Service in San Juan County in the State of 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”.~~

~~(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Bears Ears National Conservation Area (referred to in this section as the “Bears Ears”) is to integrate greater local control, science and land management techniques, traditional knowledge, scientific expertise, and commitment of the Hopi Tribe, Navajo Nation, Uintah and Ourary Ute Tribe, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Zuni Tribe, San Juan County, and the State of Utah to the culturally significant landscape known as the Bears Ears and to manage the area in a way that conserves, protects, and enhances the scenic, biological, natural, historical, scientific, recreational, ecological, educational, scientific, and cultural resources of the area while maintaining access via motorized and non-motorized uses to sacred sites, historical and recreational places, and gathering and hunting grounds.~~

~~(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 a management plan for the long-term management of the NCA.~~

~~(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall implement the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Bears Ears Commission. If the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture do not implement the recommendations submitted by the Bears Ears Commission into the management plan, the Secretary of the Interior and the 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 Bears Ears Commission.~~

~~(3) REQUIREMENTS—The management plan shall be written in accordance with subsection (b) of this subsection.~~

~~(4) Uses—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall allow only such uses of the NCA that would further the purposes of the NCA described in subsection (b).~~

~~(d) BEARS EARS MANAGEMENT COMMISSION.—~~

~~(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish the Bears Ears Management Commission, to:~~

~~(A) Advise the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to development and implementation of the management plan.~~

~~(B) Encourage and promote local participation in the decision-making processes affecting the Bears Ears National Conservation Area.~~

~~(C) Advise the Secretaries on ongoing management and implementation actions.~~

~~(2) MEMBERS.—The members shall be appointed jointly by the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture from the following:~~

~~(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:

(i)a. One representative from one of the seven Utah Chapters of the Navajo Nation who is a resident of San Juan County, Utah; and with historical expertise in the Hole-in-the-Rock Trail;

(ii)b. One representative from the Hopi Tribe, Uintah and Ourary Ute Tribe, with paleontological expertise;

Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, or the Zuni Tribe; and

(iii) a The representative from the Utah Department of Natural Resources designated by the Governor of Utah; and

(iv) a designee, and resident of San Juan County, Utah, of the San Juan County Commission.

(3) — TERMS.— Members of the Bears Ears Management Commission with archaeological and/or historic expertise in SEC. 2002 (a)(3)(iii)(b) shall be appointed for a term of 4 years. Members shall not be appointed for more than 3 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.

(4) TERMS OF INITIAL APPOINTEES.— The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall appoint the initial members of the Bears Ears Management Commission as follows:

(i) The first tribal representative shall be appointed for a term of 4 years;

(ii) The second tribal representative shall be appointed for a term of 3

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years; and

(iii) The Utah Department of Natural Resources representative and the San Juan County Commission representative shall each be appointed for a term of 2 years.

(5)c. PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC ADVISORY STATUS.— No individual may be appointed as a member of the Bears Ears Management Commission while serving as an officer or employee of the Federal Government archaeologist.

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SEC. VACANCY AND REMOVAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.— Any vacancy on the Bears Ears Management Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(B) REMOVAL.— Bears Ears Management Commission members shall serve at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture and may be removed at any time for good cause.

(6) CONTINUATION OF SERVICE.— Each appointed 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.

CHAIR.— The Chair of the Bears Ears Management Commission shall be appointed to a 3-year term by the Secretary of the Interior from among the members of the Bears Ears Commission. An individual appointed to the Bears Ears Management Commission under (4)(2)(iii) shall be eligible to serve as Chair, but may serve for two years. 207 – INDIAN CREEK NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

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(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.

~~(7) — 2. Promotes An individual may not be appointed as Chair for more than 2 consecutive or nonconsecutive terms.~~

(8) PAY AND EXPENSES.— Members of the Bears Ears Management Commission shall serve without pay, but each member of the Bears Ears Management Commission may be reimbursed for travel and lodging incurred through attending meetings of the Bears Ears Management Commission approved 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.

(9) MEETINGS.—

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

(B) OPEN MEETINGS.— Each meeting of the Bears Ears Management Commission shall be open to the public.

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

(D) SUBGROUPS.— The Bears Ears Management Commission may establish

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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 Bears Ears Management Commission.

(10) ~~QUORUM.~~—Four members of the Bears Ears Management Management Commission shall constitute a quorum.

(11) ~~EXPENSES.~~—The expenses of the Bears Ears Management Commission that the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture determine to be reasonable and appropriate shall be paid by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture.

(12) ~~ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND TECHNICAL SERVICES.~~—The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall provide to the Bears Ears Management Commission administrative support and technical services.

(13) ~~FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.~~—The Bears Ears Management Commission shall be exempt from the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).

(e) MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(1) ~~PLAN REQUIRED.~~—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Bears Ears Management Commission shall develop recommendations for a management plan for the long-term management of the Bears Ears.

(2) ~~REQUIREMENTS.~~—The management plan shall—

(a) describe the appropriate uses and management of the Bears Ears NCA consistent with the stated purposes of the NCA;

(b) include a recommendation on interpretive and educational materials regarding the cultural and biological resources of the region;

(c) protect valid existing rights;

(d) continue livestock grazing in areas where livestock grazing was permitted on the date of enactment of this act;

(e) protect and preserve Native American historical uses, access to ceremonial sites, hunting and gathering, and other cultural uses and sites;

(f) enhance recreation;

(g) promote scientific research; and conducts research projects on the interactive affects *

(h) promote traditional knowledge;

(i) promote and continue lifestyles and activities, including motorized access; and

(j) be adopted by a majority vote of the Bears Ears Management Commission

(3) ~~PLAN ADOPTION.~~—The recommendations for a management plan shall only be adopted and transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture except by a majority vote of the Bears Ears Management Commission.

of land use and the environment; and

SEC. 207208- ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR DOCS VALLEY, STONE BRIDGE DRAW, STUNTZ DRAW, BEACH DRAW, MCCOOK RIDGE, AND DIAMOND MOUNTAIN NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS

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Title III – ~~Special~~ Watershed Management Areas

~~SEC. 301. SPECIAL WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREAS~~

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The following ~~special watershed~~ management areas are hereby established in the State of Utah, subject to valid existing rights:

(1) ASHLEY SPRING.—The “Ashley Spring ~~Special 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 _____.

~~Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.~~

(2) DRY FORK.—The “Dry Fork ~~Special 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) HIGH UINTAS.—The “High Uintas ~~Special Management Area~~”, consisting of approximately 20,683 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Uintah and Duchesne County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map and dated _____.

(4)(3) _____ CASTLE VALLEY.—The “Castle Valley ~~Special 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 _____.

(5)(4) _____ WIDDOP MOUNTAIN.—The “Widdop Mountain ~~Special 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 _____.

(6)(5) _____ EAST FORK SMITHS FORK.—The “East Fork Smiths Fork ~~Special 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 _____.

(7) LITTLE WEST FORK BLACKS.—The “Little West Forks Blacks ~~Special Management Area~~”, consisting of approximately 8,232 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) (b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) (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 _____

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Special 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) (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) (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 SPECIAL WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREAS.

PURPOSE (a) PURPOSES.—The purpose purposes of the Special Management Areas is watershed management areas are —

(1) to ~~conserve~~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 ~~protect~~wildlife values of the watershed management areas;

(3) to provide for the benefit of present management, development, and future generations use of drinking water within the watershed, cultural, wildlife, areas;

(4) to allow for the reintroduction of beavers in appropriate watershed management areas;

(a) (5) to allow for reintroduction of flora (land and motorized, ~~meechanized~~aquatic), bird, fish and primitive recreational resources animal fauna in special management areas and to promote outdoor recreation within the Special Management Areas watershed management areas;

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—

(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.—

(A) (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall ~~administer~~manage the Special Management Areas watershed areas—

(i) (A) in a manner that promotes, protects, and manages the resources of the Special Management Areas consistent with the purposes described in subsection (a); and

(ii) (B) in accordance with—

(H) (i) the laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.); System;

(H) (ii) this Act section; and

(H) (iii) any other applicable laws-law (including regulations).

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(e) (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 protection and management of the Special Management Areas—each watershed management area.

(A) in consultation with State, local and tribal government entities; and
(B) that provides for recreational opportunities to occur within the Special Management Areas, including skiing, biking, hiking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, snowmobiling, motorcycle riding, off-highway vehicle use, snowshoeing, and camping.

~~complies with~~ (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.

~~(C) See 303.~~

SEC. 303 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) (a) MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—

~~(1) IN GENERAL-~~ Except in cases in which motorized vehicles and non-mechanized 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 Special Watershed Management Areas.

~~(2) MANAGEMENT-~~

~~(A) IN GENERAL-~~ The Secretary of Agriculture shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that—

(i) is consistent with motorized 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 Agriculture, in consultation with the State, or relevant local

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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) 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~~

~~(b) 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- Except as necessary The Secretary shall be permitted to construct roads for administrative purposes or to respond to an or emergency, the Secretary of Agriculture shall not construct any permanent purposes, or if a temporary road within the Special Management Areas after the is needed to facilitate fuel reduction for water protection purposes.~~

~~(e)-(d) OVERSNOW VEHICLES .—Where permitted prior to the date of enactment of this Act:~~

~~(d) OVERSNOW VEHICLES . The the Secretary of Agriculture shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles within the Special 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~~

~~(e) Agriculture may—~~

~~(A) (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 any measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the Speeial Watershed Management Areas; and to protect or improve water quality or to maintain or restore the characteristics of ecosystem composition and structure,~~

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

~~(f) (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~~

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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, 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.

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(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.

(g) (j) LIVESTOCK GRAZING .—

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(1) IN GENERAL .— Within the Special Management Areas 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 at levels in accordance with the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the Secretary.

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

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A) (A) there shall be no curtailments of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has

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been designated by this title, nor should designations be used as an excuse by administrators to slowly "phase out" grazing.

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B) (B) the number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at levels stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit in effect at the time an area is designated. If land management plans reveal conclusively that increased livestock numbers or animal unit months (AUMs) can be made available with no adverse impact on the areas designated by this title, some increases in AUMs shall be permissible, to the greatest extent practicable.

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

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

~~(3) APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS~~

~~The plant and animal viability requirements of section 219 of title 36, United States Code of Federal Regulations, shall not apply to any proposed action or decision of the United States Forest Service regarding livestock grazing on National Forest Service lands affected by this title.~~

~~(4) BIGHORN SHEEP VIABILITY~~

~~Ranchers, conservation groups, and other involved stakeholders shall work cooperatively with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) to achieve bighorn sheep management in the Uinta Mountains that is consistent with the following principles:~~

~~(a) Bighorn sheep populations east of the ridge running northeast from Gilbert Peak will be maintained.~~

~~(b) Bighorn sheep will not be reintroduced west of the ridge.~~

~~(c) If bighorn sheep migrate west of the ridge, UDWR will determine whether the sheep are threatened with disease transmission through interaction with domestic livestock. If no threat exists, the bighorn sheep may be permitted to remain west of the ridge, and if threat of disease transmission does exist, UDWR may relocate the bighorn sheep back to the east side of the ridge and/or issue depredation tag(s).~~

~~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) (5) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE~~

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

~~(h) AIRSHED.—The Special Management Areas designated under section 301 shall not be designated as Class I airsheds under the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401-7661).~~

~~(i) (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.~~

~~(j) (l) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—~~

~~(a) (a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a Special Watershed Management area designated by section 301.~~

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~~(b)~~ ~~(m)~~ ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE SPECIAL WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREA.

The fact that an activity or use on land outside a Special Watershed Management area can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Special Watershed Management area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Special Watershed Management area.

~~(k)~~ ~~(n)~~ OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES .— Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the Special Watershed Management Areas are authorized.

~~(f)~~ ~~(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 Special Watershed Management Area.

~~(m)~~ ~~(p)~~ ACCESS .—The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of a Special Watershed Management Area reasonable access to the owner's property.

~~(n)~~ ~~(q)~~ WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS .— Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the Special Watershed Management Areas are authorized.

~~(r)~~ HUNTING, AND FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL AND TARGET SHOOTING.

~~(e)~~ Within the Special Watershed Management Areas in where hunting, and fishing, and recreational and target shooting on lands and waters owned or managed by the Department of the Interior or Department of Agriculture was allowed before the date of enactment of this Act, shall continue.

~~(p)~~ ~~(s)~~ WATER RIGHTS. —

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

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

~~(2)~~ ~~(2)~~ affects any water rights in the State of Utah, or the state's right to define ~~uses~~, existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States.

~~(3)~~ ~~(3)~~ establishes a precedent with regard to any future Special Watershed Management Areas ~~Area~~ 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.

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~~(e) 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) (b) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(1) Nothing in this title 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 Special Watershed Management Areas designated by section 301101 subject to such reasonable regulations deemed necessary by the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture.

(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.

(g) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.— Nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of Agriculture from conducting vegetation management projects within the Special Management Areas.

(r) COMMERCIAL TIMBER HARVEST.— Within the Special Management Areas, 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) (t) WITHDRAWAL .—

(1) IN GENERAL .—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this title, the Federal land within the Special 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

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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 —ARCHES NATIONAL PARK EXPANSION—Special Management Areas

SEC. 401. HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA, 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) ~~(1) 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)”.~~

Title V—JURASSIC NATIONAL MONUMENT

~~SEC. ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 20,683 acres of the Ashley~~ 501. 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 Forest in Uintah and Duchesne County, Utah as generally depicted on the map entitled “Utah PLI Park and Monument 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.

(e) SEC. 402. — HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA MAP ;AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION—

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

(2) (2) EFFECT.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (b)1 shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary of the Interior 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 Bureau of Land Management.

(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.

(d) ~~SEC. ACQUISITION OF LAND.~~ –

403. ADMINISTRATION OF THE HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) ADMINISTRATION. –

(1) IN GENERAL. – The Secretary of the Interior may acquire land or interests in land within the boundaries of the Monument only by donation or exchange. Agriculture shall administer the High Uintas Special Management Area in accordance with –

(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.

NO CONDEMNATION. (a) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);

(b) this title; and

(c) other applicable laws.

(3) (b) 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 Monument each watershed management area.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION. – The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the State and relevant local governments. If the Secretary of the Interior does not incorporate recommendations submitted by the State and local governments 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 State and local governments. 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:

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(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.

~~(3) **SEC. REQUIREMENTS**—The management plan shall—~~

~~(A) describe the appropriate uses, such as educational opportunities, recreation, and scientific research of the Monument; and~~

~~(B) include interpretive and educational materials regarding the scientific and paleontological resources of the Monument region; and~~

~~(C) address transportation issues to and from the Monument; and~~

~~(D) 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.~~

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.

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(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.

(h) (e) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(a) (a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a Monument designated by this Act the High Uintas Special Management Area.

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

(f) OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES .— Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the High Uintas Special Management Area are authorized.

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(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 or 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 –AIRSHED.

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(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

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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.

this title (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.

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(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:

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(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 as Class I airsheds under the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401-7661)-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.

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(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.

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

(3) TITLE

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.

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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.

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(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 ~~SEC. 601~~ - 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) 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) (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) (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)~~ (D) The approximately 19 miles from Florence Creek to the Nefertiti Boat Ramp as a wild river.

~~(E)~~ (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 scenic 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) (b) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.

(a) (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) (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) (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 or exchange, or purchase from a willing seller.”

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

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

(f) (f) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION

(1) (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) (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) (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.~~

(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 CREEK RECREATIONAL KARST NATIONAL GEOLOGIC AND SPECIAL MANAGEMENT RECREATION AREA

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SEC. 701801. ASHLEY CREEK KARST NATIONAL RECREATIONAL GEOLOGIC AND SPECIAL MANAGEMENT RECREATION AREA.

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(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 Creek Karst National Geologic and Recreation and Special Management Area”.

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(b) PURPOSES—The purposes of the Ashley Creek Karst National Recreational Geologic and Special Management 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.

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SEC. 702802. – MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

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(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.

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(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.

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(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.

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SEC. 703803. ADMINISTRATION.

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(a) ADMINISTRATION.—

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

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

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(b) this title; and

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(c) other applicable laws.

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(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN .—

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

~~(A) in coordination with State, local and tribal government entities; that provides~~
(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:

(B) (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, and camping, and other recreational activities consistent with this title;

~~(C) that promotes an economically sustainable commercial forest products industry; that prohibits~~

(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) (D) prohibit mineral development;~~

(E) that provides for new route and trail construction for motorized and non-motorized to further recreational opportunities; and that complies

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

(F) (F) comply with Sections 701801 and 704804.

SEC. 704804 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

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

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

(2) (2) MANAGEMENT-

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

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

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

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A) (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.

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B) (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. If land management plans reveal conclusively that increased livestock numbers or animal unit months (AUMs) can be made available with no adverse impact on the areas designated by this title, some increases in AUMs shall be permissible, to the greatest extent practicable.

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

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D) (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.

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

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(3) APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS

The plant and animal viability requirements of section 219 of title 36, United States Code of Federal Regulations, shall not apply to any proposed action or decision of the United States Forest Service regarding livestock grazing on National Forest Service lands affected by this title.

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) (3) UTAH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

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~~(h) AIRSHED. — The Area designated under this title shall not be designated as Class I airshed under the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401-7661).~~

~~(i) (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.~~

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~~(j) (i) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT. —~~

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

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~~(b) (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.~~

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

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~~(l) (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.~~

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~~(m) (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.~~

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~~(n) (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~~

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~~(n) HUNTING, AND FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL AND TARGET SHOOTING. —~~

~~(o) Within the Area in where hunting, and fishing, and recreational and target shooting 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.~~

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~~(p) (o) WATER RIGHTS. —~~

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

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(1) (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) (2) affects any water rights in the State, or the state's right to define uses, existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States;

(3) (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) (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 -

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

(1) (1) any water rights granted by the State;

(2) (2) the authority of the State in adjudicating water rights;

(3) (3) definitions established by the State with respect to the term "beneficial use" or "priority of rights";

(4) (4) terms and conditions for groundwater withdrawal;

(5) (5) the use of groundwater resources that are in accordance with State law; or

(6) (6) other rights or obligations of the State as established under State law.

(d) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE. -

(1) (1) Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit motorized 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) (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.

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

(q) (q) WITHDRAWAL.—

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

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

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

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

(t) TRAIL AND OPEN AREA SNOWMOBILE USAGE.— Nothing in this title affects the use or status of trails authorized for motorized or mechanized vehicle or open area snowmobile use on the date of enactment of this Act.

(u) COMMERCIAL TIMBER SALES— Nothing in this title prevents the Secretary of Agriculture from:

- (A) Permitting current or future forest management activities; and
- (B) Constructing permanent or temporary roads as part of a commercial timber sale.

(v) DISPERSED CAMPING— Camping, including through the use of vehicles, where permitted prior to the establishment of the Area, shall be allowed.

(w) PRIORITY TRAILS— Marsh Peak South Road and South Fork Trail, as depicted on the Utah PLI Special Management Area Map, shall be open for motorized use.

Division B – Opportunity

Title I – School Trust Land Consolidations

~~SEC. 101. RATIFICATION OF AGREED EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE STATE OF UTAH AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.~~

AGREEMENT.—The

(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 the Department of the Interior have agreed to exchange certain federal-local governments in economic development and community expansion through the consolidation of state trust lands in manageable blocks near several Utah communities; and federal mineral interests~~

(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. mineral interests managed~~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-

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101 et seq) through the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, and lands and mineral interests in held within the conservation areas created under this Act.

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SEC. 103.

(b) RATIFICATION.— All terms, conditions, procedures, covenants, reservations, and other provisions set forth in the document entitled “_____” (herein referred to as “the Agreement”) are hereby incorporated in this title, are ratified and confirmed, and set forth the obligations and commitments of the United States, the State of Utah, and Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (herein referred to as “SITLA”) as a matter of federal law.

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SEC. 102. LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.

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(a) IN GENERAL.— The maps and legal descriptions referred to in the Agreement depict the lands subject to the conveyances.

(b) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.— The maps and descriptions referred to in the Agreement shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Secretary of the Interior and the Utah State Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(c) CONFLICT.— In case of conflict between the maps and the legal descriptions, the legal descriptions shall control.

SEC. 103. COSTS.

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The EXCHANGE OF LAND; RESERVATION OF INTERESTS.

(a) In General.— If the State offers to convey to the United States and the State of Utah title to the non-Federal land, the Secretary shall each bear its own respective costs incurred in the implementation, subject to the provisions of this title.

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SEC. 104. SCHEDULE FOR CONVEYANCES.

All conveyances _____ (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.

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

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(c) Costs — Costs of the agreement land exchange shall be completed within 70 days allocated in accordance with section 206(f)(2)(B) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1716(f)(2)(B)).

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(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.

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(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.

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(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 date of enactment of this title 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.

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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.

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 Federal mineral estate acquired by the United States as a result of in the agreement in section 101 and area depicted on the Grand County map entitled as the "Utah PLI Book Cliffs Federal Mineral Withdrawal Conservation Area map" and dated --- is withdrawn from the operation of the mineral entry, leasing and mineral material disposal laws until otherwise determined by Congress.

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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) (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) (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) (d) TERMS.—The cooperative agreement shall—

(1) (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) (2) extend only to recreational activities, including ~~motorized~~Off-highway vehicle and ~~non-motorized~~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) (3) require that recreational activities within the federal land shall continue to be managed in accordance with—

(A) (A) the San Rafael Swell National Conservation Area and Crack Canyon Wilderness Area established by this Act; and

(B) (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) (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) (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.

be acceptable to the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) (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

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Title V – Scofield Land Transfers

SEC. 501. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) **(1) CARBON COUNTY.**—

The term “Carbon County” means Carbon County, Utah, within which the Scofield Reservoir property is located.

(2) **(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) **(3) FEDERAL LAND.**—

(A) **(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) **(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) **(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) **(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, or life estate, that submits a request to the

(a) 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) **(b) CONVEYANCE REQUIREMENTS.**—A conveyance under this title shall be subject to—

(8) (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.

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(9) (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.

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(10) (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.

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(11) (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.

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(12) HOLE IN THE ROCK TRAIL.—The approximately 694 acres of land generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____, as “The Hole in the Reek Trail”, to San Juan County, Utah for use as an outdoor recreation and historical trail.

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(13) FANTASY CANYON.—The approximately 160 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____, as “Fantasy Canyon” to the State of Utah, for public recreation.

(14) (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.

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(15) (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.

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(18) DUGOUT RANCH.—The approximately 15,379 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as “Dugout Ranch,” to Utah State University, for education and research.

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(16) (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.

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(17) (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.

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(18) (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.

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(19) (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.

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(20) (17) SEEP RIDGE UTILITY CORRIDOR.— The approximately 4,596 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 transportation and public utilities.

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(21) (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.

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(22) (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.

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(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) (b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

(1) (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.

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(2) (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.

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(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.

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(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.

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Title VII – Land Disposals

SEC. 701. LAND DISPOSALS.

(a) ~~(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.

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Title VIII – CANYON COUNTRY RECREATION ZONES

SEC 801, ESTABLISHMENT

(a) (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 CIRCLE.—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.”
_____ 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 “Cameo Cliffs 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.

In instances in which historic grazing areas, access, or use is disputed by the permittee and the Secretary of the Interior, 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.

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(d) AIRSHED.— The recreation zones under this title shall not be designated as Class I airshed under the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401-7661).

(e) (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.

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(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.

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(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

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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-motorized off-highway vehicle trails, and to prevent future energy and mineral leases or claims, and to manage and protect indigenous plants.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(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) MANAGEMENT PLAN. — 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 management of the Goldbar Recreation Zone that—

coordinates (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 motorized off-highway vehicle and non-motorized off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.

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- (ii) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process.
- (iii) allows for the construction of new non-motorized 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 motorized Off-highway vehicle route construction.

(b) **ADMINISTRATION.**—

(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) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—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 management of the Big Flat Recreation Zone that—

(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 motorized Off-highway vehicle and non-motorized Off-highway vehicle use to further recreational opportunities.
- (F) comply with Section 803.

(3) **MANAGEMENT OF MOTORIZED 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 motorized 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 motorized Off-highway vehicle and non-motorized Off-highway vehicle trails.

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(a) (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 motorized Off-highway vehicle trails and non-motorized Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) (b) ADMINISTRATION. ---

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

(a) (a) this title

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

(c) (c) other applicable laws;

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN. --- 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 management of the Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zones that ---

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

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

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

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

(E) (E) comply with Section 803.

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

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

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

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

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

(4) WHITE WASH CROSS COUNTRY TRAVEL AREA. --- The approximately

(4) 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 motorized Off-highway vehicle travel.

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

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(a) (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 ~~motorized~~Off-highway vehicle and non-~~motorized~~Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

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(b) (b) ADMINISTRATION.---

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

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(a) (a) this title

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

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(c) (c) other applicable laws

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(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.--- 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 management of the Yellow Circle Mine and Cameo Cliffs that---

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

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

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(B) (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

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

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

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(E) (E) comply with Section 803.

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(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) ADMINISTRATION.---

(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) ADMINISTRATION.---

(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) ADMINISTRATION.---

(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) ADMINISTRATION.---

(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) ADMINISTRATION.---

(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) (2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.
- (3) (3) TRAIL.—The term “Trail” means the Red Rock Country Off-Highway Vehicle Trail established under subsection (b).
- (4) (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) (A) for use by motorized off-highway vehicle off-highway vehicles; and
 - (B) (B) to be known as the “Red Rock Country Off-Highway Vehicle Trail”.
- (2) (2) REQUIREMENTS.—In designating the trail, the Secretary of the Interior shall prioritize a long distance route for off-highway vehicles that—
 - (A) (A) as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Plans Map and date—; ;
 - (B) (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) (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) (D) connects the federal land adjacent to Moab, Utah to the federal land adjacent to Monticello, Utah through the Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zone;
 - (E) (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) (F) minimizes the use of graded roads;
 - (G) (G) creates a recreational experience that provides—
 - (i) (i) opportunities for scenic vistas;
 - (ii) (ii) challenging terrain for off-highway vehicle travel;
 - (iii) (iii) connections to other existing trail systems or trails; and
 - (iv) (iv) minimal conflicts between Off-highway vehicle and non-Off-highway vehicle user; and

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

- (i) (i) is consistent with Section 902;
- (ii) (ii) does not interfere with private property or water rights.

(B) (B) CLOSURE OR RELOCATING-

(i) (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) (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.~~ (II) temporary closure of the designated route is necessary to repair the designated route or protect public safety.
- (III) (III) modification of the designated route would not significantly affect access within the given area,
- (IV) (IV) all other options, other than a temporary closure or rerouting, have been exhausted.

(V) (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) (i) use of appropriate signage within the trail;
- (ii) (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 motorized Off-highway vehicle recreational opportunities.

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~~(2)~~ (2) CONSTRUCTION.—

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

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

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

~~(B)~~ (B) this title; and

~~(C)~~ (C) other applicable law.

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Title X – Long-Term Native American Economic Development Certainty

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

(a) McCracken 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 hereby amended to state the following:

Should oil or gas be produced in paying quantities within the lands hereby 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 expended 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

ADDITIONAL SECTIONS TO BE ADDED BASED ON FEEDBACK FROM VARIOUS TRIBES

(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.

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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.”

(a) SEC. 1102.) In General.—To promote domestic energy production and job creation in eastern Utah, lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management and identified on January 1, 2016 as being open with standard stipulations to oil, gas, oil shale, bituminous sands, wind, solar, geothermal, potash, coal, uranium and other locatable and saleable minerals, within the covered lands of this Act, shall be managed for the production of energy and mineral resources as the highest management priority and shall be developed under the following requirements—

- (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall not withdraw any covered energy project issued under this title without finding a violation of the terms of the lease by the lessee.
- (b) The Secretary of the Interior shall not infringe upon lease rights on the lands identified by indefinitely delaying issuance of project approvals, drilling and seismic permits, and rights of way for activities under such a lease.
- (d) Leases shall be issued 60 days following payment by the successful bidder of the remainder of the bonus bid, if any, and the annual rental for the first lease year.

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(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.

~~(e)~~ (2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of the Interior shall ~~not cancel or withdraw any energy or mineral lease parcel after a competitive lease sale has occurred and a winning bidder has submitted the last payment for the parcel.~~ prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Energy Zone Advisory Councils established under subsection (f) of this Title.

~~(f) Not later than 60 days after a energy or mineral lease sale occurs involving any parcel located in the planning areas described in this title, the~~

~~(c) USES-~~ The Secretary of the Interior shall adjudicate any lease protests filed following a lease sale. If after 60 days any protest is left unsettled, said protest is automatically denied and appeal rights ~~allow only such uses of the protestor begin.~~

~~(g) No additional lease stipulations may be added after the parcel is sold without energy zones that would further the purposes outlined in section 1103~~

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of this Title and in consultation and agreement of the lessee.

(h) Planning coordination with the Energy Zone Advisory Councils established under Bureau of Land Management Instructional Memorandum 2010-117 shall have no force or effect within the counties referenced in subsection 1103 (2)(f) of this Title.

(i) Limitation on lease restrictions for wildlife shall pertain only to specific wildlife laws.

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(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 mitigation 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

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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.—

(j) (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 immediate covered energy project planning area should be prioritized 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, 1102, 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.

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SEC. 1105. MASTER LEASING PLANS

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(a) A Master Leasing Plan ~~SEC. 1103.~~ FUTURE LAND STATUS DETERMINATIONS.

Future land status determinations by the Bureau of Land Management regarding lands identified as open with standard stipulations shall only be developed pursuant to this title.

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~~SEC. 1104.~~ DEFINITIONS

(1) the term "covered energy project" means the leasing of federal lands of the United States for the exploration, development, production, processing, or transmission of oil, gas, oil shale, bituminous sands, wind, solar, geothermal, potash, coal, uranium and other locatable and saleable minerals, and any action under such a lease.

(2) the term "covered lands" mean all federal lands managed by the BLM within Uintah, Duchesne, Grand, Carbon, Emery, and Grand, or San Juan Counties in the State of Utah in which BLM land management experts have identified lands as being open with standard stipulations to covered energy projects. Covered lands do not include lands designated in if the Public Lands Advisory Council established under Division A-C of this Act find the relevant Master Leasing Plan to be compatible and viable with the provisions of this Act.

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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.

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Title XII – Long-Term Travel Management Certainty

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

(a) (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,

(2) all roads claimed as Class D highways 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, as long as the claimed Class D highway does not pass through United States Forest Service or National Forest System lands, Bureau of Land Management lands designated by Congress as wilderness, excluding those roads which are cherry-stemmed, including lands designated as wilderness or National Conservation Area under this Act, or lands designated by Congress as a National Park as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) (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) (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) (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.

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Title XIII – Long-Term Land Use Grazing Certainty

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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 permittees consent to the terms of any resolution, the Utah Department of Wildlife Resources may conduct whatever means necessary to resolve such conflicts.

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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

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

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(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.**

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(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.

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(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

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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.

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May 23, 2016 - DRAFT

[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.

May 23, 2016 - DRAFT

SEC. 2. Table of Contents

Division A – Conservation

- Title I – Wilderness
- Title II – National Conservation Areas
- Title III – Watershed Management Areas
- Title IV – Special Management Areas
- Title V – Arches National Park Expansion
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- Title VII – Wild and Scenic Rivers
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- Title IX – Red Rock Country Off-Highway Vehicle Trail
- Title X – Long-Term Native American Economic Development Certainty
- Title XI – Long-Term Energy Development Certainty
- Title XII – Long-Term Travel Management Certainty
- Title XIII – Long-Term Grazing Certainty

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

May 23, 2016 - DRAFT

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

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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.

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(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—

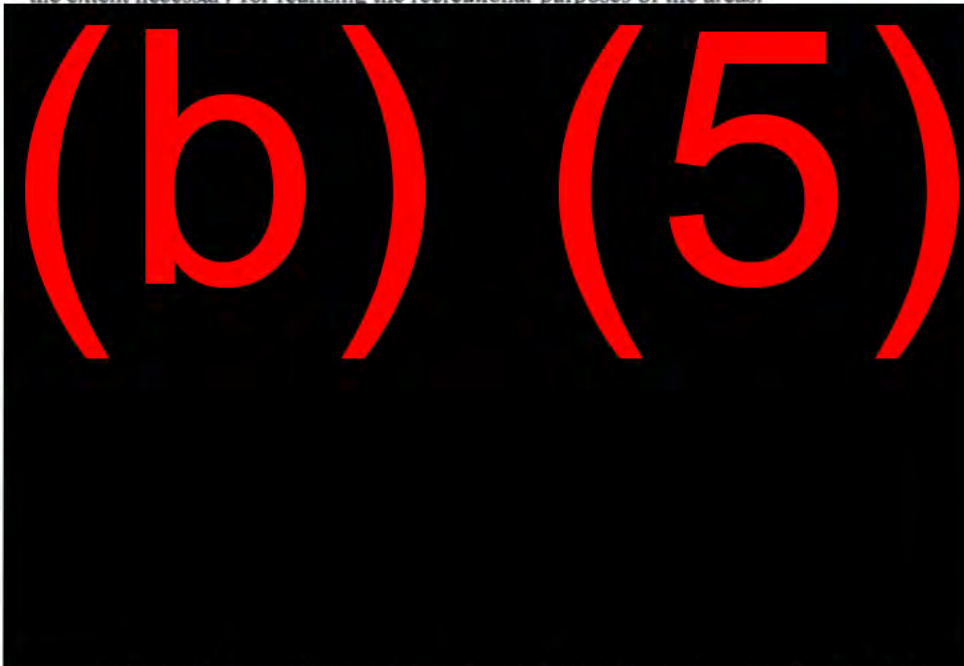
(1) section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(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) **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.

(g) **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.

(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

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

(b) (5)

(i) 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.

(j) TRAIL AND FENCE MAINTENANCE. — The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture

(b) (5)

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, including irrigation districts, 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 or 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.

(b) (5)

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.

(b) The lands within the wilderness designated in subsection 101 (BB) and 101 (AA) shall continue to be 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

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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 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 Initiative 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

(b) (5)

(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

(b) (5) Such maintenance may include the use of Off-highway vehicle or mechanized tools and equipment.

(D) the construction of new grazing improvements or replacement of deteriorated livestock 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 (b) (5)

(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 PLI Stakeholder 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.

(2) 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.

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(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 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, including irrigation districts, 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 (b) (5) Secretary of Agriculture.

(l) 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 (b) (5) 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.

(m) 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.

(n) 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 vehicles shall be permitted only on designated routes within the national conservation areas.

(2) DESIGNATED ROUTES

(A) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior (b) (5)

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 (b) (5) 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 (b) (5) 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.

(b) (5)

(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 (b) (5) shall not construct any permanent road within the conservation area designated under section 201, 205, or 206

(o) 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.

(p) 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.

(q) 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 and 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.

(r) 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.

(s) RECREATION. — The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture 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.

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(t) 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 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.

(4) 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 environment.

(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 (b) (5). 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 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) a ranching industry designee from Uintah County.

(xi) Uintah County Commission Chairman or its designee.

(b) (5)

(A) TERMS.—

(i) 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.

(B) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

(7) 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.

(8) 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.

(9) 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.

(10) QUORUM.—Seven members of the Advisory Council shall constitute a quorum.

(11) 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.

(12) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND TECHNICAL SERVICES.—The Secretary of the Interior shall provide to the Advisory Council the administrative support and technical service (b) (5)

(13) 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.

(14) **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.

(15) **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 (b) (5) shall (b) (5) 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.

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- (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 Area 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, wood cutting, 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

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(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; and
2. Promotes scientific research and conducts research projects on the interactive affects of land use and the environment.

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 Docs 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 native 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, prior land use, or disease; and
- (7) to provide for the restoration of ecosystems damaged or threatened by 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 (b) (5) 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 (b) (5) shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Public Lands Initiative Planning Advisory Council established under Division C of this Act.
- (3) USES- The Secretary of (b) (5) 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 Council 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

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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 watershed protection purposes. The Secretary shall decommission any temporary road constructed under a project under this section not later than 3 years after the date on which the project is completed.

(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 and local government and water or irrigation districts who own or control water resources within Watershed Management Areas, 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

(b) (5)

(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 to the greatest extent practicable. Such maintenance may include 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

(b) (5)

(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.

(b) (5)

(r) 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 or irrigation districts 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 301 subject to such reasonable regulations deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(s) 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

(t) 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 purpose of the High Uintas Special Management Area (referred to in this title as the Area) are to maintain the presently existing wilderness character natural values of the area and to allow for the continued use of winter ~~Off-highway vehicle~~over snow 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.

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(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 (b) (5) shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each watershed management area.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary the (b) (5) 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 (b) (5) 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, outstanding natural values -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 over snow 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 section 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

(b) (5)

(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 to the greatest extent practicable. Such maintenance may include 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 (b) (5)

(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 (b) (5) 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.

(b) (5)

(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 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 special management areas designations.

(b) UTAH WATER LAW. –The Secretary of (b) (5) 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 (b) (5) 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, water districts or irrigation districts, 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.

(k) 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

(l) TEMPORARY ROAD CONSTRUCTION -

(b) (5)

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(b) (5) The Secretary shall decommission any temporary road constructed under a project under this section not later than 3 years after the date on which the project is completed.

(m) 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.

(n) COMMERCIAL TIMBER HARVESTING – Commercial timber harvesting within the High Uintas Special Management Area is prohibited.

(o) 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 FORK SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) PURPOSE .— Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area is to manage, maintain, and restore watershed and ecosystem function and aquatic habitat within the Area.

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(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 Fork 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 Agriculture shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each watershed management area.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION- The Secretary of Agriculture 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 Agriculture 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 native 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 FORK SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE VEHICLES.—

(1) **IN GENERAL-** Except in cases in which Off-highway vehicle 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 Fork 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) 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 Area.;

(ii) use of the internet and web resources.

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(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 Area 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. The Secretary shall decommission any temporary road constructed under a project under this section not later than 3 years after the date on which the project is completed.

(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 or wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment

(i) LIVESTOCK GRAZING .—

(1) IN GENERAL. —Within the 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 (b) (5)

(b) (5)

(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 to the greatest extent practicable. Such maintenance may include 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

(b) (5)

(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 Fork 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 Fork Special Management Area can be seen, heard, or smelled within the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of Little West Fork Blacks Fork 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

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(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 Fork 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.

(b) (5)

(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 Special Management Areas designated by section ~~301~~405;

(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.—

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(1) Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit Off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities, irrigation districts, or water districts 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 Fork 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.

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

(q) COMMERCIAL TIMBER HARVEST.—Consistent with the purposes of the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area within the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area, commercial timber harvest is not prohibited if the primary purpose is to restore or improve forest (b) (5) and watershed function or to further the purposes described in this title

(r) 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 Fork 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.

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

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(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 (b) (5)
- 2) Maintains and enhances cooperative and innovative management practices between resource managers, private landowners, and the public in the (b) (5) management areas; and
- 3) Recognizes and maintains to the extent practicable historic uses of the (b) (5)

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~~ the Interior 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~~ 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~~ BLM.

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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 (b) (5) 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. –

(a) The withdrawal outlined in 204(a) shall not apply to the Desolation Canyon Special Management Area, White River Special Management Area, and the Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area.

(b) 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 (b) (5) area.

(B) the lease shall prohibit surface occupancy and surface disturbance for any mineral activities within the (b) (5) 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 Council.

3. Upon enactment of this Title, the current ACEC designation shall be permanently removed from the Nine Mile Canyon area.

Title V - ARCHES NATIONAL PARK EXPANSION

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SEC. 501. ARCHES NATIONAL PARK EXPANSION

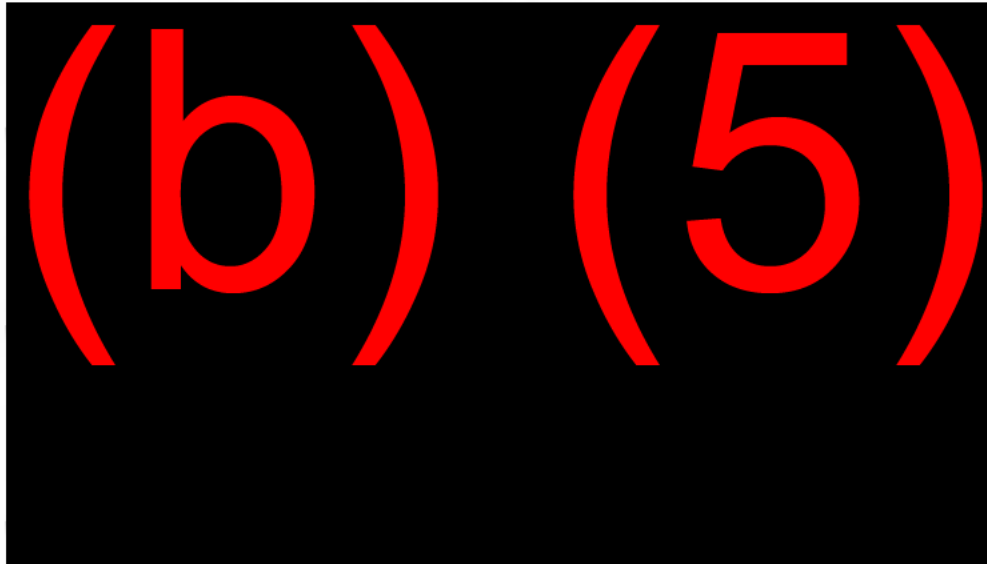
(A) Section 1 of Public Law 92-155 is amended—

(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)”.



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 [REDACTED]

(b) (5) [REDACTED] 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 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.

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(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.

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“(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

(b) (5)

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, (b) (5) 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 (b) (5) 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~~ active 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--

(b) (5)

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

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

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

(IV) an alternative route has been provided.

(b) (5)

(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.

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(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 and purposes of the area.

(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

(b) (5)

(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 to the greatest extent practicable. Such maintenance may include 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 (b) (5)

(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

(b) (5)

(n) 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 or water or irrigation districts 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.

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

(p) 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.

(q) 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

SEC. 101. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

(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.

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(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

(b) (5) 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

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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 UNCOMPAGHRE 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 (b) (5) 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 (b) (5)

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;
- (5) 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
- (6) specify that the State agency administering the federal land shall be the Utah State Parks and Recreation Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

(b) (5)

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 title 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:

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(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:

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(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 County, 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 Conveyance

(b) (5)

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.

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- (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 79 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 Sheriff's 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.

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(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.

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(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 within two years dispose of federal lands identified as "Lands for Disposal" on the map entitled "Utah PLI Land Disposal Map" and dated _____."

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 CIRCLE.—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.

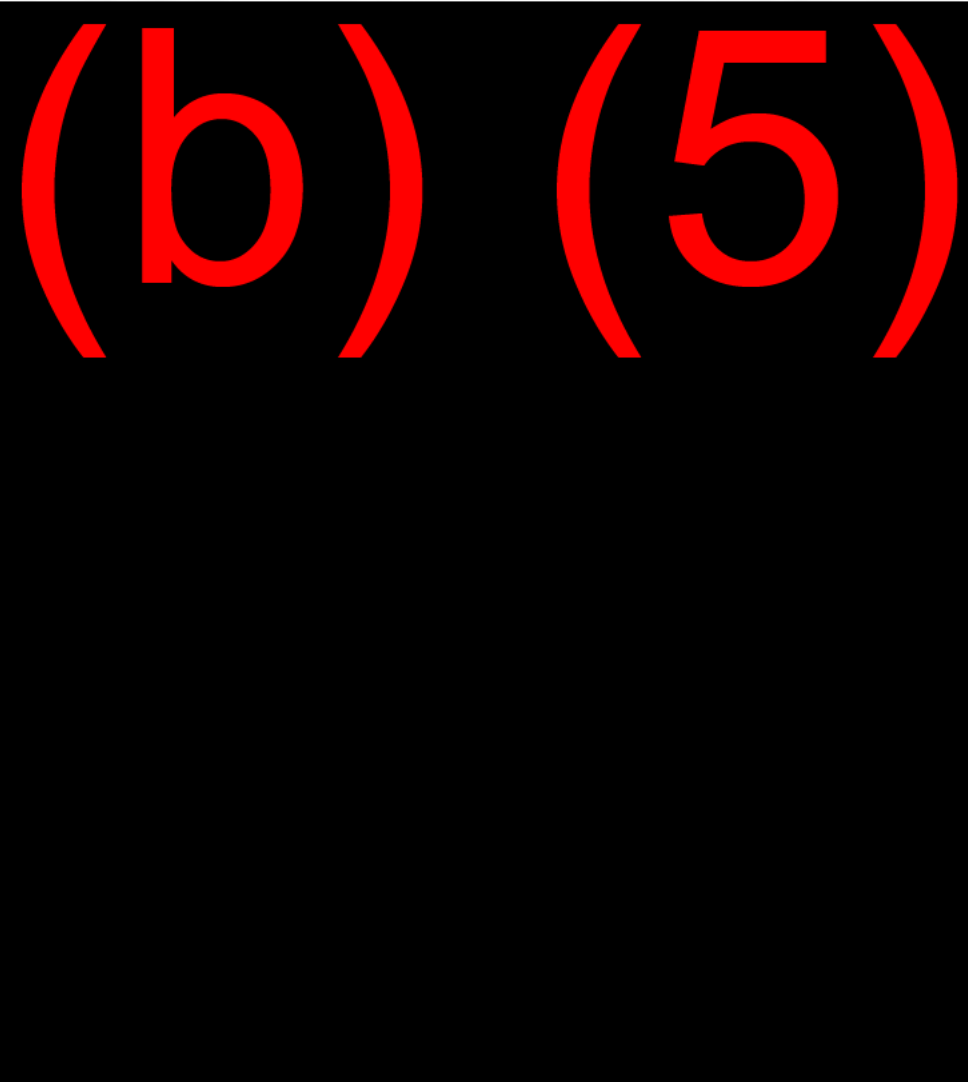
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(a) IN GENERAL. – Not later than two years from the date the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file a map and legal description of the recreation zones established by sections 801 of this Act with the Committee on Natural 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.



(b) (5)

(b) (5)

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

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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) ADMINISTRATION.---

(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) ADMINISTRATION.---

(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) **ADMINISTRATION.**---

(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) **ADMINISTRATION.**---

(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.

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(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) **ADMINISTRATION.**---

(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~~allow energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) **ADMINISTRATION.**---

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(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~~ allow energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.---

(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) ADMINISTRATION.--

(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) ADMINISTRATION.---

(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) **ADMINISTRATION.**---

(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

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trails and non-Off-highway vehicle trails, and to promote energy and mineral leasing and development.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—

(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) ADMINISTRATION.—

(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 (b) (5) 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) ADMINISTRATION.—

(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.

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- (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 Council 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.
- C. The issuance of regulations regarding group size and fee areas shall be done in accordance with the cooperating agencies.

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

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 impact 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.

(b) (5)

SEC. 819. – BIG BURRITO NON-MOTORIZED 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 hereby authorized to move forward and shall be constructed within 6 months of enactment of this Act.

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

(b) (5)

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.

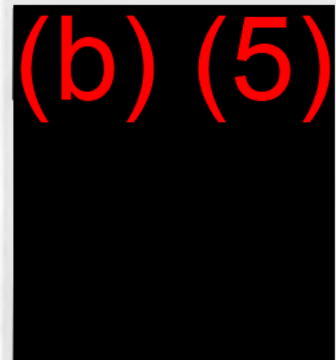
Title X – Long-Term Native American Economic Development Certainty

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

(a) McCracken 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 hereby amended to state the following:

Should oil or gas be produced in paying quantities within the lands hereby 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.



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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 conservation 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 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

(b) (5)

(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 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(a) of this Title and in consultation and coordination with the Energy Zone Advisory Councils established under subsection (f) of this Title.

(b) (5)

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

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(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
- (4) 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 the 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. 1

(a) A M
Carbon

under section 1105 of this title 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:

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(b) (5)

(1) all roads claimed as Class B, that are paved, and 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.

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

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, and pursuant to existing permits, 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 and any adjustments in the numbers of livestock permitted should be made as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy setting process at current permitted levels.

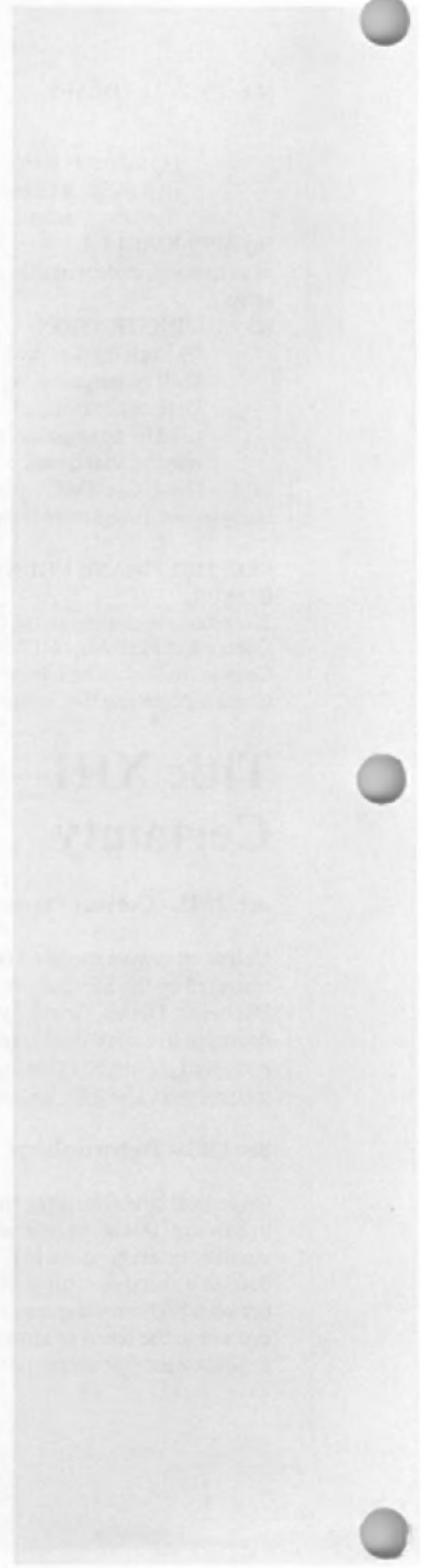
Sec 1302– Bighorn Sheep

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 permittees consent to the terms of any resolution, the Utah Department of Wildlife Resources may conduct whatever means necessary to resolve such conflicts.

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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 (b) (5) 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 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

- a. One federal agency representative;
- b. One designee from local county governing commission or council in the County in which the designation resides;
- c. One Native American interest;
- d. One representative from the Utah Department of Natural Resources;
- e. 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, cultural, 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 position 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

May 23, 2016 - DRAFT

Interior.

(13) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AND TECHNICAL SERVICES.—The Secretary of the Interior shall provide to the Advisory Council the administrative support and technical services: (b) (5)

(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.

[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

Division A – Conservation

Title I – Wilderness

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Title III – Watershed Management Areas

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Title XI – Long-Term Energy Development Certainty

Title XII – Long-Term Travel Management Certainty

Title XIII – Long-Term Grazing Certainty

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).

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(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—

(b) (5) (b) (5)

(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

(b) (5)

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 an

(b) (5)

SEC. 104. WATER RIGHTS.

(b) (5)

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.

(D) 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:

- (b) (5)
- (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.

(b) (5)

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

(b) (5)

(c) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS .— (b) (5) ate, or local agency from conducting wildfi (b) (5) ns 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.

(b) (5)

(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"

(b) (5)

(b) (5) number and type of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at stocking levels prescribed in the plan for the area. In an area designated to the greatest extent possible, the maintenance of pre-established supporting facilities shall be maintained in accordance with the classification as designated by this title (in

(b) (5)

cluding water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds, etc.) The maintenance of such facilities 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.

(b) (5)

(f) 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.

(g) 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.

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

(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 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.

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

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

(l) 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 or managed by the Department or the

(b) (5)

(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.

GENERAL- Except in cases in which Off-highway vehicle vehicles are used 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.

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-

(b) (5)

(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 and 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) 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 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 Areas, 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 or 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.

(b) (5)

- (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 title 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 _____ county, Utah, for use as open space and for watershed protection and drinking water _____ ent.

(b) (5) _____ RIDGE UTILITY CORRIDOR. – The approximately _____ acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated _____ as "Seep _____ Utility Corridor," to the State of Utah, for use as rights-of-way for public utilities.

_____ 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 CIRCLE.—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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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

HUNTING, FISHING, AND RECREATIONAL AND TARGET SHOOTING.—

Activities within the recreation zones in where hunting, fishing, and recreational and target shooting on lands and waters owned or 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.

(b) (5)

(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) **ADMINISTRATION.**—

(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) ADMINISTRATION.—

(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) **ADMINISTRATION.**---

- (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) **ADMINISTRATION.**---

(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) **ADMINISTRATION.**---

(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) **ADMINISTRATION.**---

(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) **ADMINISTRATION.—**

(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) **ADMINISTRATION.**---

(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) **ADMINISTRATION.**---

(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) **ADMINISTRATION.**---

(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) **ADMINISTRATION.**---

(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) **ADMINISTRATION.**---

(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) ADMINISTRATION.---

- (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.

(b) (5)

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-MOTORIZED 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 hereby authorized to move 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) McCracken 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 hereby amended to state the following:

Should oil or gas be produced in paying quantities within the lands hereby 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 expended 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 conservation 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:

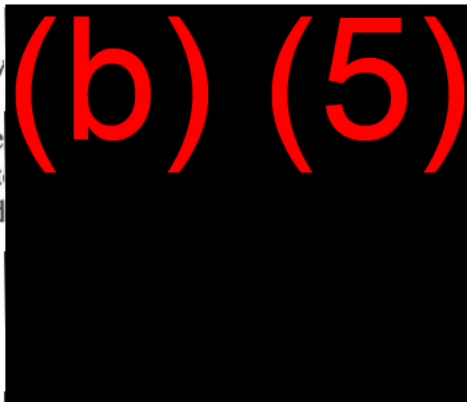
(1) all roads claimed as Class B identified as rights-of-way in judicial actions in the federal court system as of January 1, 2016, in Uintah, Summit, Duchesne, Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties.

(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 shall be perpetual, Utah state law in e

(ii) The appropriate may be abandoned



the provisions of this Title
to the extent authorized by

granted pursuant to this Title

(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

(b) (5)

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

[REDACTED]

(b) (5)

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 permittees 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.

Amendment to H.R. 5780
Offered by Mr. Bishop of Utah

At each place it appears, strike “Utah PLI Special Management Area Map dated June 30, 2016” and insert “Utah PLI Special Management Area Map dated September 19, 2016”.

At each place it appears, strike “Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map dated June 30, 2016” and insert “Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map dated September 20, 2016”.

At each place it appears, strike “Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map dated June 30, 2016” and insert “Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map dated September 16, 2016”.

At each place it appears, strike “Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016” and insert “Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated September 19, 2016”.

Page 6, line 9 insert “(a) DESIGNATIONS. — ” before “In furtherance”.

Page 6, line 24, strike “458,413” and insert “452,204”.

Page 8, line 6, after “Management” insert “and the National Park Service”.

Page 8, line 25, after “Management” insert “and the National Park Service”.

Page 12, line 18, after “Management” insert “and the United States Forest Service”.

Page 14, line 23, after “Management” insert “and the United States Forest Service”.

Page 16, line 11, strike “and the United States Forest Service”.

Page 16, starting on line 17, strike “United States Forest Service”, and insert “Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service”.

Page 16, after line 21, insert the following:

“(b) PREVIOUS LAND USE.--The previous land use classifications of the Grand Gulch Primitive Area and the Dark Canyon Primitive Area are hereby superseded.” .

Strike the text beginning on page 16, line 23 through page 17, line 4 and insert:

“(a) IN GENERAL. – As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a map and legal description of each wilderness area designated by this title.”.

Page 17, beginning on line 16, strike “the Bureau of Indian Affairs”.

Page 19, line 14 insert “and Food” after “Agriculture”.

Page 19, line 22, “and other wilderness” before “purposes”.

Page 24, strike line 4.

Page 24, line 5, strike “(1)” and insert “(a)”.

Page 24, line 13, strike “(A)” and insert “(1)”.

Page 24, line 15, strike “(B)” and insert “(2)”.

Page 24, line 17, strike “(C)” and insert “(3)”.

Page 24, line 19, strike “(D) the 20,404-acre” and insert “(4) the 38,242-acre”.

Page 24, line 22, strike “this title” and insert “Title IV”.

Page 24, line 24, strike “(E)” and insert “(5)”.

Page 25, line 1, strike “(F)” and insert “(6)”.

Page 25, line 24, strike “(K), (AA), and (BB)” and insert “(27) and (28)”.

Page 29, after line 10, insert the following and redesignate the following sections accordingly:

“SEC. 202. DEFINITIONS.—In this title:

- (a) Management plan.—The term ‘management plan’ means the management plans for each National Conservation Area developed by the relevant Secretary under section 205.
- (b) National Conservation Area.—The term ‘National Conservation Area’ means the National Conservation Areas established under section 201 of this title.”.

Page 29, strike lines 12 through 18 and insert the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL. – As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a map and legal description of each National Conservation Area designated by this title.”.

Page 30, starting on line 5, strike “the Bureau of Indian Affairs,”.

Page 30, starting on line 6, strike the comma after “Bureau of Land Management”.

Page 31, strike lines 2 through 5 and insert the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the relevant Secretary shall develop a comprehensive management plan for the long-term management of each National Conservation Area.”.

Page 31, line 7, strike “The” and insert “In developing the management plans required under paragraph (1), the”.

Page 31, starting on line 7, strike “prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination” and insert “consult and coordinate”.

Page 31, line 9, before “local” insert “appropriate state,”.

Page 31, line 9, strike “governments,” and insert “government entities, members of”.

Strike the text beginning on page 31, line 22 through page 32, line 8, and insert the following:

“(a) WITHDRAWALS.—

- (1) In General.—Subject to valid existing rights and paragraph (3), all Federal land in each National Conservation Area is withdrawn from—
 - (i) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;
 - (ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
 - (iii) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.
- (2) Additional Land.—If the relevant Secretary acquires additional land that is located within a National Conservation Area after the date of enactment of this Act, the land is withdrawn from operation of the laws referred to in paragraph (1) on the date of acquisition of the land.
- (3) Exception.—This withdrawal shall not apply to the extraction and storage of mineral materials used for road maintenance within the National Conservation Areas established under section 201 of this Act.”.

Page 34, line 24, insert “and Food” after “Agriculture”.

Page 38, line 17, strike “204(d)(2)” and insert “205(d)(2)”.

Page 41, beginning on line 12, strike “Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture” and insert “relevant Secretary”.

Page 41, beginning on line 21, strike “Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture” and insert “relevant Secretary”.

Page 42, beginning on line 8, strike “Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture” and insert “relevant Secretary”.

Page 43, line 24, strike “shall effect”, insert “precludes”.

Page 44, line 4, strike “designated under section 201”.

Page 44, strike lines 7 through 9 and insert: “In addition to those purposes provided in section 204 of this Act, a purpose for the Colorado River National Conservation

Area shall be to provide for the management, development, protection, and use of drinking water within the Colorado River National Conservation Area.”.

Page 46, line 8, strike “of Agriculture”.

Page 46, beginning on line 16, strike “and the Bureau of Indian Affairs”.

Page 51, line 5, strike “relevant”.

Page 56, line 23, strike “purpose” and insert “purposes”.

Page 60, line 20, strike “relevant”.

Page 62, line 14. Strike “ignations” and insert “ignation”.

Page 62, line 19, insert “and Food” after “Agriculture”.

Page 63, line 9, strike “areas” and insert “Area”.

Page 66, beginning on line 19, strike “of Agriculture”.

Page 67, line 12, insert “Secretary” after “the”.

Page 69, line 10, strike “of the Interior”.

Page 69, beginning on line 16, strike “Energy and Natural Resources” and insert “Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry”.

Page 72, line 8, strike “Conservation Area” and insert “Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area”.

Page 72, line 22, strike “area” and insert “Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area”.

Page 73, line 20, strike “Area designated under section 405” and insert “Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area”.

Page 74, line 2, strike “relevant”.

Page 74, line 7, strike “areas designated by section 405” and insert “Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area”.

Page 74, line 8, strike “an area” and insert “the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area”.

Page 74, line 10, strike “areas designated by section 405” and insert “the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area”.

Page 75, line 5, strike “areas designated by section 405” and insert “the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area”.

Page 75, line 19, strike “ignations” and insert “ignation”.

Page 75, line 24, insert “and Food” after “Agriculture”.

Page 77, line 2, strike “areas” and insert “Little West Fork Blacks Special Management Area”.

Page 77, line 21, line 21, strike “Areas” and insert “Area”.

Page 78, line 12, strike “Areas” and insert “Area”.

Page 80, line 3, insert a comma after “Area”.

Page 80, line 6, strike “405” and insert “406”.

Page 80, line 24, strike “8,770” and insert “9,578”.

Page 81, beginning on line 6, strike “41,301 acres; 26,210 acres in Carbon County and 15,091 acres” and insert “38,293 acres (26,199 acres in Carbon County and 12,094 acres”.

Page 81, line 8, strike “County” and insert “County)”.

Page 81, beginning on line 9, strike “in Carbon County and Duchesne County”.

Page 82, line 15, strike “maintains” and insert “maintain”.

Page 82, line 18, strike “purpose” and insert “purposes”.

Page 82, line 19, strike "hereinto" and insert "hereafter".

Page 82, line 20, strike "is" and insert "are".

Page 83, line 7, strike "(hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary")".

Page 83, line 15, insert "of the Interior" before "may".

Page 84, line 5, insert "of the Interior" after "Secretary".

Page 84, line 9, insert "of the Interior" after "Secretary".

Page 84, line 12, strike "Committee" and insert "Council".

Page 84, line 25, strike "204" and insert "205".

Page 85, line 1, strike "204(a)" and insert "205(a)".

Page 85, strike lines 2 through 4 and insert "shall not apply to the Areas."

Page 85, line 6, insert "the Areas" after "resources in".

Page 85, line 25, strike "FLPMA (site)" and insert "the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)".

Page 86, line 7 strike "(hereinto referred to as the "Secretary")".

Page 86, beginning on line 13, strike "Advisory Council described in subsection (d) below" and insert "Book Cliffs Sportsmen's Special Management Area Advisory Committee established under section 413."

Page 86, line 16, strike "Council" and insert "Committee".

Page 86, line 22, strike "Council" and insert "Committee".

Page 86, line 24, strike "in accordance with section 408(c)" and insert "to support the purposes outlined in section 408(c)".

Page 87, line 1, insert "of the Interior" after "Secretary".

Page 87, line 5, insert "of the Interior" after "Secretary".

Page 87, line 10, strike "the" and insert "The".

Page 87, line 10, insert "of the Interior" after "Secretary".

Page 87, line 23, insert "of the Interior" after "Secretary".

Page 88, line 9, strike "maintain".

Page 90, line 9, strike "or one designee" and insert "or his designee".

Page 90, line 25, strike "under section 402" and insert "on the Book Cliffs Sportsmen's Special Management Area Advisory Committee".

Page 91, line 2, insert ", except for the State Division of Wildlife Resources Director" after "Government".

Page 91, beginning on line 4, strike "from the two categories in section 402, the Secretary of the Interior" and insert ", the Secretary of the Interior".

Page 91, line 7, strike "from within each category".

Page 91, line 19, strike "Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry" and insert "Energy and Natural Resources".

Page 92, line 24, strike "1 time a year. A majority"" and insert "once a year. A majority of the members".

Page 93, line 1, insert "a quorum for" after "constitute".

Page 94, line 8, strike "the" after "generations".

Page 94, line 14, strike "BOUNDARIES" and insert "ESTABLISHMENT".

Page 94, line 18, after "Monument" insert "and to be managed by the Bureau of Land Management" before the period.

Strike the text beginning on page 94, line 20 through page 95, line 2, and insert the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as the “Secretary”) shall submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a map and legal description of the Monument.”.

Page 96, line 5, before “land within the Monument” insert “Federal”.

Page 96, strike lines 9 through 10 and insert the following:

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

Page 96, strike lines 16 through 22 and insert the following:

“(1) PLAN REQUIRED.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a comprehensive management plan for the long-term management of the Monument, including consideration of enhanced transportation routes, outdoor recreation planning, and promotion of scientific research.”.

Strike the text beginning on page 96, line 24 through page 97, line 1, and insert “In developing the management plan required under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with appropriate state, local, and tribal government entities, members of the public, and the Public Lands”.

Page 97, line 12, strike “State and” and insert “State,”.

Page 97, strike lines 13 through 15 and insert the following:

“(3) USES.—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Monument that the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in section 601(a) of this title.”.

Page 97, strike lines 18 through 19 and insert the following:

“(1) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);
(2) this title;
(3) any other applicable law (including regulations).”.

Page 100, line 2, strike “as a” the first time it appears.

Page 100, line 19, after “County”, insert “, Utah, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior,”.

Page 100, line 23, after “County”, insert “, Utah, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior,”.

Page 101, line 15, strike “or transfer from another agency” and insert “transfer from another agency, or purchase from a willing seller”.

Page 103, line 21, insert “in this title” after “hereinafter”.

Page 103, beginning on line 23, strike “(hereinafter referred to as the “Area””.

Page 104, beginning on line 1, strike “Energy and Natural Resources” and insert “Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry”.

Page 105, line 5, strike “Committee” and insert “Council”.

Page 105, beginning on line 11, strike “Energy and Natural Resources” and insert “Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry”.

Page 106, line 24, strike “County” and insert “county”.

Page 107, line 19, strike “Conservation”.

Page 107, line 23, insert “dated September 19, 2016” after “Map”.

Page 108, line 10, strike “area” and insert “Area”.

Page 108, line 14, insert comma after “feasible”.

Page 108, line 14, insert “Secretary” before “may”.

Page 109, line 20, strike “relevant”.

Page 109, line 25, strike “areas” and insert “Area”.

Page 110, line 1, strike “an area” and insert “the Area”.

Page 110, line 4, strike “in areas” and insert “in the Area”.

Page 110, line 15, strike “an area” and insert “the Area”.

Page 110, line 24, strike “in areas” and insert “the Area”.

Page 111, strike line 14 and insert “ignation made under section 801.”.

Page 111, line 19, insert “and Food” after “Agriculture”.

Page 112, line 15, strike “the areas” and insert “the Area”.

Page 115, line 7, insert a comma after “Act”.

Page 115, line 16, strike “United States Forest Service” and insert “Secretary”.

Page 117, line 15, insert “, except such term does not include land the title to which is held in trust by the United States for the benefit of a tribe or an individual or is held in fee by a tribe or individual subject to restriction by the United States against alienation” after “Utah”.

Page 117, beginning on line 16, strike “following”.

Page 117, line 19, strike “July 12” and re insert “September 21”.

Page 125, line 14, strike “Maps” and insert “Map”.

Page 127, line 15, strike “title” and insert “Act”.

Page 128, line 9, strike “Maps” and insert “Map”.

Page 152, line 15, strike “Bluff Service Area” and insert “San Juan County, Utah”.

Page 152, line 24, strike the underscore and insert “3.71”.

Page 153, after line 3, insert the following:

“(21) ALLEN CANYON CEMETERY.- - The approximately 1.2 acres depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated September 16, 2016, as ‘Ute Cemetery’, to the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe to

use as a cemetery. The Bureau of Land Management shall designate as an easement the existing two-track road that runs between County Road B227 and the Allen Canyon Cemetery to provide public access to the cemetery.”.

Page 153, line 8, insert before the period at the end “of the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the U.S. Senate”.

Page 170, line 10, strike the underscore and insert “210,116”.

Page 170, line 12, insert “and Utah Rims” after “Dee Pass”.

Page 172, beginning on line 13, strike “**ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS**” and insert “**MANAGEMENT**”.

Page 172, line 16, strike “is” and insert “are”.

Page 174, line 15, strike “is” and insert “are”.

Page 176, line 6, strike “is” and insert “are”.

Page 176, beginning on line 11, strike “of the Interior”.

Page 177, line 11, strike “of the Interior”.

Page 178, beginning on line 1, strike “**ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS**” and insert “**MANAGEMENT**”.

Page 178, line 4, strike “is” and insert “are”.

Page 178, beginning on line 9, strike “of the Interior”.

Page 179, line 10, strike “of the Interior”.

Page 180, beginning on line 1, strike “**ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS**” and insert “**MANAGEMENT**”.

Page 180, line 4, strike “is” and insert “are”.

Page 180, beginning on line 9, strike “of the Interior”.

Page 181, line 8, strike “of the Interior”.

Page 181, beginning on line 22, strike Section 815 and redesignate the subsequent sections accordingly.

Page 183, line 22, insert “The application of” before “San Juan”.

Page 183, line 23, strike “Utah’s application for a Title V”” and inset “Utah, for a Title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976”.

Page 184, line 4, insert “of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976” after “Title V”.

Page 184, line 6, strike “canyon” and insert “Recapture Canyon”.

Page 184, beginning on line 9, strike “In granting the application, compliance with section” and insert “Section”.

Page 184, line 15, strike “proposed”.

Page 184, line 16, insert “Utah,” after “Area,”.

Page 184, line 19, strike “2016” and insert “2015”.

Page 185, line 18, strike “trail” and insert “Trail”.

Page 185, strike line 19 and insert “the Secretary shall give priority consideration to a long distance route”.

Page 185, line 11, strike the underscore and insert “June 30, 2016”.

Page 185, line 21, strike “and”.

Page 187, line 15, strike “subparagraph (C)” and insert “subsection (c)”.

Page 188, beginning on line 19, strike “Red Rock County Off-Highway Vehicle”.

Page 189, line 21, strike “McCraken” and insert “McCracken”.

Page 189, line 23, strike “McCraken” and insert “McCracken”.

Page 190, beginning on line 9, strike “a Federal agency owns or” and insert “the United States”.

Page 190, beginning on line 11, strike “owned or managed by the Federal agency” and insert “managed by the United States”.

Page 190, line 24, strike “133-133” and insert “113-133”.

Page 192, line 15, strike “subtitle” and insert “title”.

Page 193, line 16, insert “permitting” before “process”.

Page 194, line 5, strike “completed” and insert “approved”.

Page 195, strike lines 13 through 16 and insert:

“The recommendations of the Grand County Council for Hey Joe Canyon, Tenmile Canyon, and Mineral Canyon roads, as depicted on the map entitled ‘Grand County PLI Final Map 4-17-2015’ and dated April 17, 2015, shall”.

Page 195, line 24, strike “title V” and insert “Title V of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976”.

Page 196, line 9, strike “title” and insert “Act”.

Page 197, line 5, insert “in Utah” after “areas”.

Strike the text beginning on page 197, line 16 through page 198, line 11, and insert:

“SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.—

- (a) Advisory Council.—The term “Advisory Council” means the Public Lands Initiative Planning and Implementation Advisory Council established under section 102(a) of this title.

SEC. 102. PUBLIC LANDS INITIATIVE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION ADVISORY COUNCIL.

- (a) Establishment.—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly establish an Advisory Council, to be known as the ‘Public Lands Initiative Planning and Implementation Advisory Council’, to advise the Secretary concerned with respect to the

development and implementation of the management plans required by this Act and with respect to policies or programs that encourage coordination among the public, local elected officials, and public lands stakeholders, and the State, tribes, and the Federal Government.

(1) Applicable Law.—The Advisory Council shall be subject to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).”.

Page 198, line 15, strike “Committee’ and insert “Council”.

Page 198, line 22, strike “Committee” and insert “Council”.

Page 199, line 1, strike “Committee” and insert “Council”.

Page 199, line 6, strike “Committee” and insert “Council”.

Page 199, line 9, strike “Committee” and insert “Council”.

Page 199, line 10, strike “COMMITTEE” and insert “COUNCIL”.

Page 199, line 11, strike “Committee” and insert “Council”.

Page 199, line 14, strike “Committee” and insert “Council”.

Page 200, after line 2, insert the following and redesignate the following clauses accordingly:

“(v) A representative of the National Park Service Intermountain Region”.

Page 201, after line 21 insert the following :

(2) TERMS.—

(A) INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall make initial appointments to the Advisory Council not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) TERM LENGTH.—Members of the Advisory Council shall be jointly appointed by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture for a term of 5 years.

(C) REAPPOINTMENT.—A member may be reappointed to serve on the Advisory Council for not more than 3 terms.

- (D) VACANCIES.—The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall fill vacancies on the Advisory Committee as soon as practicable after the vacancy has occurred.
- (3) CHAIRPERSON.—The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall jointly select the chairperson of the Advisory Council for a term of 5 years.
- (4) SERVICE WITHOUT COMPENSATION.—Members of the Advisory Council shall serve without pay.
- (5) PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC ADVISORY STATUS.—No member of the Advisory Council appointed to represent the interests outlined in subparagraph (c)(2)(B) may be an officer or employee of the Federal Government or State of Utah.
- (6) REPRESENTATION.—The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall ensure that membership of the Advisory Council is fairly balanced in terms of the points of view represented and the functions to be performed by the Advisory Council.”.

Page 201, strike lines 22 through 25.

Page 202, strike lines 1 through 9.

Page 202, line 10, strike “COMMITTEE” and insert “COUNCIL”.

Page 202, beginning on line 11, strike “Committee” and insert “Council”.

Page 202, line 18, strike “Committee” and insert “Council”.

Page 203, beginning on line 1, strike “Committee” and insert “Council”.

Page 203, line 4, strike “Committee” and insert “Council”.

Page 203, strike lines 10 through 11.

Page 203, line 12, strike “(1)” and insert “(f)”.

Page 203, beginning on line 12, strike “Committee” and insert “Council”.

Page 203, line 17, strike “(2)” and insert “(g)”.

Page 203, line 18, strike “(A)” and insert (1).

Page 203, starting on line 18, strike “Committee” and insert “Council”.

Page 203, line 22, insert “of the members of the Council” after “members”.

Page 203, line 24, strike “Committee” and insert “Council”.

Page 204, line 1, strike “(B)” and insert “(2)”.

Page 204, line 5, strike “(3)” and insert “(h)”.

Page 205, line 14, strike “U.S. Forest Service in San Juan County” and insert “United States Forest Service in San Juan County, Utah,”.

Page 205, line 16, strike “to be known” and insert “shall be designated “.

Page 205, strike lines 19 through 25 and insert the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate, shall submit to 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 a map and legal description of the National Conservation Area established in section 102 of this title.”.

Page 206, line 1, strike “Each” and insert “The”.

Page 206, line 21, strike “established by section 102”.

Page 207, line 1, strike “maintains and enhances”, insert “encourages”.

Page 207, starting on line 18, strike “Native American archaeological sites” and insert “covered sites and properties” .

Page 208, strike lines 1 through 5 and insert the following:

“(b) MANAGEMENT PLAN.--

“(1) PLAN REQUIRED.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretaries shall develop a joint comprehensive plan for the long-term management of the Bears Ears National Conservation Area.”.

Page 208, strike lines 7 through 9 and insert “In developing the management plan required under paragraph (1), the Secretaries shall consult with appropriate state, local, and tribal government entities, members of the public, and the”.

Page 208, line 11, strike “Committee” and insert “Council”.

Page 208, line 12, strike “relevant Secretary does” and insert “Secretaries do”.

Page 208, line 15, strike “relevant Secretary” and insert “Secretaries”.

Page 208, line 18, strike “and”.

Page 208, line 19, insert “, and Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry,” after “Natural Resources”.

Page 208, strike lines 22 through 23 and insert “The general provisions of section 205 of Division A of this Act shall apply to this title.”.

Page 209, line 2, insert “and the Secretary of Agriculture” after “Interior”.

Page 209, line 5, strike “National Conservation Area”.

Page 209, strike lines 9 through 20 and insert the following:

“(a) CREATION OF COMMISSION.—In preparing the management plan under section 104(b) for the Bears Ears, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall create a Commission consisting of tribal representatives and federal agency staff, in recognition of the importance of tribal participation to the care and management of the Bear Ears’ natural and cultural resources.

(1) APPOINTMENT AND TERM.—The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall appoint for a term of five years beginning on the date of appointment:

- (A) Three federal members, one each from the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service; and
- (B) No more than seven elected officers of tribal governments or their designated employees.

- (2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall select tribal members of the Commission who demonstrate:
- (A) A historical or geographical connection to the objects and lands of the Bears Ears;
 - (B) Relevant traditional knowledge; and
 - (C) The ability to contribute to the management of the Bears Ears.
- (3) **DUTIES.**—The Commission shall provide information and proposals as needed to integrate the tribes’ traditional knowledge and special expertise where relevant to the care and management of the Bears Ears’ natural and cultural resources, including in the development of the management plans developed under section 104(b) of this title. The Secretaries shall carefully consider these proposals, and may use all applicable federal authorities to ensure that these management plans and management decisions incorporate, as appropriate, the information and proposals provided from the Commission. Such input from the Commission may include, but need not be limited to:
- (A) Protections for and use of sacred sites;
 - (B) Cultural and educational programming;
 - (C) Plants, animals, and special resources;
 - (D) Traditional uses, such as gathering firewood;
 - (E) Historical and archaeological resources;
 - (F) Impacts of off-road use and off-road vehicles on cultural and environmental resources;
 - (G) Recreational uses, such as climbing; and
 - (H) Resource uses, such as grazing, timber production, and mining.”.

Page 209, line 24, strike “the Bears Ears National Conservation Area” and insert “Bears Ears”.

Page 209, line 25, insert “and the Secretary of Agriculture” after “Interior”.

Page 210, line 4, insert “and the Secretary of Agriculture” after “Interior”.

Page 210, beginning on line 8, strike “the Bears Ears National Conservation Area” and insert “Bear Ears”.

Page 210, line 14, insert “and the Secretary of Agriculture” after “terior”.

Page 210, line 18, strike “Secretary” and insert “Secretaries”.

Page 210, line 22, insert “and the Secretary of Agriculture” after “Interior”.

Page 211, line 5, insert “and the Secretary of Agriculture” after “Interior”.

Page 211, line 8, strike “Secretary of the Interior” and insert “Secretaries”.

Page 211, line 11, insert “and the Secretary of Agriculture” after “Interior”.

Page 211, beginning on line 14, strike “Secretary of the Interior” and insert “Secretaries”.

Page 211, line 18, strike “Secretary of the Interior” and insert “Secretaries”.

Page 213, beginning on line 10, strike “from the two categories in section 2, the Secretary of the Interior” and insert “, the Secretaries”.

Page 213, line 13, strike “from within each category”.

Page 213, line 15, insert “and the Secretary of Agriculture” after “rior”.

Page 213, line 23, insert “the Secretary of Agriculture,” after “Interior,”.

Page 213, line 24, strike “and”.

Page 213, line 25, insert “and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate” before the period.

Page 214, line 3, insert “and the Secretary of Agriculture” after “Interior”.

Page 214, line 13, insert “and the Secretary of Agriculture” after “Interior”.

Page 214, line 16, insert “and the Secretary of Agriculture” after “Interior”.

Page 214, line 22, insert “and the Secretary of Agriculture” after “Interior”.

Page 214, strike line 24 and insert “retaries.”.

Page 215, line 3, insert "the Secretary of Agriculture," after "Interior,".

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**TESTIMONY of
LESLIE WELDON, DEPUTY CHIEF, NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES
on
H.R. 5780 THE UTAH PUBLIC LANDS INITIATIVE
SEPTEMBER 14, 2016**

Chairman Bishop and Members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to present the views of the U.S. Forest Service regarding the Utah Public Lands Initiative, H.R. 5780. The Utah Public Lands Initiative bill would create, on National Forest System lands, 10 new wilderness areas (approximately 125,000 acres), two National Conservation Areas (approximately 624,000 acres), 5 Watershed Management Areas (approximately 66,000 acres), 2 Special Management Areas (27,422 acres), and the Ashley Karst National Geologic and Recreation Area (110,838 acres). It would also provide for land exchanges and other land conveyances and other provisions of relevance to the Forest Service. The bill provides a range of designations with objectives from protecting motorized recreation to designating wilderness. The bill recognizes that a varying mix of human uses and resource protection best serves the public and ensures long term conservation of resources.

As a general matter, the Forest Service welcomes legislation that incentivizes collaboration and expands the options available for accomplishing critical work on our nation's forests. Although the Administration does not support this bill, we are encouraged by many of the goals outlined within, and we look forward to working further with the sponsor to address the provisions that cause concern.

The Forest Service has an overall responsibility to manage National Forest System resources in a sustainable manner that meets the needs of present and future generations. Demands for and supplies of renewable resources are expected to change over time in response to social values, new technology, and new information. Our land management planning process, regulated by the 2012 Planning Rule, is the responsive approach we use to balance those multiple demands, collaborate with our communities, and allow adaptive change over time.

By designating special management areas with very specific language, the proposed bill establishes direction that is normally the outcome of this land management planning process, which, as required by the 2012 Planning Rule, must include robust public engagement. As a result, land management could become static and unresponsive to changes in values, environmental conditions, technology and new science. We have already initiated the planning process on the Ashley and Manti-La Sal National Forests with engagements in more than sixteen communities, cooperation with local and county governments, and conversations with scores of Utah and Wyoming citizens regarding the unique contributions of these National Forests.

As written, the legislation does not allow for management of National Forest System lands at a local level or through the collaborative planning process. Livestock/range management, energy development, transportation system management, some watershed management and management of different areas of emphasis would reside with Congress. Finally, to implement this bill, the agency administrative burden, such as land management plan amendments and associated NEPA analysis would be significant and likely delay our ongoing public process on the Ashley and the Manti La Sal National Forests by several years.

Wilderness (Title I)

To best serve the public and provide for uniform management of designated wilderness areas on National Forest System lands in Utah, we believe the bill should be fully consistent with the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984, including special provisions. Also, where proposed special management areas overlap with wilderness designations, the legislation must clearly state which special provisions are tied to which designation in order to provide clarity to the public and the land manager.

Additionally, we recommend boundaries for wilderness areas and other special designations be mapped to recognizable features on the ground to assist the public and the land manager in knowing when they are in or out of the different designations. Further, boundaries could better conform to existing special designations (such as roadless areas and research natural areas) and wilderness boundaries could include additional roadless/unroaded lands with wilderness character. Such changes would make boundaries more definable and afford protection to water, cultural and other resources important to local communities. We also recommend that proposed boundaries be vetted at the field level to confirm the practicality of management of these special designations in accordance with the legislative intent.

There are Wilderness and Conservation areas which fall mainly on Bureau of Land Management lands, but include a small portion of National Forest Service lands. These Forest Service lands and acreages should be identified in the bill. Also, clarity is needed regarding jurisdiction - whether the area is to be jointly managed as a single unit or whether each agency is to manage their lands as a separate wilderness unit. If the lands are to be jointly managed, it would be helpful for the legislation to identify which agency is to be the lead.

Section 103(c) on Wildfire Management Operations would allow any Federal, State, or local agency to conduct wildfire management operations in wilderness, including the use of aircraft or mechanized equipment, without Forest Service approval. As the underlying land manager, the Secretary should determine which agency can or should conduct operations, and one agency should serve as the primary coordinator to ensure firefighter and public safety. Additionally, the Wilderness Act requires the use of motorized equipment and mechanical transport, including in emergencies, to be allowed only as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the wilderness purposes. We recommend Section 103(c) be revised

to clarify the coordination responsibilities of the Secretary and to ensure that the operations of all agencies conducting wildfire management in wilderness areas are consistent with current law, regulation and policy.

Section 103(e), addressing Outfitting and Guide Activities, should more closely mirror the Wilderness Act by authorizing commercial services only to the extent necessary for realizing recreational purposes and other wilderness purposes of the designated area. As written, the legislation places recreational purposes above other public purposes, including scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use and is therefore inconsistent with the Wilderness Act. This Outfitter and Guide Activities language is also included in the other non-Wilderness management areas. For those areas where recreation is more of a focus and goal outside of Wilderness, we recommend striking 'to the extent necessary'.

Throughout the bill there is language requiring the Secretary to provide access. For clarity, we recommend the language be modified to limit that requirement to 'upon request of owner'. For this provision to be fully consistent with Section 5(a) of the Wilderness Act, we recommend Section 103(f) say "adequate access" to the property, as was written in the June 2016 draft of this bill.

As drafted, language in the bill referencing Existing Water Infrastructure does not limit access to existing routes or roads, creating the potential for new road construction, if justified for maintenance of existing facilities. We recommend instead using the same language concerning existing water infrastructure as is included in Section 302(b) of the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984. Specifically, the legislation should specify that access is needed only for "minimum maintenance activities" and should include the phrase "subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture."

Land Exchanges

We recommend that language be added to ensure selected Federal lands are mutually agreed upon by the State of Utah and the United States. In addition, language should be added to ensure that title meets Department of Justice Title Standards and is also free of hazardous substances and petroleum products, and that those requirements need to be met before the land exchange is executed.

We find that, as written, acquisition of land and interests in land do not clearly specify whether the State has two years from the date of enactment to request an exchange, which appears to preclude future opportunities, or if the United States is required to complete the exchanges within two years of date of enactment, regardless of the date of request by the State. We recommend more practical language, which would require completion of an exchange within two years from the date of any State request.

National Conservation Areas (Title II)

Language in Title II should clarify that the special provisions listed in this section do not apply to the wilderness acres designated within the National Conservation Areas (NCAs). The section on Livestock is particularly problematic for the wilderness acres in the NCAs, and the provision is inconsistent with the livestock section under Wilderness Areas (Title I). Some language relevant to livestock management is inconsistent with wilderness management in general and is explicitly inconsistent with the Utah Wilderness Act of 1984.

Regarding the function of the proposed Advisory Committee for the special management areas, national conservation areas, and recreational zones, the reporting requirements imposed by the bill could impede the meaningful function of the committee. The Forest Service has always encouraged input from States, local governments, tribes and the public, including through the use of advisory committees. The purpose of the committee could be fulfilled by authorities currently available to the agency.

Watershed Management Areas (Title III)

National Forest System lands were originally set aside in part to help sustain the Nation's water supply. The Forest Service manages the largest single source of water in the U.S., with about 20 percent originating from its 193 million acres of land. Agency program managers and decision makers take the agency's stewardship responsibility for water resources seriously and apply available tools and authorities to help sustain those resources over the long term. For example, the Agency uses the Watershed Condition Framework to characterize the condition of the more than 15,000 watersheds located on NFS lands and help identify watersheds that need focused work to improve or maintain condition. The Agency also uses information about public water supply sources to help prioritize fuels treatments to improve fire resilience. In addition, the Agency has existing authorities to provide for the formal designation of municipal watersheds and the establishment of special management areas through land management planning. These authorities have been utilized to set up special management within source watersheds.

The provisions in this section of the bill on Vegetation Management requires the Secretary to conduct vegetation management projects if they improve water quality or restore ecosystems, regardless of cost, public support or effects on other resources. Such direction could have unforeseen consequences, possibly precluding a transparent public engagement process or forcing a wide-scale shifting of resources from other public lands with negative consequences.

Special Management Areas (Title IV, VIII)

The language under Title IV and VIII does not provide a rationale for a congressional designation and doesn't specify any management activity that isn't already available under existing authorities, such as the land management planning process. The development of a

specific management plan and engagement of an advisory committee with such a minimal foundation would be challenging and may have unanticipated consequences.

There is also potential for the Special Management Areas designation to be in conflict with forest-level over-the-snow travel management planning. The goals of a Special Management Area could be more effectively integrated into the applicable land management plan, in conjunction with travel management planning without having to require a separate management area and separate management plan. The withdrawals from mineral entry, however, (as delineated in section 404) cannot be addressed through administrative planning or decisions and would require an act of Congress.

The Forest Service recognizes State management of water rights. The water rights provisions in Sections 404, 407, and 804 differ from those in other sections in this bill. The Forest Service believes that the additional language in these three sections is unnecessary and would like to work with the sponsors and the Committee to revise the language to be consistent with the rest of the bill.

Finally, in several locations, the legislation identifies timeframes for mapping and establishing legal descriptions, development of management plans, and execution of land exchanges. This represents a workload to be accomplished within two years from the date of enactment. Two years is too short given the number and complexity of all the designations occurring through this bill. We recommend no less than three years and would prefer five years for completing the numerous maps, legal descriptions and management plans that the legislation would require.

Grazing (Sections 106(b), 204(d), 303(j)(1), 404(d)(1), 407(h), 804(h), Title XIII)

Throughout the proposed legislation, direction is given to maintain existing livestock grazing levels. It appears that the goal of the legislation intends to give permittees assurances that nothing in the legislation would be used as a justification for managers to direct reductions in livestock grazing simply because of the land management designation. The legislation recognizes that range conditions can improve and that increases in livestock numbers could be considered, but appears to limit reductions regardless of conditions. Section 1303 states that 'areas of public land that have reduced or eliminated grazing shall be reviewed and managed to support grazing at an economically viable level'. This may result in grazing practices that exceed sustainable levels.

Our concerns focus on the challenges of sustaining both range conditions and livestock uses under these restrictions. In order to protect the resource, the legislation should direct managers to ensure livestock levels consistent with rangeland capabilities and conditions and, when making adjustments, to work closely with permittees and State and local governments, utilizing data from all sources, including the Utah State Department of Agriculture.

Specifically Title XIII, Section 1302 removes the viability requirements for bighorn sheep on National Forests in Summit, Duchesne, Uintah, Grand, Emery, Carbon, and San Juan Counties,

where there are possible conflicts with domestic sheep grazing. This requirement conflicts with the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) and its implementing viability regulations. These viability regulations (36 CFR Sec. 219.9(b)(1)) address the Forest Service's obligation to meet NFMA's requirement "to provide for diversity of plant and animal communities" (16 USC 1604 (g)(3)(B)). We suggest the bill's language be changed to emphasize that any potential conflicts between bighorn sheep and domestic sheep will be resolved using the best available science, best management practices, and incorporating input from the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, the Utah Department of Agriculture and grazing permittees.

Deer Lodge Land Exchange and other Land Conveyances (Division B Title IV, VI)

With regard to the realty-related actions in Title IV and VI, the Forest Service has long been a supporter of efforts to consolidate ownerships, be it private, State or Federal. This improves management efficiency, improves utilization of resources, both natural and financial, and eliminates many potential conflicts. Numerous examples exist where large-scale land exchanges have occurred between the Forest Service and with States.

We strongly support efforts to encourage the consolidation of non-Federal ownership of public lands outside of Congressionally-designated areas. As drafted, however, we oppose this provision as the bill does not provide the ability for the United States to agree to the Federal lands proposed for acquisition by the State. Additionally, we are concerned that the proposed land exchange may create an inholding within the National Forest, resulting in additional resource and boundary management burdens.

Long-Term Energy Development Certainty in Utah (Title XI)

As drafted, Title XI is of great concern for the Forest Service. While we recognize the need for timely review of energy development proposals, the Forest Service does not agree that transferring permitting authority to the State will significantly improve that process. In addition, while it requires the State to comply with Federal statutes and regulations, it does not require compliance with applicable land management decisions, Forest Plan standards or other considerations, typically developed with public input, for management of multiple-use lands.

Sec. 1101 is unclear whether this Title XI is speaking only to energy development or to energy and minerals. The second sentence in Sec. 1101 should have the word "minerals" removed. The rest of the Title XI only speaks to "energy".

Long-Term Travel Management Certainty (Title XII)

Title XII would provide for immediate resolution of RS2477 claims. We recommend that legislative maps be prepared to clearly identify road rights-of-way to be conveyed to counties. For certain roads, where the histories have been established to support a valid RS2477 right, this

may be the most efficient mechanism for disposition. We share the State's concerns over protracted litigation. However, we have concerns over provisions which could significantly expand rights in protected areas (e.g. roadless areas). It is also important to ensure that language only conveys an easement interest, rather than fee ownership.

Bear Ears National Conservation Area (Division D, Title I)

The Bears Ears National Conservation Area incorporates approximately 190,000 acres of the Manti – La Sal National Forest and includes all of Elk Ridge and all lands west of South/North Cottonwood drainage on the Monticello portion of the District. This broader region contains one of the highest densities of archeological resources, spanning a multitude of eras, of anywhere in the United States. It is therefore concerning that while there is consideration for enhanced protection and recognition of the cultural values associated with the heritage resources of the Bears Ears area, the legislation excludes important cultural resources found on the east side of Cottonwood Canyon, among other areas. In addition, portions of Hammond Canyon and Arch Canyon are designated as wilderness, but the boundaries are not clear.

Finally, regarding Sec. 104(a)(5): the term "Native American archaeological sites" is an unusual, limited, and possibly confusing subset of the sites protected by the statutes listed (NAGPRA, NHPA, Utah Antiquities Act). Those statutes also protect historic sites, including traditional cultural properties, and burial sites, even when they are not archaeological. It is also odd that ARPA (Archaeological Resources Protection Act) is not listed if the focus is indeed on archaeological sites.

The legislation directs the development of a management plan and establishes the Bears Ears Management Commission, to include two tribal representatives, a county representative and a state representative to review and approve the plan. The Department is not supportive of this provision as the Forest Service is required under the 2012 Planning Rule to develop land management plans in a broadly inclusive manner and will continue to work collaboratively with Tribes, communities of interest, local, county and state entities and elected officials in achieving mutually beneficial outcomes under its existing planning authorities.

Additionally, the Bears Ears Tribal Commission at Sec. 107 will not fit within the intergovernmental exemption from FACA in the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act (UMRA), PL 104-4 Sec. 204(b). To qualify for the intergovernmental exemption from FACA, the Commission must consist exclusively of "Federal officials and elected officers of ... tribal governments (or their designated employees with authority to act on their behalf) acting in their official capacities." UMRA Sec. 204(b). By contrast, under the bill as revised, the tribal representatives would be "tribal members," not elected tribal government officials or designated tribal government employees.

The Department does not support the National Conservation Area proposal to lock the current Travel Plan in place, which does not allow for any new permanent road construction and does not allow for permanent closure of any designated routes.

We would like to work with the bill sponsors and committee to clarify the extent of the mineral withdrawals on the National Conservation Area.

Conclusion

The Forest Service welcomes the opportunity to work with the sponsors and the Committee to address the agency's concerns.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify here today. I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have.



PO Box 338, Bluff, UT 84512

The Honorable Rob Bishop
123 Cannon House Office Building
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Jason Chaffetz
2236 Rayburn House Office Building
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

July 19, 2016

Subject: Opposition to Introduced PLI Legislation

Dear Congressmen Bishop and Chaffetz:

After receiving legislative language shared with Friends of Cedar Mesa on July 8th and maps shared on July 12th, we drafted a letter in response to the Public Lands Initiative legislative text. In that letter we expressed our appreciation for the hard work of your staff to engage in meaningful and constructive conversations with us on ways to improve January's Discussion Draft. We shared a draft of that letter with your staff and also provided a quote for the PLI rollout expressing gratitude for having been involved with the process and our hopes that our remaining concerns with the bill could be addressed in the legislative process.

After the official release of the PLI legislation, however, our hopes of the bill evolving to one we could support have been dashed. Very problematic provisions were added to the bill after it was shared with us, and we were never made aware of the "PLI Partner Act" before the public roll out. Combined, these last minute changes lead us to conclude that a reasonable, win-win compromise is not forthcoming.

As you know, Friends of Cedar Mesa has been engaged in the Public Lands Initiative process for more than 3 years. We attended every meeting in San Juan County and have made every effort to work with our friends, neighbors, and elected officials. Because we are the local, on-the-ground group, we feel Friends of Cedar Mesa may be the most invested in finding a legislative solution of all the conservation groups at the table.

While we continue to believe that a legislative solution to conservation needs in southeastern Utah would have been the preferable path, we now have no faith that our legislative delegation is seeking a true compromise, even by our terms (and we're the right flank of the conservation community).

Despite all our efforts to work constructively on this legislation, **we oppose the language in the bill as introduced.** We cannot abandon our mission to help protect the natural and cultural resources of public lands in San Juan County by supporting a bill with provisions likely to result in resource damage on the ground. Last minute land trades added to the bill would extend the footprint of cultural resource damage, decimate Bluff's economy and dramatically change our way of life.

Provisions we oppose in the introduced language of the Public Lands Initiative bill include:

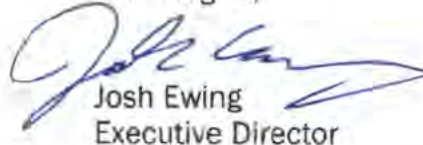
1. **Proposes a massive block of SITLA land on top of Bluff to facilitate large-scale energy development that would devastate Bluff's tourism-based economy and our quality of life.** This is an egregious change to the PLI drafts we saw in January, June and just four days before the release of the PLI. It's a huge step in reverse. After all the efforts FCM took to help refine a bill that could be the resolution to local cultural resource and conservation needs, this last-second proposal is an insult to the idea of public process and constructive negotiations with the Utah Delegation. In the old version, we found it worrisome that SITLA wanted a few sections around Bluff. Now we see what SITLA really wants: a larger block of land in FCM's backyard than they are asking for in Lisbon Valley. If SITLA gets its way, the new welcome sign to those coming to Bluff would be a series of oil rigs and fracking operations.
2. **Retains ownership and mineral development rights by SITLA on lands inside the Bears Ears NCA north of Bluff (Tank Mesa & Cottonwood Wash),** therefore failing to protect internationally significant archaeology from energy development. This means drilling and privatization could occur within the NCA, completely opposed to the entire point of creating a Conservation Area.
3. **Does not trade out SITLA parcel on the southern end of the Comb Ridge that will be otherwise be sold to the highest bidder this October.** With this move, SITLA shows its intent to create the only privatized section of the Comb Ridge. This last second change comes despite FCM and the community of Bluff expressing strong opposition to the sale at a community meeting on June 7th at which Director Ure assured the community if the PLI passed the sale would be moot. This significant square mile of what should be public land contains important archaeological and recreational values and deserves the protection afforded to the rest of the Comb Ridge in an NCA or Monument.
4. **Leaves surface rights to three other key SITLA parcels on Cedar Mesa to SITLA,** creating the potential for serious land management conflicts or privatization of lands that should be traded out so they can be permanently made public land.
5. **Gives the State of Utah, which already lacks transparency and public process when handling drilling permits, undue authority in any type of energy development on all available public lands** in San Juan County. This delegation of authority would expedite energy development on lands that would be better served by a Master Leasing Plan process that requires thoughtful planning for cultural resources and other land uses. Title XI on energy development gives no mention of the significant cultural resources in Utah, opening up a pathway to conflict over streamlined energy development in archaeologically dense areas like Montezuma Canyon and Alkali Ridge.
6. **Fails to protect important archaeological and recreation areas in the White Canyon drainages and Southern Abajo areas** (Allen Canyon, Chippean Canyon and Dry Wash Canyon).
7. **Fails to protect two important sections of the internationally significant San Juan River corridor as a "Recreational River,"** despite recommendation for such designation by the official BLM study.
8. **Opens up sensitive archaeological areas now closed to grazing (inside and outside of NCAs)** to damage from cattle in cultural sites. Likewise, internal conflicts in the bill potentially direct grazing in wilderness to be resumed in places where it has been eliminated to protect cultural and recreational resources. FCM cannot support any language with the potential to

open Grand Gulch, Slickhorn, and the other canyons on Cedar Mesa to cattle grazing.

9. **Fails to adequately involve local people in decision making for the Indian Creek National Conservation Area** by creating no local stakeholder advisory group and giving primary advisory status to a committee of county commissioners and state officials who do not know the area at all.
10. **Despite the positive step of naming the Hole-in-the-Rock Trail a National Historic Trail, creates conflict with existing land use plans by facilitating the overriding of group size limitations in the trail corridor.** In addition, the location of the HITS Trail on the map is likely incorrect and the language does not allow for the exact location of the trail to be confirmed after it is designated.
11. **Gives blanket approval to an ATV route in Recapture Canyon on the route that is already damaging archaeological sites.** The language is not definitive as to whether compliance with the NHPA and NAGPRA are automatically granted with the application or whether the Section 106 process must be followed. Because this route bisects sensitive archaeological sites, the bill must require compliance with these laws and rerouting if deemed necessary to protect the resource.
12. **Fails to resolve RS 2477 litigation in Wilderness and NCA areas,** meaning the actual protection for those areas may be far less than in other Wilderness and NCAs around the country.
13. **Cherry stems at least one road in wilderness on Cedar Mesa that is currently closed for cultural resource protection and wilderness characteristics.** The Hardscrabble road on Cedar Mesa was closed as part of an open public process that resulted in the 2008(A) RMP.
14. **Releases the Cross Canyon and Squaw Papoose WSAs from management that would protect wilderness values.** These are archaeological rich areas that will be very difficult to develop anyway, due to high archaeological densities. Releasing these is a symbolic move that, in our view, allows for easy attack of this bill as reducing current protection of important lands.

Leaving critical, sensitive archaeological areas out of the path to protection while streamlining activities likely to irreparably harm cultural resources across vast tracks of land makes the introduced bill something we strongly oppose. We have worked for years through a process we hoped would lead to a tenable bill we could improve on through the markup process. Failing a massive effort at a true compromise negotiation, it now appears the time to make the large corrections needed is too short. In light of the failure of the PLI process to achieve a legitimate compromise that has hopes of bi-partisan support, Friends of Cedar Mesa has no choice but to fully support President Obama protecting the Bears Ears region as a National Monument.

With Regret,



Josh Ewing
Executive Director

PROPOSAL TO PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA FOR THE CREATION OF BEARS EARS NATIONAL MONUMENT

The Inter-Tribal Coalition has submitted this proposal to give ample time for the President to review and hopefully sign a proclamation under the Antiquities Act, or allow time for Representatives Bishop and Chaffetz to review the proposal and present their own plan. (pg. 19)

PROPOSALS and ASKS

Monument Boundaries:

- The Inter-Tribal Coalition would like to meet with departmental officials to explain the reasoning and appropriateness behind the proposed boundaries. (pg. 20)

Collaborative Management:

- The Agencies and the Tribes shall collaborate jointly on all procedures, decisions, and other activities except as otherwise provided in the Proclamation. (pg. 22)
- In the case of impasse or undue delay, the Agencies and the Tribes shall proceed to appropriate mediation. If such mediation fails, the Secretary of Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture shall in a written opinion explaining the reasons, make the relevant decisions. (pg. 22)

The Bears Ears Management Commission and the Monument Manager:

- **Management Commission:** This Commission would be the policy making and planning body for the monument. It would be a federally-created entity but not a federal agency. It would have eight members, one from each Tribe and one from each Federal agency. The Tribal members would receive salaries. The Commission members would choose a chairperson. The Commission would report to the Secretaries annually on the success of administering the monument and on plans and needs for the upcoming year. (pg. 29)
- **Monument Manager:** The Manager would be hired, and could be fired, by the Commission. The Commission will set performance standards for the Manager and conduct annual performance reviews. The Commission chairperson will have the direct supervisory relationship with the Manager. The Manager would report directly to the Commission. Senior staff and operational staff will be hired by the Manager. Monument offices should be located in the best location for visitors to the monument. (pg. 29)
- The Bears Ears presidential proclamation should direct agencies to use their best efforts to provide funding under the Indian Self-Determination statutes and other authorities for collaborative Management at Bears Ears. (pg. 30)
- The BLM, Forest Service, and Park Service should work together with the Tribes and manage Bears Ears as one, with, for example, the management plan and operations generally applying throughout the monument. (pg. 30)

Monument Planning and Operations:

- The management plan would be developed by Monument staff, with the Commission providing specific direction to staff regarding plan design and content, as well as review

throughout the process of plan development. Members of the public and other key stakeholders would have ample opportunity to contribute to the development of the plan through normal NEPA processes. Presumably, the proclamation would direct that this plan be completed within the customary three years. (pg. 30)

- Commission members will develop day-to-day operations procedures. The Manager will be responsible for day-to-day operations and designing an organization that accounts for basic functional areas. (pg. 31)
- This proposed monument will be open to all members of the public. (pg. 31)

Possible Opportunities:

- Opportunity to develop a world-class program or institute in Traditional Knowledge at the proposed monument. (pg. 31)
- Collaboration in traditional map art. (pg. 32-33)
- Opportunity to truly infuse Native values into public lands administration by pulling upon both indigenous knowledge and Western science. (pg. 33)

Federal-Tribal Agreements Supplemental to the Proclamation:

- The Commission and Manager would benefit from MOAs or MOUs, created before or shortly after the proclamation, to chart out the nuts and bolts of their relationship. (pg. 34)
- To secure funding for the Commission over the long term, the proclamation should encourage contracting and compacting under the Tribal Self-Governance Act and other statutes. (pg. 34)

Threats to the Bears Ears landscape:

- All existing mineral rights should be honored, but future mining should be prohibited. (pg. 35)
- A major objective of the proclamation should be to keep most of Bears Ears road-less. (pg. 35)
- Monument status would lead to better management of off-road vehicle use, looting, and grave robbing. (pg. 35)

Uses to be Resolved in the Proclamation:

(pg. 36-37)

- A permanent withdrawal from the mining laws, for both location and leasing, of all lands within the monument.
- A permanent withdrawal from all other forms of leasing, selections, sales, exchange, and other forms of disposition under the public land laws, other than those exchanges that further the purposes of the monument.
- Motorized vehicle use should be permitted only on designated roads. Non-motorized mechanized vehicle use should be permitted only on roads and trails designated for their use consistent with the purposes of the monument. The management plan directed by the proclamation should include a transportation plan designating the roads and trails available for motorized or nonmotorized vehicle uses.
- State of Utah and Ute Mountain Ute hunting and fishing laws should continue to apply within the monument.
- The Secretaries should be directed, upon request of the State of Utah, to negotiate with the state for an exchange of the state inholdings within the monument.
- The Secretaries should be authorized to draft regulations specifically governing matters related to the monument.

- The proclamation should provide for Collaborative Management, hopefully in the fashion that we have recommended in this proposal.
- The Secretaries should, working jointly with the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Management Commission, be directed, within three years, to complete a management plan setting forth requirements for the proper care and management so that all monument uses will proceed in a manner fully consistent with the purposes of the monument. The management plan should, to the maximum extent permitted by law, ensure the protection of Native American sacred and cultural sites in the monument and provide access to the sites by members of Indian tribes for traditional and cultural uses, including gathering of minerals, medicines, berries and other vegetation, forest products, and firewood.
- Grazing under existing permits or leases should continue under existing law.
- Firewood gathering should continue under current management proscriptions and then be subject to such provisions as adopted in the management plan.
- The monument should be added to the National Landscape Conservation System.
- There will also be several standard proclamation provisions, mostly relating to protecting existing rights, generally and specifically protecting Tribal rights, Federal withdrawals, rights of inholders, and existing water rights.

Uses to be Addressed in the Management Plan:

- With management standards in place, the Secretaries and the Commission will collaboratively administer and enforce the standards in the management plan. The management plan would also address non-regulatory matters such as scientific studies, including archaeology. (pg. 38)



GRAND COUNTY COUNCIL MEMBERS
Elizabeth Tubbs (Chair) · Jaylyn Hawks (Vice Chair)
Chris Baird · Ken Ballantyne · A. Lynn Jackson
Mary McGann · Rory Paxman

August 16, 2016

Honorable Congressmen Rob Bishop and Jason Chaffetz
 c/o Casey Snider and Fred Ferguson
Casey.Snider@mail.house.gov
Fred.Ferguson@mail.house.gov

Dear Congressmen Bishop and Chaffetz;

Thank you again for providing an opportunity for Grand County to participate in the Public Lands Initiative.

There are numerous areas where the introduced Bill departs from the recommendations forwarded to you. In General, Grand County stands by the recommendations as originally presented. Insofar as these were developed with the input of a variety of stakeholders, partners, and citizens, we feel the knowledge and interest of the entities and individuals on the ground should carry the greatest weight. To this end we can not support the legislation as introduced and offer the below concerns for possible amendment.

There are parts of the introduced Bill which are a major departure from our submission that we feel require special mention. These are as follows:

1. The entire NW side of the Colorado River canyon daily boating section, which is currently protected by the three rivers withdrawal, is eliminated from the Colorado River NCA. Grand Co. requests that the NCA boundary reflect the current boundary of the three rivers withdrawal as was presented in Grand Co.'s recommendations. Both sides of the Colorado River canyon deserve protection and are vital to the local economy.
2. Several cherry stemmed routes in E. Arches, The Book Cliffs, and Labyrinth wilderness are not currently open in the BLM/County's travel plan. Grand Co. requests that only routes which are currently open in the travel plan be cherry stemmed as per our original recommendations.
3. A previous SITLA parcel that was traded out of Millcreek Canyon and is now BLM land is not currently incorporated into the eastern portion of the proposed Millcreek wilderness area. Likewise, a sizeable area of the eastern portion of William Grandstaff wilderness has been removed. Grand Co. requests that the boundaries of these wilderness areas reflect our recommendations.
4. The County Council voted against including Antiquities Act exemptions. Grand Co. objects to the companion bill.

5. The County Council has officially expressed their support for the Master Leasing Plan (MLP). Grand Co. requests that areas that fall within the MLP but fall outside of any PLI designation be managed by the local field office as per the provisions of the MLP.
6. "Title XI – Long-Term Energy Development Certainty In Utah" is unacceptable to Grand Co. Grand Co. requests that this entire section be removed from the legislation. The BLM should maintain permitting control and primacy for their lands.
7. Nearly 34,000 acres of SITLA trade-ins are located outside of Grand Co.'s designated trade-in area. Of notable objection are parcels located around Mineral, Hell Roaring, and Ten Mile Canyons. As well as a trade-in adjacent to existing tar sands leases in northern Grand Co.
8. The upper half of Ten Mile Canyon has been included in the Dee Pass recreation area. While Grand Co. has approved existing motorized routes in upper Ten Mile Canyon, this is a sensitive riparian area and not suitable for further expansion. We request that the boundaries of the Dee Pass recreation area reflect our recommendations.
9. "Section 1302. Bighorn Sheep" is unacceptable to Grand Co. It is essential that domestic livestock and Bighorn sheep be separated. Domestic livestock disease is a leading cause of decline in Bighorn sheep populations.

We look forward to continuing to work with you on developing a bill that honors the work of the many stakeholders and ultimately produces a bill which Grand County can fully support.

Respectfully,


Elizabeth A. Tubbs, Chair
Grand County Council

cc: Congressman Chaffetz, c/o Wade Garrett, Wade.Garrett@mail.house.gov
cc: Nikki Buffa, nicole_buffa@ios.doi.gov
cc: Grand County Council

July 15, 2016

Honorable Rob Bishop
123 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
Casey.Snider@mail.house.gov

Honorable Jason Chaffetz
2236 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
Fred.Ferguson@mail.house.gov

RE: Comments on Utah Public Lands Initiative Act (Introduced 7/14/16)

Dear Congressman Bishop and Congressman Chaffetz:

We appreciate the effort you and members of your staffs have put into developing the Utah Public Lands Initiative Act (PLI Act) for southeastern Utah. In our view, the PLI Act introduced in Congress on 7/14/16 has been improved from the PLI "Discussion Draft" released on 1/20/16. There are changes which have strengthened the measure from a conservation standpoint, but the bill continues to have serious limitations.

Accordingly, The Nature Conservancy cannot support PLI in its current form. Also, we wish to be clear that The Nature Conservancy opposes the "PLI Partner Act" limiting presidential authority to designate national monuments in certain parts of Utah, which was also introduced in Congress on 7/14/16.

We do appreciate provisions which have improved the PLI Act. These include: Indian Creek NCA – The Indian Creek region has been added as an NCA which advances research programs of the Canyonlands Research Center and identifies research uses as beneficial. Wild and Scenic Rivers – The bill grants Wild and Scenic River Status to approximately 357 miles of the Green, Dolores, San Juan and Colorado Rivers in Uintah, Carbon, Emery Grand and San Juan Counties.

The above improvements do not, in our view, compensate for the following shortcomings:

- Energy Language – Title XI of the bill proposes to establish a state program with jurisdiction over federal lands energy leasing thereby bypassing not only federal control but also undermining successful collaborations such as the Moab Master Leasing Plan. This provision would not apply simply to selected and limited energy zones, but to all public land in seven counties. This is unprecedented and not a provision the Conservancy can support.
- NCA Language – The current NCA language in many instances does not track standard NCA language which has been adopted previously by Congress. This will make the measure more difficult to pass.
- NCA Management Plan Consultation – Requiring the "relevant Secretary" to submit a letter to Congress if he/she does not accept the recommendations of the Public Lands Initiative Planning and Implementation Advisory Committee is an unnecessary burden.
- Land Exchanges – Though NEPA will apply in a limited fashion to the proposed land exchange(s), there is no allowance for the continued protection of critical plant and

animal habitat or natural features when federal lands are transferred to the State. In addition, because standard federal appraisal requirements are waived, there is high potential for a valuation imbalance which will be unacceptable to many members of Congress.

- Composition of Public Lands Initiative Planning and Implementation Committee – Of 22 members, only one is required from the conservation community, and the overall weighting favors representatives likely opposed to many conservation measures.
- Long-Term Grazing Certainty – While certain grazing language has been improved, Title XIII, Sec. 1303 seems to contradict other grazing language and suggests that Congressional language, rather than sound range science, will set grazing levels. In addition, there is unacceptable language indicating that such grazing levels would be set for lands outside areas designated in the Title.
- Bourdette Draw Recreation Area – Setting aside Bourdette Draw to promote off-highway vehicle recreation may impact critical habitat for greater sage-grouse, undermining efforts to avoid a listing under the Endangered Species Act.
- Other – Grazing language in the section regarding the proposed Price Canyon State Forest exchange needs improvement, the conveyance of the Seep Ridge Utility Corridor should take into account key natural features, proceeds from land disposals should be re-invested in Utah conservation projects, similar to the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, and NCA boundaries need refining.

The above list reflects our initial reaction to the PLI Act as introduced; we may have additional comments in the coming days.

In sum, while the version of PLI which has now been introduced in Congress has been strengthened in certain respects, more work is needed. The Conservancy's overall goal is to achieve the best conservation outcomes possible for the seven county region. Ideally, these outcomes can be realized through the PLI Act and the legislative process. However, if this is not possible, we acknowledge the declaration of a National Monument at Bears Ears would offer significant protection for key lands in San Juan County which is vitally needed at this time.

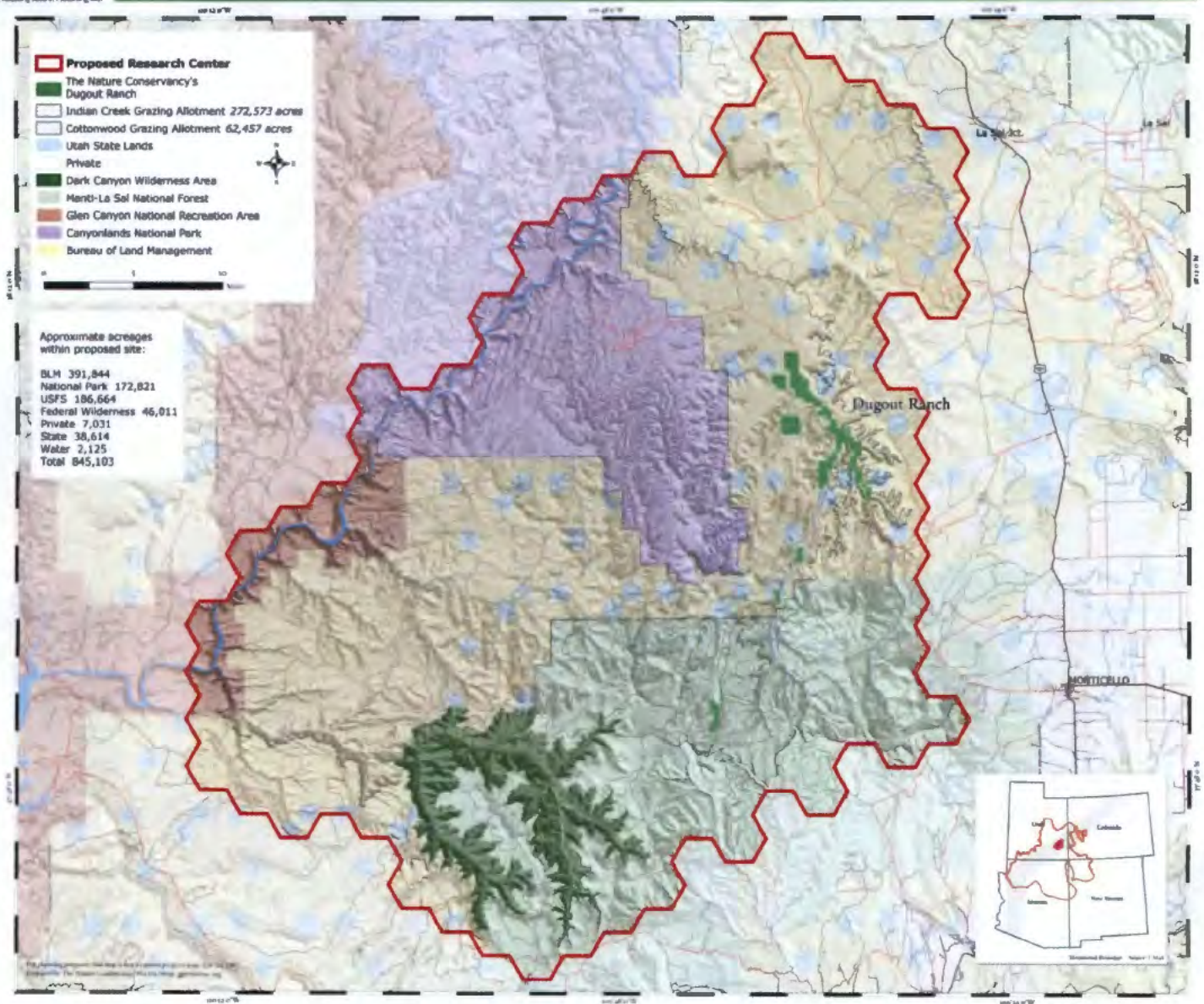
This letter reflects the views of our Utah Chapter at the staff level and, at this point in time, does not necessarily reflect the views of our Utah Board or The Nature Conservancy as a whole.

Thank you again for the work which has gone into the PLI process. Don't hesitate to contact me or Sue Bellagamba if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Dave Livermore
Utah State Director





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July 15, 2016

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- Energy Language – Title XI of the bill proposes to establish a state program with jurisdiction over federal lands energy leasing thereby bypassing not only federal control but also undermining successful collaborations such as the Moab Master Leasing Plan. This provision would not apply simply to selected and limited energy zones, but to all public land in seven counties. This is unprecedented and not a provision the Conservancy can support.
- NCA Language – The current NCA language in many instances does not track standard NCA language which has been adopted previously by Congress. This will make the measure more difficult to pass.
- NCA Management Plan Consultation – Requiring the "relevant Secretary" to submit a letter to Congress if he/she does not accept the recommendations of the Public Lands Initiative Planning and Implementation Advisory Committee is an unnecessary burden.
- Land Exchanges – Though NEPA will apply in a limited fashion to the proposed land exchange(s), there is no allowance for the continued protection of critical plant and

animal habitat or natural features when federal lands are transferred to the State. In addition, because standard federal appraisal requirements are waived, there is high potential for a valuation imbalance which will be unacceptable to many members of Congress.

- Composition of Public Lands Initiative Planning and Implementation Committee – Of 22 members, only one is required from the conservation community, and the overall weighting favors representatives likely opposed to many conservation measures.
- Long-Term Grazing Certainty – While certain grazing language has been improved, Title XIII, Sec. 1303 seems to contradict other grazing language and suggests that Congressional language, rather than sound range science, will set grazing levels. In addition, there is unacceptable language indicating that such grazing levels would be set for lands outside areas designated in the Title.
- Bourdette Draw Recreation Area – Setting aside Bourdette Draw to promote off-highway vehicle recreation may impact critical habitat for greater sage-grouse, undermining efforts to avoid a listing under the Endangered Species Act.
- Other – Grazing language in the section regarding the proposed Price Canyon State Forest exchange needs improvement, the conveyance of the Seep Ridge Utility Corridor should take into account key natural features, proceeds from land disposals should be re-invested in Utah conservation projects, similar to the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, and NCA boundaries need refining.

The above list reflects our initial reaction to the PLI Act as introduced; we may have additional comments in the coming days.

In sum, while the version of PLI which has now been introduced in Congress has been strengthened in certain respects, more work is needed. The Conservancy's overall goal is to achieve the best conservation outcomes possible for the seven county region. Ideally, these outcomes can be realized through the PLI Act and the legislative process. However, if this is not possible, we acknowledge the declaration of a National Monument at Bears Ears would offer significant protection for key lands in San Juan County which is vitally needed at this time.

This letter reflects the views of our Utah Chapter at the staff level and, at this point in time, does not necessarily reflect the views of our Utah Board or The Nature Conservancy as a whole.

Thank you again for the work which has gone into the PLI process. Don't hesitate to contact me or Sue Bellagamba if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Dave Livermore
Utah State Director



PO Box 338, Bluff, UT 84512

Senator Mike Lee
361A Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Bears Ears Field Hearing and Town Hall

July 29, 2016

Dear Senator Lee:

We are writing this testimony for official submission to the Congressional record regarding the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Field Hearing and Town Hall that were held July 27, 2016 in Blanding, Utah.

Friends of Cedar Mesa is a local conservation group based in Bluff, Utah. We provide hands-on stewardship and work to ensure the public lands of San Juan County, with all their cultural and natural resources, are protected and respected.

Friends of Cedar Mesa has attended every PLI or Bears Ears specific public meeting in San Juan County (now 31 meetings), including dozens of meetings of the San Juan County Lands Council. We've traveled to Washington D.C. three time to meet with members of Utah's congressional delegation who were willing to listen to our local perspective. Yesterday's field hearing and town hall were the first time in the PLI process that local conservation and recreation voices were not included in the public discussion. Up until now, San Juan County has gone out of its way to ensure Friends of Cedar Mesa was included in the discussion. Likewise, when Secretary Jewell visited she took time to learn about resources on the ground with local archaeological experts and hosted a fair public meeting where opposing viewpoints were heard and everyone had an equal opportunity (via a lottery) to speak.

At the outset of the Field Hearing, you said you wished you could have had opposing viewpoints represented, blaming a lack of opposing views on the Department of Interior and Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition declining your invitation. While perhaps convenient scapegoats, these parties are far from the only voices you could have invited if you had a real interest in a diversity of local opinion. Neither you nor your staff made any effort to contact or include as panelists local archaeologists, local conservationists, local business owners, or local non-native residents who support REAL, timely protection of the Cedar Mesa and Bears Ears area. We are

not hard to find, as we have been quoted in countless national news stories, and as mentioned previously, Friends of Cedar Mesa was the only group to attend every single PLI meeting in San Juan County.

At the outset of the hearing, you said you would employ a pro-con format where all sides could be heard. This did not happen, and although I raised my hand repeatedly, I was not lucky enough to be called on to speak.

As we live in Bluff and have thick skins, we were not afraid to attend the meeting, knowing the professional officers of the San Juan County Sheriff's Department would keep us safe. However, we understand why many government employees and local residents did not feel safe at the hearing. Not only was the hearing preceded only a few days by a threat of violence at the local BLM office, but you showed no leadership to quell threats of violence against employees of the United States of America should President Obama exercise the power granted to him by Congress to protect Cedar Mesa and the Bears Ears as a National Monument. You had a prime opportunity to urge people to operate within the democratic process via all peaceful means, but we did not hear you take that opportunity. Please do not become complicit with those who are actively trying to incite violence and spread misinformation by failing to speak out for non-violence and the rule of law.

You and several panelists repeatedly referred to the Public Lands Initiative legislation as being a compromise solution to protecting the Bears Ears area. Obviously, this is a debatable fact that depends on your viewpoint. From our perspective, the PLI is far from a fair compromise. In fact, it decreases protections on the ground for archaeological resources on Cedar Mesa, fails to protect internationally significant archaeological areas, and would facilitate industrial scale energy development within the Bears Ears National Conservation area in Bluff's back yard. This last provision would destroy Bluff's tourism-based economy and devastate our way of life.

For more detail on why we do not believe the PLI is a reasonable way to protect the Bears Ears area, please see our attached letter to Representatives Bishop and Chaffetz we sent after working with their offices for 3.5 years trying to find common ground.

Regardless of your assertion or our opinion about whether or not the PLI is a viable compromise, there is an objective measure of its validity as a solution. In our Republic, compromises work when they can gain the necessary bi-partisan support to pass both houses of Congress and be signed by the President. To date, we've seen little, if any, effort on your part to use political capital to come up with a fair bill that could achieve bi-partisan support in the Senate.

In our estimation, the PLI has a snowball's chance on a hot Bluff day of being passed in any sort of timely manner. As such, telling constituents that the PLI is a viable alternative to a Monument is a sure recipe for disappointment. If President Obama declares a national monument, as we now urge him to do, it will be because of an abject failure by Congress, for more than 100 years, to protect an area of international importance.

There is perhaps no place in America that has ever been more deserving of protection under the Antiquities Act than Cedar Mesa. The Bears Ears area holds more archaeological sites – true antiquities – than Utah’s Mighty 5 National Parks combined. Of course four out of five of those parks were first protected as National Monuments. The threats to these antiquities are real and ongoing. Looting, vandalism and a lack of resources to deal with skyrocketing visitation are real threats. We are tracking 7 significant incidents of serious criminal damage to archaeological resources in the Bears Ears since December of 2015.

We continue to believe that a legislative solution to protecting this area could have been and should have been the preferable path. As pointed out at the hearing, assurances on traditional access and inclusion of local stakeholders in decision making could be more clearly defined in legislation. Yet the fear mongering that black helicopters will somehow show up and shut down all ATV routes and medicine gathering in a new monument is beyond reasonable. None of the other monuments President Obama has created have resulted in reduced access for Native American activities. All the “examples” sited for past reductions in access were very old Park Service managed monuments, which as you know are not managed in the same way as BLM National Conservation Lands.

In conclusion, we believe those railing against a National Monument are on the wrong side of history. In ten years, we will see the archaeological treasures of Bears Ears better protected, visitors better managed, and recreation and traditional access preserved. The horrors espoused by opponents will not come to pass and a place of international significance will get the protection and recognition it deserves.

Our biggest hope is that the next decade is not spent fruitlessly and violently trying to prove protection precludes local and traditional access. Instead, we should work together to include all voices in management and show that Utahns truly care about stewardship of our public lands.

Sincerely,



Josh Ewing
Executive Director



OUTDOOR ALLIANCE



July 29, 2016

The Honorable Rob Bishop
123 Cannon House Office Building
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 201515

The Honorable Jason Chaffetz
2236 Rayburn House Office Building
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 201515

Dear Congressmen Bishop and Chaffetz,

Access Fund, Outdoor Alliance and Outdoor Industry Association (OIA) have represented outdoor recreation and business communities during the process to develop a meaningful, well-balanced *Utah Public Lands Initiative* (PLI) that aligns with our core values. Representatives from our organizations attended the recent Public Listening Session (July 16, 2016) in Bluff, Utah to listen to diverse stakeholders in order to further develop our understanding of the complex issues associated with protecting the Bears Ears region of southeastern Utah as well as the seven Utah counties affected by the PLI. In fact, the entire Access Fund policy team, including their executive director, policy director, senior policy advisor and Native Lands coordinator, spent 3 days meeting with local climbers and elected officials, discussing recreation management with Secretary Jewell and other land managers, and listening to the spectrum of concerns shared by local stakeholders including local climbers, San Juan county residents and the Native American community. We have spent countless hours considering potential paths forward and have maintained our ability to critically evaluate options for protecting climbing access, honoring our Native American partners, and conserving the environment at the local and regional scales.

It is clear from the Public Listening Session that nearly all stakeholders support some form of permanent protection for the Bears Ears region that allows traditional uses and recreation access. Unfortunately, it is also evident that land managers are not provided the resources necessary to properly manage recreation, protect historical and archaeological resources and preserve ecological integrity. We wholeheartedly support appropriation of additional funding for law enforcement, resource protection and recreation management for the greater Bears Ears area.

We appreciate that the PLI (H.R. 5780), introduced on July 14, 2016, reflected some of the outdoor recreation community's comments on the draft legislation such as an Indian Creek National Conservation Area, Wild and Scenic Rivers (357 miles of the Green, Dolores, San Juan and Colorado Rivers) and in particular some boundary adjustments to address potential management challenges related to climbing at Bridger Jack Mesa, Mexican Mountain, and San Rafael Reef. However, we believe that the PLI still needs considerable work since additional provisions were included in the latest version that would weaken protections for recreation, the environment and the growth of the recreation economy. We maintain hope that a legislative process could find the right balance for managing our federal public lands, honor Native American values, protect recreation resources and the recreation economy in gateway communities, and provide landscape-scale conservation measures.

Nonetheless, we cannot support the PLI (H.R. 5780) at this time for the following reasons:

1) The PLI (Division C, Title I) Planning and Implementation Committee is not sufficiently well-balanced, does not adequately include the entire spectrum of recreation interests, and is predisposed to decisions that favor development and resource extraction over conservation and protection of cultural and recreation resources. It is important to note that Utah's recreation economy contributes \$12 billion in consumer spending, employs 122,000 Utahans and brings in \$856 million in state and local tax revenue.

2) The PLI proposes transfer of federal lands to the state of Utah that could negatively affect the environment, recreation access, the integrity of National Park viewsheds and air quality, and quality of life of neighboring communities. In particular, the PLI proposes a very large consolidation of School and Institutional Trust Land Administration (SITLA) lands just northwest of Moab, Utah that has a high likelihood of facilitating intense industrial development and cause environmental impacts detrimental to the recreation community and quality of life for Grand County residents.

3) The PLI (Division B, Title XI) provides the state of Utah control over energy leasing decisions and will conflict with the Moab Master Leasing Plan—a plan that Access Fund, Outdoor Alliance and Outdoor Industry Association wholeheartedly support because it brings better balance and certainty to energy development.

4) The PLI favors some land management strategies that are not informed by currently accepted land management best practices. For example, PLI grazing and snowmobile prescriptions do not follow well-substantiated, sustainable resource management approaches.

5) The PLI (Division B, Title XII) RS 2477 provisions prematurely address state rights-of-way before the courts resolve such claims that are the subject of extensive on-going litigation.

In addition, we do not support the "PLI Partner Act" (H.R. 5781) that limits the use of the Antiquities Act—a tool that has been used effectively for over a century to conserve lands when no other alternatives were available.

As a general principle, we prefer a legislative approach that assimilates input from all stakeholders, but we now acknowledge that this type of solution is currently unlikely given the divided political climate, the many improvements still needed in the PLI, and limited timeframe left in the One Hundred-Fourteenth United States Congress. Given these challenges, the Access Fund, OIA and Outdoor Alliance believe that the declaration of a National Monument at Bears Ears would provide realistic, long-term protections for key lands in San Juan County, which are of very high significance to the climbing and Native American communities. Accordingly, we will continue to represent the outdoor recreation community and work toward viable conservation for eastern Utah whether through the PLI or designation of a national monument, or even a hybrid approach for the seven Utah counties (Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, San Juan, Summit, and Uintah) addressed in H.R. 5780. We support long-term protections for the Bears Ears region specifically by the end of 2016.

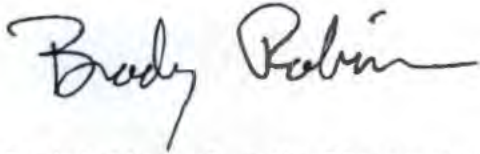
We may provide additional comments regarding the PLI as key provisions are modified.

* * *

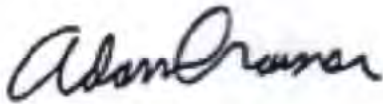
Eastern Utah includes world-class outdoor recreation opportunities, unique ecological values and Native American ancestral treasures. While H.R. 5780 would provide some protections for this exceptional landscape, it does not provide enough to protect recreation assets for future generations. As such, we will continue to work

with both the Congress and the Administration toward appropriate, durable protections for eastern Utah's incredible public lands.

Sincerely,



Brady Robison, Executive Director, Access Fund



Adam Cramer, Executive Director, Outdoor Alliance



Amy Roberts, Executive Director, Outdoor Industry Association

Cc: The Honorable Sally Jewell, Secretary, Department of Interior
The Honorable Robert Bonnie, Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, USDA



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, DC 20240

SEP 02 2016

The Honorable Rob Bishop
The Honorable Jason Chaffetz
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Bishop and Mr. Chaffetz:

In accordance with your July 20, 2016, request, the Department of the Interior has prepared the enclosed technical assistance on H.R. 5780, the Utah Public Lands Initiative.

Please note that this technical assistance is provided only for those provisions of the bill that affect Departmental interests and, in many instances, is intended to ensure consistency with existing laws and improve implementation. In addition to what is noted throughout the draft, the Department would like the opportunity to work with the bill sponsors on the individual boundary modifications both to improve manageability and ensure protection of natural, cultural, and other resources in those areas.

Please also note that this assistance has not been cleared by the Office of Management and Budget. As reflected in the attached comments, with respect to a number of provisions, the Department would seek further discussions before taking a final position as to proposed language. Importantly, this assistance has also not been the subject of, and does not reflect input from, tribal consultation. Upon further conversations with tribal nations, the position of the Department may change on particular matters concerning the tribes.

Sincerely,

Christopher P. Salotti
Legislative Counsel
Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs

Enclosure

Introduced in House (07/14/2016)

114TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5780

To provide greater conservation, recreation, economic development and local management of Federal lands in Utah, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 14, 2016

Mr. BISHOP of Utah (for himself and Mr. CHAFFETZ) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

A BILL

To provide greater conservation, recreation, economic development and local management of Federal lands 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".

Comment [SC1]: Technical assistance is provided for those provisions of the bill that affect DOI interests.

As noted throughout the draft, DOI would like the opportunity to work with the bill sponsors on the individual boundary modifications both to improve manageability and ensure protection of natural, cultural, and other resources in those areas. Additionally, as reflected in the below comments, with respect to a number of provisions the Department would seek further discussions before taking a final position as to proposed language.

The draft has not been cleared by OMB and has not been the subject of Tribal consultation.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

Comment [A2]: Edited for consistency with section 1983 of Public Law 111-11.

SEC. 43. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the lands or interests in land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture, except such term does not include land the title to which is held in trust by the United States for the benefit of a tribe or an individual or is held in fee by a tribe or individual subject to a restriction by the United States against alienation.

(2) TRIBE.—The term “Tribe” means a federally recognized Indian tribe (including a pueblo).

(3) TRIBAL.—The term “Tribal” means of or pertaining to a tribe.

(4) WATER RESOURCE FACILITIES.—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.

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, including the rights of a tribe, the following areas of the State of Utah 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.).

(1) CANDLAND MOUNTAIN.—Certain Federal land in Emery County managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 12,330 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Candland Mountain Wilderness”.

(2) DESOLATION CANYON.—Certain Federal land in Duchesne, Uintah, Carbon, Emery, and Grand Counties managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 458,413 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Desolation Canyon Wilderness”.

Comment [A3]: For clarity and consistency with other enacted wilderness designation laws, the proposed wildernesses should reference an accompanying map at an appropriate scale, similar to the regional wilderness maps referenced in section 1971 of Public Law 111-11 (county by county maps).

Comment [A4]: The proposed Range Creek Research Station Expansion conveyance overlaps portions of this proposed wilderness. These are mutually exclusive prescriptions.

Comment [A5]: The Department’s position is that all of the existing Desolation Canyon and Jack Canyon WSAs should be included as part of the proposed Desolation Canyon Wilderness. The area’s extremely rugged terrain contributes to its scenic quality, remoteness, and habitat for species such as bighorn sheep and raptors, which are sensitive to development. Moreover, this area has an extensive system of deep canyons and features arches, pinnacles, and other erosional elements not known to occur elsewhere. Finally, the diversity of wildlife within Desolation Canyon is unusual compared with the public lands surrounding the area.

(3) HIGH Uinta.—Certain Federal land in Duchesne, Summit, and Uintah Counties, managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 28,293 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “High Uinta Wilderness”.

(4) MANCOS MESA.—Certain Federal land in San Juan County, 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 dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Mancos Mesa Wilderness”.

(5) CHEESEBOX CANYON.—Certain Federal land in San Juan County managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 14,441 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Cheesebox Canyon Wilderness”.

(6) BUTLER WASH.—Certain Federal land in San Juan County managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 27,813 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Butler Wash Wilderness”.

(7) DARK CANYON.—Certain Federal land in San Juan County managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service comprising approximately 72,990 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Dark Canyon Wilderness”.

(8) BEHIND THE ROCKS.—Certain Federal land in San Juan and Grand Counties managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 13,024 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Behind the Rocks Wilderness”.

(9) BRIDGER JACK MESA.—Certain Federal land in San Juan County managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 6,009 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Bridger Jack Mesa Wilderness”.

(10) CEDAR MESA.—Certain Federal land in San Juan County managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service comprising approximately 223,566 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Cedar Mesa Wilderness”.

(11) MIKES CANYON.—Certain Federal land in San Juan County 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 dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Mikes Canyon Wilderness”.

(12) MULE CANYON.—Certain Federal land in San Juan County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 5,858 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Mule Canyon Wilderness”.

(13) MARSH PEAK.—Certain Federal land in Uintah County managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 15,031 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Marsh Peak Wilderness”.

(14) CLIFF PEAK.—Certain Federal land in Uintah and Duchesne Counties managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 9,153 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Cliff Peak Wilderness”.

(15) 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 June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Bull Canyon Wilderness”.

(16) WHITE CANYON.—Certain Federal land in San Juan County managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 18,886 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “White Canyon Wilderness”.

(17) MEXICAN MOUNTAIN.—Certain Federal land in Emery County managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 84,976 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Mexican Mountain Wilderness”.

(18) SIDS MOUNTAIN.—Certain Federal land in Emery County managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 82,406 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Sids Mountain Wilderness”.

(19) MUDDY CREEK.—Certain Federal land in Emery County managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 72,400 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Muddy Creek Wilderness”.

(20) SAN RAFAEL REEF.—Certain Federal land in Emery County managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 54,284 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “San Rafael Reef Wilderness”.

(21) CRACK CANYON WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land in Emery County managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 27,191 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Crack Canyon Wilderness”.

Comment [A6]: Based on a review of the legislative maps and GIS data, this proposed wilderness conflicts with the proposed Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area. Cooperative management of wilderness by state and federal agencies would be inconsistent with the Wilderness Act and would add unnecessary complexity.

(22) DEVILS CANYON.—Certain Federal land in Emery County managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 8,652 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Devils Canyon Wilderness”.

(23) NELSON MOUNTAIN.—Certain Federal land in Emery County managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 12,856 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Nelson Mountain Wilderness”.

(24) WILLIAM GRANSTAFF CANYON.—Certain Federal land in Grand County managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 8,420 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “William Granstaff Canyon Wilderness”.

(25) MILL CREEK CANYON.—Certain Federal land in Grand County managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 12,357 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Mill Creek Canyon Wilderness”.

(26) LABYRINTH CANYON.—Certain Federal land in Grand and Emery Counties managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 56,688 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness”.

(27) CANYONLANDS.—Certain Federal land in San Juan County managed by the National Park Service comprising approximately 257,606 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Canyonlands Wilderness”.

(28) ARCHES.—Certain Federal land in Grand County managed by the National Park Service comprising approximately 63,808 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Arches Wilderness”.

(29) FISHER TOWERS.—Certain Federal land in Grand County managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 1,190 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Fisher Towers Wilderness”.

(30) MARY JANE CANYON.—Certain Federal land in Grand County managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 13,574 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Mary Jane Canyon Wilderness”.

(31) GRANITE CREEK.—Certain Federal land in Grand County managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 25,104 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Granite Creek Wilderness”.

(32) BOOK CLIFFS.—Certain Federal land in Grand County managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 175,490 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Book Cliffs Wilderness”.

(33) WESTWATER.—Certain Federal land in Grand County, Utah managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 32,954 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map and dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Westwater Wilderness”.

(34) BEAVER CREEK.—Certain Federal land in Grand County managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 48,416 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Beaver Creek Wilderness”.

(35) MOUNT PEALE.—Certain Federal land in San Juan County managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 4,302 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Mount Peale Wilderness”.

(36) HAMMOND CANYON.—Certain Federal land in San Juan County managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 7,593 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Hammond Canyon Wilderness”.

(37) ARCH CANYON.—Certain Federal land in San Juan County managed by the United States Forest Service comprising approximately 4,376 acres, as generally depicted

on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Arch Canyon Wilderness”.

(38) DINOSAUR.—Certain Federal land in Uintah County managed by the National Park Service comprising approximately 52,348 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Dinosaur Wilderness”.

(39) CEDAR MOUNTAIN.—Certain Federal land in Emery County managed by the Bureau of Land Management comprising approximately 17,355 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Cedar Mountain Wilderness”.

(40) INDIAN CREEK.—Certain Federal land in San Juan County managed by the Bureau of Land Management ~~and the United States Forest Service~~ comprising approximately 6,562 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Indian Creek Wilderness”.

(41) STEER GULCH.—Certain Federal land in San Juan County managed by the ~~United States Forest Service~~ Bureau of Land Management and National Park Service comprising approximately 25,094 acres, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wilderness Map dated June 30, 2016, which shall be known as the “Steer Gulch Wilderness”.

(b) The previous classifications of the Grand Gulch Primitive Area and the Dark Canyon Primitive Area are hereby superseded.

SEC. 102. MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.

(a) ~~IN GENERAL.~~—~~Not later than two years from~~As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate shall ~~submit to file a map and legal description of each 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~~ a map and legal description of each wilderness area designated by this title.

(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 provided that prior to any modifications, clerical or typographical changes, these changes are reported to the State of Utah and the affected county.

(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 Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the United States Forest Service.

Comment [A7]: Dark Canyon and Cedar Mesa Wilderness Areas, proposed in sections 101(7) and (10), contain Primitive Area classifications. Previous bills, including Public Law 96-550 and Public Law 98-428, have included release language for Primitive Areas classification. As these areas will have been reclassified as wilderness in this bill, the Department recommends adding this language.

Comment [A8]: Edited for consistency with other wilderness designation laws, including section 1972(b) of Public Law 111-11.

SEC. 103. WILDERNESS ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, including the rights of a tribe, 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; and

(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 relevant Secretary may take such measures in each wilderness area necessary to control of fire, insects, and disease (including, as the relevant Secretary determines to be appropriate, the coordination of such activities with a State, tribe, or local agency).

(c) ~~WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS.~~ Nothing in this title precludes a Federal, State, tribal, or local agency from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment).

Comment [A9]: Edited for consistency with other wilderness designation laws, including section 1972(b) of Public Law 111-11.

(d) LIVESTOCK.—

(1) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock in each wilderness area, if established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue—

Comment [A10]: Edited for consistency with other wilderness designation laws, including sections 1974(e)(4) and 1975(e)(4) of Public Law 111-11.

~~;~~ subject to reasonable rules and regulations as prescribed by the relevant Secretary, in accordance with—

(A) subject to such reasonable regulations, policies, and practices that the relevant Secretary considers necessary, section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)); and

(B) in accordance with—

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

(ii) 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) and H.R. 5487 of the 96th Congress (H. Rept. 96-617).

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

Comment [A11]: Edited for consistency with other wilderness designation laws, including sections 1974(e)(4) and 1975(e)(4) of Public Law 111-11.

(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~~ may be allowed to the extent necessary to realize the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the areas.

Comment [A12]: Edited for consistency with other wilderness designation laws, including section 102(f) of Public Law 114-46.

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

Comment [A13]: Edited for consistency with other wilderness designation laws, including section 1503(b)(7) and 1702(b)(4) of Public Law 111-11.

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

Comment [A14]: Edited for consistency with other wilderness designation laws, including section 1972(f) of Public Law 111-11.

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

(B) the visual impacts of the structures and facilities on the wilderness areas can reasonably be minimized.

(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 within the wilderness areas.

(i) WITHDRAWALS.—Subject to valid existing rights, all public land within the areas established as wilderness under this title, including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States within the wilderness areas 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.

~~(j) TRAIL AND FENCE MAINTENANCE.—~~ The relevant Secretary shall maintain trails and fence lines located within the wilderness areas designated by this title, in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

Comment [A15]: Edited for consistency with other wilderness designation laws, including sections 1972(b) of Public Law 111-11.

SEC. 104. **WATER RIGHTS.**

(A) Statutory construction.--Nothing in this title--

Comment [A16]: Edited for consistency with other wilderness designation laws, including section 1972(b)(9) of Public Law 111-11.

(i) shall constitute or be construed to constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water or water rights with respect to the land designated as wilderness by this title;

(ii) shall affect any water rights in the State existing on the date of enactment of this Act, including any water rights held by the United States;

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

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

(v) shall be construed as limiting, altering, modifying, or amending any of the interstate compacts or equitable apportionment decrees that apportion water among and between the State and other States.

(B) State water law.--The relevant Secretary shall follow the procedural and substantive requirements of the law of the State in order to obtain and hold any water rights not in existence on the date of enactment of this Act with respect to the wilderness areas designated by this title.

~~(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; or~~

~~(4) shall restrict or prohibit the upstream diversion of water rights held under Utah State law.~~

~~(b) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.— Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit motorized access and road maintenance by local municipalities, including irrigation districts, and other water right holders for 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.~~

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.

Comment [A17]: NPS has concerns with the potential impact of this section on park lands.

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. INDIAN RIGHTS.

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

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

(a) **ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.**—In accordance with applicable laws (including regulations), the relevant Secretary may acquire any land or interest in land within the boundaries of the wilderness areas designated by section 101 of this title by purchase from willing sellers, donation, or exchange.

Comment [A18]: Edited for consistency with section 1972(b)(6) of Public Law 111-11.

~~(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The relevant Secretary 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 of Utah, not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the relevant Secretary 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 as wilderness by this title, the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.~~

(b) ~~INCORPORATION IN WILDERNESS AREA.~~—Any land or interest in land acquired by the relevant Secretary under paragraph (a) located inside the boundary of a wilderness area that is acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act, except land acquired by the United States in trust for the benefit of a tribe, shall be added ~~incorporated into~~, and administered as part of, the wilderness area in which the land or interest in land is located.

SEC. 109. **WILDERNESS RELEASE.**

(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 dated June 30, 2016, have been adequately studied for wilderness designation—

(A) the 43,322-acre area known as Winter Ridge Wilderness Study Area;

~~(B) the 7,051-acre area known as Jack Canyon Wilderness Study Area;~~

~~(C) the 6,557-acre area known as Squaw and Papoose Wilderness Study Area;~~

~~(D) the 20,404-acre area known as Desolation Canyon Wilderness Study Area included within the Desolation Canyon Special Management Area as designated by this title and as depicted on the map;~~

(E) the 2,516-acre area known as Daniels Canyon Wilderness Study Area; and

(F) the 945-acre area 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.

SEC. 110. **AIRSHEDS.**

Comment [A19]: The Department would like to work with the sponsors on this section to ensure that certain isolated, irregularly shaped portions of existing WSAs not proposed for wilderness designation by this title are released from WSA status.

Comment [A20]: See comment on Desolation Canyon Wilderness in section 101(2) of Division A. The Department's position is that all of the existing Desolation Canyon and Jack Canyon WSAs should be included as part of the proposed Desolation Canyon Wilderness.

Comment [A21]: See previous comment.

Comment [A22]: Requirements regarding airsheds are contained in section 162(a) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. §7472(a)).

(a) DESIGNATIONS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), 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 U.S.C. 7401–7661) unless Class I status is agreed by the State of Utah under existing authorities.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The lands within the wilderness designated by section 101(K), (AA), and (BB) shall continue to be managed as Class I airsheds.

TITLE II—NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS

SEC. 201. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS.

Subject to valid existing rights, including the rights of a tribe, the following areas in the State of Utah are hereby established as National Conservation Areas:

(1) BEACH DRAW.—Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 658 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the “Beach Draw National Conservation Area”.

(2) DIAMOND MOUNTAIN.—Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 30,390 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map dated June 30, 2016, 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 as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map dated June 30, 2016, 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 as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map dated June 30, 2016, 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 as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the “Stuntz Draw National Conservation Area”.

(6) SAN RAFAEL SWELL.—Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 530,380 750,000 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Emery County

Comment [A23]: For clarity and consistency with other enacted NCA designation laws, this section should reference an accompanying map at an appropriate scale, similar to the regional wilderness maps referenced in section 1971 of Public Law 111-11. (County by county maps).

Comment [A24]: For the sake of efficient management, the Department strongly encourages the sponsors to consider designating a single NCA for the lands surrounding the Dinosaur National Park, which would include the proposed Beach Draw, Diamond Mountain, Docs Valley, Stone Bridge Draw, and Stuntz Draw NCAs and would consist of approximately 44,000 acres of BLM-managed public lands. Manageability and interagency coordination would be improved by combining these geographically clustered NCAs into a single NCA managed under one management plan.

Comment [A25]: The Department believes that the best management approach for the San Rafael Swell area would be the designation of a single NCA encompassing the approximately 750,000 acres proposed as the San Rafael and Muddy Creek NCAs, the Goblin Valley CMA, as well as other adjacent lands that contain similar resources, such as the currently excluded area between the proposed Cedar Mountain and Muddy Creek Wildernesses designated in section 101.

as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the "San Rafael Swell National Conservation Area".

(7) **LABYRINTH CANYON AND SAN RAFAEL RIVER**.—Certain Federal land, comprising approximately ~~95,658~~^{61,723} acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Emery County and Grand County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the "Labyrinth Canyon National Conservation Area".

Comment [A26]: The Department would like to work with the sponsors on boundary modifications to enhance manageability and to remove overlapping incompatible designations, such as the proposed Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zone.

In addition, if both the Labyrinth Canyon and San Rafael River NCAs are being designated to conserve identical resources, objects, and values, it would be administratively simpler to manage these NCAs as a single NCA under one management plan.

Comment [A27]: See comment regarding San Rafael Swell NCA above.

(8) **MUDDY CREEK**.—Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 53,804 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 June 30, 2016, to be known as the "Muddy Creek National Conservation Area".

(9) **COLORADO RIVER**.—Certain Federal land, comprising approximately ~~166,949~~^{168,229} acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the "Colorado River National Conservation Area".

Comment [A28]: The Department notes that the boundary for this NCA excludes contiguous sections that the BLM would acquire under Division B of the bill.

(10) **INDIAN CREEK**.—Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 434,354 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management and United States Forest Service in San Juan County, Utah, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map and dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the "Indian Creek National Conservation Area".

(11) **SAN RAFAEL RIVER**.—Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 33,935 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Emery County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the "San Rafael River National Conservation Area".

SEC. 202. DEFINITIONS. --In this section:

(a) **Management plan.**—The term "management plan" means the management plans for each National Conservation Area developed by the relevant Secretary under section 205 of this title.

Comment [A29]: Edited for clarity and consistency with other conservation designation laws, including Public Law 111-11.

(b) **National Conservation Area.**—The term "National Conservation Area" means the National Conservation Areas established under section 201 of this title.

SEC. 2032. MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—As soon as practicable after ~~Not later than two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the relevant Secretary shall file a map and legal description of the National Conservation Areas established by section 201 of this title with~~ submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a map and legal description of each National Conservation Area.

Comment [A30]: Edited for consistency with sections 2105(c), 2202(c), and 2404 of Public Law 111-11.

(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 relevant Secretary may make minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description provided that prior to any modifications, clerical or typographical changes, these changes are reported to the State of Utah and the affected county.

(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 Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Land Management, and the United States Forest Service.~~

SEC. 2043. ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS PURPOSES.

~~(a) SAN RAFAEL SWELL.— The purposes of this National Conservation Area are~~
~~(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 relevant Secretary 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~~ encourages cooperative and innovative management practices between resource managers, private landowners, and the public in the Conservation Area; and

~~(3) recognizes and maintains historic uses of the Conservation Area.~~

~~(b) LABYRINTH CANYON AND SAN RAFAEL RIVER.—The purposes of this National Conservation Area are to—~~

...

~~(c) COLORADO RIVER.—The purposes of this National Conservation Area are to—~~

...

SEC. 205. MANAGEMENT PLANS.

~~(b) MANAGEMENT PLANS.—~~

(1) IN GENERAL PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than two years ~~As soon as~~ practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the relevant Secretary shall develop a ~~management comprehensive~~ plan for the long-term management of each ~~National Conservation Area~~ Conservation Area.

Comment [A31]: Each of the National Monuments and NCAs designated by Congress and managed by the BLM is unique. However, all of these designations have certain critical elements in common, including withdrawal from mineral entry under the public land, mining, and mineral leasing laws; limiting off-highway vehicles to roads and trails designated for their use; and language that charges the Secretary of the Interior with allowing only those uses that further the conservation purposes for which the unit is established.

To promote effective management and to ensure consistency with these critical elements and other NCA designation laws, including sections 1974 and 1975 of Public Law 111-11, the purposes sections for the proposed NCAs should be individually tailored to each NCA and should more clearly define the specific resources, objects, and values for which the areas would be designated.

A few examples of standard purposes language follow:

Beaver Dam Wash NCA (section 1975(a) of Public Law 111-11):
"Purpose.—The purpose of this section is to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the ecological, scenic, wildlife, recreational, cultural, historical, natural, educational, and scientific resources of the Beaver Dam Wash National Conservation Area."

Red Cliffs NCA (section 1974(a) of Public Law 111-11):
"(a) Purposes.—The purposes of this section are— (1) to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the ecological, scenic, wildlife, recreational, cultural, historical, natural, educational, and scientific resources of the National Conservation Area; and

(2) to protect each species that is— (A) located in the National Conservation Area; and (B) listed as a threatened or endangered species on the list of threatened species or the list of endangered species published under section 4(c)(1) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(c)(1))."

Dominguez-Escalante NCA (section 2402(b) of Public Law 111-11):
(b) Purposes.—The purposes of the onservation Area are to conserve and protect for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations— (1) the unique and important resources and values of the land, including the geological, cultural, archaeological, paleontological, natural, scientific, recreational, wilderness, wildlife, riparian, historical, educational, and scenic resources of the plan ... (1)

Comment [A32]: Edited for consistency with all other NCA designation laws, including Public Law 111-11.

Comment [A33]: Edited for consistency with sections 1974(d) and 1975(d) of Public Law 111-11.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION.—~~In developing the management plans required under paragraph (1),~~ The relevant Secretary shall consult ~~prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination~~ with appropriate state, local, and tribal government entities, members of the public, and the Public Lands Initiative Planning and Implementation Advisory Committee established under Division C of this Act. ~~If the relevant Secretary does not incorporate recommendations submitted by the State, local governments, and Indian tribes into the management plans, the relevant Secretary 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.~~

SEC. 2064. GENERAL PROVISIONS MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—~~The relevant Secretary shall manage each National Conservation Area—~~

(1) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources of the area; and

(2) in accordance with—

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

(ii) this title; and

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

(b) USES.—~~The Secretary shall only allow such uses of each National Conservation Area that the Secretary determines would further a purpose for that National Conservation Area as described in section 204 of this title.~~

(c) MOTORIZED AND MECHANIZED VEHICLES.— ~~Except in cases in which motorized and mechanized vehicles are needed for administrative purposes, or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized or mechanized vehicles in each National Conservation Area shall be permitted only on roads and trails designated by the management plans for their use of motorized vehicles.~~

(d) GRAZING.— ~~The grazing of livestock in each National Conservation Area, where established before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue—~~

(1) subject to—

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

(ii) applicable law; and

(2) in a manner consistent with the purposes described in section 204.

(e) WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS.—~~Nothing in this title precludes prohibits the relevant Secretary, in cooperation with other a Federal, State, tribal, or local agencies, as appropriate~~

Comment [A34]: Edited for clarity and consistency with all other NCA designation laws, including sections 1974(e) and 1975(e) of Public Law 111-11.

Comment [A35]: Edited for consistency with sections 1974(e)(5) and 1975(e)(5) of Public Law 111-11.

from conducting wildfire management operations (including operations using aircraft or mechanized equipment) in Conservation Areas designated under section 201 in each National Conservation Area, consistent with the purposes in section 204.

(fa) ~~WITHDRAWALS.~~—

Comment [A36]: Edited for consistency with sections 1974(g) and 1975(g) of Public Law 111-11.

(1) ~~In general.~~—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land ~~within in each the National Conservation Areas is established under section 201 including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States within the Conservation Areas after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from—~~

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

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

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

(2) ~~Additional land.~~—If the Secretary acquires additional land that is located within a National Conservation Area after the date of enactment of this Act, the land is withdrawn from operation of the laws referred to in paragraph (1) on the date of acquisition of the land.

(g) ~~Applicable law.~~—The lands designated as wilderness under Title I shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of this title only to the extent they are consistent with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.). In the case of a conflict, the more restrictive provision shall control.

Comment [A37]: Edited to provide management certainty for wildernesses designated within NCAs. Similar language is present in other laws where wilderness and other Congressional designations both occur, including sections 3(11) and 3(12) of Public Law 109-362.

(b) ~~FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE.~~—In accordance with this title, the relevant Secretary may take such measures in each Conservation Area necessary to control fire, insects, and disease (including the coordination of such activities with a State, tribal, or local agency).

Comment [A38]: Edited for consistency with other NCA designation laws, including sections 1974(e) and 1975(e) of Public Law 111-11.

(d) ~~LIVESTOCK.~~—

Comment [A39]: See redesignated section 206(d) above. Edited for consistency with sections 1974(e)(4) and 1975(e)(4) of Public Law 111-11.

(1) ~~IN GENERAL.~~—Within the Conservation Areas established under section 201 the grazing of livestock established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the relevant Secretary.

(2) ~~PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES.~~—Existing livestock grazing shall continue subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the relevant Secretary and taking into account in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) There shall be no reductions of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title.

(B) The number of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title may shall continue at approximate stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, and additional or suspended animal unit months may shall be allowed to graze as range conditions allow or if range treatments improve conditions. Animal Unit Months shall only be diminished as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy setting process.

(C) The maintenance of existing grazing supporting facilities in an area prior to its designation by this title (including fences, placement of salt and minerals, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds), may shall continue. Such maintenance may include the use of off-highway vehicles or mechanized tools and equipment.

(D) The construction of new grazing improvements or replacement of deteriorated livestock facilities in areas designated by this title may be is authorized if in accordance with the applicable management plan.

(E) The use of off-highway vehicles for emergency purposes such as care of sick animals or the placement of feed and water in emergency situations may be is authorized by the applicable grazing permit holder or an employee or agent thereof.

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

(G) The trailing of domestic livestock may shall continue consistent with the purposes of and shall not be limited by the designations made under section 201.

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

(e) ~~EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS OF WAY.~~— Nothing in this title precludes the relevant Secretary from renewing easements or rights of way in Conservation Areas established under section 201 in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with this division and existing law.

Comment [A40]: Edited for consistency with other NCA designation laws, including sections 1974(e) and 1975(e) of Public Law 111-11.

(f) ~~ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.~~—

Comment [A41]: Edited for consistency with other NCA designation laws, including sections 1974(e) and 1975(e) of Public Law 111-11.

(1) IN GENERAL.— Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a Conservation Area designated by section 201.

~~(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE CONSERVATION AREA.~~— An activity or use on land outside of a Conservation Area established under section 201 that can be seen, heard, felt, 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 Conservation Areas established under section 201 are authorized to the extent necessary to realize the recreational purposes of the areas.

Comment [A42]: Edited for consistency with other NCA designation laws, including sections 1974(e) and 1975(e) of Public Law 111-11.

~~(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 Conservation Areas established under section 201.

Comment [A43]: Edited for consistency with other NCA designation laws, including sections 1974(e) and 1975(e) of Public Law 111-11.

~~(i) ACCESS.~~— The relevant Secretary shall provide the owner of State, tribal or private property within the boundary of a Conservation Area established under section 201 access to the property.

Comment [A44]: Edited for consistency with other NCA designation laws, including sections 1974(e) and 1975(e) of Public Law 111-11.

~~(j) WILDLIFE WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.~~— Structures and facilities, including future and existing structures and facilities, for wildlife water development projects (including guzzlers) in the Conservation Areas established under section 201 are authorized.

Comment [A45]: Edited for consistency with other NCA designation laws, including sections 1974(e) and 1975(e) of Public Law 111-11.

~~(k) WATER RIGHTS.~~—

Comment [A46]: Edited for consistency with other NCA designation laws, including sections 1974(e) and 1975(e) of Public Law 111-11.

~~(1) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.~~— Nothing in this title—

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

~~(B) affects any water rights in the State of Utah existing on the date of enactment of this title, including any water rights held by the United States;~~

~~(C) establishes a precedent with regard to any future National Conservation Area designations; or~~

~~(D) shall restrict or prohibit the upstream diversion of water rights held under Utah State law.~~

~~(2) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.~~— Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit motorized access and road maintenance by local municipalities, including irrigation districts, and other water right holders for 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 Conservation Areas designated by this title.

(l) ~~WILDERNESS RELEASE~~—Congress finds that the Conservation Areas designated by section 201 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.

Comment [A47]: Edited for consistency with Public Law 111-11. For clarity, wilderness release language should appear solely in Title I.

(m) ~~PROHIBITION~~—The relevant Secretary may not promulgate or issue any system-wide regulation, directive, instruction memorandum or order that would direct management of the Federal lands designated as Conservation Areas by section 201 in a manner contrary to this title.

(n) ~~VEGETATION MANAGEMENT~~—Nothing in this title prevents the relevant Secretary from conducting vegetation management projects within the Conservation Areas established under section 201 in a manner consistent with the purposes for the Conservation Area pursuant to section 203(a).

Comment [A48]: Edited for consistency with other NCA designation laws, including sections 1974(e) and 1975(e) of Public Law 111-11.

(o) ~~OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLES~~—

Comment [A49]: See redesignated section 205(c) above. Edited for consistency with sections 1974(e)(3) and 1975(e)(3) of Public Law 111-11.

(1) ~~IN GENERAL~~—Except in cases in which off-highway vehicles are needed for administrative purposes, including project construction and maintenance, response to an emergency or as outlined in section 204(d)(2), the use of off-highway vehicles shall be permitted only on designated routes within the Conservation Areas designated under section 201.

(2) ~~DESIGNATED ROUTES FOR OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLES~~—

(A) ~~IN GENERAL~~—The relevant Secretary 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 under the applicable travel management plan;

(ii) does not significantly damage designated critical habitat or cultural resources; and

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

(B) ~~CLOSURE~~—The relevant Secretary, in consultation with the State and affected County, may temporarily close or permanently reroute, subject to subparagraph (C), a route if the relevant Secretary determines that—

(i) the route is significantly damaging designated critical habitat or cultural resources;

(ii) the route threatens public safety;

(iii) closure of the route is necessary to repair damage to the designated route; or

(iv) closure of the route is necessary to repair resource damage.

(C) **REROUTING.**—Portions of the designated route that are temporarily closed may be permanently rerouted by utilizing a previously closed route or constructing a new route.

(D) **NOTICE.**—The relevant Secretary 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; and

(ii) use of the Internet and Web resources.

(P) **TEMPORARY ROAD CONSTRUCTION.**—The relevant Secretary shall be permitted to construct temporary passenger vehicle roads for administrative or emergency purposes. The relevant Secretary shall decommission any temporary road constructed under this paragraph not later than three years after the date the project is completed.

Comment [A50]: Edited for consistency with other NCA designation laws, including sections 1974(e) and 1975(e) of Public Law 111-11.

(Q) **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.

Comment [A51]: Edited for consistency with other NCA designation laws, including sections 1974(e) and 1975(e) of Public Law 111-11.

(R) **SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.**—The relevant Secretary shall provide opportunities, including through partnerships with colleges, universities, schools, tribes, scientific institutions, nonprofit organizations, researchers, and scientists to conduct research and provide educational and interpretive services of the historical, cultural, scientific, archeological, and natural resources within the Conservation Areas designated by section 201. Research findings from the Conservation Areas may be used to develop land use solutions that meet human needs while maintaining ecological and economic viability in the region.

Comment [A52]: Edited for consistency with other NCA designation laws, including sections 1974(e) and 1975(e) of Public Law 111-11.

(S) **RESEARCH AND INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES.**—

Comment [A53]: Edited for consistency with other NCA designation laws, including sections 1974(e) and 1975(a) of Public Law 111-11.

(I) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the 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, biological, natural and educational resources of the Conservation Areas designated under section 201.

(2) GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (r), 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, tribes, other institutions and organizations, and private entities to conduct research, conduct scientific analyses, and carry out any other initiative relating to the restoration or conservation of the Conservation Areas.

(t) **PARTNERSHIPS**—In carrying out subsections (r) and (s) and 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, tribal and local agencies, academic institutions, nonprofit organizations and private entities.

Comment [A54]: Edited for consistency with other NCA designation laws, including sections 1974(e) and 1975(e) of Public Law 111-11.

(u) **RECREATION**—The relevant Secretary shall continue to authorize, maintain, and enhance the recreational use of the Conservation Areas designated under section 201, 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 designated routes, and other recreational activities.

Comment [A55]: Edited for consistency with other NCA designation laws, including sections 1974(e) and 1975(e) of Public Law 111-11.

(h~~v~~) **INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS**—Any land or interest in land that is located in a National Conservation Area that is acquired by the United States shall—

Comment [A56]: Edited for consistency with other NCA designation laws, including sections 1974(f) and 1975(f) of Public Law 111-11.

(1) become part of the National Conservation Area; and

(2) be managed in accordance with—

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

(B) this title; and

(C) any other applicable law (including regulations). Acquisition.—

(1) **IN GENERAL**.—The relevant Secretary may acquire land or interest in land within the boundaries of the Conservation Areas designated by section 201 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 two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the relevant Secretary shall complete exchanges for State land located within the boundaries of the Conservation Areas designated by section 201.

(3) ~~NO CONDEMNATION.~~—Within the Conservation Areas designated by section 201 the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.

(4) ~~INCORPORATION IN NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.~~—Any land or interest in land located inside the boundary of a Conservation Area designated under section 201 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 Conservation Area.

SEC. 2075. ADDITIONAL PURPOSE FOR DOCS VALLEY, STONE BRIDGE DRAW, STUNTZ DRAW, BEACH DRAW, AND DIAMOND MOUNTAIN NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS.

Nothing in this title shall effect ~~precludes~~ existing or future sage grouse conservation projects, including the management of vegetation through mechanical means within the Docs Valley, Stone Bridge Draw, Stuntz Draw, Beach Draw, and Diamond Mountain National Conservation Areas designated under section 201.

SEC. 2086. ADDITIONAL PURPOSE FOR COLORADO RIVER NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.

To provide for the management, development, protection, and use of drinking water within the Colorado River National Conservation Area.

Comment [A57]: For clarity, this language should be included in section 204 (purposes) above.

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:

Comment [A58]: Though this section is not in the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, the principle objections which are outlined in this TA are most likely applicable to the language regarding the Forest Service as well. Requests for TA on this section should be directed to USDA and the Forest Service.

(1) **ASHLEY SPRING.**—The “Ashley Spring Watershed Management Area”, consisting of approximately 10,951 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Uintah County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map dated June 30, 2016.

(2) **DRY FORK.**—The “Dry Fork Watershed Management Area”, consisting of approximately 9,640 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Uintah County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map dated June 30, 2016.

(3) CASTLE VALLEY.—The “Castle Valley Watershed Management Area”, consisting of approximately 34,247 acres of the Manti-La Sal National Forest in Grand County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map dated June 30, 2016.

(4) WIDDOP MOUNTAIN.—The “Widdop Mountain Watershed Management Area”, consisting of approximately 8,025 acres of the Ashley National Forest in Summit County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map dated June 30, 2016.

(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 as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map dated June 30, 2016.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter “Secretary” in this title) 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 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 provided that prior to any modifications, clerical or typographical changes, these changes are reported to the State of Utah and the affected county.

(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 U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

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 in 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 Management Areas;

(4) to allow for the reintroduction of beavers in appropriate Watershed Management Areas;

(5) to allow for reintroduction of native flora (land and aquatic), bird, fish and animal fauna in Watershed Management Areas;

(6) to provide for the restoration of watersheds and re-establish ecosystem health in areas damaged or threatened by insects, disease or prior land use; and

(7) to provide for the restoration of ecosystems damaged or threatened by overpopulation of any plant, aquatic or animal species.

(b) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the Watershed Management Areas—

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

(2) in accordance with—

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

(B) this title; and

(C) any other applicable law.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each Watershed Management Area.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with local and tribal governments.

the public, and the Public Lands Initiative Planning and Implementation Advisory Committee established under Division C of this Act. If the Secretary does not incorporate recommendations submitted by the State, local governments, and Indian tribes into the management plans, the Secretary 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.

SEC. 303. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) **MOTORIZED VEHICLES.**—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 forest management projects to protect or enhance watersheds. The Secretary shall decommission any temporary road constructed under a project under this section not later than three years after the date on which the forest management project is completed.

(d) **OVERSNOW VEHICLES.**—Where permitted prior to the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other over snow 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 and in consultation with State, tribal, and local government and water or irrigation districts who own or control water resources within Watershed Management Areas, the Secretary may carry out measures to prevent wildland fire and reduce 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) in Watershed Management Areas designated under section 301.

(g) POST-FIRE REHABILITATION.—The Secretary may conduct post-fire rehabilitation in the Watershed Management Areas, consistent with this title and in accordance with applicable law.

(h) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary 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) FOREST MANAGEMENT.—Within the Watershed Management Areas, timber harvesting may be used 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.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Within the Watershed Management Areas designated under section 301, the grazing of livestock established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the relevant Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES.—Existing livestock grazing shall continue in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) There shall be no reductions of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title.

(B) The number of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at approximate stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, and additional or suspended animal unit months shall be authorized to graze as range conditions allow or if range treatments improve conditions. Animal Unit Months shall only be diminished as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy setting process.

(C) The maintenance of existing grazing supporting facilities in an area prior to its designated by this title (including fences, placement of salt and minerals, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds), shall continue. Such maintenance may include the use of off-highway vehicles or mechanized tools and equipment.

(D) The construction of new grazing improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is authorized if in accordance with the applicable land management plan.

(E) The use of off-highway vehicles for emergency purposes such as care of sick animals or the placement of feed and water in emergency situations is authorized by the applicable grazing permit holder or an employee or agent thereof.

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

(G) The trailing of domestic livestock shall continue and shall not be limited by the designations made under section 301.

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

(k) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—Nothing in this title precludes the Secretary 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.

(l) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—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, felt 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 to the extent necessary to realize the recreational purposes of the areas.

(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 Areas.

(p) ACCESS.—The Secretary shall provide the owner of State, tribal or private property within the boundary of a Watershed Management Areas access to the 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) WATER RIGHTS.—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; or

(4) shall restrict or prohibit the upstream diversion of water rights held under Utah State law.

(s) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.—Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit motorized access and road maintenance by local municipalities or irrigation districts 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 301 subject to such reasonable regulations deemed necessary by the Secretary.

(t) WITHDRAWAL.—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—

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

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

(3) 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.

(v) WILDERNESS REVIEW.—The Secretary may not promulgate or issue any system-wide regulation, directive, instruction memorandum or order that would direct management of the Federal lands designated as Watershed Management Areas in section 301 in a manner contrary to this title.

TITLE IV—SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

Comment [A50]: Though this section is not in the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, the principle objections which are outlined in this TA are most likely applicable to the language regarding the Forest Service as well. Requests for TA on this section should be directed to USDA and the Forest Service.

SEC. 401. HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 19,191 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” dated June 24, 2016, is established as the High Uintas Special Management Area.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purpose of the High Uintas Special Management Area (hereinafter referred to in this title as the “Area”) are to maintain the natural values of the area and to allow for the continued use of oversnow vehicles.

SEC. 402. HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter “Secretary” in this title) 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.

(b) 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 may correct minor errors in the map or legal description provided that prior to any modifications, clerical or typographical changes, these changes are reported to the State of Utah and the affected county.

(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 United States Forest Service.

SEC. 403. ADMINISTRATION OF THE HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Area in accordance with—

- (1) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 ([16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.](#));

(2) this title; and

(3) other applicable laws.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

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

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with State, local and tribal governments, the public, and the Public Lands Initiative Planning and Implementation Advisory Committee established under Division C of this Act. If the Secretary does not incorporate recommendations submitted by the State, local governments, and Indian tribes into the management plans, the Secretary 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.

(3) USES.—The Secretary shall allow only such uses of the Area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection 401(b) and the following guidelines:

(A) Maintain the existing, outstanding natural values of the Area.

(B) Allow for the continued use and access of oversnow vehicles, including snowmobiles.

(C) Allow for non-motorized recreational opportunities to occur within the Area including skiing, biking, hiking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, snowshoeing, and camping.

(D) Prohibit mineral development.

(E) Prohibit new permanent road construction.

(F) Prohibit commercial timber harvesting.

SEC. 404. HIGH UINTAS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) WITHDRAWALS.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land within the Area established under section 401 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 may take such measures in the Area as are necessary for the control of fire, insects, and disease (including 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 the Area designated under section 401.

(d) LIVESTOCK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Within the Area designated under section 401, the grazing of livestock established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the relevant Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES.—Existing livestock grazing shall continue in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) There shall be no reductions of grazing in the areas designated by this section simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title.

(B) The number of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at approximate stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, and additional or suspended animal unit months shall be authorized to graze as range conditions allow or if range treatments improve conditions. Animal Unit Months shall only be diminished as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy setting process.

(C) The maintenance of existing grazing supporting facilities in an area prior to its designation by this section (including fences, placement of salt and minerals, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds), shall continue. Such

maintenance may include the use of off-highway vehicles or mechanized tools and equipment.

(D) The construction of new grazing improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this section is authorized if in accordance with the applicable land management plan.

(E) The use of off-highway vehicles for emergency purposes such as care of sick animals or the placement of feed and water in emergency situations is authorized by the applicable grazing permit holder or an employee or agent thereof.

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

(G) The trailing of domestic livestock shall continue and shall not be limited by the designations made under section 401.

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

(e) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

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

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE THE AREA.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Area can be seen, heard, felt 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 Area are authorized to the extent necessary to realize the recreational purposes of the areas.

(g) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on Federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping and use of helicopters to maintain healthy wildlife populations, within the Area.

(h) ACCESS.—The Secretary shall provide the owner of State or private property within the boundary of the 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 Area are authorized.

(j) WATER RIGHTS.—

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

(A) 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;

(B) affects any water rights in the State of Utah existing on the date of enactment of this Act;

(C) establishes a precedent with regard to any future special management areas designations; or

(D) shall restrict or prohibit the upstream diversion of water rights held under Utah State law.

(2) UTAH WATER LAW.—The Secretary 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.

(3) EFFECTS ON STATE WATER RIGHTS.—The Secretary shall not take any action that adversely affects—

(A) any water rights granted by the State;

(B) the authority of the State in adjudicating water rights;

(C) definitions established by the State with respect to the term “beneficial use” or “priority of rights”;

(D) terms and conditions for groundwater withdrawal;

(E) the use of groundwater resources that are in accordance with State law; or

(F) other rights or obligations of the State as established under State law.

(4) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(A) Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities, water districts or irrigation districts, 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.

(B) Nothing in this title 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.

(k) **PERMANENT ROAD CONSTRUCTION.—**After the date of enactment of this Act, except as necessary for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the Secretary shall not construct any permanent road within the Area.

(l) **TEMPORARY ROAD CONSTRUCTION.—**The Secretary is authorized to construct temporary passenger vehicle roads for administrative or emergency purposes. The Secretary shall decommission any temporary road constructed under this subsection not later than 3 years after the date the road is constructed.

(m) **USE OF OFF-HIGHWAY OR MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—**Except as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for the administration of the Area and to protect public health and safety, the use of off-highway vehicle or motorized vehicles is prohibited.

(n) **COMMERCIAL TIMBER HARVESTING.—**Commercial timber harvesting within the Area is prohibited.

(o) **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 FORK SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the approximately 8,231 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” dated June 24, 2016, is established as the “Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area”.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the shall file a map and legal description of the Little West Fork Blacks Fork 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 may correct minor errors in the map or legal description provided that prior to any modifications, clerical or typographical changes, these changes are reported to the State of Utah and the affected county.

(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 FORK SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area is to manage, maintain, and restore watershed and ecosystem function and aquatic habitat within the Area.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area—

(1) in a manner that promotes, protects, and manages the resources of the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area described in subsection (a); and

(2) 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.

(c) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with local and tribal governments, the public, and the Public Lands Initiative Planning and Implementation Advisory Committee established under Division C of this Act. If the Secretary of the Interior does not incorporate recommendations submitted by the State, local governments, and Indian tribes into the management plans, the Secretary 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 State, local governments and tribes.

(d) USES.—The Secretary shall allow only such uses of the special management area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection (a) and the following:

(1) Include skiing, biking, hiking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, snowmobiling, motorcycle riding, off-highway vehicle use, snowshoeing, and camping.

(2) Allow for reintroduction of native flora (land and aquatic), bird, fish and animal fauna in Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area.

(3) Restore watershed function and health and re-establish ecosystem health in areas damaged or threatened by insects and disease.

(4) Restore the balance of the ecosystem health damaged or threatened by overpopulation of any plant, aquatic or animal species.

(5) Allow hazardous fuels reduction and forest health treatments to restore watershed and ecosystem function, reduce hazardous fuels, and to protect property in the wildland urban interface.

SEC. 407. LITTLE WEST FORK BLACKS FORK SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except in cases in which off-highway vehicles are needed for administrative purposes or to respond to an emergency, the use of off-highway vehicles shall be permitted only on designated routes within the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area.

(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that—

(A) is consistent with off-highway vehicle and mechanized use of the designated routes authorized under the applicable travel management plan;

(B) does not significantly damage designated critical habitat or cultural resources; and

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

(3) CLOSURE.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State and affected County, may temporarily close or permanently reroute, subject to paragraph (4), a route if the Secretary determines that—

(A) the route is significantly damaging designated critical habitat or cultural resources;

(B) the route threatens public safety;

(C) closure of the route is necessary to repair damage to the designated route; or

(D) closure of the route is necessary to repair resource damage.

(4) REROUTING.—Portions of the designated route that are temporarily closed may be permanently rerouted by utilizing a previously closed route or constructing a new route.

(5) NOTICE.—The Secretary shall provide information to the public regarding any designated routes that are open, have been rerouted, or are temporarily or permanently closed through—

(A) use of appropriate signage within the Conservation Area; and

(B) use of the Internet and Web resources.

(b) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND OR INTERESTS IN NON-FEDERAL LAND.—Nothing in this section 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 shall not construct any permanent roads within the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) TEMPORARY ROAD CONSTRUCTION.—The Secretary shall be permitted to construct temporary roads to implement the purposes of the area, including constructing temporary roads for fuel reduction, forest health treatments and prescribed burns. The Secretary shall decommission any temporary road constructed under a project under this section not later than three years after the date on which the forest management project is completed.

(e) OVERSNOW VEHICLES.—The Secretary shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles within the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area when there is at least six inches of snow coverage.

(f) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE.— In accordance with this section, the Secretary may—

(1) carry out measures to manage wildland fire and treat hazardous fuels, insects, and diseases in the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area; and

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

(g) 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 the Area designated under section 405.

(h) LIVESTOCK GRAZING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Within the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area, the grazing of livestock in which grazing is established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the relevant Secretary.

(2) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES.—Existing livestock grazing shall continue in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) There shall be no reductions of grazing in the areas designated by section 405 simply because an area is or has been designated.

(B) The number of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by section 405 shall continue at approximate stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, and additional or suspended animal unit months shall be authorized to graze as range conditions allow or if range treatments improve conditions. Animal Unit Months shall only be diminished as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy setting process.

(C) The maintenance of existing grazing supporting facilities in an area prior to its designated by section 405 (including fences, placement of salt and minerals, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds), shall continue. Such maintenance may include the use of off-highway vehicles or mechanized tools and equipment.

(D) The construction of new grazing improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by section 405 is authorized if in accordance with the applicable land management plan.

(E) The use of off-highway vehicles for emergency purposes such as care of sick animals or the placement of feed and water in emergency situations is authorized by the applicable grazing permit holder or an employee or agent thereof.

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

(G) The trailing of domestic livestock shall continue and shall not be limited by the designations made under section 405.

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

(i) EXISTING EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—Nothing in this title precludes the Secretary 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.

(j) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area designated by section 405.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area can be seen, heard, felt or smelled within the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area.

(k) 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 Fork Special Management Area are authorized to the extent necessary to realize the recreational purposes of the areas.

(l) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the State of Utah with respect to the management of fish and wildlife on Federal land in the State, including the regulation of hunting, fishing, and trapping within the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area.

(m) ACCESS.—Consistent with the purposes of section 406(a), and as authorized as of the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall provide the owner of State, tribal, or private property within the boundary of the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area access to the property.

(n) WATER RIGHTS.—

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

(A) shall constitute either an express or implied reservation by the United States of any water rights with respect to the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Areas designated by section 405;

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

(C) establishes a precedent with regard to any future Special Management Areas designations; or

(D) shall restrict or prohibit the upstream diversion of water rights held under Utah State law.

(2) UTAH WATER LAW.—The Secretary 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 Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Areas.

(3) EFFECTS ON STATE WATER RIGHTS.—The Secretary shall not take any action that adversely affects—

(A) any water rights granted by the State;

(B) the authority of the State in adjudicating water rights;

(C) definitions established by the State with respect to the term “beneficial use” or “priority of rights”;

(D) terms and conditions for groundwater withdrawal;

(E) the use of groundwater resources that are in accordance with State law; or

(F) other rights or obligations of the State as established under State law.

(4) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

(A) limit off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities, irrigation districts, or water districts 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 Fork Special Management Area designated by section 405; and

(B) 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.

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

(p) **COMMERCIAL TIMBER HARVEST.**—Consistent with the purposes of the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area commercial timber harvest is authorized if the primary purpose of harvest is to restore or improve forest resiliency and watershed function or to further the purposes described in section 405.

(q) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the Little West Fork Blacks Fork Special Management Area designated by section 405 are withdrawn from—

- (1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the Federal land laws;
- (2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
- (3) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

SEC. 408. DESOLATION CANYON, NINE MILE CANYON, WHITE RIVER AND BOOKS CLIFFS SPORTSMEN'S SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.

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

(1) **DESOLATION CANYON.**—Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 8,770 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Carbon County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the “Desolation Canyon Special Management Area”.

Comment [A60]: The Department believes that further discussion is needed on sections 408-413. We agree that these areas deserve additional protection. The Department does not believe that protection is possible in the current draft. We would like the opportunity to work with the sponsors on language to ensure protection of resources within the Nine Mile Canyon, White River, and Book Cliffs areas. As noted in section 101(2) of Division A, the Department's position is that all of the existing Desolation Canyon WSA should be included as part of the proposed Desolation Canyon Wilderness.

(2) ~~NINE MILE CANYON.~~—Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 41,301 acres; 26,210 acres in Carbon County and 15,091 acres in Duchesne County administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Carbon County and Duchesne County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the “Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area”.

(3) ~~WHITE RIVER.~~—Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 15,790 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the “White River Special Management Area”.

(4) ~~BOOKS CLIFFS SPORTSMENS.~~—Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 42,351 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map dated June 30, 2016, is established as “Book Cliffs Sportsmens Special Management Area”.

(b) ~~Purposes.~~—The purposes of the Desolation Canyon, Nine Mile Canyon, and White River Special Management Areas (hereinafter referred to as the “Areas”) established under subsection (a) is to—

(1) protect, conserve, and enhance the unique and nationally important historic, cultural, scientific, scenic, recreational, archaeological, natural, and educational resources of the Areas;

(2) maintain and enhance cooperative and innovative management practices between resource managers, private landowners, and the public in the Areas; and

(3) recognize and maintains historic uses of the Areas.

(e) ~~Books Cliffs Sportsmens Special Management Area Purposes.~~—The purpose of the Book Cliffs Sportsmens Special Management Area (hereinto referred to as the “Book Cliffs Area”) 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 environment.

SEC. 409. DESOLATION CANYON, NINE MILE CANYON, WHITE RIVER AND BOOKS CLIFFS SPORTSMEN'S SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) In General.— Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the “Secretary”) shall file a map and legal description of the Areas and the Books Cliffs Area with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(b) Effect.— The map and legal description prepared under subsection (a) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct minor errors in the map or legal description provided that prior to any modifications, clerical or typographical changes, these changes are reported to the State of Utah and the affected county.

(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. 410. ADMINISTRATION OF THE DESOLATION CANYON, NINE MILE CANYON, AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.

(a) Plan Required.— Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of each of the Areas.

(b) Recommendations And Consultation.— The Secretary shall prepare the management plans in consultation and coordination with the State, local and tribal governments, the public, and the Public Lands Initiative Planning and Implementation Advisory Committee established under Division C of this Act. If the Secretary does not incorporate recommendations submitted by the State, local, and Indian tribes into the management plans, the Secretary 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.

SEC. 411. DESOLATION CANYON, NINE MILE CANYON, AND WHITE RIVER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) Applicability.— The general provisions of section 204 shall apply to the Areas.

(b) Exception.— The withdrawal provided by 204(a) shall not apply to the Desolation Canyon Special Management Area, White River Special Management Area, and the Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area.

(c) Oil And Gas Leasing.— The Secretary 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:

~~(1) The minerals may be accessed only by directional drilling from a lease held on the date of enactment of this Act and accessed through surface estate that is adjacent to, and outside of, the Areas.~~

~~(2) The lease shall prohibit surface occupancy and surface disturbance for any mineral activities within the Areas.~~

~~(d) 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) Upon enactment of this section, the current Area of Critical Environmental Concern designation made under FLPMA (site) shall be permanently removed from the Nine Mile Canyon Special Management Area.~~

SEC. 412. BOOK CLIFFS SPORTSMENS SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

~~(a) Management Plan.— Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinto referred to as the “Secretary”) shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the Book Cliffs Area.~~

~~(1) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION.— The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with the Advisory Council described in subsection (d) below. 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.~~

~~(2) REQUIREMENTS.— The management plan shall be written in accordance with section 408(e).~~

~~(3) USES.— The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Books Cliffs Area that would further the purposes of the Books Cliffs Area.~~

(b) ~~Vegetation Management.~~—Within the Book Cliffs Area, the Secretary may authorize ~~vegetation management, including mechanical treatments, to the extent necessary to control fire, insects, or disease or to promote and improve wildlife habitat and diversity as consistent with the purposes of the Book Cliffs Area.~~

(c) ~~Mineral Leasing.~~—the Secretary may lease oil and gas resources in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) in the Books Cliffs Area subject to the following conditions:

(1) ~~The area may be accessed only by directional drilling from a lease held on the date of enactment of this Act on surface estate that is adjacent to, and outside of, the Books Cliffs Area.~~

(2) ~~The Books Cliff Area may be accessed only by directional drilling if the mineral lease entered into includes a non-waivable stipulation prohibiting surface occupancy and surface disturbance for any mineral activities within the Books Cliffs Area.~~

(d) ~~Wilderness Review.~~—The Secretary may not promulgate or issue any system-wide regulation, directive, instruction memorandum or order that would direct management of Federal lands designated under section 408 in a manner contrary to this title.

SEC. 413. BOOK CLIFFS SPORTSMEN'S SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) ~~Establishment And Purpose Of The Book Cliffs Sportsmen's Special Management Area Advisory Committee.~~—

(1) ~~ESTABLISHMENT.~~—The Secretary of the Interior shall establish and maintain the Book Cliffs Sportsmen's Special Management Area Advisory Committee (referred to in this title as the "Book Cliffs Advisory Committee") to perform the duties in subsection (b).

(2) ~~PURPOSE.~~—The purpose of the Book Cliffs Advisory Committee is to advise the Secretary of the Interior on the Book Cliffs Special Management Area.

(b) ~~Duties.~~—The Book Cliffs Advisory Committee shall advise the Secretary of the Interior with regard to—

(1) implementation of the Book Cliffs Special Management Area Management Plan; and

~~(2) administration of the Book Cliffs Special Management Area.~~

~~(c) Appointment By The Secretary.—~~

~~(1) APPOINTMENT AND TERM.—The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint the members of the Book Cliffs Advisory Committee for a term of 5 years beginning on the date of appointment. The Secretary of the Interior may not reappoint members to more than three terms.~~

~~(2) BASIC REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall ensure that the Book Cliffs Advisory Committee established meets the requirements of subsection (d).~~

~~(3) INITIAL APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior shall make initial appointments to the Book Cliffs Advisory Committee not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.~~

~~(4) VACANCIES.—The Secretary of the Interior shall make appointments to fill vacancies on the Book Cliffs Advisory Committee as soon as practicable after the vacancy has occurred.~~

~~(5) COMPENSATION.—Members of the Book Cliffs Advisory Committee shall not receive any compensation.~~

~~(d) Composition Of Book Cliffs Advisory Committee.—~~

~~(1) NUMBER.—The Book Cliffs Advisory Committee shall be comprised of no more than 11 members.~~

~~(2) COMMUNITY INTERESTS REPRESENTED.—Book Cliffs Advisory Committee members shall reside in the State of Utah and be representative of the following members:~~

~~(A) State Division of Wildlife Resources Director or one designee.~~

~~(B) Game bird hunting organization.~~

~~(C) Wildlife conservation organization.~~

~~(D) Big game hunting organization.~~

~~(E) Cold water fishing organization.~~

(F) Tourism, outfitter, or guiding industry.

(G) Hunting or shooting equipment retail industry.

(H) Ute Tribe.

(I) Forest or rangeland management specialist.

(J) Ranching industry in Uintah County.

(K) Uintah County Commission Chairman or designee.

(3) **PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC ADVISORY STATUS.**— No individual serving under section 402 may be an officer or employee of the Federal Government or State of Utah Government.

(4) **BALANCED REPRESENTATION.**— In appointing Book Cliffs Advisory Committee members from the two categories in section 402, the Secretary of the Interior shall provide for balanced and broad representation from within each category.

(5) **CHAIRPERSON.**— The Secretary of the Interior shall select the chairperson of the Book Cliffs Advisory Committee for a term of 5 years beginning on the date of appointment.

(e) **Annual Book Cliffs Advisory Committee Report.**—

(1) **REPORT SUBMISSION.**— The Book Cliffs Advisory Committee shall submit a report no later than September 30 of each year to the Secretary of the Interior, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate. If the Book Cliffs Advisory Committee 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 Book Cliffs Advisory Committee during the preceding year;

(B) the reports and recommendations made by the Book Cliffs Advisory Committee 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.~~

~~(f) Other Book Cliffs Advisory Committee Authorities And Requirements.—~~

~~(1) STAFF ASSISTANCE.—The Book Cliffs Advisory Committee may submit to the Secretary of the Interior a request for periodic staff assistance from Federal employees under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.~~

~~(2) MEETINGS.—~~

~~(A) FREQUENCY.—The Book Cliffs Advisory Committee shall meet at the call of the Secretary of the Interior, the Chairperson, or a majority of the members. Meetings shall be held no fewer than 1 time a year. A majority must be present to constitute an official meeting of the Book Cliffs Advisory Committee.~~

~~(B) OPEN MEETINGS.—All meetings of the Book Cliffs Advisory Committee shall be announced at least one week in advance in publications of general circulation and shall be open to the public.~~

~~(3) RECORDS.—The Book Cliffs Advisory Committee shall maintain records of the meetings of the Book Cliffs Advisory Committee and make the records available for public inspection.~~

TITLE V—ARCHES NATIONAL PARK EXPANSION

SEC. 501. ARCHES NATIONAL PARK EXPANSION.

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 18,779 acres and depicted as Arches Expansion on the map entitled ‘Utah PLI Park and Monument Map’ dated June 24, 2016.”;

(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)”.

Comment [A61]: The Department supports defining the boundaries for this expansion using Public Land Survey System (PLSS) aliquot parts instead of a topographic line. This would be consistent with the original established park boundary and simplify management for both the NPS and the BLM. If the sponsors are interested, we can provide updated maps to address this issue.

TITLE VI—JURASSIC NATIONAL MONUMENT

SEC. 601. JURASSIC NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) PURPOSES.—To conserve, interpret, and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the paleontological, scientific, and educational, ~~and recreational~~ resources, there is established in Emery County, Utah, subject to valid existing rights, the Jurassic National Monument (hereinafter referred to in this title as the “Monument”).

Comment [A62]: Edited to ensure manageability.

Comment [A63]: The Department recommends including a definitions section for all abbreviations in this title. See section 202 of Division A above.

(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” dated June 24, 2016, to be known as the “Jurassic National Monument” and to be managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

(c) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

Comment [A64]: Edited for consistency with the mapping requirements in sections 1103(f), 2202(c), and 2404 of Public Law 111-11.

(1) IN GENERAL.—~~Two years~~ As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the “Secretary”) shall ~~submit file a map and legal description of the Monument with~~ to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a map and legal description of the Monument.

Comment [A65]: The Department recommends including a definitions section for all abbreviations in this title. See section 202 of Division A above.

(2) EFFECT.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct minor errors in the map or legal description provided that prior to any modifications, clerical or typographical changes, these changes are reported to the State of Utah and the affected county.

(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 may acquire land or interests in land within the boundaries of the Monument only by donation, exchange, transfer from another agency, or purchase from a willing seller.

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

(3) NO CONDEMNATION.—Within the Monument designated by this section the use of eminent domain or condemnation shall be prohibited.

(e) ~~WITHDRAWALS.~~—Subject to valid existing rights, any Federal 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—

Comment [A66]: Edited for consistency with section 2503(g) of Public Law 111-11.

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

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

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

(f) ~~MANAGEMENT PLAN.~~—

Comment [A67]: Edited for consistency with the management planning requirements in Title II of the bill and Public Law 111-11.

(1) ~~PLAN REQUIRED.~~—~~Not later than two years~~As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a ~~management comprehensive~~ plan for the long-term management of the Monument, including consideration of enhanced transportation routes, outdoor recreation planning, and promotion of scientific research.

(2) ~~RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION.~~— ~~In developing the management plans required under paragraph (1), the relevant Secretary shall consult with appropriate state, local, and tribal government entities, members of the public, and the~~The Secretary shall ~~prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with State, local and tribal governments, the public, and the~~Public Lands Initiative Planning and Implementation Advisory Committee established under Division C of this Act. ~~If the Secretary does not incorporate recommendations submitted by the State, local governments, and Indian tribes into the management plans, the Secretary 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 State and local governments and tribes.~~

(3) ~~USES.~~—The Secretary shall allow only such uses of the Monument that would further the purposes outlined in subsection (a).

(g) ~~ADMINISTRATION.~~—The Secretary shall administer the Monument in accordance with—

(1) ~~the management plan; and~~

(2) any other applicable laws.

(1) ~~IN GENERAL.~~—The Secretary shall manage the Monument—

(A) in a manner that conserves, protects, and enhances the resources of the area; and

(B) in accordance with—

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

(ii) this title; and

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

(b) USES.—The Secretary shall only allow such uses of the Monument that the Secretary determines would further the purposes described in section 601(a) of this title.

(c) **MOTORIZED VEHICLES.**— Except in cases in which motorized and mechanized vehicles are needed for administrative purposes, or to respond to an emergency, the use of motorized and mechanized vehicles in the Monument shall be permitted only on roads and trails designated by the management plan for the use of motorized and mechanized vehicles.

Comment [A68]: Edited for consistency with other BLM-managed National Monuments and section 2104(f) of Public Law 111-11, and to ensure adequate conservation of the natural and cultural resources for which the area would be designated.

(h) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

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

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE MONUMENT.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Monument can be seen, heard, felt 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) **ADDITIONS.**—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 12.6 mile segment in Grand County as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wild and Scenic River Map dated July 11, 2016, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 12.6 mile segment in Grand County as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wild and Scenic River Map dated June 11, 2016, as a scenic river.

“(C) The approximately 52.2 mile segment in Grand County as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wild and Scenic River Map dated June 11, 2016, as a recreational river.

Comment [A69]: To ensure consistency with all other WSR designation laws, this language should include the identification of beginning and ending points for individual segments. For example, section 1976 of Public Law 111-11 references an overview map when initially describing all the segments of the Virgin River to be designated within and adjacent to Zion National Park. After that, it provides more detail on the individual segments.

SEC. 1976. ZION NATIONAL PARK WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION.

(a) Designation.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1852) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(204) Zion national park, utah.—The approximately 165.5 miles of segments of the Virgin River and tributaries of the Virgin River across Federal land within and adjacent to Zion National Park, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Wild and Scenic River Segments Zion National Park and Bureau of Land Management’ and dated April 2008, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in the following classifications:

“(A) Taylor creek.—The 4.5-mile segment from the junction of the north, middle, and south forks of Taylor Creek, west to the park boundary and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a scenic river.

“(D) The approximately 27.1 mile segment in Grand County as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wild and Scenic River Map dated June 11, 2016, 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 5.6 mile segment in Grand County as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wild and Scenic River Map dated June 11, 2016, as a recreational river.

“(B) The approximately 5.8 mile segment in Grand County as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wild and Scenic River Map dated June 11, 2016, as a scenic river.

“(C) The approximately 11.5 mile segment in Grand County as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wild and Scenic River Map dated June 11, 2016, 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 69.5 mile river segment in Uintah, Carbon, Emery, and Grand Counties as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wild and Scenic River Map dated June 11, 2016, as a scenic river.

“(B) The approximately 19.2 mile river segment in Emery and Grand Counties as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wild and Scenic River Map dated June 11, 2016, as a wild river.

“(C) The approximately 8.5 mile river segment in Emery and Grand Counties as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wild and Scenic River Map dated June 11, 2016, as a recreational river.

“(D) The approximately 109.4 mile river segment in Emery and Grand Counties as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wild and Scenic River Map dated July 11, 2016, as a scenic river.

“(216) DARK CANYON.—The approximately 6.3 mile river segment in San Juan County, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wild and Scenic River Map dated July 11, 2016, as a wild river.

“(217) **SAN JUAN RIVER**.—The approximately 17.2 mile river segment in San Juan County, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, as generally depicted on the Utah PLI Wild and Scenic River Map dated July 11, 2016, as a wild river.”

Comment [A70]: The legislative map displays two segments for the San Juan River. These segments should be listed separately to ensure consistency with other WSR designation laws.

~~(b) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—~~

~~(1) IN GENERAL.— Nothing in this title creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around a wild and scenic river designated by this title.~~

~~(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER.— The fact that an activity or use on land outside a wild and scenic river designated under this title can be seen, heard, felt or smelled within the wild and scenic river shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the wild and scenic river.~~

~~(b) ACQUISITION.— 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 transfer from another agency, or purchase from a willing seller.~~

~~(c) 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 designated by this title are authorized to the extent necessary to realize the recreational purposes of the areas.~~

~~(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 and legal description of the river segments designated by this title 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 and provided that prior to any modifications, clerical or typographical changes, these changes are reported to the State of Utah and the affected counties.~~

~~(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.~~

Comment [A71]: Edited for consistency with section 3(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(b)), which requires that segment boundaries include average of not more than 320 acres of land per mile measured from the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the river. A corridor is necessary for the management of federal lands and the protection of river values for which it would be designated.

Comment [A72]: Edited to enhance manageability.

Comment [A73]: Edited to ensure consistency with section 10(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Comment [A74]: Edited for consistency with section 3(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

TITLE VIII—ASHLEY KARST NATIONAL GEOLOGIC AND RECREATION AREA

Comment [A75]: Though this section is not in the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, the principle objections which are outlined in this TA are most likely applicable to the language regarding the Forest Service as well. Requests for TA on this section should be directed to USDA and the Forest Service.

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

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Subject to valid existing rights, including the rights of a tribe, the approximately 110,838 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Special Management Area Map dated June 30, 2016, 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 (hereinto referred to in this title as the “Area”) are to provide recreational opportunities, protection and management of water resources, utilization of commercial forest products and withdrawal of minerals from development.

SEC. 802. MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the “Secretary”) shall file a map and legal description of the Ashley Karst National Geologic and Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to as the “Area”) with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(b) **EFFECT.**—The map and legal description prepared under subsection (a) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct minor errors in the map or legal description and provided that prior to any modifications, clerical or typographical changes, these changes are reported to the State of Utah and the affected county.

(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 United States Forest Service and Bureau of Indian Affairs.

SEC. 803. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Secretary shall administer the Area in accordance with—

- (1) the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.);
- (2) this title; and
- (3) other applicable laws.

(b) **MANAGEMENT.**—Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a management plan for the long-term management of the Area.

(c) **RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION.**—The Secretary shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with local and tribal governments, the public, and the Public Lands Initiative Planning and Implementation Advisory Committee established under Division C of this Act. If the Secretary does not incorporate recommendations submitted by the State, local, and Indian tribes into the management plans, the Secretary 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 State, local and tribal governments.

(d) **USES.**—The Secretary shall allow only such uses of the Area that would further the purposes outlined in subsection 801(b) of this title and the following guidelines:

(1) 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.

(2) Provide for active forest management, utilizing commercial harvesting for hazardous fuels reduction, wildfire prevention, control of insects and disease, and to improve watershed health.

(3) Prohibit mineral development.

(4) Promote the long-term protection and management of the water resources and underground karst system.

SEC. 804. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) **OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MOTORIZED VEHICLES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The use of off-highway vehicles and motorized vehicles shall be permitted within the Area.

(2) **MANAGEMENT.**—The Secretary shall designate existing routes in a manner that—

(A) uses Forest Service roads and routes existing as of January 1, 2016, and also new roads authorized by this title;

(B) does not significantly damage designated critical habitat or cultural resources; and

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

(3) CLOSURE.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State and affected County, may temporarily close or permanently reroute, subject to paragraph (4), a route if the Secretary determines that—

(A) the route is significantly damaging designated critical habitat or cultural resources;

(B) the route threatens public safety;

(C) closure of the route is necessary to repair damage to the designated route; or

(D) closure of the route is necessary to repair resource damage.

(4) REROUTING.—Portions of the designated route that are temporarily closed may be permanently rerouted by utilizing a previously closed route or constructing a new route.

(5) NOTICE.—The Secretary shall provide information to the public regarding any designated routes that are open, have been rerouted, or are temporarily or permanently closed through—

(A) use of appropriate signage within the Conservation Area; and

(B) use of the Internet and Web resources.

(b) 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 to Whiterocks Lake for general and emergency purposes shall be allowed for the United States Forest Service, State and local governments, and applicable water user association or utility company.

(c) ROUTE CONSTRUCTION.—

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

(2) CONSTRUCTION.—

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

(B) USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.—A route authorized under this subsection may be constructed by volunteers, with volunteer services and contributions from non-Federal sources.

(d) 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.

(e) OVERSNOW VEHICLES.—The Secretary shall authorize the use of snowmobiles and other oversnow vehicles in the Area when there is at least six inches of snow cover.

(f) FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASE.—In accordance with this title, the Secretary 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, tribal, or local agency.

(g) 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 the Area designated under this title.

(h) LIVESTOCK GRAZING.—Within the Area designated under section 801, the grazing of livestock established before the date of enactment of this Act shall continue subject to reasonable regulations as prescribed by the relevant Secretary.

(1) PROTECTION OF EXISTING USES.—Existing livestock grazing shall continue in accordance with the following guidelines:

(A) There shall be no reductions of grazing in the areas designated by this title simply because an area is, or has been designated by this title.

(B) The number of livestock permitted to graze in areas designated by this title shall continue at approximate stocking levels prescribed in the grazing permit that existed on January 1, 2016, and additional or suspended animal unit months shall be authorized to graze as range conditions allow or if range treatments improve conditions. Animal Unit Months shall only be diminished as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy setting process.

(C) The maintenance of existing grazing supporting facilities in an area prior to its designated by this title (including fences, placement of salt and minerals, line cabins, water wells and pipelines, stock tanks and ponds), shall continue. Such maintenance may include the use of off-highway vehicles or mechanized tools and equipment.

(D) The construction of new grazing improvements or replacement of deteriorated facilities in areas designated by this title is authorized if in accordance with the applicable land management plan.

(E) The use of off-highway vehicles for emergency purposes such as care of sick animals or the placement of feed and water in emergency situations is authorized by the applicable grazing permit holder or an employee or agent thereof.

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

(G) The trailing of domestic livestock shall continue and shall not be limited by the designations made under section 801(b).

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

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

(j) **ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.**—

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

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

(k) **OUTFITTING AND GUIDE ACTIVITIES.**—Commercial services (including authorized outfitting and guide activities) within the Area are authorized to the extent necessary to realize the recreational purposes of the areas.

(l) **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.

(m) **ACCESS.**—The Secretary shall provide the owner of State, tribal or private property owners within the boundary of the Area access to the property.

(n) **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.

(o) **WATER RIGHTS.**—

(1) **STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this title—

(A) 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;

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

(C) establishes a precedent with regard to any future designations; or

(D) shall restrict or prohibit the upstream diversion of water rights held under Utah State law.

(2) UTAH WATER LAW.—The Secretary 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.

(3) EFFECTS ON STATE WATER RIGHTS.—The Secretary shall not take any action that adversely affects—

(A) any water rights granted by the State;

(B) the authority of the State in adjudicating water rights;

(C) definitions established by the State with respect to the term “beneficial use” or “priority of rights”;

(D) terms and conditions for groundwater withdrawal;

(E) the use of groundwater resources that are in accordance with State law; or

(F) other rights or obligations of the State as established under State law.

(4) EXISTING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE.—

(A) Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit off-highway vehicle access and road maintenance by local municipalities or water or irrigation districts 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.

(B) Nothing in this title 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.

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

(q) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act the Federal land within the Area is withdrawn from—

- (1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the Federal land laws;
- (2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
- (3) 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—INNOVATIVE LAND MANAGEMENT,
RECREATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
TITLE I—SCHOOL TRUST LAND
CONSOLIDATIONS

Comment [A76]: The Department has major concerns with this title (Title I) as currently drafted. Any language considered must protect the federal taxpayers, federal treasury, and include proper public input, as well as the environmental review process.

SEC. 101. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

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

- (1) promoting better management of Federal conservation areas by removing inheld State trust land sections;
- (2) securing Federal ownership and protection of land with significant wildlife, recreational, scenic, cultural and other public values;
- (3) 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
- (4) 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 title:

(1) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “Federal land” means the lands identified on the Map as “Federal Land”, “Federal Land—Minerals Only”, and “Federal Land—Surface Only” administered by the Bureau of Land Management located in Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Grand, San Juan and Uintah Counties, Utah.

(2) **MAP.**—The term “Map” means the following map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management and entitled “State and Federal Land Exchange Map” dated July 12, 2016.

(3) **NON-FEDERAL LAND.**—The term “non-Federal land” means the lands identified on the Map 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 Map.

(4) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) **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 the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (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 form acceptable to the Secretary and the State.

(e) RESERVATION OF INTEREST IN POTASH.—

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

(2) 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) (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) 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) The wellbore interest reserved to the United States under paragraph (1) shall consist of the amount of all royalties attributable to an oil and gas well located on Federal land as of the date of conveyance.

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

(4) (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) The reserved wellbore interests of the United States in oil and gas under this section shall automatically terminate on the date that is 10 years after the enactment of this Act.

(6) 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 section 35(a) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191(a)).

(g) APPURTENANT WATER RIGHTS.—Any conveyance of a parcel of Federal land or non-Federal land under this title shall include the conveyance of water rights appurtenant to the parcel conveyed.

(h) CONVEYANCE OF PARCELS IN STAGES.—Parcels of Federal land and non-Federal land may be exchanged in phases as mutually determined by the Secretary and the State.

SEC. 104. 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 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. 105. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969 AND FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976 COMPLIANCE.

(a) PUBLIC INTEREST.—The land exchange authorized and directed by this title is in the public interest.

(b) 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 title—

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

(2) 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).

(c) PRESUMPTION OF PLAN ADEQUACY.—Conveyances of Federal land to the State in accordance with this title are presumed to comply with any land use plan enacted under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712).

SEC. 106. STATUS AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND AFTER EXCHANGE.

(a) ADMINISTRATION OF NON-FEDERAL LAND.—In accordance with section 206(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(c)), the non-Federal land acquired by the United States under this title 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) If land conveyed under this title 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) 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) If land conveyed by the State under this title 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) 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 title.

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

SEC. 107. BOOK CLIFFS CONSERVATION AREA.

Subject to valid existing rights, the mineral estate in the non-Federal lands acquired by the United States under this title, and the existing mineral estate in the Federal land, located in Grand County, Utah, as depicted on the Maps as "Book Cliffs Conservation Area" is withdrawn from location, entry and patent under the mining laws and the operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials and geothermal leasing laws.

TITLE II—GOBLIN VALLEY STATE PARK

SEC. 201. LAND CONVEYANCE.

At the request of the State of Utah, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey, without consideration, the approximately 9,995 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 June 24, 2016, 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 of Utah, 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) which shall be known as the "Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area".

(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 152,678 acres, identified as "Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area" on the map entitled Utah PLI Goblin Valley State Park Map and dated June 24, 2016.

(c) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose 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 of Utah with regard to recreation management within the Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area;

(2) extend only to recreational activities, including off-highway vehicle and non-off-highway vehicle use, within the Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area, and shall not affect other land management within the Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area, or recreational activities outside the Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area;

(3) require that recreational activities within the Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area shall continue to be managed in accordance with—

Comment [A77]: The Department has significant concerns with a transfer of this size because the BLM-managed lands within Goblin Valley are a premier recreation destination with facilities developed at significant taxpayer expense, contain occupied habitat for several endangered species, include wild horse herd management areas, grazing allotments, primitive and non-primitive recreation use, and unpatented mining claims. In the past, the Department has supported legislated, no-cost public purpose conveyances if they meet standards under the Recreation & Public Purposes Act (RPPA) and have been determined to be suitable for transfer out of federal ownership under the BLM's well-established NEPA process, which provides for robust public participation.

The Department would like to work with the sponsors on boundary adjustments to the proposed conveyance and on language ensuring consistency with the RPPA and other applicable law to address these concerns.

(A) the San Rafael Swell National Conservation Area and Crack Canyon Wilderness established by this title; and

(B) applicable Federal laws;

(4) require new route and trail construction for motorized and non-motorized use to further recreational opportunities and minimize resource conflict;

(5) address the establishment, distribution, and uses of, any revenues generated by recreational activities (including entrance fees) within the Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area; and

(6) specify that the State agency administering the Goblin Valley Cooperative Management Area shall be the Utah State Parks and Recreation Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

Comment [A78]: The Department cannot support this provision as drafted. This would be the first legislative Cooperative Management Area on BLM-managed lands. Before providing edits, we would like the opportunity to work with the sponsors to get a better understanding the purpose and vision for this area.

TITLE III—PRICE CANYON STATE FOREST

SEC. 301. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) MAPS.—The term “Map” means the map entitled Utah PLI Price Canyon State Forest Map and dated July 1, 2016.

Comment [A79]: The Department cannot support this Title as drafted. As noted in the comment on Title I above, any language considered must protect the federal taxpayers, federal treasury, and proper public input.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the 13,321-acres identified as “BLM Lands Proposed for Transfer to State Sovereign Land” located in Carbon County, Utah, as generally depicted on the Map.

Comment [A80]: Based on a review of the latest GIS data and acreage listed in the bill, the map does not accurately show the State lands to be exchanged. The Department would be happy to work with the sponsors to provide an updated map.

(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 Map.

(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) PURPOSE.—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.

Comment [A81]: It is the Department’s longheld position that exchanges must include provisions for complete environmental review, public interest determination, appraisal, and equalization of values through land adjustment. These elements are critical for any land exchange because they provide public engagement and opportunities to consider mitigation for impacts to environmental and cultural resources, and to help ensure that unknown or unforeseen issues are not overlooked.

(b) CONVEYANCE.—If the State offers to convey to the United States title to the non-Federal land, the Secretary 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 form acceptable to the Secretary and the State.

SEC. 303. LIVESTOCK GRAZING.

For lands acquired by the State under this title 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.

TITLE IV—DEER LODGE LAND EXCHANGE

SEC. 401. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ASSOCIATION.—The term “Association” means the Deer Lodge Homeowners Association.

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the approximately 157 acres of National Forest System land in Daggett County, Utah, identified as “Deer Lodge Cabin Site” on the map.

(3) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Utah PLI Deer Lodge Land Exchange Map” and dated June 24, 2016.

(4) 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.

Comment [AR2]: Though this section is not in the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, the principle objections which are outlined in this TA are most likely applicable to the language regarding the Forest Service as well. Requests for TA on this section should be directed to USDA and the Forest Service.

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

SEC. 402. LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) CONVEYANCE OF LAND.—No later 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 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 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).

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

(d) CONDITION.—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.

TITLE V—SCOFIELD LAND TRANSFER

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Scofield Land Transfer Act”.

SEC. 502. 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 County, as of the date of enactment of this Act, claims title to, or an interest in, the Federal land.

(3) FEDERAL LAND.—

Comment [A83]: The Department has testified on earlier versions of this language and has flagged two related concerns that have not been addressed:

1. The bill does not provide any funding for the costs of administering the various requirements associated with the land transfer. Costs include monitoring the construction and retrofitting of structures to ensure they are secured and preserving public access to Reclamation lands and the reservoir.

2. BOR expressed “serious concerns” with the trust fund in testimony because the fund set up in the Treasury would be “small and narrowly focused”, and would be used by the beneficiaries for the conveyance.

The Department would like to work with the sponsors to address these concerns.

Comment [A84]: Claimant’s are eligible to take ownership of Federal land either through fee simple [Sec. 503 (d)(1)(A)(i)] of a life estate [Sec. 503 (d)(1)(A)(ii)].

The concept of “a successor in interest to a person or entity” works for fee simple land transfers, but it does not work for a life estate because by definition the property interest associated with a life estate terminates upon the death of the owner. This is important because the fair market value of a life estate is going to be less than a fee simple property interest because it is limited in time.

(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 the 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—

(i) any mineral or subsurface rights to the land described in subparagraph (A); or

(ii) the 205 acres of land adjoining the Scofield Reservoir, as adjudicated in the case styled *United States v. Dunn* (557 F.3d 1165 (10th Cir. 2009)).

(4) FLOOD SURCHARGE ELEVATION.—The term “flood surcharge elevation” means the elevation of 7640.3 in the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, which corresponds to the elevation of the crest of Scofield Dam.

(5) FUND.—The term “Fund” means the Scofield Reservoir Fund established by section 503(d)(9)(A).

(6) LIFE ESTATE.—The term “life estate” means—

(A) 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.

(7) NORMAL WATER SURFACE ELEVATION.—The term “normal water surface elevation” means the contour elevation of 7621.8 in the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, which corresponds to the elevation of the crest of the spillway of Scofield Dam.

(8) PROPERTY BOUNDARY ELEVATION.—The term “property boundary elevation” means the contour elevation 7630, as surveyed by McGonagle and Ulrich, Land Surveyors, in 1926, which was transmuted to the current elevation of 7638.9 in the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 and which corresponds to 1.4 vertical feet below the crest of Scofield Dam.

(9) ROADS.—The term “Roads” means the streets, improved and unimproved, as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, that—

(A) are located on the Federal land;

(B) are intended for public access via motorized vehicle to the Federal land claims of the claimants; and

(C) extend to the shoreline of Scofield Reservoir.

(10) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(11) STRUCTURE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “structure” means any improvement located on the property of a claimant, as in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, including—

(i) a residence;

(ii) a shed;

(iii) a workshop;

(iv) a garage;

(v) a carport;

(vi) a deck;

(vii) a boathouse; or

(viii) an incidental building.

(B) INCLUSION.—The term “structure” includes any infrastructure associated with a residence that is not owned by a public or private utility, including water, power, sewer, and improvements to Roads.

SEC. 503. CONVEYANCE OF SCOFIELD PROJECT LAND.

(a) SURVEY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To facilitate the conveyance of the Federal land under this title, it shall be the responsibility of Carbon County—

(A) to enter into an agreement with the Secretary to pay the costs associated with a full physical and title survey of the Federal land in order to delineate the boundaries associated with the Federal land, Federal easements, or other Federal interests in land; and

(B) subject to paragraph (2), to initiate and complete a full physical survey of the Roads and the parcels located within the Federal land that are eligible to be conveyed to the claimants, and, in any case in which a land description or record of ownership in any record of Carbon County conflicts with a claim of a claimant with regard to an existing physical feature or facility, propose boundaries and land descriptions to resolve the dispute.

(2) UNRESOLVED DISPUTES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If a claim to a parcel or portion of a parcel of Federal land cannot be resolved in accordance with the applicable land description in the records of Carbon County by the applicable deadline for an election under subsection (d)(6), the claimant shall stipulate to, accept, and submit to the Secretary the land description developed by Carbon County to resolve the dispute in order to meet the election requirement of subsection (d)(6) by not later than 180 days after that deadline.

(B) FAILURE TO STIPULATE AND ACCEPT.—If a claimant fails to stipulate to and accept the land description of Carbon County by the date described in subparagraph (A), the authority to convey the affected parcel or portion of a parcel of Federal land pursuant to this section shall be terminated with respect to the disputed claim.

(b) APPRAISAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of the conveyance under this section, Carbon County shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary to pay the costs associated with an appraisal of the fair market value of each property interest requested by a claimant relating to the conveyance by the Secretary under this title.

(2) DETERMINATION OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The fair market value of a property interest under paragraph (1) shall be determined by the Secretary in accordance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practices.

(c) NOTIFICATION.—It shall be the responsibility of Carbon County to notify each claimant of any trespass or encroachment by the applicable claimant on the Federal land, including the existence of any trespassing or encroaching structure of the claimant.

(d) AUTHORIZATION TO CONVEY FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To resolve the issues of trespass and encroachment on the Federal land by the claimants, the Secretary may, in accordance with paragraphs (5) and (6)—

(A) on an election by a claimant—

(i) subject to paragraph (2), convey to the claimant fee interest in the claimed portion of the Federal land that is located above the normal water surface elevation, as determined by the results of the survey required under subsection (a), subject to all valid rights-of-way, licenses, and easements in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(ii) subject to paragraph (3), grant to the claimant a life estate permitting the continued occupation of the claimed portion of the Federal land above the normal water surface elevation, as determined by the results of the survey required under subsection (a), subject to all valid rights-of-way, licenses, and easements in existence on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) subject to paragraph (4), on an election by Carbon County, convey to Carbon County fee interest in the Roads, as determined by the survey required under subsection (a), subject to all valid rights-of-way, licenses, and easements in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) CONVEYANCE REQUIREMENTS.—A conveyance under paragraph (1)(A)(i) shall be subject to—

(A) the claimant paying to the Secretary the fair market value of the fee interest in the claimed portion of the Federal land, as determined by the Secretary under subsection (b), exclusive of the value of any structures;

(B) 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 the 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;

(C) the United States retaining a flood easement as well as an access easement for purposes of monitoring and enforcing the requirements of subparagraph (D) with respect to the entire portion of Federal land conveyed; and

(D) 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 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.

(3) LIFE ESTATE REQUIREMENTS.—A life estate granted under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) shall be subject to—

(A) the claimant paying to the Secretary the fair market value of the life estate on the claimed portion of the Federal land, as determined by the Secretary under subsection (b), but excluding the value of any structures;

(B) provisions under which the claimant agrees 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 the 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; and

(C) restrictions equivalent to the deed restrictions described in clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (2)(D), as applicable.

(4) CONVEYANCE OF ROADS REQUIREMENTS.—A conveyance under paragraph (1)(B) shall be subject to—

(A) Carbon County paying to the Secretary a sum determined to be acceptable by the Secretary;

(B) provisions under which Carbon County shall agree to indemnify and hold harmless the United States for all claims by Carbon County or others arising from—

(i) the design, construction, operation, maintenance, or replacement of the 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 structures or chattel of Carbon County that may be displaced in a flood event;

(C) the United States retaining a flood easement as well as an access easement for purposes of monitoring and enforcing the requirements of subparagraph (D) with respect to the entire portion of the Roads conveyed; and

(D) restrictions equivalent to the deed restrictions described in clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (2)(D), as applicable.

(5) COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Before conveying the Federal land under paragraph (1)(A)(i) or the Roads under paragraph (1)(B) or granting a life estate under paragraph (1)(A)(ii), the Secretary shall comply with all applicable requirements under—

(i) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(ii) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

(iii) any other applicable law.

(B) EFFECT.—Nothing in this title modifies or alters any obligations under—

(i) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);
or

(ii) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(C) COSTS.—Before the initiation of any conveyance under this title, Carbon County shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the costs associated with achieving environmental compliance under this paragraph.

(6) DEADLINE FOR ELECTION.—

(A) CLAIMANTS.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, each claimant shall notify the Secretary in writing whether the claimant elects to receive—

(i) a fee interest in the claimed portion of the Federal land, in accordance with paragraph (1)(A)(i); or

(ii) a life estate in the claimed portion of the Federal land, in accordance with paragraph (1)(A)(ii).

(B) CARBON COUNTY.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, Carbon County shall notify the Secretary in writing whether Carbon County elects to receive a fee interest in the Roads, in accordance with paragraph (1)(B).

(7) FAILURE TO NOTIFY SECRETARY OR COMPLETE TRANSFER.—

(A) NOTICE OF ELECTION.—If a claimant fails to submit to the Secretary a notice of an election in accordance with paragraph (6)(A), any future claim by the claimant with respect to the Federal land shall be terminated.

(B) TRANSFER.—

(i) CLAIMANTS.—If, due to a failure by the claimant to act in furtherance of the transfer of fee interest or life estate under this section, no transfer of the claimed Federal Land has been recorded with the Recorder of Carbon County by the date that is 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act, any claim by the claimant with respect to the Federal land shall be terminated.

(ii) CARBON COUNTY.—If, due to a failure by Carbon County to act in furtherance of the transfer of fee interest, no transfer of the Roads has been recorded with the Recorder of Carbon County by the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the authority of the Secretary to convey the interest in the Roads shall be terminated.

(C) QUIET TITLE.—On extinguishment of a claim under subparagraph (A) or (B), the Secretary shall take such action as is necessary to quiet title to the applicable portion of the Federal land, including removal of persons, entities, structures, and materials encumbering the applicable portion of the Federal land.

(8) PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES.—Any Federal land transferred to a claimant in fee under paragraph (1)(A)(i) or to Carbon County under paragraph (1)(B) shall not be included or taken into consideration in the allocation of any payment in lieu of taxes under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code.

(9) TRUST FUND.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund, to be known as the “Scofield Reservoir Fund”, to be administered by the Secretary and made available, without fiscal year limitation, for—

(i) the costs associated with administering the conveyance requirements as set forth in subsection (d);

(ii) monitoring and enforcing the requirements of paragraphs (2)(C) and (4)(C) regarding maintaining access to, and eliminating encroachment and private exclusive use of, the Federal land surrounding the Scofield Reservoir; and

(iii) providing enhanced public recreational opportunities at Scofield Reservoir, to the extent additional funds are available following the completion of clause (i).

(B) TRANSFERS TO FUND.—There shall be deposited in the Fund any amounts received as consideration for—

(i) a conveyance under subparagraph (A)(i) or (B) of paragraph (1); or

(ii) the granting of a life estate under paragraph (1)(A)(ii).

TITLE VI—LAND CONVEYANCES

SEC. 601. LAND CONVEYANCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As outlined in the paragraphs below, if requested by the specified entity, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate, shall convey the following Federal land to that entity without consideration:

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF CONVEYANCE.—Subject to valid existing rights and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712), not later than 180 days 1 year after the date on which the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture receives a request from the respective entity specified in subsection (b) for the conveyance of the respective Federal land specified in subsection (b), the Secretary concerned shall convey to the respective specified entity, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the respective specified Federal land.

(b) FEDERAL LAND CONVEYANCES.—

(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 June 30, 2016, to Grand County, Utah, for use as an airport.

(2) MOAB TAILINGS PROJECT.—Upon completion of the Moab Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Project, the approximately 474 acres of land depicted as “UMTRA Conveyance”, on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated June 30, 2016, shall be conveyed 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 June 30, 2016, 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 June 30, 2016, as “Emery County Recreation Area”, to Emery County, Utah, for public recreational purposes.

(5) EMERY COUNTY SHERIFFS SUBSTATION.—The approximately 644 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated June 30,

Comment [A85]: In the past, the Department has supported legislated, no-cost public purpose conveyances if they meet standards under the Recreation & Public Purposes Act (RPPA) and have been determined to be suitable for transfer out of federal ownership under the BLM’s well-established NEPA process, which provides for robust public participation. While many of these parcels may be appropriate for transfer if additional conditions are satisfied, others may not be for various reasons, including the presence of significant natural and cultural resources, lack of a well-defined public purpose, a size inappropriate for the intended use, and conflicts with current uses such as recreation or mineral development. In addition, numerous parcels are encumbered by withdrawals for public water reserves, water supply, and power site reserves.

Comment [A86]: Edited to ensure consistency with section 2601 of Public Law 111-11 and other legislated land conveyances, including language requiring that receiving entities assume all costs associated with the transfer and that the conveyances are consistent with NEPA and the R&PP Act. The Department’s position is that these elements are critical for any legislated land conveyance because they provide public engagement and opportunities to consider mitigation for impacts to environmental and cultural resources, and to help ensure that unknown or unforeseen issues are not overlooked.

2016, as "Emery County Sheriff's 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 June 30, 2016, as "Blanding Outdoor Recreation Area", to Blanding City, Utah, for use as an outdoor recreation area.

(7) CAL BLACK AIRPORT.—The approximately 1,917 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated June 30, 2016, as "Cal Black Airport", to San Juan County, Utah, for a municipal airport.

(8) BLUFF AIRPORT.—The approximately 403 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated June 30, 2016, as "Bluff Airport", to San Juan County, Utah, for a municipal airport.

(9) MONTICELLO WATER STORAGE AND TREATMENT PLANT.—The approximately 165 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated June 30, 2016, 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 June 30, 2016, as "Blanding Shooting Range", to San Juan County, Utah, for a public shooting range.

(11) PARK CITY CONVEYANCE I.—The approximately 2.5 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated June 30, 2016, as "Park City Conveyance I", to Park City, Utah, for public recreation and open space.

(12) PARK CITY CONVEYANCE II.—The approximately 1 acre generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated June 30, 2016, 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 June 30, 2016, as "Lisbon Valley", to Utah State University for education and research.

(14) WELLINGTON.—The approximately 645 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated June 30, 2016, 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 June

30, 2016, as "Range Creek Research Station Expansion", to the University of Utah for education and research.

(16) ASHLEY SPRING.—The approximately 1,103 acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated June 30, 2016, 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 2,633 acres in Uintah County generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated June 30, 2016, 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 June 30, 2016, as "Bluff River Recreation Area", to Bluff Service Area, 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 June 30, 2016, as "Emery County Information Center", to Emery County, Utah, for an information and visitor center to promote public lands.

(20) SUMMIT COUNTY CONVEYANCE.—The approximately ___ acres generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Land Conveyances Map and dated June 30, 2016, as "Summit Conveyance", to Summit County, Utah, for public recreation and open space.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—Not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the relevant Secretary shall file a map and legal description of each of the land conveyances authorized in subsection (a) with the Committee on Natural Resources.

(c) COSTS.—Any costs relating to the conveyances authorized under subsection (a), including any costs for surveys, environmental clearances, and other administrative costs, shall be paid by the respective entities specified in subsection (b).

(d) USE OF FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal land conveyed under subsection (a)—

(A) shall be used for the respective purposes specified in subsection (b) or any other public purpose consistent with the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the "Recreation and Public Purposes Act") (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.); and

Comment [A87]: The Department believes that further discussion is needed on the proposed conveyances. Based on a preliminary analysis, a number of these appear to be requesting more acreage than needed. Others would convey lands with significant archeological resources that the federal government has a responsibility to protect or would conflict with proposed wildernesses. Finally, some conveyances do not have a clear statement of purposes or public need. The Department would like to work with the sponsors on boundary adjustments or language to address these concerns.

Comment [A88]: The Department notes it is not common practice to create formal legal maps and descriptions for legislated conveyances.

(B) shall not be disposed of by the respective entities specified in subsection (b).

(2) REVERSION.—If the Federal land conveyed under subsection (a) is used in a manner inconsistent with paragraph (1), the Federal land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary concerned, revert to the United States.

TITLE VII—LAND DISPOSALS

SEC. 701. LAND DISPOSALS.

(a) Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary of the Interior shall within two years dispose of Federal lands identified as “Lands for Disposal” on the map entitled “Utah PLI Land Disposal Map” dated June 25, 2016.

TITLE VIII—HOLE-IN-THE-ROCK TRAIL RECREATION ZONES

SEC. 801. ESTABLISHMENT.

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

(1) GOLDBAR RECREATION ZONE.—Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 23,051 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County, as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the “Goldbar Recreation Zone”.

(2) MONITOR AND MERRIMAC RECREATION ZONE.—Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 17,371 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the “Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone”.

(3) KLONDIKE RECREATION ZONE.—Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 24,968 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the “Klondike 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 as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the “Big Flat Recreation Zone”.

(5) MINERAL CANYON RECREATION ZONE.—Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 20,423 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand

Comment [A89]: The Department notes that while the disposal of some of these parcels may be appropriate if undertaken consistent with section 203 of FLPMA (including environmental review, public participation, and appraisals), other parcels may be better suited for retention in federal ownership. We encourage the sponsors to consider an approach for land disposals similar to those outlined in Public Law 106-298 and Public Law 108-424. We also encourage the sponsor to look at successful models that ensure a closer relationship between supply and demand.

Comment [A90]: It is the Department’s position that sections 801-814 of this title are unnecessary because the BLM already manages all or major portions of the proposed zones as either Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) or open OHV areas, which were established in the relevant land use plan through a public process. It is unclear how the designation of the proposed zones would be different from these existing designations.

County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the "Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone".

(6) DEE PASS AND UTAH RIMS RECREATION ZONE.— Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 210,587 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Grand County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the "Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zone".

(7) YELLOW CIRCLE RECREATION ZONE.— Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 7,436 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the "Yellow Circle Recreation Zone".

(8) CAMEO CLIFFS RECREATION ZONE.— Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 47,130 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in San Juan County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the "Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zone".

(9) JENSEN HILLS RECREATION ZONE.— Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 4,849 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map and dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the "Jensen Hills Recreation Zone".

(10) RED MOUNTAIN RECREATION ZONE.— Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 10,298 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the "Red Mountain Recreation Zone".

(11) DEVILS HOLE RECREATION ZONE.— Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 550 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the "Devils Hole Recreation Zone".

(12) BOURDETTE DRAW RECREATION ZONE.— Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 20,560 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the "Bourdette Draw Recreation Zone".

(13) RED WASH RECREATION ZONE.— Certain Federal land, comprising approximately 1,916 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Uintah County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map dated June 30, 2016, 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 (hereinafter in this title referred to as the “Secretary”) shall file a map and legal description of each of the Recreation Zones established by section 801 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 maps and legal descriptions submitted under this section shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may make any minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description and provided that prior to any modifications, clerical or typographical changes, these changes are reported to the State of Utah and the affected counties.

(c) ~~PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.~~— A copy of the maps and legal descriptions shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 803. GOLDBAR RECREATION ZONE MANAGEMENT.

(a) ~~PURPOSES.~~— The purposes of the Goldbar Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation (including off-highway vehicle use, mountain biking, and hiking), provide for the construction of new non-off-highway vehicle trails, prevent future energy and mineral development, and conserve indigenous plants and animals.

(b) ~~ADMINISTRATION.~~—

(1) ~~IN GENERAL.~~— The Secretary 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 Goldbar Recreation Zone shall—

(A) require coordination and consultation with State and local governments;

(B) provide for recreational opportunities including camping, biking, hiking, and off-highway vehicle use (including motoreycling, all-terrain vehicle riding, and four-wheeling);

(C) prohibit future mineral development;

~~(D) provide for new route and trail construction for non-off-highway vehicle use; and~~

~~(E) conserve indigenous plant and animal species.~~

~~(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY AND MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—The Secretary shall manage existing designated routes for off-highway and motorized vehicles in a manner that—~~

~~(A) is consistent with off-highway and motorized vehicle use of the routes designated in the applicable travel management plan;~~

~~(B) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process; and~~

~~(C) allows for the construction of new non-off-highway vehicle trails.~~

~~(4) WITHDRAWALS.—Subject to valid existing rights, all public land within the Goldbar Recreation Zone, including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States within the Goldbar Recreation Zone after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from—~~

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

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

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

SEC. 804. MONITOR AND MERRIMAC RECREATION ZONE MANAGEMENT.

~~(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation (including 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 routes, and to prevent future mineral development.~~

~~(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone in accordance with—~~

~~(1) this title;~~

~~(2) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and~~

(3) other applicable laws.

(c) ~~USES.~~—Uses and management of the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone shall—

(1) ~~coordinate and consult with State and local government;~~

(2) ~~provide for recreational opportunities including biking, hiking, rock climbing and off-highway vehicle use (including motorcycleing, all-terrain vehicle riding, and four-wheeling);~~

(3) ~~prohibit future mineral and energy leasing; and~~

(4) ~~provide for new route and trail construction for off-highway vehicle and non-off-highway vehicle use.~~

(d) ~~MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MOTORIZED VEHICLES.~~—The Secretary shall manage existing designated off-highway vehicle routes in a manner that—

(1) ~~is consistent with off-highway and motorized vehicle use of the routes designated in the applicable travel management plan;~~

(2) ~~allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process; and~~

(3) ~~allows for the construction of new off-highway and non-off-highway vehicle trails.~~

(e) ~~WITHDRAWALS.~~—Subject to valid existing rights, all public land within the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone, including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States within the Monitor and Merrimac Recreation Zone 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.~~

SEC. 805. KLONDIKE RECREATION ZONE MANAGEMENT.

(a) ~~PURPOSES.~~—The purposes of the Klondike Recreation Zone are to promote outdoor recreation (including 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 mineral development.

~~(b) ADMINISTRATION.— The Secretary shall administer the Klondike Recreation Zone in accordance with—~~

~~(1) this title;~~

~~(2) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and~~

~~(3) other applicable laws.~~

~~(c) USES.— Uses and management of the Klondike Recreation Zone shall—~~

~~(1) coordinate and consult with State and local government;~~

~~(2) provide for recreational opportunities including biking, hiking, rock climbing, and off-highway vehicle use (including motoreycling, all-terrain vehicle riding and four-wheeling);~~

~~(3) prohibit future mineral and energy leasing;~~

~~(4) provide for new route and trail construction for off-highway and non-off-highway vehicle use; and~~

~~(5) provide managerial flexibility to route off-highway vehicle trails in a way that minimizes conflict with non-off-highway vehicle trails.~~

~~(d) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE AND MOTORIZED VEHICLES.— The Secretary shall manage existing designated routes for off-highway vehicles and motorized vehicles in a manner that—~~

~~(1) is consistent with off-highway and motorized vehicle use of the routes designated in the applicable travel management plan;~~

~~(2) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process; and~~

~~(3) allows for the construction of new non-off-highway vehicle trails.~~

~~(e) WITHDRAWALS.— Subject to valid existing rights, all public land within the Klondike Recreation Zone, including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States within the Klondike Recreation Zone 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.

SEC. 806. BIG FLAT RECREATION ZONE MANAGEMENT.

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

(b) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Secretary shall administer the Big Flat Recreation Zone in accordance with—

- (1) this title;
- (2) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (3) other applicable laws.

(c) **USES.**—Uses and management of the Big Flat Recreation Zone shall—

- (1) coordinate and consult with State and local government;
- (2) provide for recreational opportunities including rock climbing, biking, hiking, off-highway vehicle use (including motoreveling, all-terrain vehicle riding, and four-wheeling);
- (3) provide for future mineral leasing with no surface occupancy stipulations;
- (4) allow the continuation of existing mineral leasing; and
- (5) provide for new route and trail construction for off-highway vehicle and non-off-highway vehicle use.

(d) **MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY AND MOTORIZED VEHICLES.**—The Secretary shall manage existing designated routes for off-highway and motorized vehicles in a manner that—

- (1) is consistent with off-highway and motorized vehicle use of the routes designated in the applicable travel management plan;

(2) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process; and

(3) allows for the construction of new non-off-highway vehicle trails.

~~SEC. 807. MINERAL CANYON RECREATION ZONE MANAGEMENT.~~

~~(a) PURPOSES.—~~ The purposes of the Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone are to promote non-motorized outdoor recreation (including mountain biking, rock climbing, and hiking), provide for new non-motorized route construction, prevent future mineral development, maintain boating access, maintain airstrip access, and maintain access and use of county borrow areas for unprocessed gravel.

~~(b) ADMINISTRATION.—~~

~~(1) IN GENERAL.—~~ The Secretary shall administer the Mineral Canyon 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 Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone shall—

~~(A) coordinate and consult with State and local government;~~

~~(B) provide for non-motorized recreational opportunities including biking and hiking;~~

~~(C) prevent future mineral leasing or claims;~~

~~(D) provide for new route and trail construction for non-motorized vehicle use;~~

~~(E) maintain access for boating;~~

~~(F) maintain access for aircraft to the existing airstrip; and~~

~~(G) maintain access to and use of the county borrow areas for unprocessed gravel.~~

~~(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY AND MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—The Secretary shall manage existing designated routes for off-highway and motorized vehicles in a manner that—~~

~~(A) is consistent with off-highway and motorized vehicle use of the routes designated in the applicable travel-management plan;~~

~~(B) allows for adjustment to the travel-management plan within the regular amendment process; and~~

~~(C) allows for the construction of new non-off-highway vehicle trails.~~

~~(4) WITHDRAWALS.—Subject to valid existing rights, all public land within the Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone, including any land or interest in land that is acquired by the United States within the Mineral Canyon Recreation Zone after the date of enactment of this Act, is withdrawn from—~~

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

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

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

SEC. 808. DEE PASS AND UTAH RIMS RECREATION ZONE MANAGEMENT.

~~(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zone are to promote off-highway vehicle recreation, provide for the construction of new off-highway vehicle trails and non-motorized trails, and allow mineral development.~~

~~(b) ADMINISTRATION.—~~

~~(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the Dee Pass and Utah Rims 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 Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zone shall—~~

~~(A) coordinate and consult with State and local government;~~

~~(B) provide for recreational opportunities including rock climbing, biking, hiking, and off-highway vehicle use (including motorcycleing, all-terrain vehicle riding, and four-wheeling);~~

~~(C) provide future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation; and~~

~~(D) provide for new route and trail construction for motorized and non-motorized use.~~

~~(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY AND MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—The Secretary shall manage existing designated routes for off-highway and motorized vehicles in a manner that—~~

~~(A) is consistent with off-highway and motorized vehicle use of the routes designated in the applicable travel management plan;~~

~~(B) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process; and~~

~~(C) allows for the construction of new off-highway 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”, located within the Dee Pass Recreation Zone, on the map entitled “Utah PLI Recreation Zones Map” and dated June 30, 2016, is open to cross country off-highway vehicle travel.~~

SEC. 809. YELLOW CIRCLE AND CAMEO CLIFFS RECREATION ZONE MANAGEMENT.

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

~~(b) ADMINISTRATION.—~~

~~(1) IN GENERAL.— The Secretary shall administer the Yellow Circle Recreation Zone 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.);~~

~~(C) other applicable laws; and~~

~~(D) San Juan County Public Entry and Access Rights.~~

~~(2) USES.— Uses and management of the Yellow Circle Recreation Zone and Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zone shall—~~

~~(A) coordinate and consult with State and local government;~~

~~(B) provide for recreational opportunities including rock climbing, biking, hiking, and off-highway vehicle use (including motoreveling, all-terrain vehicle riding, four-wheeling);~~

~~(C) provide future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that considers impacts to outdoor recreation; and~~

~~(D) provide for new route and trail construction for off-highway vehicle and non-motorized use.~~

~~(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY AND MOTORIZED VEHICLES.— The Secretary shall manage existing designated off-highway and motorized vehicle routes in a manner that—~~

~~(A) is consistent with off-highway and motorized vehicle use of the routes designated in the applicable travel management plan;~~

~~(B) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process; and~~

~~(C) allows for the construction of new non-off-highway vehicle trails.~~

SEC. 810. JENSEN HILLS RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

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

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary 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 Jensen Hills Recreation Zone shall—

(A) coordinate and consult with State and local government;

(B) provide for recreational opportunities including, biking, hiking, rock climbing and off-highway vehicle use (including motoreveling, all-terrain vehicle riding, and four-wheeling);

(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-motorized use to further recreational opportunities; and

(E) allow cross-country off-highway vehicle travel where authorized under the applicable travel management plan.

(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY AND MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—The Secretary shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that—

(A) is consistent with off-highway and motorized vehicle use of the routes designated in the applicable travel management plan;

(B) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process;

(C) allows for the construction of new non-off-highway vehicle trails; and

(D) allows for continued cross-country off-highway vehicle travel where authorized under the travel management plan.

SEC. 811. RED MOUNTAIN RECREATION ZONE MANAGEMENT.

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

(b) **ADMINISTRATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary 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 Red Mountain Recreation Zone shall—

(A) coordinate and consult with State and local government;

(B) provide for recreational opportunities including, biking, hiking, rock climbing and off-highway vehicle use (including motorcycle, all-terrain vehicle riding, and four-wheeling);

(C) allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation and sensitive plant and animal species; and

(D) provide for new route and trail construction for off-highway vehicle and non-motorized use.

(3) **MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY AND MOTORIZED VEHICLES.**—The Secretary shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that—

(A) is consistent with off-highway and motorized vehicle use of the routes designated in the applicable travel management plan;

(B) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process; and

(C) allows for the construction of new off-highway vehicle and non-motorized routes and trails.

SEC. 812. DEVILS HOLE RECREATION ZONE MANAGEMENT.

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

(b) **ADMINISTRATION.**—

(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 Devils Hole Recreation Zone shall—

(A) coordinate and consult with State and local government;

(B) provide for recreational opportunities including, biking, hiking, rock climbing and off-highway vehicle use (including motoreycling, all-terrain vehicle riding, and four-wheeling);

(C) allows future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that considers impacts to outdoor recreation;

(D) provide for new route and trail construction for off-highway vehicle and non-motorized use; and

(E) allows cross-country off-highway vehicle travel where authorized by the applicable travel management plan.

(3) **MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY AND MOTORIZED VEHICLES.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that—

(A) is consistent with off-highway and motorized vehicle use of the routes designated in the applicable travel management plan;

(B) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process;

(C) allows for the construction of new off-highway vehicle and non-motorized trails; and

(D) allows for continued cross-country off-highway vehicle travel authorized under the applicable travel management plan.

SEC. 813. BOURDETTE DRAW RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

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

(b) **ADMINISTRATION.**—

(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 Bourdette Draw Recreation Zone shall—

(A) coordinate and consult with State and local government;

(B) provide for recreational opportunities including, biking, hiking, rock climbing and off-highway vehicle use (including motoreycling, all-terrain vehicle riding, and four-wheeling);

(C) allow future mineral and energy leasing and development in a manner that minimizes impacts to outdoor recreation and sensitive plant and animal species;

(D) provide for new route and trail construction for off-highway vehicle and non-motorized use; and

(E) allow cross country off highway vehicle travel authorized under the applicable travel management plan.

~~(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY AND MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that—~~

~~(A) is consistent with off-highway and motorized vehicle use of the routes designated in the applicable travel management plan;~~

~~(B) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process;~~

~~(C) allows for the construction of new non-off-highway vehicle trails; and~~

~~(D) allows for continued cross-country off-highway vehicle travel where authorized under the applicable travel management plan.~~

~~SEC. 814. RED WASH RECREATION ZONE ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.~~

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

~~(b) ADMINISTRATION.—~~

~~(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 Red Wash Recreation Zone shall—~~

~~(A) coordinate and consult with State and local government;~~

~~(B) provide for recreational opportunities including, biking, hiking, rock climbing and off-highway vehicle use (including motorcycleing, all-terrain vehicle riding, and four-wheeling);~~

(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-motorized use; and

(E) allow cross-country off-highway vehicle travel authorized under the applicable travel management plan.

~~(3) MANAGEMENT OF OFF-HIGHWAY AND MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—~~The Secretary of the Interior shall manage existing designated routes in a manner that—

~~(A) is consistent with off-highway and motorized vehicle use of the routes designated in the applicable travel management plan;~~

~~(B) allows for adjustment to the travel management plan within the regular amendment process;~~

~~(C) allows for the construction of new non-off-highway vehicle trails; and~~

~~(D) allows for continued cross-country off-highway vehicle travel where authorized under the applicable travel management plan.~~

SEC. 815801. HOLE-IN-THE-ROCK TRAIL.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF TRAIL.—Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(31) HOLE-IN-THE-ROCK TRAIL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The corridor known as the ‘Hole-in-the-Rock Trail’ as generally depicted on the map titled ‘Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map’ dated June 30, 2016.

Comment [A91]: The route depicted on the map is generalized. The Department would like to work with the sponsors to prepare an updated map depicting with the exact location of the trail.

“(B) PURPOSES AND USE.—

“(i) The purposes of the National Hole-in-the-Rock Trail is to promote cultural, recreational, and historic values and promote motorized and non-motorized recreation.

“(ii) The Hole-in-the-Rock Foundation shall be a cooperating agency regarding trail management.

“(iii) The issuance of regulations regarding group size and fee areas shall be done in accordance with the cooperating agencies.

“(iv) The use of motorized vehicles is not authorized for any portions of the National Hole-in-the-Rock Trail within wilderness designated by Title I of Division A of this Act or other law.

Comment [A92]: Edited for consistency with the Wilderness Act.

“(C) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—

Comment [A93]: Edited for consistency with section 5(e) of the National Trails System Act.

“(i) **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.

“(ii) **RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION.**— The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with local and tribal governments, the public, and the Public Lands Initiative Planning and Implementation Advisory Committee established under Division C of this Act. If the Secretary of the Interior does not incorporate recommendations submitted by the State, local, and tribal governments into the management plans, 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 State local governments and tribes.”

SEC. 816. RECAPTURE CANYON.

(a) **APPROVAL OF RIGHT OF WAY.**— San Juan County, Utah’s application for a Title V Right of Way, originally submitted to the Bureau of Land Management Monticello Field Office in the State of Utah on March 30, 2006, and later amended on November 13, 2012, is approved.

(b) **PURPOSE OF RIGHT OF WAY.**— 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) **APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWS.**— In granting the application, compliance with section 306108 of title 54, United States Code, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act shall apply to the right of way to avoid adverse impact to archaeological sites.

SEC. 817. BIG BURRITO NON-MOTORIZED TRAIL.

The 9.3 mile proposed non-motorized trail within the Sand Flats Recreation Area, approved by the Bureau of Land Management Moab Field Office on December 18, 2016, and commonly known as the Big Burrito Non-Motorized Trail, shall not be subject to administrative or judicial review.

Comment [A94]: This trail has been established through the land use planning process with full public participation under FLPMA and NEPA.

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 section 902.
- (4) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means land owned by the Bureau of Land Management as depicted on the Utah PLI Recreation Plans Map and dated ____.

SEC. 902. DESIGNATION.

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall designate a trail system in the County—

- (A) for use by 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 shall prioritize a long distance route for off-highway vehicles that is generally depicted on the Utah PLI Recreation Plans Map and dated June 30, 2016, that—

(A) connects the Federal land adjacent to Moab, Utah, to the Federal land adjacent to Grand Junction, Colorado, ~~through the Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zone;~~

(B) connects the Federal land adjacent to Moab, Utah, to the Federal land adjacent to Green River, Utah, ~~through the Dee Pass and Utah Rims Recreation Zone;~~

(C) connects the Federal land adjacent to Moab, Utah, to the Federal land adjacent to Monticello, Utah, ~~through the Cameo Cliffs Recreation Zone;~~

(D) uses existing routes, where feasible, which may include the Kokopelli Trail, the Orange Trail, and Trail 1;

(E) minimizes the use of graded roads; and

Comment [A95]: The Department believes that the best approach for this concept would be through a public process allowing for the consideration of multiple alternatives. The Department would like to work with the sponsors on language consistent with section 1977(c) of Public Law 111-11, which would initiate such a process.

Comment [LP96]: This provision and the below edited for consistency with edits to Title VIII above.

(F) 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 users; 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 shall manage future designated routes on the Trail in a manner that—

- (1) is consistent with section 902; and
- (2) does not interfere with private property or water rights.

(b) CLOSURE.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State and the County, may temporarily close or permanently reroute, subject to subparagraph (C), a route on the Trail if the Secretary determines that—

- (1) the route is significantly damaging designated critical habitat or cultural resources;
- (2) the route threatens public safety;
- (3) closure of the route is necessary to repair damage to the Trail; or
- (4) closure of the route is necessary to repair resource damage.

(c) REROUTING.—Portions of the route that are temporarily closed may be permanently rerouted by utilizing a previously closed route or constructing a new route.

(d) NOTICE.—The Secretary shall provide information to the public regarding any designated routes on the Trail that are open, have been relocated, or are temporarily closed through—

(1) use of appropriate signage within the Trail; and

(2) use of the Internet and Web resources.

(e) **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.

(f) **ADDITIONAL ROUTE CONSTRUCTION.**—

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

(2) **CONSTRUCTION.**—

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

(B) **USE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.**—A route on the Trail 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 shall comply with—

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

(B) this title; and

(C) other applicable law.

TITLE X—LONG-TERM INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CERTAINTY

SEC. 1001. INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH.

(a) **MCCRACKEN MESA MINERAL TRANSFER.**—All right and interest in the Federal minerals located within the McCracken Extension of the Navajo Nation shall be transferred to the Utah Navajo Trust Fund.

Comment [A97]: Due to these issues' long and complicated history, the Department cannot support these provisions as drafted without further analysis.

(b) USE OF ROYALTIES.—The Act of March 1, 1933 (47 Stat. 1418), is amended in the first section, by striking “37½” each place it appears and inserting “62.5”.

SEC. 1002. UTE INDIAN TRIBE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AREA.

(a) SPLIT ESTATE UNIFICATION.—With respect to any land within the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, where the United States holds title to the surface or mineral estate in trust for the Ute Tribe but a Federal agency owns or manages the corresponding mineral or surface estate, the title to interests owned or managed by the Federal agency shall be held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for the benefit of the tribe in order to unify the surface and mineral estates for the benefit of the tribe.

(b) MINERALS TRANSFER.—The Bureau of Land Management shall transfer title to the mineral estate of public lands within the Hill Creek Extension (originally established under the Act of March 11, 1948 (62 Stat. 72)) south of the south boundary of Township 11 South, Salt Lake Base & Meridian, other than lands for which selection applications have been filed by the State of Utah with the Bureau of Land Management under authority of the Hill Creek Cultural Preservation and Energy Development Act, Public Law 133–133, to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to be held in trust for the benefit of the Ute Tribe.

SEC. 1003. WATER STUDY FOR UINTAH AND DUCHESNE COUNTIES.

The Secretary of the Interior, using existing authorities through the Bureau of Reclamation, shall undertake a water study that includes a needs, opportunities and constraints assessment in Uintah and Duchesne Counties for storage of Ute tribal water and the use of water rights currently held by the Ute Tribe.

Comment [A98]: The Department continues to analyze the appropriateness of this study authorization as it relates to the authorization of the Ute Indian Rights Settlement of 1992 (Title V, PL 102-575).

TITLE XI—LONG-TERM ENERGY DEVELOPMENT CERTAINTY IN UTAH

SEC. 1101. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

Within Uintah, Carbon, Emery, Grand, Duchesne and San Juan counties in the State of Utah, the increased production and transmission of energy in a safe and environmentally sound manner is essential to the well-being of the rural Utahns and the American people. It is the sense of Congress that the Federal departments and agencies involved in energy development projects on Federal lands in Utah shall take appropriate actions, including Federal primary delegation, to expedite projects that will increase the production or development of energy and mineral resources on Federal lands.

Comment [A99]: The Department has broad concerns with this title because it is contrary to the BLM's multiple use and sustained yield mission and sets aside critical public participation components of the land use planning process, including NEPA and other laws.

SEC. 1102. ACTIONS TO EXPEDITE ENERGY-RELATED PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The State of Utah—

(1) may establish a program covering the permitting processes, regulatory requirements, and any other provisions by which the State would exercise the rights of the State to develop and permit all forms of energy resources on available Federal land

administered by the Price, Vernal, Moab, and Monticello Field Offices of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(2) shall submit, as a condition of certification under section 1103(a), a declaration to the Department of the Interior that a program under paragraph (1) has been established or amended.

(b) AMENDMENT OF PROGRAMS.—The State of Utah may amend a program developed and certified under this subtitle at any time.

(c) CERTIFICATION OF AMENDED PROGRAMS.—Any program amended under subsection (b) shall be certified under section 1103(a).

SEC. 1103. PERMITTING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS.

(a) FEDERAL CERTIFICATION AND TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS.—Upon submission of a declaration by the State of Utah under section 1102(a)(2)—

(1) the program under section 1102(a)(1) shall be certified; and

(2) the State shall receive all rights from the Federal Government to permit all forms of energy resources covered by the program.

(b) ISSUANCE OF PERMITS.—

(1) No later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, the Governor of the State of Utah shall make an election as to whether the State of Utah will process permits for the development of any form of energy resource on available Federal land within the area covered by the Field Offices referenced in section 1102(a)(1). In the event the Governor elects to assume the permitting as set forth herein, he shall notify the Secretary of the Interior of his decision within 60 days.

(2) Upon an election to assume permitting as set forth in paragraph (1), the process shall be in accordance with Federal statutes and regulations.

SEC. 1104. JUDICIAL REVIEW.

(a) JURISDICTION.—The United States District Court for the District of Utah shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction over any civil action brought pursuant to this title.

(b) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.—The Court shall set any civil action brought under this section for expedited consideration.

SEC. 1105. COMPLETION OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAND EXCHANGE PROCESS.

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 acknowledge the State of Utah's and its counties' ownership of, and shall forever disclaim all Federal interest in, a right of way for public travel and access on all roads claimed as Class B, that are paved as of January 1, 2016, and identified as rights of way in judicial actions in the Federal court system as of January 1, 2016, in Uintah, Duchesne, Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties, Utah.

(b) **APPLICABLE LAW.**— A right of way disclaimed under subsection (a) shall constitute the United States acceptance of the county's and State's RS 2477 ownership and that all Federal ownership authority is extinguished. The State and counties in return shall withdraw lawsuits in the Federal court system affecting those individual disclaimed roads.

(c) **ADMINISTRATION.**—

(1) Each right of way disclaimed by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions covered by subsection (b) of this title shall consist of the full geographic extent authorized by Utah State law in effect as of January 1, 2016.

(2) Each right of way disclaimed pursuant to this title may be abandoned pursuant to Utah State law.

(3) The right of way area of disturbance shall generally remain the same as of January 1, 2016.

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

The recommendations of the Grand County Council, as depicted on the map entitled "Grand County PL1 Final Map 4-17-2015" and dated April 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.

SEC. 1203. UINTAH COUNTY ROAD CERTAINTY.

Not later than two years after the enactment of this Act, and subject to valid existing rights and consistent with this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall grant a title V right of way to Uintah County for public travel and access upon all Class D roads, as claimed by the Uintah County on its duly adopted 2016 transportation map, and as described by GPS centerline

Comment [A100]: The Department recognizes the enormous scope and importance of this issue both to the people of Utah and to successful public land management. However, we have broad concerns with this title because the claimed routes are currently subject to active litigation in federal district court and many are located in sensitive resource areas, including priority sage-grouse habitat and specially designated areas. Further dialog and coordination are needed before the Department could consider a legislative approach to this complex issue.

description on file with Uintah County as a January 1, 2016, and that are also identified on the 2008 Vernal Resource Management Plan Transportation Plan.

TITLE XIII—LONG TERM GRAZING CERTAINTY

SEC. 1301. CURRENT PERMITTED USE.

Unless otherwise specified by this title, and pursuant to existing permits, 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 and any adjustments in the numbers of livestock permitted should be made as a result of revisions in the normal grazing and land management planning and policy setting process.

Comment [A101]: The Department has broad concerns with this title because it is contrary to the BLM's multiple use and sustained yield mission and sets aside critical public participation components of the land use planning process, including NEPA and other laws.

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.

SEC. 1303. PROTECTION OF GRAZING LANDS.

To recognize the importance of public land grazing to the economy and culture of rural Utah, and to the State of Utah in general, it is the sense of Congress that this title shall ensure public grazing lands, including areas outside the areas designated in this title, not be reduced below current permitted levels, except for cases of extreme range conditions where water and forage is not available. The areas of public land that have reduced or eliminated grazing shall be reviewed and managed to support grazing at an economically viable level.

DIVISION C—LOCAL PARTICIPATION

TITLE I—LOCAL PARTICIPATION AND PLANNING

Sec. 101. Definitions.—

(a) **Advisory Council.**—The term "Advisory Council" means the Public Lands Initiative Planning and Implementation Advisory Council established under section 102(a) of this title.

SEC. 102. PUBLIC LANDS INITIATIVE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE COUNCIL.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE OF PUBLIC LANDS INITIATIVE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—The

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly establish an advisory council, to be known as the "~~and maintain the~~ Public Lands Initiative Planning and Implementation Advisory Committee Council" (in this title referred to as the "~~Advisory Committee~~") to perform the duties in subsection (b) to (2) **PURPOSE.**—~~The purpose of the Advisory Committee is to advise the Secretary concerned on with respect to the~~

Comment [A102]: Edited for consistency with advisory councils established for other BLM-managed conservation designations, including section 2407 of Public Law 111-11 and section 131 of Public Law 106-399

Comment [A103]: To ensure an effective advisory process, the Department encourages the sponsors to incorporate other advisory councils established by this Act into the Advisory Council established by this section with delineated membership. See comment on section 110 of Division D.

development and implementation of the management plans required by this Act and with respect to implementation of the Utah Public Lands Initiative Act.

~~(b) DUTIES.—The Advisory Committee shall advise the relevant Secretary with regard to—~~

~~(1) implementation of this title; and~~

~~(2) policies or programs that encourage coordination among the public, local elected officials, and public lands stakeholders, and the State, tribes, and the Federal Government.~~

~~(b) Applicable Law.—The Advisory Council shall be subject to—~~

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

~~(2) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).~~

~~(cd) APPOINTMENT BY THE SECRETARIES.—~~

~~(1) NUMBER.—The Advisory Committee shall be comprised of no more than 22 members.~~

~~(2) COMMUNITY INTERESTS REPRESENTED.—Advisory Committee members shall reside in the State of Utah and represent the following:~~

~~(A) GOVERNMENTAL INTERESTS.—~~

~~(i) The Utah State Director of the Bureau of Land Management or a designated representative of the Director.~~

~~(ii) The Regional Forester of Region 4 of the United States Forest Service or a designated representative of the Forester.~~

~~(iii) A representative of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Western Region.~~

~~(iv) A representative of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Navajo Region.~~

~~(v) A representative of the National Park Service.~~

Comment [A104]: The Department recommends including NPS on this advisory council.

~~(vi) The Governor of the State of Utah or a designated representative of the Governor.~~

(vii) The Director of the Utah Department of Natural Resources or a designated representative of the Director.

(viii) The Chairperson of the Summit County Council or a designated representative of the Chairperson.

(~~viii~~ix) The Chairperson of the Uintah County Commission or a designated representative of the Chairperson.

(ix) The Chairperson of the Duchesne County Commission or a designated representative of the Chairperson.

(xi) The Chairperson of the Carbon County Commission or a designated representative of the Chairperson.

(xii) The Chairperson of the Emery County Commission or a designated representative of the Chairperson.

(xiii) The Chairperson of the Grand County Council or a designated representative of the Chairperson.

(~~xiii~~xiv) The Chairperson of the San Juan County Commission or a designated representative of the Chairperson.

(B) COMMUNITY INTERESTS.—

(i) The grazing community.

(ii) The off-highway vehicle community.

(iii) The sportsmen or hunting community.

(iv) The energy development industry.

(v) The guides and outfitters community.

(vi) The non-off-highway vehicle recreation community.

(vii) The conservation community.

(viii) Archaeological, cultural, and historic interests.

(ix) Biological interests.

~~(c) APPOINTMENT BY THE SECRETARIES~~ TERMS.—

(1) INITIAL APPOINTMENT.—The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall make initial appointments to the Advisory Committee not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

~~(2) APPOINTMENT AND TERM~~ TERM LENGTH.—Members of the Advisory Council shall be jointly appointed by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall jointly appoint the members of the Advisory Committee for a term of 5 years beginning on the date of appointment.

(3) REAPPOINTMENT.—A member may be reappointed to serve on the Advisory Council for not more than 3 terms. The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture may not reappoint members designated under subsection (d)(2)(B) to more than 3 terms.

(4) VACANCIES.—The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall fill vacancies on the Advisory Committee as soon as practicable after the vacancy has occurred.

~~(d5)~~ CHAIRPERSON.—The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall jointly select the chairperson of the Advisory Committee Council for a term of 5 years beginning on the date of appointment.

~~(e5)~~ SERVICE WITHOUT COMPENSATION.—Members of the Advisory Committee Council shall serve without pay not receive any compensation.

~~(d) COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.~~—

~~(f3)~~ PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC ADVISORY STATUS.—No individual serving member of the Advisory Council appointed to represent the interests under outlined in subparagraph (c)(2)(B) may be an officer or employee of the Federal Government or State of Utah.

~~(g4)~~ BALANCED REPRESENTATION.—In appointing Advisory Committee members from the two categories in section 2, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall provide ensure that membership of the Advisory Council is fairly balanced in terms of the points of view represented and the functions to be performed by the Advisory Council for balanced and broad representation from within each category.

~~(h)~~ ANNUAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT.—

(1) REPORT SUBMISSION.—The Advisory Committee shall submit a report no later than September 30 of each year to the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committees on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, and Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. If the Advisory Committee cannot meet the September 30 deadline in any year, the Secretary of the Interior or Secretary of Agriculture 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 Committee to the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture during the preceding year; and

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

~~(f) OTHER ADVISORY COMMITTEE AUTHORITIES AND REQUIREMENTS.—~~

~~(i1) STAFF ASSISTANCE.—The Advisory ~~Committee~~ Council may request and the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture may provide periodic staff assistance from Federal employees under the jurisdiction of the relevant Secretary.~~

~~(j2) MEETINGS.—~~

~~(1A) FREQUENCY.—The Advisory ~~Committee~~ Council shall meet at the call of the Secretaries of the Interior or Agriculture, the Chairperson, or a majority of the members. Meetings shall be held no fewer than 1 time a year. A majority constitutes a quorum for business of the Advisory Committee.~~

~~(2B) OPEN MEETINGS.—All meetings of the Advisory Committee shall be announced at least one week in advance in publications of general circulation and shall be open to the public.~~

(3) RECORDS.—The Advisory Committee shall maintain records of the meetings of the Advisory Committee and make the records available for public inspection.

**DIVISION D—BEARS EARS NATIONAL
CONSERVATION AREA**
**TITLE I—BEARS EARS NATIONAL
CONSERVATION AREA**

SEC. 101. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The lands within Bears Ears National Conservation Area have been used by Native Americans for thousands of years.

(2) The unique, intact archaeological record found throughout the Bears Ears National Conservation Area is sacred to numerous Native American tribes and Pueblos and is of great significance to American history.

(3) Tribes and Pueblos maintain deep connections and commitments to the lands within the Bears Ears National Conservation Area and continue to rely on and use these lands for 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.

(5) Many visitors develop similar attachments and appreciation for these landscapes.

SEC. 102. ESTABLISHMENT.

Certain Federal land, comprising of approximately 857,603 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service in San Juan County as generally depicted on the map entitled Utah PLI National Conservation Area Map dated June 30, 2016, to be known as the "Bears Ears National Conservation Area".

Comment [A105]: For clarity and consistency with other enacted NCA designation laws, this section should reference an accompanying map at an appropriate scale, similar to the regional wilderness maps referenced in section 1971 of Public Law 111-11. (County ~~by~~ county maps).

SEC. 103. MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—~~Not later than two years~~ As soon as practicable from after the date of enactment of this Act, the relevant Secretary shall ~~file a map and legal description of the National Conservation Areas established by sections 201 of this title with~~ submit to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a map and legal description of the National Conservation Area established in section 102 of this title.

Comment [A106]: Edited for consistency with other sections of this title and with other NCA designation laws, including sections 2103(c), 2202(c), and 2404 of Public Law 111-11.

(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 relevant Secretary may make minor modifications of any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

provided that prior to any modifications, clerical or typographical changes, these changes are reported to the State of Utah and the affected county.

(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 Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Land Management, and the United States Forest Service.

SEC. 104. ADMINISTRATION OF BEAR EARS NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA.

(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 relevant Secretary shall manage the Bears Ears National Conservation Area (hereinafter referred to as “Bears Ears”) established by section 102 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 Bears Ears;

(2) maintains and ~~enhances~~ encourages cooperative and innovative management practices between resource managers, private landowners, and the public in Bears Ears;

Comment [A107]: Edited for enhanced manageability.

(3) recognizes and maintains historic uses of Bears Ears;

(4) provides for traditional access by ~~indigenous persons~~ for culturally significant subsistence, including but not limited to traditional gathering, wood cutting, hunting, and cultural and religious uses within Bears Ears;

Comment [A108]: This term needs to be defined in this title.

(5) consistent with the Native American Graves Repatriation and Protection Act (Public Law 101-601; 25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.; 104 Stat. 3048), the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89-665; 54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq.), and the Utah State Antiquities Act (UCA 9-8-301-308) protects and preserves and minimizes disturbance to ~~Native American archaeological covered sites and properties, including human remains, from permitted uses of Bears Ears;~~ and

Comment [A109]: Edited to ensure that all sites protected by the statutes listed are covered, not just native american archaeological sites. May also want to consider including reference to Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

(6) integrates Native American Traditional Ecological Knowledge as defined in 36 CFR 219.19 to improve social, economic, and ecological sustainability in accordance with U.S. Forest Service 2016 Planning Rule regulations (36 C.F.R. 219).

(b) ~~MANAGEMENT PLANS.~~—

Comment [A110]: Edited for consistency with the management planning requirements in Title II of the bill and Public Law 111-11.

(1) PLAN REQUIRED.—~~Not later than 2 years~~ As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the relevant Secretary shall develop a ~~management comprehensive~~ plan for the long-term management of ~~each Conservation Area~~ the Bears Ears National Conservation Area.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSULTATION.— In developing the management plans required under paragraph (1), the relevant Secretary shall consult with appropriate state, local, and tribal government entities, members of the public, and the relevant Secretary shall prepare the management plan in consultation and coordination with local and tribal governments, the public, and the Public Lands Initiative Planning and Implementation Advisory Committee established under Division C of this Act. If the relevant Secretary does not incorporate recommendations submitted by the State, local governments, and Indian tribes into the management plans, the relevant Secretary 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.

SEC. 105. GENERAL PROVISIONS MANAGEMENT.

The General Provisions in title II section 2064 of Division A of this Act shall apply to this title.

Comment [A111]: Edited for organizational clarity

SEC. 106. COOPERATING AGENCIES.

The Secretary of the Interior shall designate and involve as cooperating agencies interested tribes and Pueblos that trace their culture and heritage to the lands within the Bears Ears National Conservation Area in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

SEC. 107. BEARS EARS TRIBAL COMMISSION.

(a) CREATION OF COMMISSION.— In preparing the management plan subject to section 104(b) for the Bears Ears, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall create a Commission consisting of tribal representatives and federal agency staff, in recognition of the importance of tribal participation to the care and management of the area's natural and cultural resources.

Comment [A112]: These suggestions reflect initial thoughts from the Department and could be bolstered and further refined by any input or reactions that we receive from the Tribes in the future. We continue to encourage the Tribes to offer their thoughts and recommendations to you and urge you to continue seeking their input.

a. Appointment by the Secretaries

i. Appointment and term – The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall appoint:

1. Three federal members, one each from BLM, NPS, and USFS; and

2. No more than seven elected officers of tribal governments or their designated employees.

3. Members shall serve a term of five years beginning on the date of appointment.

ii. Basic requirements – The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall select tribal members of the Commission who demonstrate:

1. A historical or geographical connection to the objects and lands of the Bears Ears National Conservation Area;

2. Relevant traditional knowledge; and

3. The ability to contribute to the management of the National Conservation Area.

iii. Duties - The Commission shall provide information and proposals as needed to integrate the Tribes' traditional knowledge and special expertise where relevant to the care and management of the Bears Ears National Conservation Area's natural and cultural resources, including in the development of the Management Plan developed under section 104(b) of this title. The Agencies shall carefully consider these proposals, and may use all applicable federal authorities to ensure that this Management Plan and management decisions incorporate, as appropriate, the information and proposals provided. Such input from the Commission may include, but need not be limited to:

1. Protections for and use of sacred sites;

2. Cultural and educational programming;

3. Plants, animals, species, resources;

4. Traditional use, such as gathering firewood;

5. Historical and archaeological resources;

6. Impacts of off-road use and off-road vehicles to cultural and environmental resources;

7. Recreational use, such as climbing; and

8. Resource use, such as grazing, timber production, and mining.

SEC. 108. TRIBAL EMPLOYMENT.

In employing individuals to perform any administrative, interpretation, construction, maintenance, or other service in the Bears Ears National Conservation Area, the Secretary of the Interior shall give priority consideration to members of tribes that meet publically posted job qualifications and criteria consistent with standard Federal hiring practices.

SEC. 109. TRIBAL LIAISON.

The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a liaison to the tribes that enter into cooperating agency status pursuant to section 106. The liaison shall work to ensure the voice and perspectives

of the cooperating tribal entities are represented in the management of the Bears Ears National Conservation Area.

SEC. 110. ~~BEARS EARS ADVISORY COMMITTEE COUNCIL.~~ —Under the Public Lands Initiative Planning and Implementation Advisory Committee established under Division C of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish and maintain a subcommittee to advise the Secretary of the Interior with regard to—

Comment [A113]: The Department encourages the sponsors to consider establishing this advisory council as a subcommittee with delineated membership under the Public Lands Initiative Planning and Implementation Advisory Committee established under Division C. Edits in this section for clarity. See note on section 102 of Division C.

(a) ~~development and implementation of the management plan required under section 104(b) of this title; and~~

(b) ~~administration of the Bears Ears National Conservation Area.~~

~~(a) ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE OF THE BEARS EARS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—~~

~~(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior shall establish and maintain the Bears Ears Advisory Committee to perform the duties in subsection (b).~~

~~(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Bears Ears Advisory Committee is to advise the Secretary of the Interior on the Bears Ears National Conservation Area.~~

~~(b) DUTIES.—The Bears Ears Advisory Committee shall advise the Secretary of the Interior with regard to—~~

~~(1) implementation of the Bears Ears National Conservation Area Management Plan; and~~

~~(2) administration of the Bears Ears National Conservation Area.~~

~~(c) APPOINTMENT BY THE SECRETARY.—~~

~~(1) APPOINTMENT AND TERM.—The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint the members of the Bears Ears Advisory Committee for a term of five years beginning on the date of appointment. The Secretary of the Interior may not reappoint members to more than three terms.~~

~~(2) BASIC REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall ensure that the Bears Ears Advisory Committee established meets the requirements of subsection (d).~~

~~(3) INITIAL APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior shall make initial appointments to the Bears Ears Advisory Committee not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.~~

~~(4) VACANCIES.—The Secretary of the Interior shall make appointments to fill vacancies on the Bears Ears Advisory Committee as soon as practicable after the vacancy has occurred.~~

~~(5) COMPENSATION.—Members of the Bears Ears Advisory Committee shall not receive any compensation.~~

~~(d) COMPOSITION OF BEARS EARS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—~~

~~(1) NUMBER.—The Bears Ears Advisory Committee shall be comprised of no more than 10 members.~~

~~(2) COMMUNITY INTERESTS REPRESENTED.—Bears Ears Advisory Committee members shall reside in the State of Utah and be representative of the following members:~~

~~(A) One representative with historical expertise in the Hole-in-the-Rock Trail.~~

~~(B) One representative with paleontological expertise.~~

~~(C) One representative with archaeological or historic expertise.~~

~~(D) One representative of the off-highway vehicle community.~~

~~(E) One representative of the non-off-highway vehicle recreation community.~~

~~(F) One representative from the conservation community.~~

~~(G) One representative from the sportsmen community.~~

~~(H) One representative from the livestock grazing community.~~

~~(I) One representative of the San Juan County commission.~~

~~(J) One representative of the Tribal Collaboration Commission.~~

(3) PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC ADVISORY STATUS.—No individual serving under section 2 may be an officer or employee of the Federal Government or State of Utah Government.

(4) BALANCED REPRESENTATION.—In appointing Bears Ears Advisory Committee members from the two categories in section 2, the Secretary of the Interior shall provide for balanced and broad representation from within each category.

(5) CHAIRPERSON.—The Secretary of the Interior shall select the chairperson of the Bears Ears Advisory Committee for a term of five years beginning on the date of appointment.

(e) ANNUAL BEARS EARS ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT.—

(1) REPORT SUBMISSION.—The Bears Ears Advisory Committee shall submit a report no later than September 30 of each year to the Secretary of the Interior, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate. If the Bears Ears Advisory Committee 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 Bears Ears Advisory Committee during the preceding year;

(B) the reports and recommendations made by the Bears Ears Advisory Committee 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.

(f) OTHER BEARS EARS ADVISORY COMMITTEE AUTHORITIES AND REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) STAFF ASSISTANCE.—The Bears Ears Advisory Committee may submit to the Secretary of the Interior a request for periodic staff assistance from Federal employees under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(2) MEETINGS.—

(A) FREQUENCY.—The Bears Ears Advisory Committee shall meet at the call of the Secretary of the Interior, the Chairperson, or a majority of the members. Meetings shall be held no less than one time per year. A majority must be present to constitute an official meeting of the Bears Ears Advisory Committee.

(B) OPEN MEETINGS.—All meetings of the Bears Ears Advisory Committee shall be announced at least one week in advance in publications of general circulation and shall be open to the public.

Each of the National Monuments and NCAs designated by Congress and managed by the BLM is unique. However, all of these designations have certain critical elements in common, including withdrawal from mineral entry under the public land, mining, and mineral leasing laws; limiting off-highway vehicles to roads and trails designated for their use; and language that charges the Secretary of the Interior with allowing only those uses that further the conservation purposes for which the unit is established.

To promote effective management and to ensure consistency with these critical elements and other NCA designation laws, including sections 1974 and 1975 of Public Law 111-11, the purposes sections for the proposed NCAs should be individually tailored to each NCA and should more clearly define the specific resources, objects, and values for which the areas would be designated.

A few examples of standard purposes language follow:

Beaver Dam Wash NCA (section 1975[a] of Public Law 111-11):

"Purpose.--The purpose of this section is to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the ecological, scenic, wildlife, recreational, cultural, historical, natural, educational, and scientific resources of the Beaver Dam Wash National Conservation Area."

Red Cliffs NCA (section 1974[a] of Public Law 111-11):

"(a) Purposes.--The purposes of this section are--

(1) to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the ecological, scenic, wildlife, recreational, cultural, historical, natural, educational, and scientific resources of the National Conservation Area; and

(2) to protect each species that is--

(A) located in the National Conservation Area; and

(B) listed as a threatened or endangered species on the list of threatened species or the list of endangered species published under section 4(c)(1) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(c)(1))."

Dominguez-Escalante NCA (section 2402[b] of Public Law 111-11):

(b) Purposes.--The purposes of the onservation Area are to conserve and protect for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations--

(1) the unique and important resources and values of the land, including the geological, cultural, archaeological, paleontological, natural, scientific, recreational, wilderness, wildlife, riparian, historical, educational, and scenic resources of the public land; and
(2) the water resources of area streams, based on seasonally available flows, that are necessary to support aquatic, riparian, and terrestrial species and communities.



PO Box 338, Bluff, UT 84512

The Honorable Rob Bishop
123 Cannon House Office Building
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Jason Chaffetz
2236 Rayburn House Office Building
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

July 19, 2016

Subject: Opposition to Introduced PLI Legislation

Dear Congressmen Bishop and Chaffetz:

After receiving legislative language shared with Friends of Cedar Mesa on July 8th and maps shared on July 12th, we drafted a letter in response to the Public Lands Initiative legislative text. In that letter we expressed our appreciation for the hard work of your staff to engage in meaningful and constructive conversations with us on ways to improve January's Discussion Draft. We shared a draft of that letter with your staff and also provided a quote for the PLI rollout expressing gratitude for having been involved with the process and our hopes that our remaining concerns with the bill could be addressed in the legislative process.

After the official release of the PLI legislation, however, our hopes of the bill evolving to one we could support have been dashed. Very problematic provisions were added to the bill after it was shared with us, and we were never made aware of the "PLI Partner Act" before the public roll out. Combined, these last minute changes lead us to conclude that a reasonable, win-win compromise is not forthcoming.

As you know, Friends of Cedar Mesa has been engaged in the Public Lands Initiative process for more than 3 years. We attended every meeting in San Juan County and have made every effort to work with our friends, neighbors, and elected officials. Because we are the local, on-the-ground group, we feel Friends of Cedar Mesa may be the most invested in finding a legislative solution of all the conservation groups at the table.

While we continue to believe that a legislative solution to conservation needs in southeastern Utah would have been the preferable path, we now have no faith that our legislative delegation is seeking a true compromise, even by our terms (and we're the right flank of the conservation community).

Despite all our efforts to work constructively on this legislation, **we oppose the language in the bill as introduced.** We cannot abandon our mission to help protect the natural and cultural resources of public lands in San Juan County by supporting a bill with provisions likely to result in resource damage on the ground. Last minute land trades added to the bill would extend the footprint of cultural resource damage, decimate Bluff's economy and dramatically change our way of life.

Provisions we oppose in the introduced language of the Public Lands Initiative bill include:

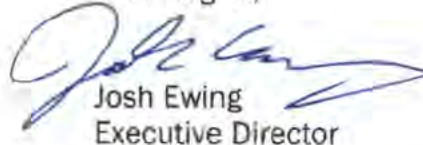
1. **Proposes a massive block of SITLA land on top of Bluff to facilitate large-scale energy development that would devastate Bluff's tourism-based economy and our quality of life.** This is an egregious change to the PLI drafts we saw in January, June and just four days before the release of the PLI. It's a huge step in reverse. After all the efforts FCM took to help refine a bill that could be the resolution to local cultural resource and conservation needs, this last-second proposal is an insult to the idea of public process and constructive negotiations with the Utah Delegation. In the old version, we found it worrisome that SITLA wanted a few sections around Bluff. Now we see what SITLA really wants: a larger block of land in FCM's backyard than they are asking for in Lisbon Valley. If SITLA gets its way, the new welcome sign to those coming to Bluff would be a series of oil rigs and fracking operations.
2. **Retains ownership and mineral development rights by SITLA on lands inside the Bears Ears NCA north of Bluff (Tank Mesa & Cottonwood Wash),** therefore failing to protect internationally significant archaeology from energy development. This means drilling and privatization could occur within the NCA, completely opposed to the entire point of creating a Conservation Area.
3. **Does not trade out SITLA parcel on the southern end of the Comb Ridge that will be otherwise be sold to the highest bidder this October.** With this move, SITLA shows its intent to create the only privatized section of the Comb Ridge. This last second change comes despite FCM and the community of Bluff expressing strong opposition to the sale at a community meeting on June 7th at which Director Ure assured the community if the PLI passed the sale would be moot. This significant square mile of what should be public land contains important archaeological and recreational values and deserves the protection afforded to the rest of the Comb Ridge in an NCA or Monument.
4. **Leaves surface rights to three other key SITLA parcels on Cedar Mesa to SITLA,** creating the potential for serious land management conflicts or privatization of lands that should be traded out so they can be permanently made public land.
5. **Gives the State of Utah, which already lacks transparency and public process when handling drilling permits, undue authority in any type of energy development on all available public lands** in San Juan County. This delegation of authority would expedite energy development on lands that would be better served by a Master Leasing Plan process that requires thoughtful planning for cultural resources and other land uses. Title XI on energy development gives no mention of the significant cultural resources in Utah, opening up a pathway to conflict over streamlined energy development in archaeologically dense areas like Montezuma Canyon and Alkali Ridge.
6. **Fails to protect important archaeological and recreation areas in the White Canyon drainages and Southern Abajo areas** (Allen Canyon, Chippean Canyon and Dry Wash Canyon).
7. **Fails to protect two important sections of the internationally significant San Juan River corridor as a "Recreational River,"** despite recommendation for such designation by the official BLM study.
8. **Opens up sensitive archaeological areas now closed to grazing (inside and outside of NCAs)** to damage from cattle in cultural sites. Likewise, internal conflicts in the bill potentially direct grazing in wilderness to be resumed in places where it has been eliminated to protect cultural and recreational resources. FCM cannot support any language with the potential to

open Grand Gulch, Slickhorn, and the other canyons on Cedar Mesa to cattle grazing.

9. **Fails to adequately involve local people in decision making for the Indian Creek National Conservation Area** by creating no local stakeholder advisory group and giving primary advisory status to a committee of county commissioners and state officials who do not know the area at all.
10. **Despite the positive step of naming the Hole-in-the-Rock Trail a National Historic Trail, creates conflict with existing land use plans by facilitating the overriding of group size limitations in the trail corridor.** In addition, the location of the HITS Trail on the map is likely incorrect and the language does not allow for the exact location of the trail to be confirmed after it is designated.
11. **Gives blanket approval to an ATV route in Recapture Canyon on the route that is already damaging archaeological sites.** The language is not definitive as to whether compliance with the NHPA and NAGPRA are automatically granted with the application or whether the Section 106 process must be followed. Because this route bisects sensitive archaeological sites, the bill must require compliance with these laws and rerouting if deemed necessary to protect the resource.
12. **Fails to resolve RS 2477 litigation in Wilderness and NCA areas,** meaning the actual protection for those areas may be far less than in other Wilderness and NCAs around the country.
13. **Cherry stems at least one road in wilderness on Cedar Mesa that is currently closed for cultural resource protection and wilderness characteristics.** The Hardscrabble road on Cedar Mesa was closed as part of an open public process that resulted in the 2008(A) RMP.
14. **Releases the Cross Canyon and Squaw Papoose WSAs from management that would protect wilderness values.** These are archaeological rich areas that will be very difficult to develop anyway, due to high archaeological densities. Releasing these is a symbolic move that, in our view, allows for easy attack of this bill as reducing current protection of important lands.

Leaving critical, sensitive archaeological areas out of the path to protection while streamlining activities likely to irreparably harm cultural resources across vast tracks of land makes the introduced bill something we strongly oppose. We have worked for years through a process we hoped would lead to a tenable bill we could improve on through the markup process. Failing a massive effort at a true compromise negotiation, it now appears the time to make the large corrections needed is too short. In light of the failure of the PLI process to achieve a legitimate compromise that has hopes of bi-partisan support, Friends of Cedar Mesa has no choice but to fully support President Obama protecting the Bears Ears region as a National Monument.

With Regret,



Josh Ewing
Executive Director

PROPOSAL TO PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA FOR THE CREATION OF BEARS EARS NATIONAL MONUMENT

The Inter-Tribal Coalition has submitted this proposal to give ample time for the President to review and hopefully sign a proclamation under the Antiquities Act, or allow time for Representatives Bishop and Chaffetz to review the proposal and present their own plan. (pg. 19)

PROPOSALS and ASKS

Monument Boundaries:

- The Inter-Tribal Coalition would like to meet with departmental officials to explain the reasoning and appropriateness behind the proposed boundaries. (pg. 20)

Collaborative Management:

- The Agencies and the Tribes shall collaborate jointly on all procedures, decisions, and other activities except as otherwise provided in the Proclamation. (pg. 22)
- In the case of impasse or undue delay, the Agencies and the Tribes shall proceed to appropriate mediation. If such mediation fails, the Secretary of Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture shall in a written opinion explaining the reasons, make the relevant decisions. (pg. 22)

The Bears Ears Management Commission and the Monument Manager:

- **Management Commission:** This Commission would be the policy making and planning body for the monument. It would be a federally-created entity but not a federal agency. It would have eight members, one from each Tribe and one from each Federal agency. The Tribal members would receive salaries. The Commission members would choose a chairperson. The Commission would report to the Secretaries annually on the success of administering the monument and on plans and needs for the upcoming year. (pg. 29)
- **Monument Manager:** The Manager would be hired, and could be fired, by the Commission. The Commission will set performance standards for the Manager and conduct annual performance reviews. The Commission chairperson will have the direct supervisory relationship with the Manager. The Manager would report directly to the Commission. Senior staff and operational staff will be hired by the Manager. Monument offices should be located in the best location for visitors to the monument. (pg. 29)
- The Bears Ears presidential proclamation should direct agencies to use their best efforts to provide funding under the Indian Self-Determination statutes and other authorities for collaborative Management at Bears Ears. (pg. 30)
- The BLM, Forest Service, and Park Service should work together with the Tribes and manage Bears Ears as one, with, for example, the management plan and operations generally applying throughout the monument. (pg. 30)

Monument Planning and Operations:

- The management plan would be developed by Monument staff, with the Commission providing specific direction to staff regarding plan design and content, as well as review

throughout the process of plan development. Members of the public and other key stakeholders would have ample opportunity to contribute to the development of the plan through normal NEPA processes. Presumably, the proclamation would direct that this plan be completed within the customary three years. (pg. 30)

- Commission members will develop day-to-day operations procedures. The Manager will be responsible for day-to-day operations and designing an organization that accounts for basic functional areas. (pg. 31)
- This proposed monument will be open to all members of the public. (pg. 31)

Possible Opportunities:

- Opportunity to develop a world-class program or institute in Traditional Knowledge at the proposed monument. (pg. 31)
- Collaboration in traditional map art. (pg. 32-33)
- Opportunity to truly infuse Native values into public lands administration by pulling upon both indigenous knowledge and Western science. (pg. 33)

Federal-Tribal Agreements Supplemental to the Proclamation:

- The Commission and Manager would benefit from MOAs or MOUs, created before or shortly after the proclamation, to chart out the nuts and bolts of their relationship. (pg. 34)
- To secure funding for the Commission over the long term, the proclamation should encourage contracting and compacting under the Tribal Self-Governance Act and other statutes. (pg. 34)

Threats to the Bears Ears landscape:

- All existing mineral rights should be honored, but future mining should be prohibited. (pg. 35)
- A major objective of the proclamation should be to keep most of Bears Ears road-less. (pg. 35)
- Monument status would lead to better management of off-road vehicle use, looting, and grave robbing. (pg. 35)

Uses to be Resolved in the Proclamation:

(pg. 36-37)

- A permanent withdrawal from the mining laws, for both location and leasing, of all lands within the monument.
- A permanent withdrawal from all other forms of leasing, selections, sales, exchange, and other forms of disposition under the public land laws, other than those exchanges that further the purposes of the monument.
- Motorized vehicle use should be permitted only on designated roads. Non-motorized mechanized vehicle use should be permitted only on roads and trails designated for their use consistent with the purposes of the monument. The management plan directed by the proclamation should include a transportation plan designating the roads and trails available for motorized or nonmotorized vehicle uses.
- State of Utah and Ute Mountain Ute hunting and fishing laws should continue to apply within the monument.
- The Secretaries should be directed, upon request of the State of Utah, to negotiate with the state for an exchange of the state inholdings within the monument.
- The Secretaries should be authorized to draft regulations specifically governing matters related to the monument.

- The proclamation should provide for Collaborative Management, hopefully in the fashion that we have recommended in this proposal.
- The Secretaries should, working jointly with the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Management Commission, be directed, within three years, to complete a management plan setting forth requirements for the proper care and management so that all monument uses will proceed in a manner fully consistent with the purposes of the monument. The management plan should, to the maximum extent permitted by law, ensure the protection of Native American sacred and cultural sites in the monument and provide access to the sites by members of Indian tribes for traditional and cultural uses, including gathering of minerals, medicines, berries and other vegetation, forest products, and firewood.
- Grazing under existing permits or leases should continue under existing law.
- Firewood gathering should continue under current management proscriptions and then be subject to such provisions as adopted in the management plan.
- The monument should be added to the National Landscape Conservation System.
- There will also be several standard proclamation provisions, mostly relating to protecting existing rights, generally and specifically protecting Tribal rights, Federal withdrawals, rights of inholders, and existing water rights.

Uses to be Addressed in the Management Plan:

- With management standards in place, the Secretaries and the Commission will collaboratively administer and enforce the standards in the management plan. The management plan would also address non-regulatory matters such as scientific studies, including archaeology. (pg. 38)



The Pew Charitable Trusts / Research & Analysis /

Letter to Reps. Bishop and Chaffetz Regarding the Utah Public
Lands Initiative

SPEECHES & TESTIMONY

Letter to Reps. Bishop and Chaffetz Regarding the Utah Public Lands Initiative

July 14, 2016

America's Wilderness

More than three years ago, The Pew Charitable Trusts joined a public process begun by Representatives Rob Bishop and Jason Chaffetz, Utah Republicans, aimed at ending three decades of uncertainty over whether to protect or develop public lands in eastern Utah. The initiative was an attempt to find common ground between conservation and development interests.

On July 14, the congressmen introduced the Utah Public Lands Initiative Act (H.R. 5780). Pew cannot support the legislation as currently written, and we have outlined our concerns in a letter to the bill's sponsors. We remain engaged in discussions to see if the bill can be improved to a point where it could pass in the Senate and be sent to the president; however, time is short. If real progress cannot be shown, Pew believes that the president should use his authority under the Antiquities Act to protect the Bears Ears region as a national monument in October. All sides recognize that this special place needs to be preserved for future generations.



The Pew Charitable Trusts

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TOPICS

PLACES

PROJECTS



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July 14, 2016

The Honorable Rob Bishop
123 Cannon House Office Building
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable Jason Chaffetz
2236 Rayburn House Office Building
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressmen Bishop and Chaffetz,

The Pew Charitable Trusts has supported the fundamental premise of the Utah Public Lands Initiative (PLI) from its beginning: the pairing of new wilderness and other conservation designations with broadly supported land exchanges between the federal government and Utah. The virtues of such an exchange include permanent protection for some of Utah's most spectacular places for future generations, a significant funding stream for Utah's schoolchildren, and diverse new economic opportunities for rural Utah communities provided by wilderness designations. The introduction of the *Utah Public Lands Initiative Act* (H.R. 5780) is an important step towards realizing such an exchange.

Utah's redrock country is virtually unmatched world-wide in its sublime combination of scenic vistas, recreational opportunities, biological values, and archeological treasures. H.R. 5780 would protect some of its most spectacular places. While we are generally supportive of the conservation gains envisioned by the bill, we continue to have concerns with some of the provisions in the bill that must be addressed in order to achieve a durable legislative outcome for southeastern Utah's public lands.

Pew is opposed to the Recapture Canyon right-of-way provisions in Section 817. While we appreciate the elimination of the Seep Ridge Road corridor from Grand County in Title VI, we remain concerned that future developments of the road might endanger the Book Cliffs region. We also feel that the management language in the NCA and Wild and Scenic sections could be improved so that the areas are adequately protected in a manner that is consistent with the goals and values of the National Landscape Conservation and National Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems and will enjoy management – particularly with regards to grazing – that is more protective than existing management, not less. We have concerns with the mechanics of the land exchange process in Title I of Division B; in particular the NEPA and FLPMA compliance provisions found in Section 105. By preemptively determining that these conveyances are in the public interest, the bill undermines regular order and limits critical checks and balances that ensure that the American taxpayer receives the best possible return for the conveyance of public property. Likewise, the RS 2477 provisions in title XII of Division B are beyond the scope of this bill, and improperly pre-empt court proceedings currently underway to resolve these claims. In addition, section 204(m) of Division A is so broadly written as to potentially limit agencies' authority to make a wilderness recommendation or other administrative designations in the

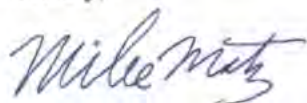
management planning process. In fact, language throughout the bill significantly and unnecessarily constrains the ability of the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture to manage these lands for the value for which they've been designated. We also support adjusting the boundaries of the Bears Ears NCA to include the recreationally and archaeologically valuable lands within the White Canyon drainages and the Allen, Chippean, and Dry Wash Canyons. Finally, we have concerns about the energy language in Title XI of Division B.

Because Pew believes the legislative process can achieve a solution that honors recommendations from numerous public land users, we are committed to working with you on the legislation in a manner that would enable the Senate to act favorably on this legislation and the President to sign H.R. 5780 into law. However, time remaining in the 114th Congress is very short. Pew's continued support for the PLI process depends on a clear demonstration that a measure is moving forward and can be enacted by this Congress before the House recesses at the end of September.

If such progress cannot be shown, Pew believes that President Obama should use his authority, granted by Congress under the Antiquities Act, to protect the Bears Ears area as a national monument. These places are under imminent threat, there is strong support among Native American tribes for their preservation, and protecting them would confer economic benefits to the communities of Bluff, Blanding, Monticello, and beyond. While we would prefer to see a good bill passed into law, we know from experience with the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument that a designation under the Antiquities Act can also successfully replicate the premise underlying this bill: the conservation of land coupled with subsequent consolidation of SITLA parcels for lands outside the conservation units to eliminate checkerboard ownership and provide a revenue stream to Utah's permanent State School Fund.

We are sincerely grateful for the effort you and your staff have put into this bill, which is vastly improved from the draft we saw in January. We look forward to working with you on this legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mike Matz".

Mike Matz, Director
U.S. Public Lands
The Pew Charitable Trusts

From: Page Harrington, Sewall-Belmont House & Museum [mailto:info@sewallbelmont.ccsend.com] **On**
Behalf Of Page Harrington, Sewall-Belmont House & Museum
Sent: Wednesday, March 30, 2016 1:53 PM
To: Page Harrington <Page.Harrington@sewallbelmont.org>
Subject: Please Join Us for a Public Meeting April 4th

Dear Friends:

Please join us on Monday, April 4, 2016, for a public discussion regarding the management of the Sewall-Belmont House & Museum, which is currently proposed to become a unit of the National Park System.

U.S. Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell, National Park Service Director Jon Jarvis, U.S. Senator Barbara Mikulski, Washington, D.C. Mayor Muriel Bowser, and other federal and local officials have been invited to participate in the discussion.

**Public Meeting on Sewall-Belmont House
National Historic Site Designation
Monday, April 4th
4:30 - 6:00 p.m.**

**Sewall-Belmont House & Museum
144 Constitution Avenue NE
Washington, DC 20002
(please enter using the 2nd Street Entrance)**

We hope you are able to join us on Monday, April 4, and ask that you RSVP no later than Friday, April 1, by 5pm Eastern by clicking [HERE](#).

Please feel free to contact our office if you have any questions.



Place-based response to the

PUBLIC LANDS INITIATIVE



Friends of Cedar Mesa

Contact: Josh Ewing, 801.410.0773
josh@cedarimesafriends.org

SAN JUAN COUNTY SPECIFIC ISSUES IN THE PLI

Friends of Cedar Mesa (FCM) has been involved with the Public Lands Initiative spearheaded by Utah Representatives Rob Bishop and Jason Chafetz for the last 3 years. We attended every San Juan County public meeting on the legislation and participated in more than 30 meetings of the San Juan County Lands Council formed to work on the bill. We are firmly committed to the idea that a legislative solution holds potential to solve many conservation issues in a collaborative fashion. However, the need for protection is urgent, and the scope of the bill provides a large hurdle to timely action.

FCM is still analyzing the recently floated "discussion draft" of the long awaited Public Lands Initiative legislation. The bill contains several problematic provisions from a national policy level, such as weakening wilderness and conservation designations and threatening the Antiquities Act. Many national conservation organizations oppose such language.

As the only on-the-ground conservation group with its office in San Juan County, we provide a more specific place-based critique of the legislation. The following are some of the more significant problems with the bill as it relates to San Juan County.

Fails to protect critical archaeological resources in the Bluff area, including:

- The oldest rock art image in North America
- Many of the largest and most significant rock art panels in Utah
- Four ancient Chacoan road segments
- Thousands of archaeological sites, including pueblos, kivas, cliff dwellings, historic Navajo hogans, and Ute tipi rings
- The most significant Clovis archaeological site in Utah

Endangers 3 internationally significant archaeological areas with expedited oil and gas development, with no option to utilize the Master Leasing Plan process to find a win-win for archaeology and development

- Montezuma Canyon
- Alkalai Ridge
- Cottonwood Wash, Tank Mesa and the Bluff Bench

Opens up roads recently used for looting and grave robbing in Wilderness Study Areas and creates new roads in sensitive archaeological areas where they don't even exist on the ground.

Bears Ears NCA commission limits direct input to only two Native American tribes (out of 25 closely related to the area), while providing no mechanism for important stakeholder involvement, such as the archaeological and recreation communities.



Transfers to State ownership scenic and archaeologically rich lands to expedite energy development

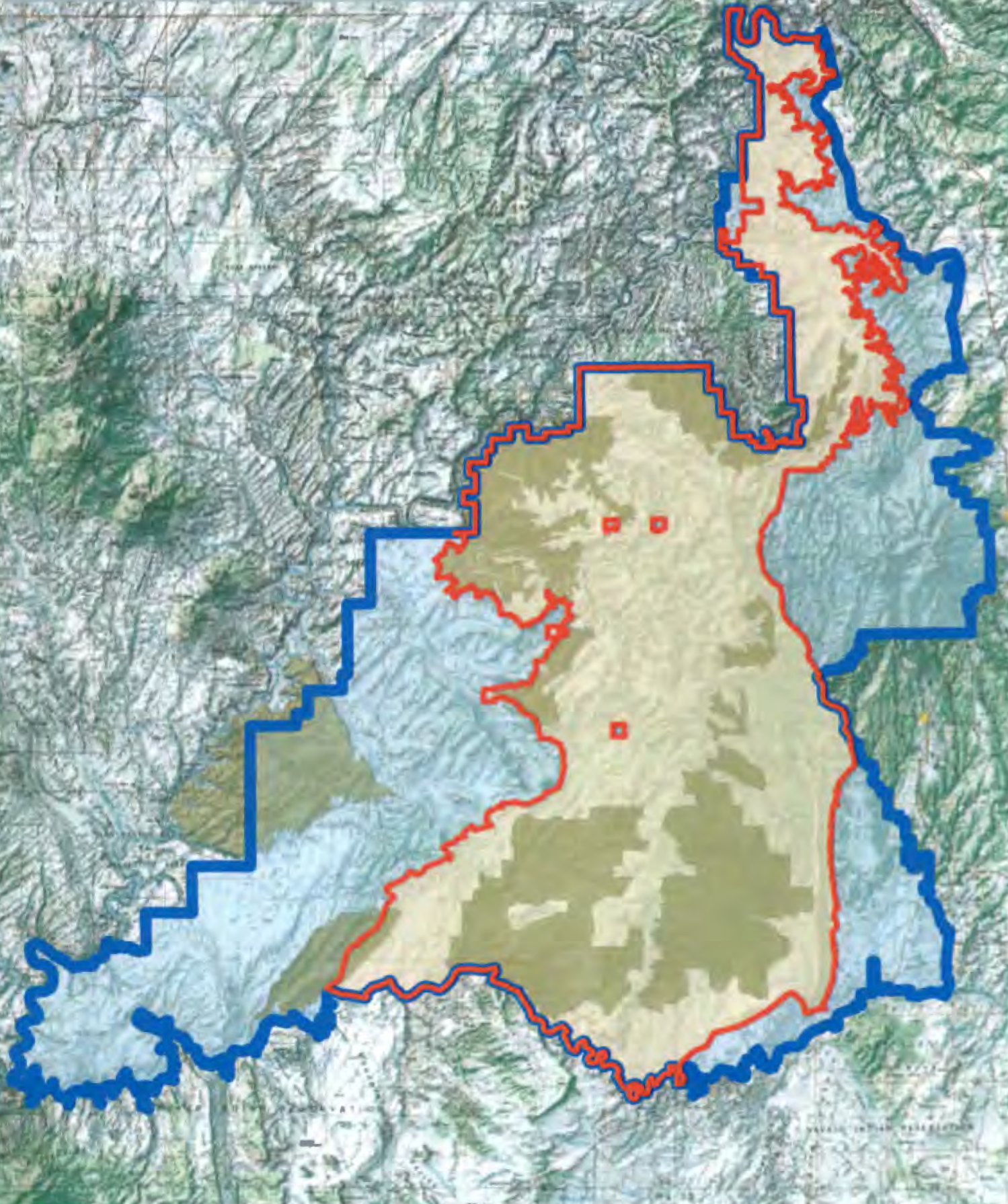
Transfers to San Juan County ownership of the entire Hole in the Rock Trail corridor, opening the possibility of incompatible uses with surrounding federal lands (e.g. ATV trails in wilderness)

Fails to protect the internationally significant San Juan River as a Wild & Scenic River

Transfers river-corridor land near Bluff to San Juan County for potential use as an ATV trail and Sewer Facility, both of which would be opposed by many Bluff residents.

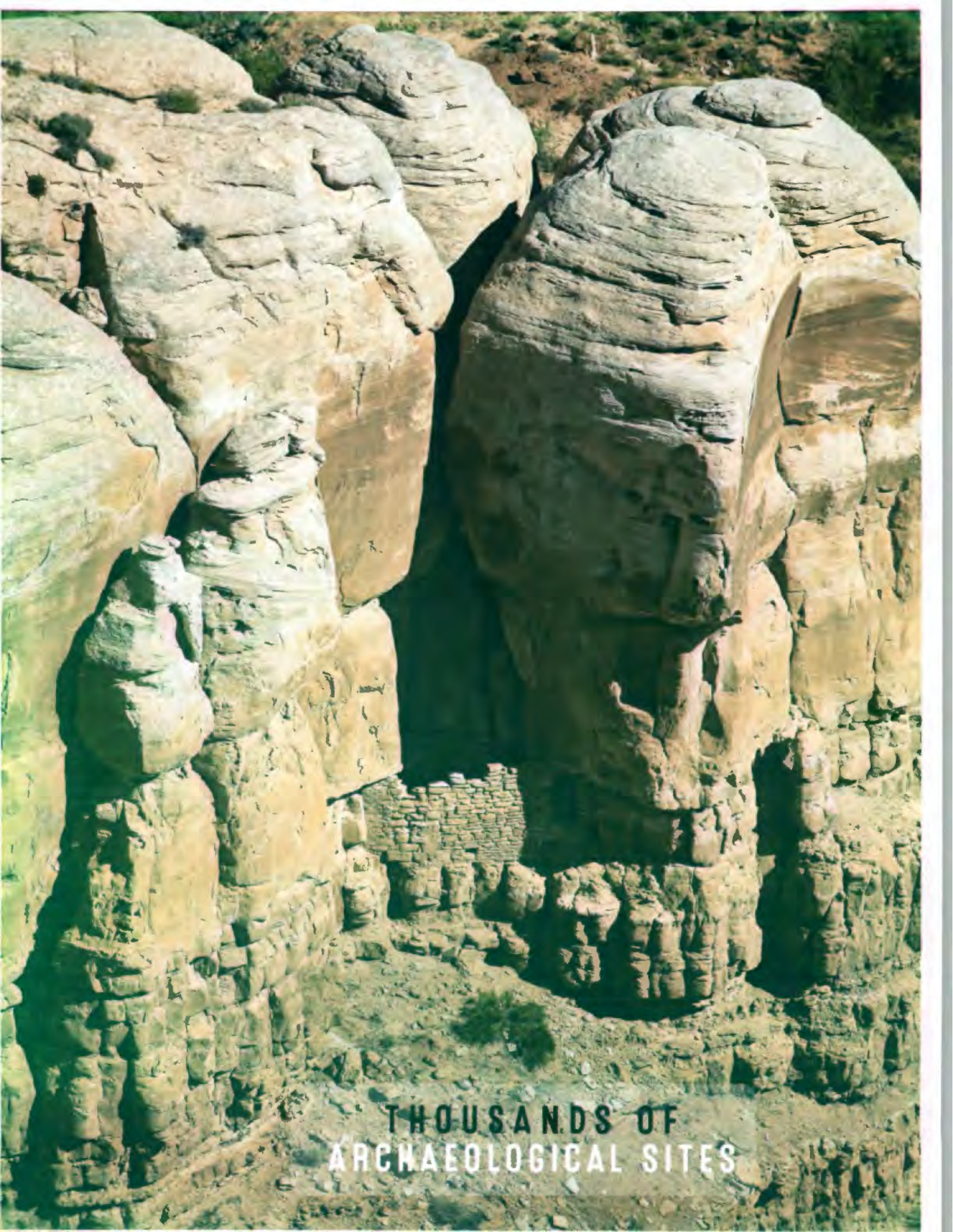
PLI Designations vs Bears Ears NM Proposal

-  Bears Ears NCA-PLI
-  Bears Ears NM Proposal



COTTONWOOD WASH



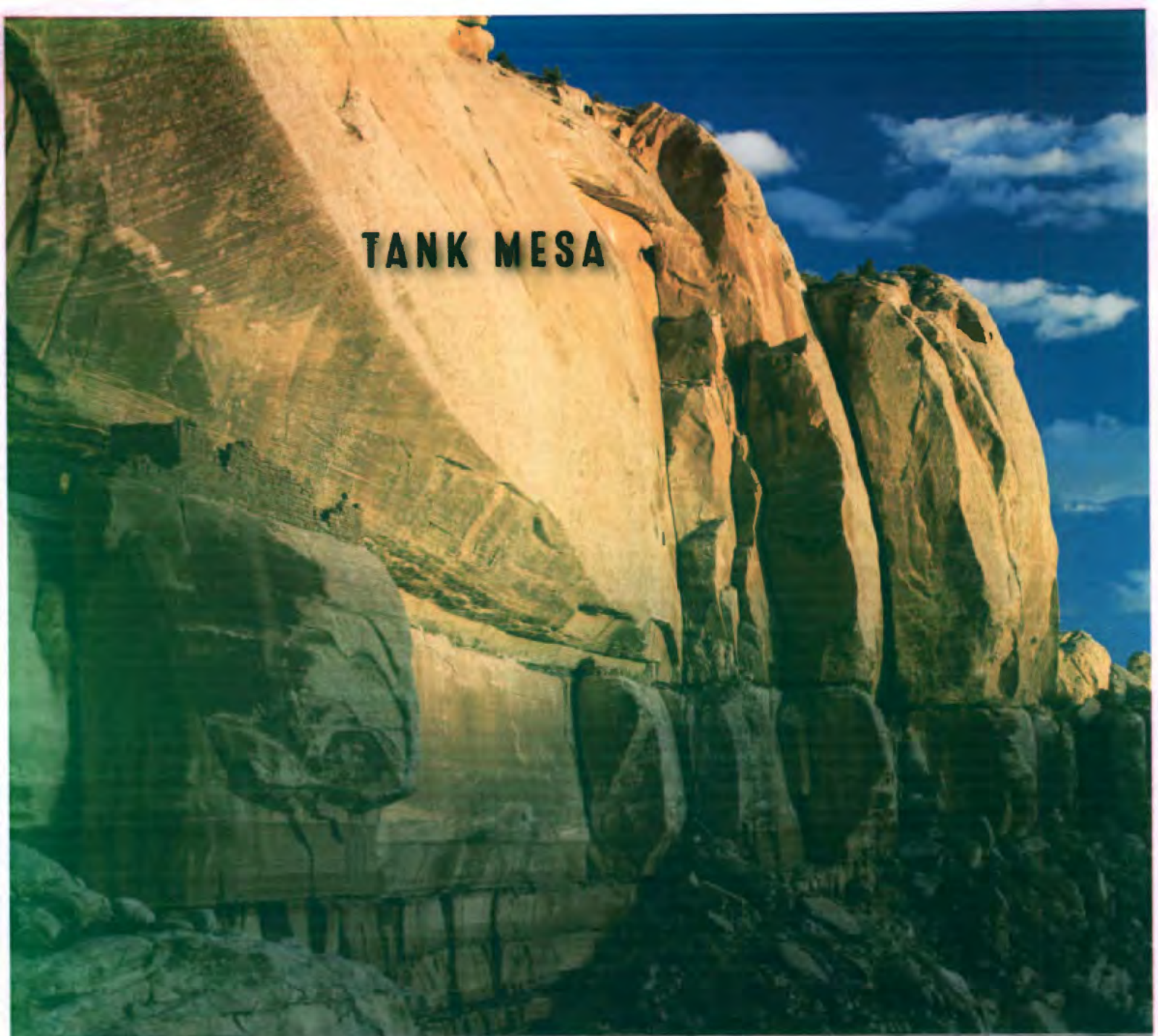


THOUSANDS OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES



Hundreds of significant Ancestral Pueblo archaeological sites are found throughout Cottonwood Wash.

TANK MESA



An aerial photograph of a vast, green, hilly landscape. The terrain is covered in dense green vegetation, with a winding river or stream visible in the middle ground. In the distance, there are rolling hills and mountains under a clear blue sky. The overall scene is a wide, open natural landscape.

**FOUR ANCIENT
CHACOAN ROADS**

**MAMMOTH PETROGLYPH:
POTENTIALLY AMERICA'S
OLDEST ROCK IMAGE**



**INTERNATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT
ROCK ART**



CHIMNEY ROCKS





Friends of Cedar Mesa

2015 WRAP-UP

Photo courtesy Rick Schafer



On the Verge of Protection
Policy Progress
Service Projects & Outreach

Volunteer and Donor Spotlight
Looking Ahead to 2016
The Season of Giving

HOLIDAY SHOPPING AS EASY AS FCM

It's not too late to get a copy of the 2016 FCM Calendar featuring imagery of the greater Cedar Mesa area donated by our generous supporters. We also have new hats and steel pints that make great gifts or stocking stuffers.

cedarmesafriends.org/shop

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NOW IN SIGHT: PROTECTION FOR BEARS EARS & CEDAR MESA

by Josh Ewing, Executive Director

Looting on Cedar Mesa and throughout the Four Corners region was a major impetus for the creation of the Antiquities Act in 1906. Much of the land encompassed by Cedar Mesa and the Bears Ears was included in a National Monument proposal as early as 1936. If this area were anywhere but Utah, the region likely would have been protected decades ago.

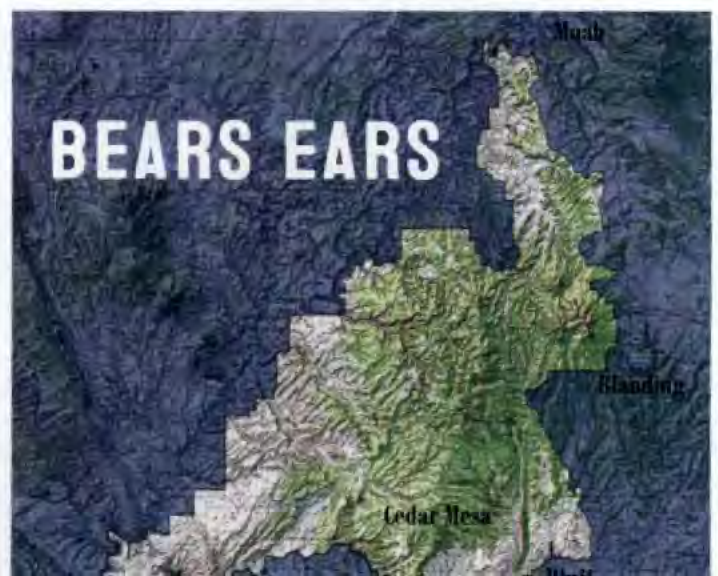
In 2016, we see the best chance of a lifetime to see this cultural landscape permanently protected as a National Conservation Area or more likely a National Monument. Such a designation would end the threat of oil drilling and uranium mining while bringing more management resources and a mandate for land managers to prioritize conservation of cultural and natural resources.

A big advance in the effort to protect the Bears Ears area, including Cedar Mesa, came on October 15. The Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition made history when it presented a detailed proposal for a Bears Ears National Monument in southeast Utah—the first time a coalition of tribes has formally requested the President use the Antiquities Act to protect federal public lands. Not long after, President Obama told the Tribal Nations Conference, “. . . I reiterated my commitment to working with tribal nations to protect your natural resources and honor your heritage, as we did with Denali. So moving forward,

Friends of Cedar Mesa joins many conservation organizations in expressing deep gratitude and respect for this unique Tribal-led effort to protect the Bears Ears cultural landscape. The 1.9-million-acre Monument would be collaboratively managed by 5 tribes, as well as the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service and National Park Service. The Inter-Tribal Coalition consists of leaders from the Navajo Nation, Ute Mountain Ute Indian Tribe, Pueblo of Zuni, Hopi Tribe and Uintah & Ouray Ute Indian Tribe. These sovereign nations are backed by 20 other Tribes and Pueblos along with the National Congress of American Indians.

Friends of Cedar Mesa has put in hundreds of hours of advocacy working to include protection for Cedar Mesa and the Bears Ears in legislation being drafted as part of the Public Lands Initiative (PLI) lead by Utah Congressmen Rob Bishop and Jason Chaffetz. As of the date of this report, no draft legislation has been introduced, and we fear the likelihood of a legislative bill we can support passing Congress is diminishing by the day.

If and when legislation is introduced, FCM will advocate for a landscape-scale National Conservation Area in San Juan County that protects cultural resources, recreation access, and lands held sacred by our Native American friends and neighbors. Should the legislative process fail, we have confidence that the Bears Ears Proposal as envisioned by the Inter-Tribal Coalition will bring the necessary resources, oversight and creativity needed to preserve these lands. 2016 will likely be the year we finally see protection for such a deserving cultural landscape.



DEDICATED VOLUNTEERS MAKE A REAL IMPACT

Friends gave 530 volunteer service hours in 2015. Volunteers participated in 9 different service projects in and around Cedar Mesa.

Our dedicated volunteers cleaned up cultural sites and highways, spot-checked BLM archaeological field surveys, delineated parking and camping areas at Cave Towers, and remediated illegal off-road vehicle tracks in a Wilderness Study Area.

Thank you volunteers for your dedication to on-the-ground service!



Janet Lever-Wood helps build a new information kiosk at Cave Towers. FCM thanks the Utah State Institutional Lands Trust Administration for partnering on the project.

SALLY COLE'S HERCULEAN ROCK ART EXHIBIT WORK



Many professional archaeologists have volunteered their time to help FCM with its work in 2015, but Sally Cole's efforts on a new rock art exhibit at the Kane Gulch Ranger Station take the cake!

Working with BLM Ranger Laura Lantz, Sally put in hundreds of hours of volunteer work in 2015 to develop the Cedar Mesa Rock Art Exhibit. Coming in the spring of 2016, the interpretive exhibit, which was partly funded by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, will walk you through centuries of "rock stories" from the Cedar Mesa area – starting with archaic depictions to recent Ute and Navajo petroglyphs.

DONOR SPOTLIGHT ANN & DAVE PHILLIPS

Friends of Cedar Mesa extends a warm thank you to Ann & Dave Phillips of Boulder, CO. The Phillips have a passion for rock art and have volunteered many hundreds of hours meticulously recording some of the most important petroglyph panels in the Bluff area.

The Phillips are long-time supporters of FCM who have donated generously to support our work. Beyond financial contributions, the pair also enthusiastically rallied others to the cause. In July, Ann & Dave organized a wildly successful presentation at the University of Colorado Natural History Museum, as well as an intimate house party for Front Range supporters. With their help, we were able to reach over 120 people with our campaign to protect Cedar Mesa and Bears Ears. The fundraising event they hosted also raised more than \$2,000 for FCM.

Thank you,
Ann and
Dave!



UPS, DOWNS AND WAITING ON THE POLICY FRONT

by Amanda Nichols, Assistant Director

Drilling the "Highest and Best Use?"

During its 2015 legislative session, the Utah Senate claimed grazing and mineral extraction were the "highest and best use" for Cedar Mesa and the remarkable public lands of southeastern Utah. After Friends of Cedar Mesa raised a public outcry, the legislature backed off that ridiculous claim.

Yet the legislature did go on to create an "energy zone" in San Juan County that covers many archaeologically rich areas, including Comb Ridge, Cottonwood Wash, Alkali Ridge and Montezuma Canyon. Although the bill has little "teeth," since Utah doesn't call the shots on federal lands, it showed the state's real motives for its quixotic quest to "take back" federal lands.



The energy zone created by the Utah Legislature covers much of San Juan County. The dark red shows the Bears Ears proposal.

Protecting Archaeology From Unplanned Leasing

In February, FCM made headway towards ensuring responsible energy development with the deferral of 36 oil and gas leases in culturally-rich areas until the BLM finds a solution to balancing energy development with archaeological protection. We partnered with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and National Parks Conservation Association in asking that decisions to drill in places like Sacred Mesa, Alkali Ridge and Montezuma Canyon be saved for a more thoughtful and inclusive San Juan Master

plan forward to advocating for the long-term protection of cultural resources when the MLP process begins to look at oil and gas extraction in San Juan County.



The solitary well drilled Dec. 2013 on Cedar Mesa. No leasing has occurred on archaeologically sensitive lands in San Juan County in 2014 or 2015.

Fuel Reduction Project Changes Protect Archaeology

This summer, our consulting along with the voices of prominent archaeologists on the Blanding East Fuels Reduction Project helped the BLM make significant changes to the boundaries and methods in a forest thinning project – resulting in real protection for archaeology. This project is intended to reduce catastrophic fire risk near Blanding but had the possibility of causing permanent damage to cultural sites. We are happy to report that instead of thinning piñon-juniper forests with mechanized "bullhogs," which can be destructive to the environment and to cultural resources, the BLM team decided to use only hand crews to remove vegetation. The BLM also decreased the size of the project, bypassing the most dense archaeological zones altogether.



Archaeologically sensitive areas will be spared mechanized "Bullhog" deforestation like that pictured above.

Stay Tuned for Updates . . .

FCM's policy work on several other policy fronts awaits the results of bureaucratic processes. In 2015, FCM weighed in on a proposal for large groups trekking the Hole-in-the-Rock Trail, asked the BLM to reconsider locating a gravel pit near the Upper Sand Island Petroglyph Panel and commented on



EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH

FCM started off the year with a spectacular **Celebrate Cedar Mesa Event** in March. Some highlights included a slide show of aerial footage from Adriel Heisey that took our breath away, a perspectives panel on the diverse reasons for protecting cultural resources, and a motivational presentation from young conservationist and Eagle Scout Porter Bradford. We also enjoyed service projects and informal group hiking.

FCM HITS THE ROAD

Sunflower Theatre, Cortez, CO - March 2015



In partnership with KSJD radio, FCM hosted a sold-out night at the Sunflower Theatre with renowned naturalist author and Cedar Mesa enthusiast Craig Childs.

CU Museum of Natural History - July 2015

Over 100 new and long-time friends attended our **Front Range** presentation on the intrigue, beauty and future of Cedar Mesa and Bears Ears. Staff introduced newcomers to the area and gave an update of policy successes in 2015.

Indian Pueblo Cultural Center - Nov. 2015

Executive Director Josh Ewing joined leaders from Acoma, Cochiti, Tesuque, Zia, and Isleta Pueblos for a panel discussion about the importance of protecting sacred Pueblo cultural sites in southeastern Utah.



ON THE HOME FRONT

This year, we organized a number of educational field trips to inspire protection for the Bears Ears cultural landscape. FCM had the honor of organizing small outings for members of the Tesuque Pueblo, Navajo Nation, Hopi, Zuni, Cochiti, Hualapai and Ute Mountain Ute to visit areas of ancestral and traditional use. We also toured the landscape with journalists representing the Smithsonian and Outside magazines.



Josh at the Blanding Airport with tribal leaders after a beautiful over flight provided by EcoFlight.

Wild & Scenic Film Festival Screening
Bluff, UT - September 2015

8 outstanding films oriented around conservation and the wild outdoors, popcorn and a great turnout - need we say more?!

LOOKING TO 2016: EDUCATION, SERVICE & LOOTING PREVENTION

VISIT WITH RESPECT EDUCATION CAMPAIGN

In 2016, Friends of Cedar Mesa will roll out a sustained education campaign called Visit with Respect. Developed in partnership with the other members of the Colorado Plateau Coalition (Friends groups around the region), the effort aims to address the problem of uneducated archaeology site visitation at a scale that matches the dramatic increase in visitors.

It won't happen over night. But with your support, the campaign will grow to reach tens of thousands of visitors with practical messaging on to how to visit cultural sites in ways that save them for future generations. Look for a sneak peak of our first Visit with Respect videos at the 2016 Celebrate Cedar Mesa.

ANTI-LOOTING REWARD & CAMPAIGN

FCM plans to launch a major Anti-Looting Reward and Campaign Fund in 2016. With this campaign, we hope to empower law enforcement officers and citizens to help in the fight against on-going looting, grave-robbing and vandalism of cultural resources in San Juan County, an ugly practice that continues unabated (see looter pit pictured below).

We'll be calling on you to personally help bring this destructive and insensitive practice to an end by donating to our Anti-Looting Campaign Fund.



GET YOUR HANDS DIRTY WITH FCM

As always, we'll be organizing on-the-ground service projects for our friends to give back to the landscape we love. During 2016, we hope to stabilize a historic cabin, build fences to keep cows out of Grand Gulch, delineate trails to frequently visited sites, and curb illegal off-roading in Wilderness Study Areas.

Stay in touch through our e-newsletters for upcoming opportunities to volunteer!



CELEBRATE CEDAR MESA MARCH 4-6, 2016

Join Friends from across the country for a weekend of learning, service and fun at our annual Celebrate Cedar Mesa event. The three-day weekend will offer service projects, films, archaeology presentations, updates on the effort to protect Bears Ears, workshops and hikes. Registration will

CEDAR MESA PERISHABLES PROJECT

In our burgeoning efforts to support research about the cultural resources of our area, FCM is proud to be the new fiscal sponsor of the Cedar Mesa Perishables Project. The Perishables Project is documenting the 4,000 perishable artifacts that were excavated from Grand Gulch and the greater Cedar Mesa area during the late 1800s.

Led by noted perishables archaeologist Laurie Webster, the Project crew will travel to museums throughout the country to survey, photograph and interpret fascinating perishable artifacts like hides, woven goods, fur blankets and even the unique mountain lion sandal pictured.

Donate to the Cedar Mesa Perishables Project:
cedarmesafriends.org/perishablesproject



Mountain lion sandal dating from circa 125 A.D. Note paw pads adjacent to sinew toe loop. Photo courtesy of the Field Museum of Natural History, catalog number 164827. Photo (c) Laurie Webster.

THE SEASON OF GIVING

You've likely received our 2015 Year-End Letter from FCM Volunteer Board Chair Vaughn Hadenfeldt. Vaughn asked what you envision real protection of the greater Cedar Mesa should look like in the future - and to help make this possible through a donation. Please consider Vaughn's urgent messaging, and give to Friends of Cedar Mesa today!



We have asked you for your gifts of friendship, service, and participation throughout 2015.

**Now we're asking you for
the gift of giving.**

We count on your year-end donations to strengthen our programming so we can bring real, on-the-ground protection to the greater Cedar Mesa landscape.

**Make your tax-deductible
donation today at:**

www.cedarmesafriends.org
or via mail to:
Friends of Cedar Mesa
PO Box 338
Bluff, UT 84512



FCM LEADERSHIP VOLUNTEER BOARD

We are fortunate to have a growing board of educators, archaeological professionals and conservationists who add time, expertise and value to our events, outreach, policy work and programming. Our volunteer Board of Directors:

Board Chair - *Vaughn Hadenfeldt*

Vice Chair - *Bruce Hucko*

Treasurer - *Marcia Simonis*

Secretary - *Tamara Desrosiers*

Director - *Rose Chilcoat*

Director - *Greg Child*

Director - *Noreen Fritz*

Director - *Joette Langianese*

FCM STAFF

Executive Director - *Josh Ewing*

Assistant Director - *Amanda Nichols*

STOP BY OUR NEW OFFICE

100 E. MAIN STREET, BLUFF, UT 84512

In the summer of 2015, Friends of Cedar Mesa board members, volunteers and staff helped move FCM headquarters out of Josh's kitchen and into our first office. Feel free to stop by next time you're in Bluff.

OUR VISION

Friends of Cedar Mesa envisions a future where the public lands in San Juan County – with all their natural, cultural and recreational values – are protected and respected.

OUR MISSION

We work to improve land management polices and protections, engage citizens in advocacy, educate visitors about respectful recreation, and effect positive change through research and service projects.

THE "HOW"

FCM always works to collaborate first, second and third. We look for practical, on-the-ground solutions that respect everyone who cares about protecting public lands.

We believe we don't always have to agree on every issue to be Friends, to work together, and put aside our differences.

Partnerships are key. We aim to work with land managers – the Bureau of Land Management, US Forest Service, and the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, and the Utah State Institutional Trust Lands Administration. We also work hard to find common ground with local government, other conservation groups, ranchers, ATV enthusiasts and others who feel passionately about the place we love so much.



Friends of Cedar Mesa

PO Box 229 Bluff UT 84512 | (435) 414-0343



Friends of Cedar Mesa



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Executive Director

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Annual Report

Recapping our work in fiscal year 2015 for our members



From the director

"Behind each accomplishment were engaged and committed people like you who joined us in fighting for a cleaner, greener and healthier future. I'm grateful for the energy you bring to these fights, and the staying power you give our efforts."

From record-breaking droughts in California, to devastating wildfires and severe storms, it has become abundantly clear that global warming is happening now and requires bold action.

Yet too many from the fossil fuel industry and their allies in Washington are hampering our progress. Unfortunately, inaction in Congress coupled with massive opposition from powerful industries stands in the way of meaningful action on many issues, from ensuring clean water protections, to stopping fracking, to realizing the full potential of solar power.

The challenges we face in protecting our environment are formidable and daunting. But this past year also gave me a lot of hope for the future. For Environment America, 2015 was all about people power. And, together, we have a lot to be proud of.

We took the biggest step for clean water in a decade: Since 2006, a pair of polluter-driven Supreme Court decisions left 2 million miles of streams without guaranteed protection under the Clean Water Act. After nine years of advocacy, and 800,000 comments from people like you, we saw these protections restored.

And, finally, as a nation we acted on climate: After ordinary Americans submitted 8 million comments of support for limiting carbon pollution from power plants, President Obama finalized the Clean Power Plan, which will do just that for the first time ever. Your voices helped advance the policy and build the political will to win this victory, which will make a major dent in our country's contribution to global warming pollution and sets a precedent for other nations to follow.

As you'll read in the following pages, behind each accomplishment were engaged and committed people like you, who joined us in fighting for a cleaner, greener and healthier future. I'm grateful for the energy you bring to these fights, and the staying power you give our efforts.

America's environment will always need defending. But with our determination, strategy, and above all our members and supporters joining us in the fight, I am optimistic about our prospects for the future. Let's keep up the great work together.

Thanks,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Margie Alt". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "M" and "A".

Margie Alt
Environment America Executive Director



From the president

"We're proud to support the Clean Power Plan. It's the latest addition to a list of crucial steps toward slowing global warming that Environment America has championed, including renewable energy initiatives in at least 20 states, clean car initiatives, and the nation's first statewide and regional cap-and-trade programs."

For the past three years, Environment America's top global warming priority has been the Clean Power Plan, President Obama's plan to limit carbon pollution from power plants.

Why the Clean Power Plan?

First, it sends a global signal that our country is ready to lead. The Clean Power Plan is the linchpin to the president's global climate agenda, boosting his credibility as he prods other world leaders to do their part.

Second, it sets a precedent, asserting our government's authority to limit carbon pollution under the Clean Air Act. The Clean Power Plan is a step in the right direction and a template for stronger action in years to come.

Finally, it sets in motion a transformation in how Americans produce and consume electricity. Businesses, homeowners and others will have new incentives to quit using power we don't need, and to turn to clean renewable energy—the sun and the wind—for the power we do need.

We're proud to support the Clean Power Plan. It's the latest addition to a list of crucial steps toward slowing global warming that Environment America has championed, including renewable energy initiatives in at least 20 states, clean car initiatives in more than a dozen states and at the federal level, and the nation's first statewide and regional carbon cap-and-trade programs.

In these pages, you can learn what we've done to build support for the Clean Power Plan—and what we're doing now to rally the public behind our call for 100 percent renewable power.

There's still much to do to win over, neutralize or push past leaders who are still in denial and fossil fuel companies that are still powerful.

So we'll keep to the task at hand and remain grateful for your action and support along the way.

Thanks,

Doug Phelps
President and Executive Director
The Public Interest Network



Global Warming Solutions

You helped Environment America and Environment America Research & Policy Center win the greatest step the United States has ever taken to address the climate crisis. Working with a broad coalition, we helped present the facts, educate the public, engage elected leaders, and deliver an overwhelming 8 million comments of support for limiting power plant pollution—paving the way for President Obama and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to finalize the historic Clean Power Plan.



▲ Federal Legislative Director Anna Aurilio (left) and Environment America Executive Director Margie Alt raised their voices for clean power at the People's Climate March in New York in September 2014.



▲ President Obama announced the final Clean Power Plan in August 2015.

You helped push the historic Clean Power Plan over the finish line

From record-breaking snowfall this last year, to extreme weather events like Hurricane Sandy, Americans are feeling the impacts of global warming now. Scientists predict that without drastic cuts in global warming emissions, these effects will become catastrophic. In 2015, President Obama took decisive action to address this threat by moving forward with the first-ever plan to limit carbon emissions from power plants—America's largest source of global warming pollution.

More than 700,000 took action with us

Environment America and our members came together to help build the momentum necessary to finalize the Clean Power Plan and push past strong opposition from the fossil fuel industry and climate-deniers in Congress.

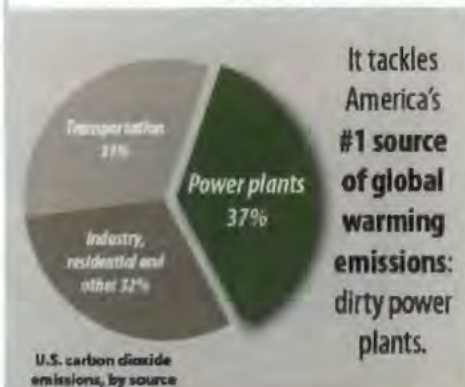
- Environment America's citizen outreach team had face-to-face conversations with more than 47,000 people about the threat of global warming and the solutions the Clean Power Plan offers.
- During the public comment period for the Clean Power Plan, Environment America's members and supporters submitted more than 713,000 comments in support of a strong plan.
- Hundreds of elected officials and solar businesses, and nearly 1,000 health professionals, joined the chorus of support for limits on power plant pollution.

Environment America Research & Policy Center showed need to limit carbon pollution

In 2015, Environment America Research & Policy Center analyses shone a spotlight on the threat of global warming and the meaningful impact of limiting carbon pollution from power plants.


- The report "America's Dirtiest Power Plants" found that coal-fired power plants are America's number one source of global warming pollution. Curbing this pollution will be essential to tackling the threats of climate change.
- The report "Dangerous Inheritance" revealed that the current generation is experiencing hotter temperatures and more intense storms than their predecessors did 40 years ago—and without urgent action to curb carbon pollution, global warming will continue to contribute to dangerous heat waves, severe storms, rising sea levels and more.

Why the Clean Power Plan matters...



You called for action





Clean Water For America

In 2015, Environment America and Environment America Research & Policy Center celebrated the biggest victory for clean water in a decade! In May, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a rule to restore Clean Water Act protections to thousands of waters across the country. Our public education and outreach efforts, bolstered by action taken by our members, allies, and a diverse coalition of businesses, elected officials and farmers, built the momentum necessary to get the Clean Water Rule past polluter opposition and signed into law.



▲ EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy (sitting, right) and U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) Jo Ellen Darcy (sitting, left) signed the Clean Water for America rule on May 27, 2015, with Margie Alt, Environment America executive director (second from left).



▲ Canvassers celebrated the EPA's announcement of the Clean Water Rule.

Winning the biggest step forward for clean water in a decade

For nearly a decade, Environment America has gone toe-to-toe with powerful polluters and their allies in Congress to restore the Clean Water Act and permanently protect our waters. And in 2015, our efforts finally paid off when President Obama restored federal protections to more than half the nation's streams, which feed drinking water sources for one in three Americans.

2 million miles of streams across the country regained protections

The Clean Water Rule closed loopholes in the Clean Water Act, returning protections to 2 million miles of streams across the country. You gave Environment America the resources to advocate in Congress, recruit and mobilize a diverse and powerful coalition, and rally the grassroots for action.

- We helped gather more than 800,000 comments and held more than half a million face-to-face conversations about the need to close loopholes in the Clean Water Act.
- With the rule under threat, our national team held meetings with more than 50 congressional offices, urging them to champion the voice of the public and stand up for clean water.
- Disappointingly, at press time, a federal appeals court blocked the new protections we just won for our waters. We've put together a legal strategy to defend the Clean Water Rule, and given its strong legal and scientific basis, the courts should ultimately reject all efforts to weaken it.

Research highlighted legacy of Clean Water Act

Our waterways provide drinking water, essential habitat for wildlife, and treasured destinations for fishing, swimming and boating. Environment America Research & Policy Center's research last year on the threats facing America's waterways and the impact of the Clean Water Act earned nearly 1,000 media hits.

- The report "Wasting Our Waterways" documented toxic pollution entering our waterways and threatening our health and drinking water supplies. It found that 206 million pounds of toxic chemicals were dumped in America's waterways in 2012 alone.
- The report "Waterways Restored" presented 15 case studies that show how the Clean Water Act restores and protects waterways—like the Cuyahoga River, which was once so polluted it caught fire, but today, is clean enough for canoeing.

Polluting industries carved loopholes in the Clean Water Act, leaving **2 million miles of streams** across the country open to pollution.

With a resounding call from supporters like you and our allies nationwide, we worked to protect America's waterways.

800,000 comments to the EPA

1 million took action online

1,000 letters to the editor

1,000 business owners, farmers and elected officials

VICTORY!
On May 27, 2015, the Clean Water Act was restored.

An algae bloom caused by runoff pollution



Go Solar

Solar power is growing so fast across the country that goals once considered ambitious are now seen as readily achievable. Spurred by pro-solar policies, we're getting more of our energy from the sun, putting us on the road to 100 percent clean energy. In 2015, Environment America and Environment America Research & Policy Center presented hard-hitting research and made the case for setting bold solar goals.



▲ Environment America Research & Policy Center released "Shining Cities" across the country in September 2015.



▲ A residential rooftop solar installation

Solar power tripled in three years, with no signs of slowing

It's time for America to go big on solar power. The amount of solar capacity in the United States is growing rapidly, tripling in just the past three years. By tapping into the power of the sun, we can break our dependence on fossil fuels and move to clean energy that is essentially limitless and pollution-free.

Strong policies fuel solar's success

With another panel or project installed every four minutes in 2013 and the rate only getting faster, solar power is on the rise across the country.

- Environment America Research & Policy Center's report "Lighting the Way" found that the top 10 states for solar, which hold 87 percent of the nation's total installed solar electric capacity, have implemented strong policies that are enabling increasing numbers of homeowners, businesses, communities and utilities to "go solar."
- "Shining Cities," a report we released in March, found that cities are also playing a crucial role in growing national solar capacity: Just 20 cities accounted for 6.5 percent of total installed solar. Los Angeles ranked number one in our list, with 170 solar PV—as much as the entire nation had installed in 2000.
- Unfortunately, solar's rapid growth has alarmed some dirty energy companies, and utilities campaigned in many leading solar cities and states to increase fees for solar. Our report "Shining Rewards," released in June, debunked the industry's myths and found solar delivers even more benefits than panel owners are receiving.

Let's set bold goals for solar, locally and nationally

To continue solar's growth, the whole nation must follow the lead of cities and states that have prioritized solar in their energy policies and set bold goals for solar.

- Across the country, nearly 600 civic leaders, 500 businesses and more than 20,000 citizens signed onto a goal of 10 percent solar by 2030.
- If this goal were achieved nationally, the United States would generate enough clean energy to replace half our coal-fired power plants.



Top: Environment New Mexico Research & Policy Center director Sanders Moore spoke at a news conference held in partnership with local solar businesses.

Middle: Environment Massachusetts State Director Ben Hellerstien spoke about solar's benefits at the State House.

Bottom: IBEW Local 98 joined PennEnvironment Research & Policy Center Director David Masur to release "Shining Cities."

Stop Fracking Our Future

Across the country, fracking is booming, leaving a trail of contaminated drinking water, sickened families, and torn up parks and forests in its wake. In 2015, you helped Environment America organize and win big victories in New York, Maryland and Pennsylvania to stop this dirty drilling process, and put the pressure on federal officials to safeguard our public lands and public health from the dangers of fracking.

Fracking bans won in NY, MD and PA

In the past fiscal year, your support built the grassroots momentum to win three inspiring victories:

- In December 2014, New York became the first state in the nation to ban fracking. Our team in New York helped pave the way for the win, speaking with 100,000 New Yorkers about the issue and shining a media spotlight on the dangers fracking poses.
- Following New York's example, and thanks in part to public support you helped build, Maryland enacted a ban on fracking for two and a half years in June.
- In January, Pennsylvania Gov. Tom Wolf reinstated the moratorium on fracking in Pennsylvania's state parks and forests. Our state affiliate, PennEnvironment, recruited hundreds of Pennsylvanians to hearings and rallies, and mobilized 25,000 people to call, write and email their legislators to oppose drilling on our public lands.

On the federal level, we also called on President Obama and Congress to keep fracking away from all our national forests and parks, and to close loopholes that exempt fracking from key provisions of our nation's environmental laws.



Top: Environment New York Campaign Director Heather Leibowitz presented a report on fracking to the state senate.



Bottom: PennEnvironment's Elowyn Corby joined Pennsylvania Gov. Tom Wolf during his news conference reinstating the moratorium on fracking in state parks.

No Bees, No Food

Millions of bees are dying off, with alarming consequences for our environment and our food supply. This past fiscal year, Environment America mobilized grassroots support for protecting these vital pollinators. With your support, we called on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to declare a nationwide moratorium on neonicotinoids—a class of bee-killing pesticides.

Fighting to give bees a chance

We rely on bees to pollinate everything from almonds and strawberries to the alfalfa used to feed dairy cows. Yet, beekeepers report losing on average 30 percent of all honeybee colonies annually in recent years.

Scientists point to several causes behind the problem, including a class of bee-killing insecticides known as neonicotinoids, or neonics. Your support helped us call on the EPA to ban this dangerous class of pesticides.

4 million urged President Obama to save the bees

In March 2015, Environment America, along with a coalition of beekeepers, farmers and others, delivered more than 4 million petitions calling on the Obama administration to issue strong protections for pollinators.

In May, the White House issued a new plan to stem the deaths of pollinators, but it fell short of banning neonics. Now, we're calling on federal officials to ban the use of neonics on farms and in garden stores.



Top: Members and supporters from all walks of life took action with "photo petitions" to protect bees.

Bottom: Beekeepers report losing on average 30 percent of all honeybee colonies each year.

No Offshore Drilling

Our coasts and wildlife are too precious to risk with an oil spill—but that's exactly what's at stake if we open our oceans to oil and gas drilling. In 2015, you supported Environment America's work to call attention to these threats and build the public support necessary to stop reckless proposals to open huge swaths of the Atlantic Ocean and the Arctic Ocean to offshore drilling.

Calling attention to offshore drilling risks

In 2015, you helped us send a clear message: Our coasts and wildlife are too precious to put at such high risk. In March, as federal officials vetted the Obama administration's Atlantic Coast drilling plan, Environment America released an analysis and published a letter in the *New York Times* that demonstrated that offshore drilling puts birds at risk, disrupts the food chain, endangers whales and dolphins and makes oceans and coasts vulnerable to pollution.

Together with our affiliates in other states, we helped turn out hundreds to a Bureau of Ocean Energy Management meeting on offshore drilling on North Carolina's Outer Banks. More than 250 businesses in coastal states also signed on to our campaign to oppose the drilling plan.

Stopping the reckless Arctic drilling proposal

We also called on President Obama to halt plans to allow Shell Oil to drill in the Arctic Ocean, where bad weather and floating ice increase the risk of accidents. In September, in the face of mounting opposition from Environment America and our allies, Shell announced it would halt its plans. But the fight isn't over. In the coming year, we'll continue shining a national spotlight on the risks associated with offshore drilling to show strong opposition to the practice.



Top: Oil spills, one of the risks of offshore drilling, threaten marine life like brown pelicans.

Bottom: Members and supporters submitted "photo petitions" to show they oppose offshore drilling.

Conservation America

From the Grand Canyon to the George Washington National Forest, America's parks, forests and public lands are a big part of what makes this country so great. In 2015, your support helped us continue the fight to renew critical funding for our parks, defend the Grand Canyon from the threat of mining and win two new national monuments.

Defending funding for our public lands

Environment America's grassroots work in 2015 rallied public support for permanently protecting our country's iconic public lands from pollution, development and other threats.

With America's most successful conservation program, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, set to expire on Oct. 1, 2015, we held rallies in New Mexico and New Orleans, engaged our members online and mobilized elected officials to support renewing this critical funding for our public lands.

Two new national monuments won

In 2015, Environment America won two campaigns when President Obama designated Brown's Canyon in Colorado and Berryessa Snow Mountain in California as new national monuments. More than 100 businesses in California and tens of thousands of Coloradans joined our efforts.

We also ramped up our work to protect the Grand Canyon, which is threatened by a reckless proposal to mine just six miles from the national park. We're working to win a Grand Canyon Watershed National Monument and protect this natural wonder for future generations.



In 2015, President Obama signed national monument designations (top) for Berryessa Snow Mountain in California (bottom) and Brown's Canyon in Colorado, among other special areas.

Environment America supporters

Citizen support is the cornerstone of Environment America. Thousands of Americans supported Environment America, Inc. and/or Environment America Research & Policy Center, Inc. by making contributions in the fiscal year 2015. The members listed below were particularly generous in backing the organizations' research and advocacy. Names that appear in italics denote Monthly Supporters. Names followed by an asterisk denote individuals who also donated to Environment America's connected political action committee, Environment America Voter Action.

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Financial information: These charts represent the combined draft financial information for Environment America, Inc. and Environment America Research & Policy Center, Inc. for the fiscal year 2015.



FY15 Expenses

- ◆ Program 90%
- ◆ Admin 4%
- ◆ Fundraising 6%



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Alice						
Alice						
Ann						
Arlena						
Aurelia						
Benjamin						
Bessie						
Bridget						
Chris						
Christina						
Christopher						
Darlene						
Davis						
Dellarene						
Dora						
Emmett						
Felicia						
Frances						
Gavin						
George						
Jeremy						
Jessica						
Jim						
Jones						
Judy						
Mary						
Mary						
Maurice						
Maxine						
Miren						
Patienera						
Patrick						
Paul						
Ralph						
Ramsey						
Samuel						
Stanley						
Tom						
Valerina						
Vishara						
Yon						
Derek	Adaka					
Sarah	Adaka					
Bo	Adakai					
Stewart	Aitchison					
Alice	Allen					

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First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Joe	Allen					
Krista	Allen					
Paula	Allen					
Robert	Alsbury Sr					
Paul	Alutty					
Heather	Amado					
Aminta	Anderson					
Qeturah	Anderson					
Larry	Anderson Jr					
Larry	Anderson Sr					
Leigh	Antone					
Paula	Antonio					
Stephen	Arthur					
Cameron	Arviso					
Lapita	Arviso					
Luciano	Arviso					
Tyana	Arviso					
Calvin	Atcittu					
Albert	Atene					
Angela	Atene					
Esther	Atene					
Fannie	Atene					
James	Atene					
Lupita	Atene					
Rose	Atene					
Ashley	Atene Sr.					
Tanya	Atine					
Roy	Atine Jr					
Darrell	Atons					
Alex	Attakai					
Azmera	Attakai					
Erica	Attakai					
Jeannette	Attakai					
Kyle	Attakai					
John	Augustin					
Briana	Austin					
Arlene	Ayze					
Thalia	Badback					
Lillie	Bahe					
Mark	Bailey					
Cecelia	Bake					
Ruth	Baker					
Peter	Banally					
Erna	Bancroft					
Jones	Baniah					
Helen	Barlou					
Felix	Barlowe					

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Lillian	Barney					
Tiffany	Bear					
Mario	Becenti					
Vincent	Bedoni					
Avis	Bedonie					
Dewayne	Bedonie					
Jessie	Bedonie					
Ronald	Bedonie					
Shirlee	Bedonie					
Susie	Bedonie					
Leonard	Begail					
Albert	Begay					
Alice	Begay					
Anna	Begay					
Bella	Begay					
Bernice	Begay					
Bessie	Begay					
Bill	Begay					
Cara	Begay					
Cuemer	Begay					
Edward	Begay					
Eleanor	Begay					
Elena	Begay					
Elevena	Begay					
Eric Lee	Begay					
Hanley	Begay					
Holly	Begay					
Janaya	Begay					
Jeanna	Begay					
Lecindee	Begay					
Leta	Begay					
Lyren	Begay					
Mae	Begay					
Manley	Begay					
Matilda	Begay					
Maurice	Begay					
Maxine	Begay					
Nancy	Begay					
Nelson	Begay					
Pauline	Begay					
Remington	Begay					
Roger	Begay					
Roland	Begay					
Sally	Begay					
Shaula	Begay					
Stella	Begay					
Theresa	Begay					

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First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Vivean	Begay	(b)			(6)	
Wallace	Begay					
Willis	Begay					
Winifred	Begay					
Wynonna	Begay					
Brenda	Begay					
Billy	Begay Sr					
Kee	Begay, Jr.					
Alvin	Begaye					
Alyssa	Begaye					
Daisy	Begaye					
Helena	Begaye					
Marlene	Begaye					
Russell	Begaye, Preside					
Jonathan	Begayz					
Eric Lee	Begey					
Nancy	Begisha					
Nekooshia	Begishie					
Valentina	Begishie					
Cassandra	Beletso					
Jeneva	Ben					
John	Ben					
Michelle	Ben					
Phillip	Ben					
Joe	Ben Jr.					
Dawin	Benallie					
Dene	Benallie					
Betty	Benally					
Bobby	Benally					
Colleen	Benally					
Darren	Benally					
Donna	Benally					
Gary	Benally					
Gene	Benally					
Gloria	Benally					
Gloriana	Benally					
Jason	Benally					
Jenewia	Benally					
Jessica	Benally					
Joseph	Benally					
Mary	Benally					
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Mary	Benally					
Mary	Benally					
Mary	Benally					
Mary Ann	Benally					
Tara	Benally					

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Tara	Benally	(b)	(6)			
Veronica	Benally					
Yolanda	Benally					
Davis	Bennalli					
Emmanuel	Bennally					
Anna	Bennett					
Cheryl	Bennett					
Phil	Benz					
Verna	Bethel					
Irene	Betsene					
Esco	Betsuies					
Tanya	Bgishe					
Jacquelin	Bia					
Nelson	Bia					
Richard	Biaekitense					
Clint	Biakeddy					
Luno	Bic					
Lanava	Big					
Betty	Bigboy					
Sophia Fala	Bigboy					
Jerry	Bigman					
Luke	Bigman					
Rita	Bigman					
Yvonne	Bigmans					
Bobby	Bileen					
Ivan	Billie					
Dewayne	Billings					
Curlis	Billise					
Briana	Billsie					
Christopher	Billsie					
Martha	Billsie					
Wesley	Bilsie					
Carol	Bitah					
Kerlissa	Bitah					
Ella	Bitannie					
James	Bitannie					
Kee	Bitsene					
Blaire	Bitsinnie					
Gary	Bitsinnie					
Gourdin	Bitsinnie					
Bessie	Bitsuie					
Leonard	Biusie					
Billy	Black					
Eddie	Black					
James	Black					
Janeen	Black					
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John	Ben					
Michelle	Ben					
Phillip	Ben					
Joe	Ben Jr.					
Dawin	Benallie					
Dene	Benallie					
Betty	Benally					
Bobby	Benally					
Colleen	Benally					
Darren	Benally					
Donna	Benally					
Gary	Benally					
Gene	Benally					
Gloria	Benally					
Gloriana	Benally					
Jason	Benally					
Jenewia	Benally					
Jessica	Benally					
Joseph	Benally					
Mary	Benally					
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Verna	Bethel					
Irene	Betsene					
Esco	Betsuies					
Tanya	Bgishe					
Jacquelin	Bia					
Nelson	Bia					
Richard	Biaekitense					
Clint	Biakeddy					
Luno	Bic					
Lanava	Big					
Betty	Bigboy					
Sophia Fala	Bigboy					
Jerry	Bigman					
Luke	Bigman					
Rita	Bigman					
Yvonne	Bigmans					
Bobby	Bileen					
Ivan	Billie					
Dewayne	Billings					
Curlis	Billise					
Briana	Billsie					
Christopher	Billsie					
Martha	Billsie					
Wesley	Bilsie					
Carol	Bitah					
Kerlissa	Bitah					
Ella	Bitannie					
James	Bitannie					
Kee	Bitsene					
Blaire	Bitsinnie					
Gary	Bitsinnie					
Gourdin	Bitsinnie					
Bessie	Bitsuie					
Leonard	Biusie					
Billy	Black					
Eddie	Black					
James	Black					
Janeen	Black					
Justin	Black					

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First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Kathe	Black	(b)			(6)	
Pauline	Black					
Peggy	Black					
Robert	Black					
Sandra	Black					
Teresa	Black					
Ben	Blackhorse					
Darrell	Blackhorse					
Melinda	Blackhorse					
Shanito	Blackhorse					
Suson	Blackhorse					
Charlotte	Blackmountain					
Clara	Blackmountain					
Felicia	Blackmountain					
Sandra	Blackmountain					
Ebbert	Blackwater					
Evebert	Blackwater					
Everett	Blackwater					
Kay	Blackwell					
Bahe	Blade					
Thomas	Blake					
Leonone	Boo					
Jimmie	Boone					
Eugenie	Bostaom					
Wray	Boswell					
Donavan	Bourgean					
Corrina	Bow, Chairperso					
Bonnie	Bowsley					
Darlene	Bowsley					
Angela	Boyers					
Shirley	Bradley					
Lucy	Brady					
Joan	Brigg					
Jed	Brown					
Raymond	Brown					
Tracy	Brown					
Valencia	Brown					
Victor	Brown					
Heidi	Brugger					
Read	Brugger					
Elizabeth	Bryant					
Harry	Bryant					
Linda	Buchser					
Frederick	Burns					
Ruby	Burns					
Ruby Ann	Burns					
Calvin	Butler					

Bears Ears Native American Petition Signers - June 1, 2016

First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Kathe	Black					
Pauline	Black					
Peggy	Black					
Robert	Black					
Sandra	Black					
Teresa	Black					
Ben	Blackhorse					
Darrell	Blackhorse					
Melinda	Blackhorse					
Shanito	Blackhorse					
Suson	Blackhorse					
Charlotte	Blackmountain					
Clara	Blackmountain					
Felicia	Blackmountain					
Sandra	Blackmountain					
Ebbert	Blackwater					
Evebert	Blackwater					
Everett	Blackwater					
Kay	Blackwell					
Bahe	Blade					
Thomas	Blake					
Leonone	Boo					
Jimmie	Boone					
Eugenie	Bostaom					
Wray	Boswell					
Donavan	Bourgean					
Corrina	Bow, Chairperso					
Bonnie	Bowsley					
Darlene	Bowsley					
Angela	Boyers					
Shirley	Bradley					
Lucy	Brady					
Joan	Brigg					
Jed	Brown					
Raymond	Brown					
Tracy	Brown					
Valencia	Brown					
Victor	Brown					
Heidi	Brugger					
Read	Brugger					
Elizabeth	Bryant					
Harry	Bryant					
Linda	Buchser					
Frederick	Burns					
Ruby	Burns					
Ruby Ann	Burns					
Calvin	Butler					

Bears Ears Native American Petition Signers - June 1, 2016

First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Valancia	Butler	(b)			(6)	
Leslly	Byally					
Debbie	Caldwell					
Rino	Cargo					
Terry	Carlson					
Avianna	Carranza					
Clyde	Casey					
Freda	Castillo					
Trudy	Cedarrain					
Turquoise	Cedarrain					
Helen	Chao					
Reynolds	Charles					
Eugenia	Charley					
Marlene	Charley					
Raylene	Charley					
Billy	Charley Jr.					
Lela	Chatter					
Albert	Chee					
Jimmie	Chee					
Joseph	Chee					
Lucy	Chee					
Panlitte	Chee					
Salley	Chee					
Sally	Chee					
Terri	Chee					
Thomas	Chee					
Dan	Chehayl					
Daiva	Chesonis					
Lucey	Chi					
Chelsea	Chief					
Lee	Chief					
Caroline	Clah					
Daisy	Clah					
Effie	Clah					
Tom	Clah					
Comasheensa	Clark					
Doris	Clark					
Johnathan	Clark					
Lorraine	Clark					
Mary Ann	Clark					
Priscilla	Clark					
Roberta	Clark					
Susan	Clark					
Henry	Claw					
Wayne	Clement					
Cheyenne	Clements					
Mervin	Clg					

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First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Jeffrey	Cliff					
Billy	Cling					
Scott	Clow					
Bennie	Cly					
Brymen	Cly					
Grace	Cly					
Jack	Cly					
Jolenda	Cly					
Patricia	Cly					
Travis	Cly					
Tyler	Cly					
Jessica	Cody					
John	Cody					
Etta	Cohoe					
Jerry	Cohoe					
William	Collins					
Rena	Cornboy					
Shannon	Cowboy					
Angela	Crank					
Joely	Crank					
Aaron	Cronk					
Steve	Curey					
Barbara	Curley					
Kathy	Curley					
Kenneth	Curley					
Lorin	Curley					
Robert	Curley					
Roger	Curley					
Roshawna	Curley					
Rosheena	Curley					
Tyrek	Curley					
Bartolo	Cury					
Michelle	Cury					
Marylin	D					
Jim	Dandy					
Benedict	Daniels					
Micah	Daniels					
Herman	Daniels Jr.					
Thomas	Dayish					
Delphina	Dee					
Harry	Dee					
Marla	Dee					
Sam	Dee					
Tina	Dee					
Toni	Dee					
Tony	Dee					
Douglas	DeJolie					

Bears Ears Native American Petition Signers - June 1, 2016

First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Johnny	Delmar	(b)	(6)			
Susan	Delorme					
Keith	Dempsey					
Kim	Denetsosie					
Lester	Denetsosie					
Candice	Dennison					
A.	Denny					
Jeremy	Denny					
Joe	Descheenie					
	Deschene					
Bruce	Dhehi					
Emmilt	Dick					
Gerard	Dion					
Lita	Dixon					
Round	Dixon					
Leonard	Doctor					
Aggie	Donald					
Frank	Donald					
Juanita	Donald					
Luce	Donald					
Shirley	Donald					
Sunny	Dooley					
Clarita	Drake					
Roger	Drake					
Betty	Draper					
Wallace	Duncan					
Mike	Duran					
Linda	Dutcher Bucher					
Imogene	Dutchie-Pelt					
Benlee	Edwards					
Carl	Elleard					
Boyd	Eltsosie					
Jacque	Eltsosie					
	Eltzekmain					
Sherry	Eluh					
Charlene	Endichee					
Jim	Enote					
Vernese	Esplain					
Charolet	Etcitty					
Leroy	Etcitty					
Marie	Etcitty					
Ellen	Etsitty					
Evangola	Etsitty					
Jeremiah	Etsitty					
Mario	Etsitty					
Rodney	Etsitty					
Anson	Etsittysr					

Bears Ears Native American Petition Signers - June 1, 2016

First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Melinda	Farley					
Frank	Fatt					
David	Filfred					
Janice	Filfred					
Patricia	Foghorn					
Gordon	Folgheraiter					
Will	Foster					
Jerilyna	Fouler					
Franklin	Fowler					
Sona	Francis-Shortha					
Ned	Franelsen					
Gerald	Frank					
Lorenzo	Frank					
Pauline	Frank					
Helen	Freddy					
Mathilda	Freddy					
Timmy	Fuller					
S.	Gamble					
Rita	Gambler					
Theodore	Gand					
Sally	Garcia					
Clara	Garfield					
Clarissa	Garfield					
Caroline	Gaudy					
Elouise	Gem					
Mary	Gesson					
Chris	Giangreco					
Melissa	Gifford					
Amber	Gillis					
Hermanhita	Gleason					
Alice	Goldtooth					
Judath	Goodman					
Margaret	Goodman					
Victoria	Goodman					
Charlene	Goodwek					
Rosie	Gorman					
Daisy	Grandson					
Alfred	Gray					
Lucy	Gray					
Marjorie	Gray					
Tina	Gray					
Wesley	Gray					
Willie	Grayeyes					
Detnna	Graymountain					
Max	Graymountain					
Virginia	Graymountain					
Nicole	Greyeyes					

Bears Ears Native American Petition Signers - June 1, 2016

First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Edward	Greymountain					
Lee	Greymountain					
Louis	Greymountain					
Nancy	Greymountain					
Stephanie	Griebi					
Heidi	Griswold					
Scott	Groene					
Lola	Guy					
Austin	Hall					
Terri	Hall					
Dawn	Hamilton					
Irene	Hamilton					
Irene	Hamilton					
Amie	Hammond					
Siobhan	Hancock					
Sylvia	Handerson					
Lorren	Harbin					
Irene	Harding					
Bernadette	Hardy					
Rose	Harris					
Ben	Harrison					
Jennifer	Harrison					
Lorenzo	Harrison					
Raymond	Harrison					
Raymond	Harrison					
Manuel	Hart, Chairman					
Andrea	Harvey					
Daniel	Harvey					
Joann	Harvey					
Machelle	Harvey					
Sherry	Harvey					
Quillyn	Hashie					
Carol	Hatathli					
Johnnie	Hatathli					
Mary	Hatathli					
Rita	Haycock					
Robin	Hayes					
Sean	Hebner					
Rebecca	Heidenneich					
Rodilo	Helyan					
Ernie	Henderson					
Larry	Henderson					
Alice	Henry					
Irene	Hicks					
Floyd	Hight					
Hoyd	Hight					
Gael	Hill					

Bears Ears Native American Petition Signers - June 1, 2016

First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Donald	Hoffheins	(b)	(6)			
Jaime	Holgate					
	Holiday					
Albert	Holiday					
Albert	Holiday					
Amos	Holiday					
Anderson	Holiday					
Clark	Holiday					
David	Holiday					
Gay	Holiday					
Harve	Holiday					
J	Holiday					
J. R.	Holiday					
Joanne	Holiday					
Lavinia	Holiday					
Lilla	Holiday					
Lisa	Holiday					
Mariah	Holiday					
Marie	Holiday					
Marilyn	Holiday					
Mark	Holiday					
Nakaya	Holiday					
Ophelia	Holiday					
Racheal	Holiday					
Ronalda	Holiday					
Rus	Holiday					
Sarah	Holiday					
Shanelle	Holiday					
Sherilynn	Holiday					
Terence	Holiday					
Tyrell	Holiday					
Andrew	Holiday Sr					
Daniel	Holliday					
Kajo	Holliday					
Marilyn	Holly					
Jason	Holyan					
Leonard	Homes					
Wayne	Hoskisson					
Arlene	Howard					
Kee	Howard					
Lyle	Howard					
Betty	Howe					
Louise	Hudgens					
Denise	Hudson					
Juanita	Hull-Carlson					
Angelina	Israel					
Leslie	Israel					

Bears Ears Native American Petition Signers - June 1, 2016

First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
John	Itohlig	(b)	(6)			
Ellagena	J					
Jonathan	J					
O	J					
Su	Jaffrion					
Shiyonie	Jake					
Travis	Jake					
Ella	Jallis					
Jacky	James					
Lloyd	James					
Lola	James					
Natalie	James					
Tyrone	Jean					
Darrell	Jelly					
Alice	Jim					
Elden	Jim					
Juanita	Jim					
Lora	Jim					
Ralph	Jim					
Sharon	Jim					
Willie	Jim					
Lolita	Jim-Yazzie					
Faustina	Joe					
Frederick	Joe					
Norman	Joe					
	John					
Cecelia	John					
Christina	John					
Christine	John					
David	John					
Evangeline	John					
Famnic	John					
Hilda	John					
Jason	John					
Jonathan	John					
Mary	John					
Mary	John					
McKinley	John					
Rodney	John					
Shane	John					
Bennie	John					
Adrienne	Johnson					
Ambrose	Johnson					
Anna	Johnson					
Brian	Johnson					
Julian	Johnson					
Lem	Johnson					

Bears Ears Native American Petition Signers - June 1, 2016

First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Leon	Johnson	(b)(6)				
Michelle	Johnson	(b)(6)				
Montana	Johnson	(b)(6)				
Nelson	Johnson	(b)(6)				
Pat	Johnson	(b)(6)				
Rose	Johnson	(b)(6)				
Rose Marie	Johnson	(b)(6)				
Teresa	Johnson	(b)(6)				
Haulene	Jona	(b)(6)				
Danny	Jones	(b)(6)				
Dennis	Jones	(b)(6)				
Dorothy	Jones	(b)(6)				
Eddie	Jones	(b)(6)				
Jennifer	Jones	(b)(6)				
Carrie	Julianto	(b)(6)				
Oarrie	Julianto	(b)(6)				
Cindy	June	(b)(6)				
Daniel	June	(b)(6)				
Dekiyio	June	(b)(6)				
Demaine	June	(b)(6)				
Dizhoni	June	(b)(6)				
Jessica	June	(b)(6)				
Quantie	June	(b)(6)				
Jeremy	Kay	(b)(6)				
Dresie	Kaytso	(b)(6)				
Susie	Kaytso	(b)(6)				
Stella	Kee	(b)(6)				
Charlton	Keith	(b)(6)				
Claudia	Keith	(b)(6)				
Donald	Keith	(b)(6)				
Jerold	Keith	(b)(6)				
Linda	Keith	(b)(6)				
Mark	Keith	(b)(6)				
Herman	Kelleenoa	(b)(6)				
Matt	Keller	(b)(6)				
Erin	Kelly	(b)(6)				
Matt	Kelsic	(b)(6)				
Mary	Keogh	(b)(6)				
Janet	Ketchum	(b)(6)				
Vhea	Kevcoli	(b)(6)				
Clara	King	(b)(6)				
Keith	King	(b)(6)				
Leander	King	(b)(6)				
Lee	King	(b)(6)				
Lee	King	(b)(6)				
Leonard	King	(b)(6)				
Mary	King	(b)(6)				

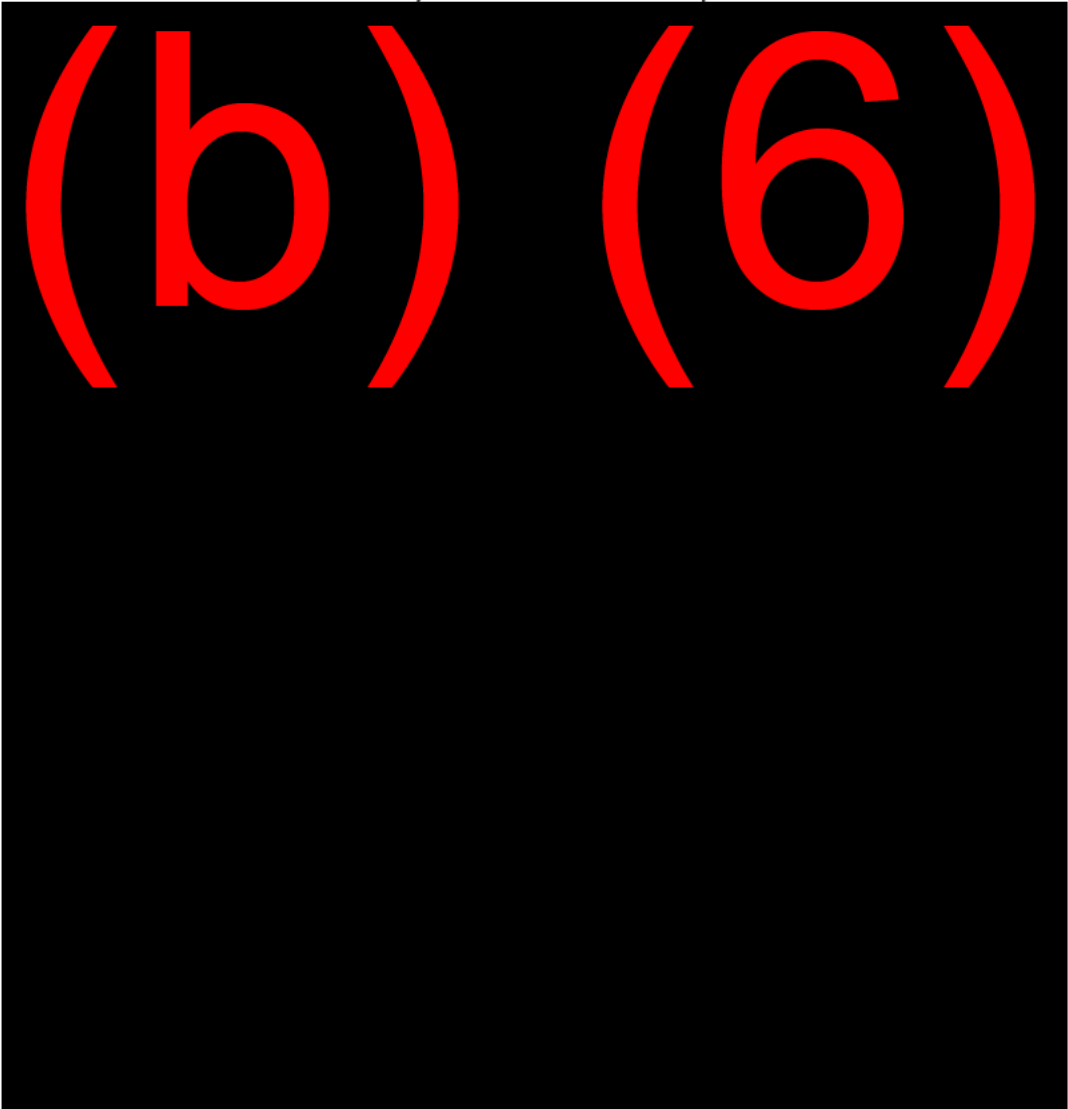
Bears Ears Native American Petition Signers - June 1, 2016

First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Ruth	King	(b)			(6)	
Valerie	King					
Betty	Klitso					
Beth	Lake					
Charleston	Lang					
Billy	Lansing					
Jerry	Lansing					
Mary Nez	Lansing					
Don	Lansinrf					
Joanne	Largo					
Al	Laughter					
Marlene	Laughter					
Veronica	Laughter					
Amanda	Lee					
Annie	Lee					
Bettylene	Lee					
Delvina	Lee					
Harriett	Lee					
John	Lee					
Justina	Lee					
Laverne	Lee					
Leonard	Lee					
Lovena	Lee					
Marie	Lee					
Melissa	Lee					
Melvin	Lee					
Rena	Lee					
Roguel	Lee					
Sammie	Lee					
Sampson	Lee					
Woody	Lee					
Robert	Lee Jr					
Beverly	Lehi					
Elroy	Lehi					
Malcolm	Lehi, Council Re					
Sherry	Leoh					
Jill	Leonard					
Jim	Liewer					
Thomas	Little					
Suncerae	Littleman					
Ilene	Livingston					
Evangeline	Logan					
Joni	Lomas					
Johanna	Lombard					
Clayton	Long					
Betty	Longsalt					
Betty Lon	Longsalt					

Bears Ears Native American Petition Signers - June 1, 2016

First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Betty Lou	Longsalt					
Fannie	Looking Glass					
Beta	Lopez					
Glenda	Lopez					
Nene	Lopez					
Norman	Lopez					
Regina	Lopez-Whitesku					
Dorothy	Lowe					
Jerry R	Lowe					
Leonard	Luna					
Lillie	Luna					
Cynthia	Luther					
Joe	Maclaren					
Mike	MacLeod					
Betty	Madison					
Idoleen	Madison					
Kate	Magargal					
Chelsea	Maize					
Etta	Maize					
Quintina	Mallboy					
Elena	Malune					
Alfred	Manheimer					
Latonya	Manuelito					
Mary	Manyattle					
Kristina	Manymuks					
Ora	Marek-Martinez					
Valeda	Maria					
James	Martin					
Accucia	Martinez					
Bruce	Maryboy					
Cheryl	Maryboy					
Cheryl	Maryboy					
Daton	Maryboy					
Homa	Maryboy					
Jeri	Maryboy					
Lunda	Maryboy					
Mark	Maryboy					
Nelson	Maryboy					
Robert	Maryboy					
Tom	Mason					
Anne	Maurer					
Elleny	Maurer					
Amanda	May					
Shirley	May					
Cheryl	McDaniel					
Ellie	McDonald					
Trista	Mike					

Bears Ears Native American Petition Signers - June 1, 2016

First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Paul	Yazzie					
Ronnie	Yazzie					
Stuart	Yazzie					
Thompson	Yazzie					
Virginia	Yazzie					
Yolinda	Yazzie					
Kee	Yazzie Jr					
Elsie	Yellow					
Norma	Yellow					
Norma Jean	Yellow					
Sandy	Yellow					
Marilyn	Yellowhair					
	Yellowman					
Holly	Yellowman					
Holly	Yellowman					
James	Yellowman					
Jonah	Yellowman					
Lavina	Yellowman					
Nelson	Yellowman					
Shayla	Yellowman					
Tom	Yellowman					
Esther	Yonne					
Jay	Young					
M	Young					
Rhoda	Young					
William	Young					
Ann	Young-Talk					
Lonny	Youngbeef					
Herber	Zahne					
Betty	Zonnie					
Tina	Zonnie					

Bears Ears Native American Petition Signers - June 1, 2016

First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Teri	Willie					
Alonzo	Wilson					
Brandon	Wilson					
Crispin	Wilson					
Deeona	Wilson					
Elouise	Wilson					
Elsie	Wilson					
Heather	Wilson					
Henry	Wilson					
Henry	Wilson					
Mary	Wilson					
Nevaeh	Wilson					
Tatyana	Wilson					
Katie	Wood					
Susie	Wood					
Lalibeya	Woodie					
Belinda	Woody					
Jaylinda	Woody					
Mary Ann	Woody					
Sam	Woody					
Allen	Yanito					
Daisy	Yanito					
Gloria	Yanito					
Haskie	Yanito					
Herbert	Yanito					
Irene	Yanito					
Richard	Yanito					
Ryfred	Yanito					
Sara	Yanito					
Sarah	Yanito					
Nelson	Yazzia					
	Yazzie					
Arthur	Yazzie					
Bessie	Yazzie					
Eva	Yazzie					
Genevieve	Yazzie					
James	Yazzie					
Jeremiah	Yazzie					
Lueg	Yazzie					
Marcus	Yazzie					
Marlene	Yazzie					
Mary	Yazzie					
Mary	Yazzie					
Mary	Yazzie					
Mary Jane	Yazzie					
Michael	Yazzie					
Nathan	Yazzie					

Bears Ears Native American Petition Signers - June 1, 2016

First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Lorraine	Vandever					
Kenny	Victor					
Kenny	Victor					
John	Wallin					
Jo	Ward					
Sadie	Watch					
Lorence	Watchman					
Lorraine	Watts					
Carol	Waunedo					
Tena	Webster					
Betty	West					
Cornelius	West					
Shirlene	West					
Tonya	West					
Thelma	Whiskers					
Betty	White					
Delmar	White					
Edward	White					
Jeremy	White					
Karen	White					
Loretta	White					
Mamie	White					
Riley	White					
Stanley	White					
Virginia	White					
Lorraine	Whitehair					
Bruce	Whitehat					
Barbara	Whitehorse					
Emerson	Whitehorse					
Melissa	Whitehorse					
Merle	Whitehorse					
Phyllis	Whitehorse					
Wilfred	Whitehorse					
Helen	Whitesheep					
Patricia	Whitesheep					
Don	Whitesinger					
Ophelia	Willeto					
Essie	Williams					
George	Williams					
Kimberlee	Williams					
Lariat	Williams					
Linda	Williams					
Terry & Brooke	Williams					
Alice	Willie					
Cheryl	Willie					
Lucille	Willie					
Lucy	Willie					

Bears Ears Native American Petition Signers - June 1, 2016

First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Ida	Tohnnie					
Frankie	Tohonnie					
Ida	Tohonnie					
Cheryl	Tohtsoni					
Bernie	Toledo					
George	Tom					
Ray	Tomasyu					
Alice	Toney					
Clyde	Toney					
Orlando	Torres					
Betty	Towne					
Joe	Tree					
Robert	Tree					
Matthew	Tress					
Dorothy	Trujillo					
Eugene	Trujillo					
Ellie	Tsinnijinnie					
Carlos	Tsipzi					
Evangeline	Tso					
Anna	Tsoie					
Albert	Tsosh					
Alexandra	Tsosie					
Alice	Tsosie					
Anna Mae	Tsosie					
Della	Tsosie					
Denishia	Tsosie					
Famie	Tsosie					
Fannie	Tsosie					
Glen	Tsosie					
Harry	Tsosie					
Ida	Tsosie					
Joan	Tsosie					
Louis	Tsosie					
Mary	Tsosie					
Minnie	Tsosie					
Nicole	Tsosie					
Robert	Tsosie					
Ruth	Tsosie					
Terry	Tsosie					
Tom	Tsosie					
Travus	Tsosie					
Trevor	Tsosie					
Denishia	Tsusie					
Teri	Tucker					
Lucie	Upshaw					
Shirley	Valdez					
Jim	Valentine					

Bears Ears Native American Petition Signers - June 1, 2016

First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Larry	Stanley					
Nazbah	Stanley					
Paulette	Stanley					
Emma	Steve					
Stacy	Steve					
Rosemary	Sucec					
Kenneth	Sullivan					
Rena	Sullivan					
Trina	Sullivan					
Lena	Summa					
Toni	Summa					
Bessie	Talker					
Clark	Tallis					
Clark	Tallis, Jr					
Benjamin	Tallman					
Eve	Tallman					
Louise	Tallman					
Nora	Tallman					
Bertina	Tapaha					
Betty	Tapaha					
Kester	Tapaha					
Marry	Tapaha					
Oliver	Tapaha					
Fredina	Tapaha-Van W					
Delbert	Tate					
Emerson	Tate					
Jen	Taylor					
Melvin	Taylor					
Harry	Team					
Laila	Thinn					
Lucynthia	Thinn					
Leo	Thinn, Sr					
Jillian	Thomas					
Lillian	Thomas					
Marc	Thomas					
Etta	Thompson					
Riva	Thompson					
James	Thompson Jr.					
Etta	Thomson					
Ralph	Tingey					
Albert	Tinhorn					
Theresa	Titone					
DesiRae	Todacheene					
Frank	Todacheeny					
Wallace	Todacheeny					
Kyle	Todecheene					
Irene	Todicheene					

Bears Ears Native American Petition Signers - June 1, 2016

First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Ernest	Shirley					
Sterling	Shirley					
Harrison	Shonty					
Elsie	Shorthair					
Thomas	Shorthair					
Nelly	Shortman					
Aaron	Shorty					
Carneel	Shorty					
Eddie	Shorty					
Evelyn	Shorty					
Marvin	Shorty					
Samuel	Shorty					
William	Shott					
Pat	Shriver					
Gretchen	Siefried					
Hilda	Silas					
Aeelbert	Simonson					
Wesley	Simpson					
Chipparo	Singenda					
Dorthy	Singer					
Ed	Singer					
Erik	Singer					
Jaren	Singer					
Harold	Skow					
Johnson	Skow					
Mable	Skow					
Huberta	Slim					
Lillie	Sloan					
Wilson	Sloan					
Alice	Smallcanyon					
Jeff	Smallcanyon					
Jeremy	Smallcanyon					
Kerry	Smallcanyon					
Louise	Smallcanyon					
Russell	Smallcanyon					
Dickson	Smith					
Irma	Smith					
Madonna	Smith					
Rena	Smith					
Rhiannon	Smith					
Amber	Sonny					
Sheryl	Sorrell					
Alicia	Spencer					
Paul	Spencer					
Ryan	Spencer					
Bessie	Speneo					
Eriis	Stanfield					

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First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Danon	Rosenburg					
Treva	Rosenburg					
Michal	Rosenoer					
Karen	Ryman					
Heather	Salaba					
Greta	Salt					
Nizhoni	Salt					
Romero	Salt					
Elvis	Saltwater					
Jean	Saltwater					
Dunaven	Sam					
Gloria	Sam					
Larry	Sam					
Marian	Sam					
Minnie	Sam					
Norman	Sam					
Christopher	Samera					
Emily	Samora					
Yikanee	Sampson					
Barbara	Sanchez					
Donald	Sanchez					
Daisy	Sandoval					
Nolynda	Sandoval					
Danielle	Sandstedt					
	Saul					
Darrel	Saul					
Paula	Sayers					
Darlene	Sayetsitty					
Larry	Sayetsitty					
Christine	Schwamberger					
Ned & Jenna	Scott-Begaye					
	Sells					
Rosa	Sells					
Wenona	Sells					
Kee	Shaggy					
Rena	Sharley					
Terry	Shaw					
Carneal	Shenky					
Carl	Sheppard					
Carlton	Sheppard					
Frances	Sheppard					
Riva	Sheppard					
Jerald	Sherman					
Robert	Sherman					
Francis	Sherty Sr.					
Kyrstyn	Shields					
Merilee	Shields					

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First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Zachary	Pickering					
Clarissa	Pierce					
Clarissa	Pierce					
Linda	Pierce					
Narlando	Pierce					
John	Pitts					
Imogene	Plateau					
Mary	Platero					
Steven	Platero					
Gloria	Poleski					
Maire	Polor					
Kalin	Poorman					
Margaret	Poorman					
Lance	Porter					
Loretta	Posey					
Oretta	Posey					
Angelo	Poulos					
Florinda	Poyer-Whiskers					
May	Preston, Preside					
Alice	Rakestraw					
Randy	Reardon					
	Redhorse					
Dororthy	Redhorse					
Dorothy	Redhorse					
Melveda	Redhorse					
Menvalia	Redhorse					
Anderson	Redhouse					
Betty	Redhouse					
Francis	Redhouse					
Fabian	Redshirt					
Ernest	Reed					
Evelyn	Reed					
Robert	Reed					
Jerry	Reese					
Lydia	Reeves					
Carolene	Rentz					
Jamont	Richards					
Karen	Richards					
Lillie	RoanHorse					
Tony	Robbins					
Hugh	Robinson					
Niagara	Rockbridge					
	Rockwell					
Vanessa	Rodriguez					
Craig	Roet					
Travis	Roger					
Cary	Rose					

Bears Ears Native American Petition Signers - June 1, 2016

First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Lucita	Nez					
Neal	Nez					
Pete	Nez					
Venora	Nez					
Florence	Neztsosie					
Kathy	Neztsosie					
MaryLou	Neztsosie					
Kinitia	Nguyen					
Charlene Love	Nicholson					
Henry	Nimrod					
Lunda	Nix					
Joni	nofchissey					
Nelson	Norbertu Sr					
Alice	Norton					
Brian	O'Donnell					
Ivyona	Ohene					
Gabrielle	Oldman					
Leslie	Oldman					
Raymond	Oldman					
Ambrose	Oliver					
Gloria	Oliver					
Karen	Oliver					
Annaleta	Osif					
Jack	Owl					
Mary Ann	Owl					
Effie	P					
Darlene	Padilla					
Gloria	Parker					
Lance	Parker					
Bertha	Parrish					
Colette	Parrish					
B.	Peaches					
Laten	Peebles					
Toni	Pelt					
Sherri	Peshlakai					
Carmelita	Pete					
Harrison	Pete					
Iris	Pete					
Thomas	Pete, Sr					
Anthony	Peterman					
Naschelle	Peyton					
Dorothy	Phillip					
Bessie	Phillips					
Elmer	Phillips					
Peggy	Phillips					
Richard	Phillips					
Rose	Phillips					

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First Name	Last Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Involvement
Martha	Milikin					
David	Miller					
Shawn	Miller					
Betty	Mills					
Mikey	Mills					
Percy	Mitcheu					
Garilyn	Moone					
Manuel	Morgan					
Yanue	Morgan					
Cristina	Mormoruni					
Charlotte	Morris					
Samantha	Mose					
Helen	Munoz					
Steve	Munsell					
Tracy	Murphy					
Kee	Mustache					
Marilyn	Mustache					
Rose Ella	Mustache					
Corry	Mustashe					
Alfred	Myerson					
Helen	Myerson					
Helene	Myerson					
Amos	Naelli					
Martha	Nahkai					
Anita	Nakai					
Cheyenne	Nakai					
Edward	Nakai					
Hobert	Nakai					
Marilena	Nakai					
Marvin	Nakai					
Robert	Nash					
Dickie	Navajo					
Susie	Neesee					
Christine	Neg					
Raymond	Neg					
Euchyn	Nelson					
Evelyn	Nelson					
Roger	Nelson					
Roger	Nelson					
Sarah	Nelson					
	Nephew					
Don	Nephew					
Marita	Nephew					
Art	Neskahi					
Jack	Newell					
Judith	Newman					
Harry	Nez					