III. NATIONAL PARKS

1. Biscayne

PUBLIC LAW 105–307—OCT. 29, 1998 112 STAT. 2931

Public Law 105–307
105th Congress

An Act

To designate the Biscayne National Park Visitor Center as the Dante Fascell Visitor Center.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Dante Fascell Biscayne National Park Visitor Center Designation Act”.

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF THE DANTE FASCELL VISITOR CENTER AT BISCAYNE NATIONAL PARK.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Biscayne National Park visitor center, located on the shore of Biscayne Bay on Convoy Point, Florida, is designated as the “Dante Fascell Visitor Center”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other document of the United States to the Biscayne National Park visitor center shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Dante Fascell Visitor Center”.

2. Carlsbad Caverns

Public Law 105–325
105th Congress

An Act
To establish the National Cave and Karst Research Institute in the State of New Mexico, 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.
This Act may be cited as the "National Cave and Karst Research Institute Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.
The purposes of this Act are—
(1) to further the science of speleology;
(2) to centralize and standardize speleological information;
(3) to foster interdisciplinary cooperation in cave and karst research programs;
(4) to promote public education;
(5) to promote national and international cooperation in protecting the environment for the benefit of cave and karst landforms; and
(6) to promote and develop environmentally sound and sustainable resource management practices.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTE.
(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this Act as the "Secretary"), acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall establish the National Cave and Karst Research Institute (referred to in this Act as the "Institute").
(b) PURPOSES.—The Institute shall, to the extent practicable, further the purposes of this Act.
(c) LOCATION.—The Institute shall be located in the vicinity of Carlsbad Caverns National Park, in the State of New Mexico. The Institute shall not be located inside the boundaries of Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

SEC. 4. ADMINISTRATION OF THE INSTITUTE.
(a) MANAGEMENT.—The Institute shall be jointly administered by the National Park Service and a public or private agency, organization, or institution, as determined by the Secretary.
(b) GUIDELINES.—The Institute shall be operated and managed in accordance with the study prepared by the National Park Service pursuant to section 203 of the Act entitled "An Act to conduct certain studies in the State of New Mexico", approved November 15, 1990 (Public Law 101–578; 16 U.S.C. 4310 note).
(c) CONTRACTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into a contract or cooperative agreement with a public
or private agency, organization, or institution to carry out this Act.

(d) FACILITY.—
(1) LEASING OR ACQUIRING A FACILITY.—The Secretary may lease or acquire a facility for the Institute.

(2) CONSTRUCTION OF A FACILITY.—If the Secretary determines that a suitable facility is not available for a lease or acquisition under paragraph (1), the Secretary may construct a facility for the Institute.

(e) ACCEPTANCE OF GRANTS AND TRANSFERS.—To carry out this Act, the Secretary may accept—
(1) a grant or donation from a private person; or
(2) a transfer of funds from another Federal agency.

SEC. 5. FUNDING.

(a) MATCHING FUNDS.—The Secretary may spend only such amount of Federal funds to carry out this Act as is matched by an equal amount of funds from non-Federal sources.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

3. Channel Islands

PUBLIC LAW 104–208—SEPT. 30, 1996

*Public Law 104–208
104th Congress

An Act

Making omnibus consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

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

DIVISION A

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the several departments, agencies, corporations and other organizational units of the Government for the fiscal year 1997, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 101.

(d) For programs, projects or activities in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997, provided as follows, to be effective as if it had been enacted into law as the regular appropriations Act:

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Sec. 125. Visitor Center Designation at Channel Islands National Park.

(a) The visitor center at Channel Islands National Park, California, is hereby designated as the "Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitor Center".

(b) Any reference in law, regulation, paper, record, map, or any other document in the United States to the visitor center...
referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitor Center”.

* * * * * * *

Approved September 30, 1996.
Public Law 104–333
104th Congress

An Act

To provide for the administration of certain Presidio properties at minimal cost to the Federal taxpayer, 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 AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

This Act may be cited as the “Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996”.

SEC. 809. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO VISITOR CENTER.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The visitor center at the Channel Islands National Park, California, is designated as the “Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitor Center”.

(b) LEGAL REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other document of the United States to the visitor center referred to in section 301 is deemed to be a reference to the “Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitor Center”.

SEC. 817. ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN PROPERTY ON SANTA CRUZ ISLAND.

Section 202 of Public Law 96–199 (16 U.S.C. 410ff–1) is amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

“(e)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective 90 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, all right, title, and interest in and to, and the right to immediate possession of, the real property on the eastern end of Santa Cruz Island which is known as the Gherini Ranch is hereby vested in the United States, except for the reserved rights of use and occupancy set forth in Instrument No. 90–027494 recorded in the Official Records of the County of Santa Barbara, California.

“(2) The United States shall pay just compensation to the owners of any real property taken pursuant to this subsection, determined as of the date of taking. The full faith and credit of the United States is hereby pledged to the payment of any judgment entered against the United States with respect to the taking of such property. Payment shall be in the amount of the agreed negotiated value of such real property plus interest or the valuation of such real property awarded by judgment plus interest. Interest shall accrue from the date of taking to the date of payment. Interest shall be compounded quarterly and computed at the rate applicable for the period involved, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury on the basis of the current average market yield...
on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities from the date of enactment of this subsection to the last day of the month preceding the date on which payment is made.

“(3) In the absence of a negotiated settlement, or an action by the owner, within 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall initiate a proceeding, seeking in a court of competent jurisdiction a determination of just compensation with respect to the taking of such property.

“(4) The Secretary shall not allow any unauthorized use of the lands to be acquired under this subsection, except that the Secretary shall permit the orderly termination of all current activities and the removal of any equipment, facilities, or personal property.”.

* * * * * * *

Approved November 12, 1996.
Public Law 104–127
104th Congress
An Act

To modify the operation of certain agricultural programs.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996”.

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

* * * * * * *

110 STAT. 980
TITLE III—CONSERVATION
* * * * * * *

110 STAT. 1016
Subtitle H—Miscellaneous Conservation Provisions
* * * * * * *

110 STAT. 1022
SEC. 390. EVERGLADES ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—On July 1, 1996, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide $200,000,000 to the Secretary of the Interior to carry out this section.

(b) ENTITLEMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”)—

(1) shall be entitled to receive the funds made available under subsection (a);
(2) shall accept the funds; and
(3) shall use the funds to—

(A) conduct restoration activities in the Everglades ecosystem in South Florida, which shall include the acquisition of real property and interests in real property located within the Everglades ecosystem; and

(B) fund resource protection and resource maintenance activities in the Everglades ecosystem.

(c) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this subsection precludes the Secretary from transferring funds to the Army Corps of Engineers, the State of Florida, or the South Florida Water Management District to carry out subsection (b)(3).

(d) DEADLINE.—The Secretary shall use the funds made available under subsection (a) for restoration activities referred to in subsection (b)(3) not later than December 31, 1999.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—For each of calendar years 1996 through 1999, the Secretary shall submit an annual report to Congress describing all activities carried out under subsection (b)(3).

(f) SEPARATE AND ADDITIONAL EVERGLADES RESTORATION ACCOUNT.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury a special account (to be known as the “Everglades Restoration
Account"), which shall consist of such funds as may be deposited in the account under paragraph (2). The account shall be separate, and in addition to, funds deposited in the Treasury under subsection (a).

(2) SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR ACCOUNT.—

(A) PROCEEDS FROM SURPLUS PROPERTY.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Administrator shall deposit in the special account all funds received by the Administrator, on or after the date of enactment of this Act, from the disposal pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.) of surplus real property located in the State of Florida.

(ii) AVAILABILITY AND DISPOSITION OF FEDERAL LAND.—

(I) IDENTIFICATION.—Any Federal real property located in the State of Florida (excluding lands under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary that are set aside for conservation purposes) shall be identified for disposal or exchange under this subsection and shall be presumed available for purposes of this subsection unless the head of the agency controlling the property determines that there is a compelling program need for any property identified by the Secretary.

(II) AVAILABILITY.—Property identified by the Secretary for which there is no demonstrated compelling program need shall, not later than 90 days after a request by the Secretary, be reported to the Administrator and shall be made available to the Administrator who shall consider the property to be surplus property for purposes of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.).

(III) PRIORITIZATION OF DISPOSITION.—The Administrator may prioritize the disposition of property made available under this subparagraph to permit the property to be sold as quickly as practicable in a manner that is consistent with the best interests of the Federal Government.

(B) LIMIT ON TOTAL AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS.—The total amount of funds deposited in the special account under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed $100,000,000.

(C) EFFECT ON CLOSURE OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.—Nothing in this section alters the disposition of any proceeds arising from the disposal of real property pursuant to a base closure law.

(3) USE OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT.—Funds in the special account shall be available to the Secretary until expended under this paragraph. The Secretary shall use funds in the special account to assist in the restoration of the Everglades ecosystem in South Florida through—

(A) subject to paragraph (4), the acquisition of real property and interests in real property located within the Everglades ecosystem; and

(B) the funding of resource protection and resource maintenance activities in the Everglades ecosystem.
(4) **STATE CONTRIBUTION.**—The Secretary may not expend any funds from the special account to acquire a parcel of real property, or an interest in a parcel of real property, under paragraph (3)(A) unless the Secretary obtains, or has previously obtained, a contribution from the State of Florida in an amount equal to not less than 50 percent of the appraised value of the parcel or interest to be acquired, as determined by the Secretary.

(5) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this subsection:

(A) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of General Services.

(B) **BASE CLOSURE LAW.**—The term “base closure law” means each of the following:


(iii) Section 2687 of title 10, United States Code.

(iv) Any other similar law enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) **EVERGLADES ECOSYSTEM.**—The term “Everglades ecosystem” means the Florida Everglades Restoration area that extends from the Kissimmee River basin to Florida Bay.

(D) **EXCESS PROPERTY.**—The term “excess property” has the meaning provided in section 3 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 472).

(E) **EXECUTIVE AGENCY.**—The term “executive agency” has the meaning provided in section 3 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 472).

(F) **SPECIAL ACCOUNT.**—The term “special account” means the Everglades Restoration Account established under paragraph (1).

(G) **SURPLUS PROPERTY.**—The term “surplus property” has the meaning provided in section 3 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 472).

(g) **REPORT TO DETERMINE THE FEASIBILITY OF ADDITIONAL LAND ACQUISITION AND RESTORATION ACTIVITIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall conduct an investigation to determine what, if any, unreserved and unappropriated Federal lands (or mineral interests in any such lands) under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary are suitable for disposal or exchange for the purpose of conducting restoration activities in the Everglades region.

(2) **CONSERVATION LANDS.**—No lands under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary that are set aside for conservation purposes shall be identified for disposal or exchange under this subsection.

(3) **FLORIDA.**—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, determine which lands and mineral interests located within the State of Florida are suitable for disposal or exchange before making the determination for eligible lands or interests in other States.
(4) **PUBLIC ACCESS.**—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall consider that in disposing of lands, the Secretary shall retain such interest in the lands as may be necessary to ensure that the general public is not precluded from reasonable access to the lands for purposes of fishing, hunting, or other recreational uses.

(5) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate describing the results of the investigation conducted under this subsection. The report shall describe the specific parcels identified under this subsection, establish the priorities for disposal or exchange among the parcels, and estimate the values of the parcels.

---

Approved April 4, 1996.

---

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY.—H.R. 2854 (S. 1541):
HOUSE REPORTS: Nos. 104–462, Pt. 1 (Comm. on Agriculture) and 104–494 (Comm. of Conference).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 142 (1996):
Jan. 31, Feb. 1, 6, 7, S. 1541 considered and passed Senate.
Feb. 28, 29, H.R. 2854 considered and passed House.
Mar. 12, considered and passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S. 1541.
Mar. 27, Senate considered conference report.
Mar. 28, Senate and House agreed to conference report.
WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 32 (1996):
Apr. 4, Presidential statement.
Public Law 104–303
104th Congress
An Act
To provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, 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; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Water Resources Development Act of 1996”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

* * * * * * * *

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * * * * *

SEC. 225. MELALEUCA.

Section 104(a) of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 (33 U.S.C. 610(a)) is amended by inserting “melaleuca,” after “milfoil,”.

* * * * * * * *

TITLE III—PROJECT-RELATED PROVISIONS

* * * * * * * *

SEC. 315. CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA, CANAL 51.

The project for flood protection of West Palm Beach, Florida (C–51), authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1183), is modified to provide for the construction of an enlarged stormwater detention area, Storm Water Treatment Area 1 East, generally in accordance with the plan of improvements described in the February 15, 1994, report entitled “Everglades Protection Project, Palm Beach County, Florida, Conceptual Design”, with such modifications as are approved by the Secretary. The additional work authorized by this section shall be accomplished at Federal expense. Operation and maintenance of the stormwater detention area shall be consistent with regulations prescribed by the Secretary for the Central and Southern Florida project, and all costs of such operation and maintenance shall be provided by non-Federal interests.

SEC. 316. CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA, CANAL 111.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The project for Central and Southern Florida, authorized by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1176) and modified by section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 740–741), is modified to authorize the Secretary to implement the recommended plan of improvement contained in a report entitled “Central and Southern Florida Project, Final Integrated General Reevaluation Report and Environmental Impact Statement, Canal 111 (C–111), South Dade County, Florida”, dated May 1994, including acquisition by non-Federal interests of such
portions of the Frog Pond and Rocky Glades areas as are needed for the project.

(b) COST SHARING.—

(1) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of implementing the plan of improvement shall be 50 percent.

(2) SECRETARY OF INTERIOR RESPONSIBILITY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall pay 25 percent of the cost of acquiring such portions of the Frog Pond and Rocky Glades areas as are needed for the project. The amount paid by the Secretary of the Interior shall be included as part of the Federal share of the cost of implementing the plan.

(3) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.—The non-Federal share of operation and maintenance costs of the improvements undertaken pursuant to this section shall be 100 percent; except that the Federal Government shall reimburse the non-Federal interest with respect to the project 60 percent of the costs of operating and maintaining pump stations that pump water into Taylor Slough in the Everglades National Park.

* * * * * * *

TITLE IV—STUDIES

* * * * * *

SEC. 413. WEST DADE, FLORIDA.

The Secretary shall conduct a reconnaissance study to determine the Federal interest in using the West Dade, Florida, reuse facility to improve water quality in, and increase the supply of surface water to, the Everglades in order to enhance fish and wildlife habitat.

* * * * * * *

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

* * * * * *

SEC. 528. EVERGLADES AND SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA PROJECT.—The term “Central and Southern Florida Project” means the project for Central and Southern Florida authorized under the heading “CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA” in section 203 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1176), and any modification to the project authorized by law.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Governor’s Commission for a Sustainable South Florida, established by Executive Order of the Governor dated March 3, 1994.

(3) GOVERNOR.—The term “Governor” means the Governor of the State of Florida.

(4) SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM.—The term “South Florida ecosystem” means the area consisting of the lands and waters within the boundary of the South Florida Water Management District, including the Everglades, the Florida Keys, and the contiguous near-shore coastal waters of South Florida.
(5) Task Force.—The term “Task Force” means the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force established by subsection (f).

(b) Restoration Activities.—

(1) Comprehensive Plan.—

(A) Development.—

(i) Purpose.—The Secretary shall develop, as expeditiously as practicable, a proposed comprehensive plan for the purpose of restoring, preserving, and protecting the South Florida ecosystem. The comprehensive plan shall provide for the protection of water quality in, and the reduction of the loss of fresh water from, the Everglades. The comprehensive plan shall include such features as are necessary to provide for the water-related needs of the region, including flood control, the enhancement of water supplies, and other objectives served by the Central and Southern Florida Project.

(ii) Considerations.—The comprehensive plan shall—

(I) be developed by the Secretary in cooperation with the non-Federal project sponsor and in consultation with the Task Force; and

(II) consider the conceptual framework specified in the report entitled “Conceptual Plan for the Central and Southern Florida Project Restudy”, published by the Commission and approved by the Governor.

(B) Submission.—Not later than July 1, 1999, the Secretary shall—

(i) complete the feasibility phase of the Central and Southern Florida Project comprehensive review study as authorized by section 309(l) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4844), and by 2 resolutions of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the House of Representatives, dated September 24, 1992; and

(ii) submit to Congress the plan developed under subparagraph (A)(i) consisting of a feasibility report and a programmatic environmental impact statement covering the proposed Federal action set forth in the plan.

(C) Additional Studies and Analyses.—Notwithstanding the completion of the feasibility report under subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall continue to conduct such studies and analyses as are necessary, consistent with subparagraph (A)(i).

(2) Use of Existing Authority for Unconstructed Project Features.—The Secretary shall design and construct any features of the Central and Southern Florida Project that are authorized on the date of the enactment of this Act or that may be implemented in accordance with the Secretary’s authority to modify an authorized project, including features authorized under sections 315 and 316, with funds that are otherwise available, if the Secretary determines that the design and construction—
(A) will accelerate the restoration, preservation, and protection of the South Florida ecosystem;

(B) will be generally consistent with the conceptual framework described in paragraph (1)(A)(ii)(II); and

(C) will be compatible with the overall authorized purposes of the Central and Southern Florida Project.

(3) CRITICAL RESTORATION PROJECTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the activities described in paragraphs (1) and (2), if the Secretary, in cooperation with the non-Federal project sponsor and the Task Force, determines that a restoration project for the South Florida ecosystem will produce independent, immediate, and substantial restoration, preservation, and protection benefits, and will be generally consistent with the conceptual framework described in paragraph (1)(A)(ii)(II), the Secretary shall proceed expeditiously with the implementation of the restoration project.

(B) INITIATION OF PROJECTS.—After September 30, 1999, no new projects may be initiated under subparagraph (A).

(C) AUTHORIZATION OF Appropriations.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of the Army to pay the Federal share of the cost of carrying out projects under subparagraph (A) $75,000,000 for the period consisting of fiscal years 1997 through 1999.

(ii) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of carrying out any 1 project under subparagraph (A) shall be not more than $25,000,000.

(4) GENERAL PROVISIONS.—

(A) WATER QUALITY.—In carrying out activities described in this subsection and sections 315 and 316, the Secretary—

(i) shall take into account the protection of water quality by considering applicable State water quality standards; and

(ii) may include in projects such features as are necessary to provide water to restore, preserve, and protect the South Florida ecosystem.

(B) COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAW.—In carrying out the activities described in this subsection and subsection (c), the Secretary shall comply with any applicable Federal law, including the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(C) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—In developing the comprehensive plan under paragraph (1) and carrying out the activities described in this subsection and subsection (c), the Secretary shall provide for public review and comment on the activities in accordance with applicable Federal law.

(c) INTEGRATION OF Other Activities.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out activities described in subsection (b), the Secretary shall integrate such activities with ongoing Federal and State projects and activities, including—

(A) the project for the ecosystem restoration of the Kissimmee River, Florida, authorized by section 101 of
the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4802);
(B) the project for modifications to improve water deliveries into Everglades National Park authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 410r–8);
(C) activities under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1433 note; 104 Stat. 3089); and
(D) the Everglades Construction Project of the State of Florida.

(2) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—
(A) EXISTING AUTHORITY.—Except as otherwise expressly provided in this section, nothing in this section affects any authority in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, or any requirement of the authority, relating to participation in restoration activities in the South Florida ecosystem, including the projects and activities specified in paragraph (1), by—
(i) the Department of the Interior;
(ii) the Department of Commerce;
(iii) the Department of the Army;
(iv) the Environmental Protection Agency;
(v) the Department of Agriculture;
(vi) the State of Florida; and
(vii) the South Florida Water Management District.
(B) NEW AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this section confers any new regulatory authority on any Federal or non-Federal entity that carries out any activity authorized by this section.

(d) JUSTIFICATION.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 209 of the Flood Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 1962–2) or any other provision of law, in carrying out the activities to restore, preserve, and protect the South Florida ecosystem described in subsection (b), the Secretary may determine that the activities—
(A) are justified by the environmental benefits derived by the South Florida ecosystem in general and the Everglades and Florida Bay in particular; and
(B) shall not need further economic justification if the Secretary determines that the activities are cost-effective.
(2) APPLICABILITY.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any separable element intended to produce benefits that are predominantly unrelated to the restoration, preservation, and protection of the South Florida ecosystem.
(e) COST SHARING.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in sections 315 and 316 and paragraph (2), the non-Federal share of the cost of activities described in subsection (b) shall be 50 percent.
(2) WATER QUALITY FEATURES.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the non-Federal share of the cost of project features to improve water quality described in subsection (b) shall be 100 percent.
(B) EXCEPTION.—
(i) In general.—Subject to clause (ii), if the Secretary determines that a project feature to improve water quality is essential to Everglades restoration, the non-Federal share of the cost of the feature shall be 50 percent.

(ii) Applicability.—Clause (i) shall not apply to any feature of the Everglades Construction Project of the State of Florida.

(3) Operation and maintenance.—The operation and maintenance of projects carried out under this section shall be a non-Federal responsibility.

(4) Credit.—Regardless of the date of acquisition, the value of lands or interests in land acquired by non-Federal interests for any activity described in subsection (b) shall be included in the total cost of the activity and credited against the non-Federal share of the cost of the activity. Such value shall be determined by the Secretary.

(f) South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force.—

(1) Establishment and membership.—There is established the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force, which shall consist of the following members (or, in the case of a Federal agency, a designee at the level of assistant secretary or an equivalent level):

(A) The Secretary of the Interior, who shall serve as chairperson.

(B) The Secretary of Commerce.

(C) The Secretary.

(D) The Attorney General.

(E) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(F) The Secretary of Agriculture.

(G) The Secretary of Transportation.

(H) 1 representative of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior based on the recommendations of the tribal chairman.

(I) 1 representative of the Seminole Tribe of Florida, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior based on the recommendations of the tribal chairman.

(J) 2 representatives of the State of Florida, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior based on the recommendations of the Governor.

(K) 1 representative of the South Florida Water Management District, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior based on the recommendations of the Governor.

(L) 2 representatives of local government in the State of Florida, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior based on the recommendations of the Governor.

(2) Duties of task force.—The Task Force—

(A) shall consult with, and provide recommendations to, the Secretary during development of the comprehensive plan under subsection (b)(1);

(B) shall coordinate the development of consistent policies, strategies, plans, programs, projects, activities, and priorities for addressing the restoration, preservation, and protection of the South Florida ecosystem;
(C) shall exchange information regarding programs, projects, and activities of the agencies and entities represented on the Task Force to promote ecosystem restoration and maintenance;

(D) shall establish a Florida-based working group which shall include representatives of the agencies and entities represented on the Task Force as well as other governmental entities as appropriate for the purpose of formulating, recommending, coordinating, and implementing the policies, strategies, plans, programs, projects, activities, and priorities of the Task Force;

(E) may, and the working group described in subparagraph (D), may—

(i) establish such advisory bodies as are necessary to assist the Task Force in its duties, including public policy and scientific issues; and

(ii) select as an advisory body any entity, such as the Commission, that represents a broad variety of private and public interests;

(F) shall facilitate the resolution of interagency and intergovernmental conflicts associated with the restoration of the South Florida ecosystem among agencies and entities represented on the Task Force;

(G) shall coordinate scientific and other research associated with the restoration of the South Florida ecosystem;

(H) shall provide assistance and support to agencies and entities represented on the Task Force in their restoration activities;

(I) shall prepare an integrated financial plan and recommendations for coordinated budget requests for the funds proposed to be expended by agencies and entities represented on the Task Force for the restoration, preservation, and protection of the South Florida ecosystem; and

(J) shall submit a biennial report to Congress that summarizes—

(i) the activities of the Task Force;

(ii) the policies, strategies, plans, programs, projects, activities, and priorities planned, developed, or implemented for the restoration of the South Florida ecosystem; and

(iii) progress made toward the restoration.

(3) PROCEDURES AND ADVICE.—

(A) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Task Force shall implement procedures to facilitate public participation in the advisory process, including providing advance notice of meetings, providing adequate opportunity for public input and comment, maintaining appropriate records, and making a record of the proceedings of meetings available for public inspection.

(ii) OVERSIGHT.—The Secretary of the Interior shall ensure that the procedures described in clause (i) are adopted and implemented and that the records described in clause (i) are accurately maintained and available for public inspection.

(B) ADVISORS TO THE TASK FORCE AND WORKING GROUP.—The Task Force or the working group described
in paragraph (2)(D) may seek advice and input from any interested, knowledgeable, or affected party as the Task Force or working group, respectively, determines necessary to perform the duties described in paragraph (2).

(C) APPLICATION OF THE FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—

(i) TASK FORCE AND WORKING GROUP.—The Task Force and the working group shall not be considered advisory committees under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).

(ii) ADVISORS.—Seeking advice and input under subparagraph (B) shall not be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).

(4) COMPENSATION.—A member of the Task Force shall receive no compensation for the service of the member on the Task Force.

(5) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Travel expenses incurred by a member of the Task Force in the performance of services for the Task Force shall be paid by the agency, tribe, or government that the member represents.

*  *  *  *  *  *  *

Approved October 12, 1996.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 640 (H.R. 3592):

HOUSE REPORTS: Nos. 104–695 accompanying H.R. 3592 (Comm. on Transportation and Infrastructure) and 104–843 (Comm. on Conference).


CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 142 (1996):

July 11, considered and passed Senate.

July 30, H.R. 3592 considered and passed House; S. 640, amended, passed in lieu.

Sept. 26, House agreed to conference report.

Sept. 27, Senate agreed to conference report.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 32 (1996):

Oct. 12, Presidential statement.
To designate the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Wilderness and the Ernest F. Coe Visitor Center.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Marjory Stoneman Douglas Wilderness and Ernest F. Coe Visitor Center Designation Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—


(B) Mrs. Douglas’s book was the first to stimulate widespread understanding of the Everglades ecosystem and ultimately served to awaken the desire of the people of the United States to restore the ecosystem’s health;

(C) in her 107th year, Mrs. Douglas is the sole surviving member of the original group of people who devoted decades of selfless effort to establish the Everglades National Park;

(D) when the water supply and ecology of the Everglades, both within and outside the park, became threatened by drainage and development, Mrs. Douglas dedicated the balance of her life to the defense of the Everglades through extraordinary personal effort and by inspiring countless other people to take action;

(E) for these and many other accomplishments, the President awarded Mrs. Douglas the Medal of Freedom on Earth Day, 1994; and

(2)(A) Ernest F. Coe (1886–1951) was a leader in the creation of Everglades National Park;

(B) Mr. Coe organized the Tropic Everglades National Park Association in 1928 and was widely regarded as the father of Everglades National Park;

(C) as a landscape architect, Mr. Coe’s vision for the park recognized the need to protect south Florida’s diverse wildlife and habitats for future generations;

(D) Mr. Coe’s original park proposal included lands and waters subsequently protected within the Everglades National Park, the Big Cypress National Preserve, and the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary; and

(E)(i) Mr. Coe’s leadership, selfless devotion, and commitment to achieving his vision culminated in the authorization of the Everglades National Park by Congress in 1934;

(ii) after authorization of the park, Mr. Coe fought tirelessly and lobbied strenuously for establishment of the park, finally realizing his dream in 1947; and

(iii) Mr. Coe accomplished much of the work described in this paragraph at his own expense, which dramatically demonstrated his commitment to establishment of Everglades National Park.
(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act to commemorate the vision, leadership, and enduring contributions of Marjory Stoneman Douglas and Ernest F. Coe to the protection of the Everglades and the establishment of Everglades National Park.

SEC. 3. MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS WILDERNESS.

(a) Redesignation.—Section 401(3) of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–625; 92 Stat. 3490; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is amended by striking “to be known as the Everglades Wilderness” and inserting “to be known as the Marjory Stoneman Douglas Wilderness, to commemorate the vision and leadership shown by Mrs. Douglas in the protection of the Everglades and the establishment of the Everglades National Park”.

(b) Notice of Redesignation.—The Secretary of the Interior shall provide such notification of the redesignation made by the amendment made by subsection (a) by signs, materials, maps, markers, interpretive programs, and other means (including changes in signs, materials, maps, and markers in existence before the date of enactment of this Act) as will adequately inform the public of the redesignation of the wilderness area and the reasons for the redesignation.

(c) References.—Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the “Everglades Wilderness” shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Marjory Stoneman Douglas Wilderness”.

SEC. 4. ERNEST F. COE VISITOR CENTER.

(a) Designation.—Section 103 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 410r–7) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(f) Ernest F. Coe Visitor Center.—On completion of construction of the main visitor center facility at the headquarters of Everglades National Park, the Secretary shall designate the visitor center facility as the ‘Ernest F. Coe Visitor Center’, to commemorate the vision and leadership shown by Mr. Coe in the establishment and protection of Everglades National Park.”.

SEC. 5. CONFORMING AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

Section 103 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 410r–7) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2), by striking “personnally-owned” and inserting “personally-owned”; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking “VISITOR CENTER” and inserting “MARJORY STONEMAN DOUGLAS VISITOR CENTER”.

Approved November 13, 1997.
Public Law 105–313
105th Congress

An Act

To deem the activities of the Miccosukee Tribe on the Miccosukee Reserved Area to be consistent with the purposes of the Everglades National Park, 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.

This Act may be cited as the "Miccosukee Reserved Area Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Since 1964, the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida have lived and governed their own affairs on a strip of land on the northern edge of the Everglades National Park pursuant to permits from the National Park Service and other legal authority. The current permit expires in 2014.

(2) Since the commencement of the Tribe's permitted use and occupancy of the Special Use Permit Area, the Tribe's membership has grown, as have the needs and desires of the Tribe and its members for modern housing, governmental and administrative facilities, schools and cultural amenities, and related structures.

(3) The United States, the State of Florida, the Miccosukee Tribe, and the Seminole Tribe of Florida are participating in a major intergovernmental effort to restore the South Florida ecosystem, including the restoration of the environment of the Park.

(4) The Special Use Permit Area is located within the northern boundary of the Park, which is critical to the protection and restoration of the Everglades, as well as to the cultural values of the Miccosukee Tribe.

(5) The interests of both the Miccosukee Tribe and the United States would be enhanced by a further delineation of the rights and obligations of each with respect to the Special Use Permit Area and to the Park as a whole.

(6) The amount and location of land allocated to the Tribe fulfills the purposes of the Park.

(7) The use of the Miccosukee Reserved Area by the Miccosukee Tribe does not constitute an abandonment of the Park.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are as follows:
(1) To replace the special use permit with a legal framework under which the Tribe can live permanently and govern the Tribe's own affairs in a modern community within the Park.

(2) To protect the Park outside the boundaries of the Miccosukee Reserved Area from adverse effects of structures or activities within that area, and to support restoration of the South Florida ecosystem, including restoring the environment of the Park.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) EVERGLADES.—The term “Everglades” means the areas within the Florida Water Conservation Areas, Everglades National Park, and Big Cypress National Preserve.

(3) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term “Federal agency” means an agency, as that term is defined in section 551(1) of title 5, United States Code.

(4) MICCOSUKEE RESERVED AREA; MRA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “Miccosukee Reserved Area” or “MRA” means, notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to the limitations specified in section 6(d) of this Act, the portion of the Everglades National Park described in subparagraph (B) that is depicted on the map entitled “Miccosukee Reserved Area” numbered NPS–160/41,038, and dated September 30, 1998, copies of which shall be kept available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and shall be filed with appropriate officers of Miami-Dade County and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida.

(B) DESCRIPTION.—The description of the lands referred to in subparagraph (A) is as follows: “Beginning at the western boundary of Everglades National Park at the west line of sec. 20, T. 54 S., R. 35 E., thence E. following the Northern boundary of said Park in T. 54 S., Rs. 35 and 36 E., to a point in sec. 19, T. 54 S., R. 36 E., 500 feet west of the existing road known as Seven Mile Road, thence 500 feet south from said point, thence west paralleling the Park boundary for 3,200 feet, thence south for 600 feet, thence west, paralleling the Park boundary to the west line of sec. 20, T. 54 S., R. 35 E., thence N. 1,100 feet to the point of beginning.”.

(5) PARK.—The term “Park” means the Everglades National Park, including any additions to that Park.

(6) PERMIT.—The term “permit”, unless otherwise specified, means any federally issued permit, license, certificate of public convenience and necessity, or other permission of any kind.

(7) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior or the designee of the Secretary.

(8) SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM.—The term “South Florida ecosystem” has the meaning given that term in section 528(a)(4) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–303).
SEC. 5. TRIBAL RIGHTS AND AUTHORITY ON THE MICCOSUKEE RESERVED AREA.

(a) Special Use Permit Terminated.—

(1) Termination.—The special use permit dated February 1, 1973, issued by the Secretary to the Tribe, and any amendments to that permit, are terminated.

(2) Expansion of Special Use Permit Area.—The geographical area contained in the former special use permit area referred to in paragraph (1) shall be expanded pursuant to this Act and known as the Miccosukee Reserved Area.

(3) Governance of Affairs in Miccosukee Reserved Area.—Subject to the provisions of this Act and other applicable Federal law, the Tribe shall govern its own affairs and otherwise make laws and apply those laws in the MRA as though the MRA were a Federal Indian reservation.

(b) Perpetual Use and Occupancy.—The Tribe shall have the exclusive right to use and develop the MRA in perpetuity in a manner consistent with this Act for purposes of the administration, education, housing, and cultural activities of the Tribe, including commercial services necessary to support those purposes.

(c) Indian Country Status.—The MRA shall be—

(1) considered to be Indian country (as that term is defined in section 1151 of title 18, United States Code); and

(2) treated as a federally recognized Indian reservation solely for purposes of—

(A) determining the authority of the Tribe to govern its own affairs and otherwise make laws and apply those laws within the MRA; and

(B) the eligibility of the Tribe and its members for any Federal health, education, employment, economic assistance, revenue sharing, or social welfare programs, or any other similar Federal program for which Indians are eligible because of their—

(i) status as Indians; and

(ii) residence on or near an Indian reservation.

(d) Exclusive Federal Jurisdiction Preserved.—The exclusive Federal legislative jurisdiction as applied to the MRA as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act shall be preserved. The Act of August 15, 1953, 67 Stat. 588, chapter 505 and the amendments made by that Act, including section 1162 of title
18, United States Code, as added by that Act and section 1360 of title 28, United States Code, as added by that Act, shall not apply with respect to the MRA.

(e) OTHER RIGHTS PRESERVED.—Nothing in this Act shall affect any rights of the Tribe under Federal law, including the right to use other lands or waters within the Park for other purposes, including, fishing, boating, hiking, camping, cultural activities, or religious observances.

SEC. 6. PROTECTION OF EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK. 16 USC 410 note.

(a) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ACCESS REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The MRA shall remain within the boundaries of the Park and be a part of the Park in a manner consistent with this Act.

(2) COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS.—The Tribe shall be responsible for compliance with all applicable laws, except as otherwise provided by this Act.

(3) PREVENTION OF DEGRADATION; ABATEMENT.—

(A) PREVENTION OF DEGRADATION.—Pursuant to the requirements of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Tribe shall prevent and abate degradation of the quality of surface or groundwater that is released into other parts of the Park, as follows:

(i) With respect to water entering the MRA which fails to meet applicable water quality standards approved by the Administrator under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), actions of the Tribe shall not further degrade water quality.

(ii) With respect to water entering the MRA which meets applicable water quality standards approved by the Administrator under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Tribe shall not cause the water to fail to comply with applicable water quality standards.

(B) PREVENTION AND ABATEMENT.—The Tribe shall prevent and abate disruption of the restoration or preservation of the quantity, timing, or distribution of surface or groundwater that would enter the MRA and flow, directly or indirectly, into other parts of the Park, but only to the extent that such disruption is caused by conditions, activities, or structures within the MRA.

(C) PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT PROPAGATION OF EXOTIC PLANTS AND ANIMALS.—The Tribe shall prevent significant propagation of exotic plants or animals outside the MRA that may otherwise be caused by conditions, activities, or structures within the MRA.

(D) PUBLIC ACCESS TO CERTAIN AREAS OF THE PARK.—The Tribe shall not impede public access to those areas of the Park outside the boundaries of the MRA, and to and from the Big Cypress National Preserve, except that the Tribe shall not be required to allow individuals who are not members of the Tribe access to the MRA other than Federal employees, agents, officers, and officials (as provided in this Act).

(E) PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT CUMULATIVE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.—
(i) In general.—The Tribe shall prevent and abate any significant cumulative adverse environmental impact on the Park outside the MRA resulting from development or other activities within the MRA.

(ii) Procedures.—Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Tribe shall develop, publish, and implement procedures that shall ensure adequate public notice and opportunity to comment on major tribal actions within the MRA that may contribute to a significant cumulative adverse impact on the Everglades ecosystem.

(iii) Written notice.—The procedures in clause (ii) shall include timely written notice to the Secretary and consideration of the Secretary’s comments.

(F) Water quality standards.—

(i) In general.—Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Tribe shall adopt and comply with water quality standards within the MRA that are at least as protective as the water quality standards for the area encompassed by Everglades National Park approved by the Administrator under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

(ii) Tribal water quality standards.—The Tribe may not adopt water quality standards for the MRA under clause (i) that are more restrictive than the water quality standards adopted by the Tribe for contiguous reservation lands that are not within the Park.

(iii) Effect of failure to adopt or prescribe standards.—In the event the Tribe fails to adopt water quality standards referred to in clause (i), the water quality standards applicable to the Everglades National Park, approved by the Administrator under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), shall be deemed to apply by operation of Federal law to the MRA until such time as the Tribe adopts water quality standards that meet the requirements of this subparagraph.

(iv) Modification of standards.—If, after the date of the enactment of this Act, the standards referred to in clause (iii) are revised, not later than 1 year after those standards are revised, the Tribe shall make such revisions to water quality standards of the Tribe as are necessary to ensure that those water quality standards are at least as protective as the revised water quality standards approved by the Administrator.

(v) Effect of failure to modify water quality standards.—If the Tribe fails to revise water quality standards in accordance with clause (iv), the revised water quality standards applicable to the Everglades Park, approved by the Administrator under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) shall be deemed to apply by operation of Federal law to the MRA until such time as the Tribe adopts water quality standards that are at least as protective as
the revised water quality standards approved by the Administrator.

(G) NATURAL EASEMENTS.—The Tribe shall not engage in any construction, development, or improvement in any area that is designated as a natural easement.

(b) HEIGHT RESTRICTIONS.—

(1) RESTRICTIONS.—Except as provided in paragraphs (2) through (4), no structure constructed within the MRA shall exceed the height of 45 feet or exceed 2 stories, except that a structure within the Miccosukee Government Center, as shown on the map referred to in section 4(4), shall not exceed the height of 70 feet.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The following types of structures are exempt from the restrictions of this section to the extent necessary for the health, safety, or welfare of the tribal members, and for the utility of the structures:

(A) Water towers or standpipes.
(B) Radio towers.
(C) Utility lines.

(3) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the restrictions of this subsection if the Secretary finds that the needs of the Tribe for the structure that is taller than structures allowed under the restrictions would outweigh the adverse effects to the Park or its visitors.

(4) GRANDFATHER CLAUSE.—Any structure approved by the Secretary before the date of the enactment of this Act, and for which construction commences not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, shall not be subject to the provisions of this subsection.

(5) MEASUREMENT.—The heights specified in this subsection shall be measured from mean sea level.

(c) OTHER CONDITIONS.—

(1) GAMING.—No class II or class III gaming (as those terms are defined in section 4(7) and (8) of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2703 (7) and (8)) shall be conducted within the MRA.

(2) AVIATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—No commercial aviation may be conducted from or to the MRA.

(B) EMERGENCY OPERATORS.—Takeoffs and landings of aircraft shall be allowed for emergency operations and administrative use by the Tribe or the United States, including resource management and law enforcement.

(C) STATE AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS.—The Tribe may permit the State of Florida, as agencies or municipalities of the State of Florida to provide for takeoffs or landings of aircraft on the MRA for emergency operations or administrative purposes.

(3) VISUAL QUALITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In the planning, use, and development of the MRA by the Tribe, the Tribe shall consider the quality of the visual experience from the Shark River Valley visitor use area, including limitations on the height and locations of billboards or other commercial signs or other advertisements visible from the Shark Valley visitor center, tram road, or observation tower.
(B) Exemption of Markings.—The Tribe may exempt markings on a water tower or standpipe that merely identify the Tribe.

(d) Easements and Ranger Station.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the following provisions shall apply:

1. Natural Easements.—
   (A) In General.—The use and occupancy of the MRA by the Tribe shall be perpetually subject to natural easements on parcels of land that are—
      (i) bounded on the north and south by the boundaries of the MRA, specified in the legal description under section 4(4); and
      (ii) bounded on the east and west by boundaries that run perpendicular to the northern and southern boundaries of the MRA, as provided in the description under subparagraph (B).
   (B) Description.—The description referred to in subparagraph (A)(ii) is as follows:
      (i) Easement number 1, being 445 feet wide with western boundary 525 feet, and eastern boundary 970 feet, east of the western boundary of the MRA.
      (ii) Easement number 2, being 443 feet wide with western boundary 3,637 feet, and eastern boundary 4,080 feet, east of the western boundary of the MRA.
      (iii) Easement number 3, being 320 feet wide with western boundary 5,380 feet, and eastern boundary 5,700 feet, east of the western boundary of the MRA.
      (iv) Easement number 4, being 290 feet wide with western boundary 6,020 feet, and eastern boundary 6,310 feet, east of the western boundary of the MRA.
      (v) Easement number 5, being 290 feet wide with western boundary 8,170 feet, and eastern boundary 8,460 feet, east of the western boundary of the MRA.
      (vi) Easement number 6, being 312 feet wide with western boundary 8,920 feet, and eastern boundary 9,232 feet, east of the western boundary of the MRA.

2. Extent of Easements.—The aggregate extent of the east-west parcels of lands subject to easements under paragraph (1) shall not exceed 2,100 linear feet, as depicted on the map referred to in section 4(4).

3. Use of Easements.—At the discretion of the Secretary, the Secretary may use the natural easements specified in paragraph (1) to fulfill a hydrological or other environmental objective of the Everglades National Park.

4. Additional Requirements.—In addition to providing for the easements specified in paragraph (1), the Tribe shall not impair or impede the continued function of the water control structures designated as “S–12A” and “S–12B”, located north of the MRA on the Tamiami Trail and any existing water flow ways under the Old Tamiami Trail.

5. Use by Department of the Interior.—The Department of the Interior shall have a right, in perpetuity, to use and occupy, and to have vehicular and airboat access to, the Tamiami Ranger Station identified on the map referred to in section 4(4), except that the pad on which such station is constructed shall not be increased in size without the consent of the Tribe.
SEC. 7. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS.

(a) GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary and the tribal chairman shall make reasonable, good faith efforts to implement the requirements of this Act. Those efforts may include government-to-government consultations, and the development of standards of performance and monitoring protocols.

(b) FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE.—If the Secretary and the tribal chairman concur that they cannot reach agreement on any significant issue relating to the implementation of the requirements of this Act, the Secretary and the tribal chairman may jointly request that the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service assist them in reaching a satisfactory agreement.

(c) 60-DAY TIME LIMIT.—The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service may conduct mediation or other nonbinding dispute resolution activities for a period not to exceed 60 days beginning on the date on which the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service receives the request for assistance, unless the Secretary and the tribal chairman agree to an extension of period of time.

(d) OTHER RIGHTS PRESERVED.—The facilitated dispute resolution specified in this section shall not prejudice any right of the parties to—

(1) commence an action in a court of the United States at any time; or

(2) any other resolution process that is not prohibited by law.

SEC. 8. MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) NO GENERAL APPLICABILITY.—Nothing in this Act creates any right, interest, privilege, or immunity affecting any other Tribe or any other park or Federal lands.

(b) NONINTERFERENCE WITH FEDERAL AGENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Federal employees, agents, officers, and officials shall have a right of access to the MRA—

(A) to monitor compliance with the provisions of this Act; and

(B) for other purposes, as though it were a Federal Indian reservation.

(2) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall authorize the Tribe or members or agents of the Tribe to interfere with any Federal employee, agent, officer, or official in the performance of official duties (whether within or outside the boundaries of the MRA) except that nothing in this paragraph may prejudice any right under the Constitution of the United States.

(c) FEDERAL PERMITS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No Federal permit shall be issued to the Tribe for any activity or structure that would be inconsistent with this Act.

(2) CONSULTATIONS.—Any Federal agency considering an application for a permit for construction or activities on the MRA shall consult with, and consider the advice, evidence, and recommendations of the Secretary before issuing a final decision.

(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act, nothing in this Act supersedes any requirement of any other applicable Federal law.
(d) **Volunteer Programs and Tribal Involvement.**—The Secretary may establish programs that foster greater involvement by the Tribe with respect to the Park. Those efforts may include internships and volunteer programs with tribal schoolchildren and with adult tribal members.

(e) **Saving Ecosystem Restoration.**—

1. **In General.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to amend or prejudice the authority of the United States to design, construct, fund, operate, permit, remove, or degrade canals, levees, pumps, impoundments, wetlands, flow ways, or other facilities, structures, or systems, for the restoration or protection of the South Florida ecosystem pursuant to Federal laws.

2. **Use of Noneasement Lands.**—

   (A) **In General.**—The Secretary may use all or any part of the MRA lands to the extent necessary to restore or preserve the quality, quantity, timing, or distribution of surface or groundwater, if other reasonable alternative measures to achieve the same purpose are impractical.

   (B) **Secretaryial Authority.**—The Secretary may use lands referred to in subparagraph (A) either under an agreement with the tribal chairman or upon an order of the United States district court for the district in which the MRA is located, upon petition by the Secretary and finding by the court that—
   
   i. the proposed actions of the Secretary are necessary; and
   
   ii. other reasonable alternative measures are impractical.

3. **Costs.**—

   (A) **In General.**—In the event the Secretary exercises the authority granted the Secretary under paragraph (2), the United States shall be liable to the Tribe or the members of the Tribe for—
   
   i. cost of modification, removal, relocation, or reconstruction of structures lawfully erected in good faith on the MRA; and
   
   ii. loss of use of the affected land within the MRA.

   (B) **Payment of Compensation.**—Any compensation paid under subparagraph (A) shall be paid as cash payments with respect to taking structures and other fixtures and in the form of rights to occupy similar land adjacent to the MRA with respect to taking land.

4. **Rule of Construction.**—Paragraphs (2) and (3) shall not apply to a natural easement described in section 6(d)(1).

(f) **Parties Held Harmless.**—

1. **United States Held Harmless.**—

   (A) **In General.**—Subject to subparagraph (B) with respect to any tribal member, tribal employee, tribal contractor, tribal enterprise, or any person residing within the MRA, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States (including an officer, agent, or employee of the United States), shall not be liable for any action or failure to act by the Tribe (including an officer, employee, or member of the Tribe), including any failure to perform any of the obligations of the Tribe under this Act.
(B) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to alter any liability or other obligation that the United States may have under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.).

(2) Tribe held harmless.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Tribe and the members of the Tribe shall not be liable for any injury, loss, damage, or harm that—
(A) occurs with respect to the MRA; and
(B) is caused by an action or failure to act by the United States, or the officer, agent, or employee of the United States (including the failure to perform any obligation of the United States under this Act).

(g) Cooperative Agreements.—Nothing in this Act shall alter the authority of the Secretary and the Tribe to enter into any cooperative agreement, including any agreement concerning law enforcement, emergency response, or resource management.

(h) Water Rights.—Nothing in this Act shall enhance or diminish any water rights of the Tribe, or members of the Tribe, or the United States (with respect to the Park).

(i) Enforcement.—
(1) Actions brought by Attorney General.—The Attorney General may bring a civil action in the United States district court for the district in which the MRA is located, to enjoin the Tribe from violating any provision of this Act.

(2) Action brought by Tribe.—The Tribe may bring a civil action in the United States district court for the district in which the MRA is located to enjoin the United States from violating any provision of this Act.


LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 3055 (S. 1419):
HOUSE REPORTS: No. 105–708, Pt. 1 (Comm. on Resources).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 105–361 accompanying S. 1419 (Comm. on Indian Affairs).
Oct. 12, considered and passed House.
Oct. 15, considered and passed Senate.
5. Grand Canyon

Public Law 104–264
104th Congress

An Act

To amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize programs of the Federal Aviation Administration, 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; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Federal Aviation Reauthorization Act of 1996”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

* * * * * * *

TITLE XII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

* * * * * * *

SEC. 1215. SPECIAL FLIGHT RULES IN THE VICINITY OF GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK.

The Secretary of Transportation, acting through the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, shall take such action as may be necessary to provide 45 additional days for comment by interested persons on the special flight rules in the vicinity of Grand Canyon National Park and the Draft Environmental Assessment described in the notice of proposed rulemaking issued on July 31, 1996, at 61 Fed. Reg. 40120 et seq.

* * * * * * *

Approved October 9, 1996.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 3539 (S. 1994):

HOUSE REPORTS: Nos. 104–714, Pt. 1 (Comm. on Transportation and Infrastructure) and 104–848 (Comm. of Conference).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 142 (1996):
Sept. 10, 11, considered and passed House.
Sept. 18, considered and passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S. 1994.
Sept. 27, House agreed to conference report.
Sept. 30–Oct. 3, Senate considered and agreed to conference report.
WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 32 (1996):
Oct. 9, Presidential remarks and statement.
Public Law 105–81
105th Congress

An Act

To require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study concerning grazing use and open space within and adjacent to Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, and to extend temporarily certain grazing privileges.

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) open space near Grand Teton National Park continues to decline;

(2) as the population continues to grow in Teton County, Wyoming, undeveloped land near the Park becomes more scarce;

(3) the loss of open space around Teton Park has negative impacts on wildlife migration routes in the area and on visitors to the Park, and its repercussions can be felt throughout the entire region;

(4) a few ranches make up Teton Valley’s remaining open space, and the ranches depend on grazing in Grand Teton National Park for summer range to maintain operations;

(5) the Act that created Grand Teton National Park allowed several permittees to continue livestock grazing in the Park for the life of a designated heir in the family;

(6) some of the last remaining heirs have died, and as a result the open space around the Park will most likely be subdivided and developed;

(7) in order to develop the best solution to protect open space immediately adjacent to Grand Teton National Park, the Park Service should conduct a study of open space in the region; and

(8) the study should develop workable solutions that are fiscally responsible and acceptable to the National Park Service, the public, local government, and landowners in the area.

SEC. 2. STUDY OF GRAZING USE AND OPEN SPACE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall conduct a study concerning grazing use and open space in Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, and associated use of certain agricultural and ranch lands within and adjacent to the Park, including—


(2) any ranch and agricultural land adjacent to the Park, the use and disposition of which may affect accomplishment of the purposes of the Act.

(b) PURPOSE.—The study shall—
(1) assess the significance of the ranching use and pastoral character of the land (including open vistas, wildlife habitat, and other public benefits);

(2) assess the significance of that use and character to the purposes for which the Park was established and identify any need for preservation of, and practicable means of, preserving the land that is necessary to protect that use and character;

(3) recommend a variety of economically feasible and viable tools and techniques to retain the pastoral qualities of the land; and

(4) estimate the costs of implementing any recommendations made for the preservation of the land.

(c) PARTICIPATION.—In conducting the study, the Secretary of the Interior shall seek participation from the Governor of the State of Wyoming, the Teton County Commissioners, the Secretary of Agriculture, affected land owners, and other interested members of the public.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years from the date funding is available for the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit a report to Congress that contains the findings of the study under subsection (a) and makes recommendations to Congress regarding action that may be taken with respect to the land described in subsection (a).

SEC. 3. EXTENSION OF GRAZING PRIVILEGES.

(a) In General.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of the Interior shall reinstate and extend for the duration of the study described in section 2(a) and until such time as the recommendations of the study are implemented, the grazing privileges described in section 2(a)(1), under the same terms and conditions as were in effect prior to the expiration of the privileges.

(b) Effect of Change in Land Use.—If, during the period of the study or until such time as the recommendations of the study are implemented, any portion of the land described in section 2(a)(1) is disposed of in a manner that would result in the land no longer being used for ranching or other agricultural purposes, the Secretary of the Interior shall cancel the extension described in subsection (a).

Approved November 13, 1997.
7. Great Basin

PUBLIC LAW 104–134—APR. 26, 1996

*Public Law 104–134
104th Congress

An Act

Making appropriations for fiscal year 1996 to make a further downpayment toward a balanced budget, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 101.

(c) For programs, projects or activities in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, provided as follows, to be effective as if it had been enacted into law as the regular appropriations Act:

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 319. GREAT BASIN NATIONAL PARK.—Section 3 of the Great Basin National Park Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 410mm–1) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence of subsection (e) by striking “shall” and inserting “may”; and

(2) in subsection (f)—

(A) by striking “At the request” and inserting the following:

“(1) EXCHANGES.—At the request”;

(B) by striking “grazing permits” and inserting “grazing permits and grazing leases”; and

(C) by adding after “Federal lands.” the following:

“(2) ACQUISITION BY DONATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may acquire by donation valid existing permits and grazing leases authorizing grazing on land in the park.

Note: This is a typeset print of the original hand enrollment as signed by the President on April 26, 1996. The text is printed without corrections. Footnotes indicate missing or illegible text in the original.
PUBLIC LAW 104–134—APR. 26, 1996

110 STAT. 1321–203

(B) TERMINATION.—The Secretary shall terminate a grazing permit or grazing lease acquired under subparagraph (A) so as to end grazing previously authorized by the permit or lease.

* * * * * * *

110 STAT. 1321–381

Approved April 26, 1996.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 3019 (S. 1594):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 104–537 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 104–236 accompanying S. 1594 (Comm. on Appropriations).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 142 (1996):
Mar. 7, considered and passed House.
Mar. 11–15, 18, 19, considered and passed Senate, amended.
Apr. 25, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 32 (1996):
Apr. 26, Presidential statement.
8. Hawaii Volcanoes

PUBLIC LAW 105–380—NOV. 12, 1998  112 STAT. 3401

Public Law 105–380
105th Congress

An Act

To eliminate restrictions on the acquisition of certain land contiguous to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Hawaii Volcanoes National Park Adjustment Act of 1998”.

SEC. 2. HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK.

The first section of the Act of June 20, 1938 (52 Stat. 781, chapter 530; 16 U.S.C. 391b), is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, except for the land depicted on the map entitled ‘NPS–PAC 1997HW’, which may be purchased with donated or appropriated funds”.

Approved November 12, 1998.
9. Olympic

110 STAT. 1321  PUBLIC LAW 104–134—APR. 26, 1996

*Public Law 104–134
104th Congress

An Act

Making appropriations for fiscal year 1996 to make a further downpayment toward a balanced budget, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 101.

(c) For programs, projects or activities in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996, provided as follows, to be effective as if it had been enacted into law as the regular appropriations Act:

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Sec. 116. Within 30 days after the enactment of this Act, the Department of the Interior shall issue a specific schedule for the completion of the Lake Cushman Land Exchange Act (Public Law 102–436) and shall complete the exchange not later than September 30, 1996.

Approved April 26, 1996.

*Note: This is a typeset print of the original hand enrollment as signed by the President on April 26, 1996. The text is printed without corrections. Footnotes indicate missing or illegible text in the original.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 3019 (S. 1594):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 104–537 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 104–236 accompanying S. 1594 (Comm. on Appropriations).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 142 (1996):
Mar. 7, considered and passed House.
Mar. 11–15, 18, 19, considered and passed Senate, amended.
Apr. 25, House and Senate agreed to conference report.
WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 32 (1996):
Apr. 26, Presidential statement.
PUBLIC LAW 104–208—SEPT. 30, 1996

*Public Law 104–208

104th Congress

An Act

Making omnibus consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

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

DIVISION A

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the several departments, agencies, corporations and other organizational units of the Government for the fiscal year 1997, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—OMNIBUS APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 101. * * * * * * * * *

(d) For programs, projects or activities in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997, provided as follows, to be effective as if it had been enacted into law as the regular appropriations Act:

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

* * * * * * * * *

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

* * * * * * * * *

Sec. 114. Public Law 102–495 is amended by adding the following new section:

"SEC. 10. WASHINGTON STATE REMOVAL OPTION.

"(a) Upon appropriation of $29,500,000 for the Federal government to acquire the projects in the State of Washington pursuant to this Act, the State of Washington may, upon the submission to Congress of a binding agreement to remove the projects within a reasonable period of time, purchase the projects from the Federal government for $2. Such a binding agreement shall provide for the full restoration of the Elwha River ecosystem and native anadromous fisheries, for protection of the existing quality and availability of water from the Elwha River for municipal and industrial uses from possible adverse impacts of dam removal, and for fulfill-

*Note: This is a typeset print of the original hand enrollment as signed by the President on September 30, 1996. The text is printed without corrections. Missing text in the original is indicated by a footnote.
ment by the State of each of the other obligations of the Secretary under this Act.

“(b) Upon receipt of the payment pursuant to subsection (a), the Federal government shall relinquish ownership and title of the projects to the State of Washington.

“(c) Upon the purchase of the projects by the State of Washington, section 3(a), (c), and (d), and Sections 4, 7, and 9 of this Act are hereby repealed, and the remaining sections renumbered accordingly.”.

* * * * * * * * *

110 STAT. 3009–201

Approved September 30, 1996.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 3610 (S. 1894):

HOUSE REPORTS: Nos. 104–617 (Comm. on Appropriations) and 104–863 (Comm. on Conference).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 104–286 accompanying S. 1894 (Comm. on Appropriations).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 142 (1996):

June 13, considered and passed House.

July 11, 17, 18, considered and passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S. 1894.

Sept. 28, House agreed to conference report.

Sept. 30, Senate agreed to conference report.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 32 (1996):

Sept. 30, Presidential statement.
Public Law 105–83
105th Congress

An Act
Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE V—PRIORITY LAND ACQUISITIONS, LAND EXCHANGES, AND MAINTENANCE

(j) COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT.—
(1) The Secretary of the Interior may enter into agreements with the State of California for the cooperative management of any of the following: Headwaters Forest, Redwood National Park, and proximate State lands. The purpose of such agreements is to acquire from and provide to the State of California goods and services to be used by the Secretary and the State of California in cooperative management of lands if the Secretary determines that appropriations for that purpose are available and an agreement is in the best interests of the United States; and

(2) an assignment arranged by the Secretary under section 3372 of title 5, United States Code, of a Federal or State employee for work in any Federal or State of California lands, or an extension of such assignment, may be for any period of time determined by the Secretary or the State of California, as appropriate, to be mutually beneficial.

Approved November 14, 1997.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 2107:
House Reports: Nos. 105–163 (Comm. on Appropriations) and 105–337 (Comm. of Conference).
Senate Reports: No. 105–56 (Comm. on Appropriations).
Congressional Record, Vol. 143 (1997):
July 10, 11, 15, considered and passed House.
Sept. 11, 15–18, considered and passed Senate, amended.
Oct. 24, House agreed to conference report.
Oct. 28, Senate agreed to conference report.
Nov. 14, Presidential statement.
Nov. 20, President’s special message on line item veto.
Nov. 24, Cancellation of items pursuant to the Line Item Veto Act.

Making omnibus consolidated and emergency appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

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

DIVISION A—OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the several departments, agencies, corporations and other organizational units of the Government for the fiscal year 1999, and for other purposes, namely:

SEC. 101.

(e) For programs, projects or activities in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, provided as follows, to be effective as if it had been enacted into law as the regular appropriations Act:

AN ACT Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 146. The Redwood Information Center located at 119231 Highway 101 in Orick, California is hereby named the “Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center” and shall be referred to in any law, document or record of the United States as the “Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center”.

Public Law 104–158
104th Congress

An Act

To provide for the exchange of certain lands in Gilpin County, Colorado. \footnote{July 9, 1996 [H.R. 2437]}

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds and declares that—
(1) certain scattered parcels of Federal land located within Gilpin County, Colorado, are currently administered by the Secretary of the Interior as part of the Royal Gorge Resource Area, Canon City District, United States Bureau of Land Management;
(2) these land parcels, which comprises approximately 133 separate tracts of land, and range in size from approximately 38 acres to much less than an acre have been identified as suitable for disposal by the Bureau of Land Management through its resource management planning process and are appropriate for disposal; and
(3) even though the Federal land parcels in Gilpin County, Colorado, are scattered and small in size, they nevertheless by virtue of their proximity to existing communities appear to have a fair market value which may be used by the Federal Government to exchange for lands which will better lend themselves to Federal management and have higher values for future public access, use and enjoyment, recreation, the protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife and fish and wildlife habitat, and the protection of riparian lands, wetlands, scenic beauty and other public values.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act to authorize, direct, facilitate and expedite the land exchange set forth herein in order to further the public interest by disposing of Federal lands with limited public utility and acquire in exchange therefor lands with important values for permanent public management and protection.

SEC. 2. LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The exchange directed by this Act shall be consummated if within 90 days after enactment of this Act, Lake Gulch, Inc., a Colorado Corporation (as defined in section 4 of this Act) offers to transfer to the United States pursuant to the provisions of this Act the offered lands or interests in land described herein.

(b) CONVEYANCE BY LAKE GULCH.—Subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Act, Lake Gulch shall convey to the Secretary of the Interior all right, title, and interest in and to the following offered lands—
(1) certain lands comprising approximately 40 acres with improvements thereon located in Larimer County, Colorado, and lying within the boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park as generally depicted on a map entitled “Circle C Church Camp”, dated August 1994, which shall upon their acquisition by the United States and without further action by the Secretary of the Interior be incorporated into Rocky Mountain National Park and thereafter be administered in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations generally applicable to the National Park System and Rocky Mountain National Park;

(2) certain lands located within and adjacent to the United States Bureau of Land Management San Luis Resource Area in Conejos County, Colorado, which comprise approximately 3,993 acres and are generally depicted on a map entitled “Quinlan Ranches Tract”, dated August 1994; and

(3) certain lands located within the United States Bureau of Land Management Royal Gorge Resource Area in Huerfano County, Colorado, which comprise approximately 4,700 acres and are generally depicted on a map entitled “Bonham Ranch-Cucharas Canyon”, dated June 1995: Provided, however, That it is the intention of Congress that such lands may remain available for the grazing of livestock as determined appropriate by the Secretary in accordance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations: Provided further, That if the Secretary determines that certain of the lands acquired adjacent to Cucharas Canyon hereunder are not needed for public purposes they may be sold in accordance with the provisions of section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other applicable law.

(c) Substitution of lands.—If one or more of the precise offered land parcels identified above is unable to be conveyed to the United States due to appraisal or other problems, Lake Gulch and the Secretary may mutually agree to substitute therefor alternative offered lands acceptable to the Secretary.

(d) Conveyance by the United States.—(1) Upon receipt of title to the lands identified in subsection (a) the Secretary shall simultaneously convey to Lake Gulch all right, title, and interest of the United States, subject to valid existing rights, in and to the following selected lands—

(A) certain surveyed lands located in Gilpin County, Colorado, Township 3 South, Range 72 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Section 18, Lots 118–220, which comprise approximately 195 acres and are intended to include all federally owned lands in section 18, as generally depicted on a map entitled “Lake Gulch Selected Lands”, dated July 1994;

(B) certain surveyed lands located in Gilpin County, Colorado, Township 3 South, Range 72 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Section 17, Lots 37, 38, 39, 40, 52, 53, and 54, which comprise approximately 96 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled “Lake Gulch Selected Lands”, dated July 1994; and

(C) certain unsurveyed lands located in Gilpin County, Colorado, Township 3 South, Range 73 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Section 13, which comprise approximately 11 acres, and are generally depicted as parcels 302–304, 306 and 308–326 on a map entitled “Lake Gulch Selected Lands”, dated July 1994: Provided, however, That a parcel or parcels of land
in section 13 shall not be transferred to Lake Gulch if at the time of the proposed transfer the parcel or parcels are under formal application for transfer to a qualified unit of local government. Due to the small and unsurveyed nature of such parcels proposed for transfer to Lake Gulch in section 13, and the high cost of surveying such small parcels, the Secretary is authorized to transfer such section 13 lands to Lake Gulch without survey based on such legal or other description as the Secretary determines appropriate to carry out the basic intent of the map cited in this subparagraph.

(2) If the Secretary and Lake Gulch mutually agree, and the Secretary determines it is in the public interest, the Secretary may utilize the authority and direction of this Act to transfer to Lake Gulch lands in sections 17 and 13 that are in addition to those precise selected lands shown on the map cited herein, and which are not under formal application for transfer to a qualified unit of local government, upon transfer to the Secretary of additional offered lands acceptable to the Secretary or upon payment to the Secretary by Lake Gulch of cash equalization money amounting to the full appraised fair market value of any such additional lands. If any such additional lands are located in section 13 they may be transferred to Lake Gulch without survey based on such legal or other description as the Secretary determines appropriate as long as the Secretary determines that the boundaries of any adjacent lands not owned by Lake Gulch can be properly identified so as to avoid possible future boundary conflicts or disputes. If the Secretary determines surveys are necessary to convey any such additional lands to Lake Gulch, the costs of such surveys shall be paid by Lake Gulch but shall not be eligible for any adjustment in the value of such additional lands pursuant to section 206(f)(2) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (as amended by the Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988) (43 U.S.C. 1716(f)(2)).

(3) Prior to transferring out of public ownership pursuant to this Act or other authority of law any lands which are contiguous to North Clear Creek southeast of the City of Black Hawk, Colorado in the County of Gilpin, Colorado, the Secretary shall notify and consult with the County and City and afford such units of local government an opportunity to acquire or reserve pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 or other applicable law, such easements or rights-of-way parallel to North Clear Creek as may be necessary to serve public utility line or recreation path needs: Provided, however, That any survey or other costs associated with the acquisition or reservation of such easements or rights-of-way shall be paid for by the unit or units of local government concerned.

SEC. 3. TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EXCHANGE.

(a) Equalization of Values.—(1) The values of the lands to be exchanged pursuant to this Act shall be equal as determined by the Secretary of the Interior utilizing comparable sales of surface and subsurface property and nationally recognized appraisal standards, including, to the extent appropriate, the Uniform Standards for Federal Land Acquisition, the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, the provisions of section 206(d) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(d)), and other applicable law.
(2) In the event any cash equalization or land sale moneys are received by the United States pursuant to this Act, any such moneys shall be retained by the Secretary of the Interior and may be utilized by the Secretary until fully expended to purchase from willing sellers land or water rights, or a combination thereof, to augment wildlife habitat and protect and restore wetlands in the Bureau of Land Management’s Blanca Wetlands, Alamosa County, Colorado.

(3) Any water rights acquired by the United States pursuant to this section shall be obtained by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with all applicable provisions of Colorado law, including the requirement to change the time, place, and type of use of said water rights through the appropriate State legal proceedings and to comply with any terms, conditions, or other provisions contained in an applicable decree of the Colorado Water Court. The use of any water rights acquired pursuant to this section shall be limited to water that can be used or exchanged for water that can be used on the Blanca Wetlands. Any requirement or proposal to utilize facilities of the San Luis Valley Project, Closed Basin Diversion, in order to effectuate the use of any such water rights shall be subject to prior approval of the Rio Grande Water Conservation District.

(b) Restrictions on Selected Lands.—(1) Conveyance of the selected lands to Lake Gulch pursuant to this Act shall be contingent upon Lake Gulch executing an agreement with the United States prior to such conveyance, the terms of which are acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior, and which—

(A) grant the United States a covenant that none of the selected lands (which currently lie outside the legally approved gaming area) shall ever be used for purposes of gaming should the current legal gaming area ever be expanded by the State of Colorado; and

(B) permanently hold the United States harmless for liability and indemnify the United States against all costs arising from any activities, operations (including the storing, handling, and dumping of hazardous materials or substances) or other acts conducted by Lake Gulch or its employees, agents, successors or assigns on the selected lands after their transfer to Lake Gulch: Provided, however, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as either diminishing or increasing any responsibility or liability of the United States based on the condition of the selected lands prior to or on the date of their transfer to Lake Gulch.

(2) Conveyance of the selected lands to Lake Gulch pursuant to this Act shall be subject to the existing easement for Gilpin County Road 6.

(3) The above terms and restrictions of this subsection shall not be considered in determining, or result in any diminution in, the fair market value of the selected land for purposes of the appraisals of the selected land required pursuant to section 3 of this Act.

(c) Revocation of Withdrawal.—The Public Water Reserve established by Executive order dated April 17, 1926 (Public Water Reserve 107), Serial Number Colorado 17321, is hereby revoked insofar as it affects the NW\(\frac{1}{4}\) SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) of Section 17, Township 3 South, Range 72 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, which covers a portion of the selected lands identified in this Act.
SEC. 4. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this Act:

(1) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) The term “Lake Gulch” means Lake Gulch, Inc., a Colorado corporation, or its successors, heirs or assigns.

(3) The term “offered land” means lands to be conveyed to the United States pursuant to this Act.

(4) The term “selected land” means lands to be transferred to Lake Gulch, Inc., or its successors, heirs or assigns pursuant to this Act.

(5) The term “Blanca Wetlands” means an area of land comprising approximately 9,290 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled “Blanca Wetlands”, dated August 1994, or such land as the Secretary may add thereto by purchase from willing sellers after the date of enactment of this Act utilizing funds provided by this Act or such other moneys as Congress may appropriate.

(b) TIME REQUIREMENT FOR COMPLETING TRANSFER.—It is the intent of Congress that unless the Secretary and Lake Gulch mutually agree otherwise the exchange of lands authorized and directed by this Act shall be completed not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act. In the event the exchange cannot be consummated within such 6-month-time period, the Secretary, upon application by Lake Gulch, is directed to sell to Lake Gulch at appraised fair market value any or all of the parcels (comprising a total of approximately 11 acres) identified in section 2(d)(1)(C) of this Act as long as the parcel or parcels applied for are not under formal application for transfer to a qualified unit of local government.

(c) ADMINISTRATION OF LANDS ACQUIRED BY UNITED STATES.—In accordance with the provisions of section 206(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(c)), all lands acquired by the United States pursuant to this Act shall upon acceptance of title by the United States and without further action by the Secretary concerned become part of and be managed as part of the administrative unit or area within which they are located.

Approved July 9, 1996.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 2437:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 104–305 (Comm. on Resources).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 104–196 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:


Public Law 104–333
104th Congress

An Act

To provide for the administration of certain Presidio properties at minimal cost to the Federal taxpayer, 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 AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

This Act may be cited as the “Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996”.

DIVISION I

TITLE IV—RIVERS AND TRAILS

SEC. 408. PROTECTION OF NORTH ST. VRAIN CREEK, COLORADO.

(a) NORTH ST. VRAIN CREEK AND ADJACENT LANDS.—The Act of January 26, 1915, establishing Rocky Mountain National Park (38 Stat. 798; 16 U.S.C. 191 et seq.), is amended by adding the following new section at the end thereof:

“SEC. 5. NORTH ST. VRAIN CREEK AND ADJACENT LANDS.

“Neither the Secretary of the Interior nor any other Federal agency or officer may approve or issue any permit for, or provide any assistance for, the construction of any new dam, reservoir, or impoundment on any segment of North St. Vrain Creek or its tributaries within the boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park or on the main stem of North St. Vrain Creek downstream to the point at which the creek crosses the elevation 6,550 feet above mean sea level. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the issuance of any permit for the construction of a new water gauging station on North St. Vrain Creek at the point of its confluence with Coulson Gulch.”.

(b) ENCOURAGEMENT OF EXCHANGES.—

(1) LANDS INSIDE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK.— Promptly following enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall seek to acquire by donation or exchange those lands within the boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park owned by the city of Longmont, Colorado, that are referred to in section 111(d) of the Act commonly referred to as the “Colorado Wilderness Act of 1980” (Public Law 96–560; 94 Stat. 3272; 16 U.S.C. 192b–9(d)).

(2) OTHER LANDS.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall immediately and actively pursue negotiations with the city of Longmont, Colorado, concerning the city’s proposed exchange of lands owned by the city and located in and near Coulson Gulch for other lands owned by the United States. The Secretary shall report to Congress 2 calendar years after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter on the progress of such negotiations until negotiations are complete.
SEC. 810. EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS OUTSIDE AUTHORIZED BOUNDARY OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to collect and expend donated funds and expend appropriated funds for the operation and maintenance of a visitor center to be constructed for visitors to and administration of Rocky Mountain National Park with private funds on privately owned lands located outside the boundary of the park.

SEC. 813. GRAND LAKE CEMETERY.

(a) AGREEMENT.—Notwithstanding any other law, not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall enter into an appropriate form of agreement with the town of Grand Lake, Colorado, authorizing the town to maintain permanently, under appropriate terms and conditions, a cemetery within the boundaries of the Rocky Mountain National Park.

(b) CEMETARY BOUNDARIES.—The cemetery shall be comprised of approximately 5 acres of land, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Grand Lake Cemetery” and dated February 1995.

(c) AVAILABILITY FOR PUBLIC INSPECTION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall place the map described in subsection (b) on file, and make the map available for public inspection, in the headquarters office of the Rocky Mountain National Park.

(d) LIMITATION.—The cemetery shall not be extended beyond the boundaries of the cemetery shown on the map described in subsection (b).

Approved November 12, 1996.

*Public Law 105–277
105th Congress

An Act

Making omnibus consolidated and emergency appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

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

DIVISION A—OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the several departments, agencies, corporations and other organizational units of the Government for the fiscal year 1999, and for other purposes, namely:

SEC. 101.

(e) For programs, projects or activities in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, provided as follows, to be effective as if it had been enacted into law as the regular appropriations Act:

AN ACT Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 126. Special Federal Aviation Regulation No. 78, regarding commercial air tour operators in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountain National Park, as published in the Federal Register on January 8, 1997, shall remain in effect until otherwise provided by an Act of Congress.


*Note: This is a typeset print of the original hand enrollment as signed by the President on October 21, 1998. The text is printed without corrections.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 4328 (S. 2307):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 105–648 (Comm. on Appropriations) and 105–825 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 105–249 accompanying S. 2307 (Comm. on Appropriations).
July 29, considered and passed House.
July 30, considered and passed Senate, amended, in lieu of S. 2307.
Oct. 20, House agreed to conference report.
Oct. 21, Senate agreed to conference report.
An Act

To amend title 23, United States Code, to provide for the designation of the National Highway System, 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; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “National Highway System Designation Act of 1995”.

SEC. 2. SECRETARY DEFINED.

In this Act, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Transportation.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS HIGHWAY PROVISIONS

SEC. 349. ROADS ON FEDERAL LANDS.

(b) REQUIREMENT OF TRANSFER OF COUNTY ROAD CORRIDORS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the following definitions apply:

(A) COUNTY ROAD CORRIDOR.—The term “county road corridor” means a corridor that is comprised of—

(i) a Shenandoah county road; and

(ii) land contiguous to the road that is selected by the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Governor of the State of Virginia, such that the width of the corridor is 50 feet.

(B) SHENANDOAH COUNTY ROAD.—The term “Shenandoah county road” means the portion of any of the following roads that is located in the Shenandoah National Park and that has been in general use as a public roadway prior to the date of the enactment of this Act:

(i) Madison County Route 600.

(ii) Rockingham County Route 624.

(iii) Rockingham County Route 625.

(iv) Rockingham County Route 626.

(v) Warren County Route 604.

(vi) Page County Route 759.

(vii) Page County Route 611.

(viii) Page County Route 682.

(ix) Page County Route 662.

(x) Augusta County Route 611.

(xi) Augusta County Route 619.
PUBLIC LAW 104–59—NOV. 28, 1995

(xii) Albemarle County Route 614.
(xiii) Augusta County Route 661.
(xiv) Rockingham County Route 663.
(xv) Rockingham County Route 659.
(xvi) Page County Route 669.
(xvii) Rockingham County Route 661.
(xviii) Criser Road (to the town of Front Royal).
(xix) The Government-owned parcel connecting Criser Road to the Warren County School Board parcel.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this subsection is to permit the State of Virginia to maintain and provide for safe public use of certain roads that the State donated to the United States at the time of the establishment of Shenandoah National Park.

(3) TRANSFER.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall transfer to the State of Virginia, without consideration or reimbursement, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to each county road corridor.

(4) REVERSION.—A transfer under paragraph (3) shall be subject to the condition that if at any time a county road corridor is withdrawn from general use as a public roadway, all right, title, and interest in the county road corridor shall revert to the United States.

* * * * * * * *

109 STAT. 634

Approved November 28, 1995.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 440 (H.R. 2274):

HOUSE REPORTS: Nos. 104–246 accompanying H.R. 2274 (Comm. on Transportation and Infrastructure) and 104–345 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 104–86 (Comm. on Environment and Public Works).


June 16, 19–22, considered and passed Senate.

Sept. 20, H.R. 2274 considered and passed House; S. 440, amended, passed in lieu.

Nov. 17, Senate agreed to conference report.

Nov. 18, House agreed to conference report.


Nov. 28, Presidential statement.
13. Yellowstone

PUBLIC LAW 104–329—OCT. 20, 1996 110 STAT. 4005

Public Law 104–329
104th Congress

An Act

To establish United States commemorative coin programs, 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; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “United States Commemorative Coin Act of 1996”.

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

* * * * * * * *

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act—

(1) the term “Fund” means the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Maintenance Fund established under section 201;

(2) the term “recipient organization” means an organization described in section 101 to which surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act are paid; and

(3) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Treasury.

TITLE I—COMMEMORATIVE COIN PROGRAMS

SEC. 101. COMMEMORATIVE COIN PROGRAMS.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee, the Secretary shall mint and issue the following coins:

* * * * * * * *

(5) YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To commemorate the 125th anniversary of the establishment of Yellowstone National Park as the first national park in the United States, and the birth of the national park idea, during a 1-year period beginning in 1999, the Secretary shall issue not more than 500,000 $1 coins, each of which shall—

(i) weigh 26.73 grams;

(ii) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(iii) contain 90 percent silver and 10 percent alloy.

(B) MINT FACILITY.—Only 1 facility of the United States Mint may be used to strike any particular quality of the coins minted under this paragraph.

(C) SURCHARGES.—All sales of the coins issued under this paragraph shall include a surcharge of $10 per coin.

(D) DISTRIBUTION OF SURCHARGES.—Subject to section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code (as added by section 301(b) of this Act), all surcharges received by the Secretary...
from the sale of coins issued under this paragraph shall be promptly paid by the Secretary in accordance with the following:

(i) Fifty percent of the surcharges received shall be paid to the National Park Foundation to be used for the support of national parks.

(ii) Fifty percent of the surcharges received shall be paid to Yellowstone National Park.

SEC. 102. DESIGN.

(a) Selection.—The design for each coin issued under this paragraph shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the appropriate recipient organization or organizations and the Commission of Fine Arts; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee.

(b) Designation and Inscriptions.—On each coin issued under this paragraph there shall be—

(1) a designation of the value of the coin;

(2) an inscription of the year; and

(3) inscriptions of the words “Liberty”, “In God We Trust”, “United States of America”, and “E Pluribus Unum”.

SEC. 103. LEGAL TENDER.

(a) Legal Tender.—The coins issued under this title shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) Numismatic Items.—For purposes of section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this title shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 104. SOURCES OF BULLION.

(a) Gold.—The Secretary shall obtain gold for minting coins under this title pursuant to the authority of the Secretary under other provisions of law.

(b) Silver.—The Secretary shall obtain silver for minting coins under this title from sources the Secretary determines to be appropriate, including stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

SEC. 105. QUALITY OF COINS.

Each coin minted under this title shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

SEC. 106. SALE OF COINS.

(a) Sale Price.—Each coin issued under this title shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

(1) the face value of the coin;

(2) the surcharge provided in section 101 with respect to the coin; and

(3) the cost of designing and issuing the coin (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).
(b) PREPAID ORDERS.—
   (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this title before the issuance of such coins.
   (2) DISCOUNT.—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

SEC. 107. GENERAL WAIVER OF PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS.

   Section 5112(j) of title 31, United States Code, shall apply to the procurement of goods or services necessary to carrying out the programs and operations of the United States Mint under this title.

SEC. 108. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.

   (a) NO NET COST TO THE GOVERNMENT.—The Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that minting and issuing coins under this title will not result in any net cost to the United States Government.
   (b) PAYMENT FOR COINS.—A coin shall not be issued under this title unless the Secretary has received—
       (1) full payment for the coin;
       (2) security satisfactory to the Secretary to indemnify the United States for full payment; or
       (3) a guarantee of full payment satisfactory to the Secretary from a depository institution whose deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration Board.

*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *

Approved October 20, 1996.
Public Law 105–83
105th Congress

An Act

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes, namely:

* * * * * * *

TITLE V—PRIORITY LAND ACQUISITIONS, LAND EXCHANGES, AND MAINTENANCE

* * * * * * *

SEC. 502. PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK—ACQUISITION OF CROWN BUTTE MINING INTERESTS. (a) AUTHORIZATION.—Subject to the terms and conditions of this section, up to $65,000,000 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund is authorized to be appropriated to acquire identified lands and interests in lands referred to in the Agreement of August 12, 1996 to protect and preserve Yellowstone National Park. (b) CONDITIONS OF ACQUISITION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Agriculture may not acquire the District Property until: (1) the parties to the Agreement have entered into and lodged with the United States District Court for the District of Montana a consent decree as required under the Agreement that requires, among other things, Crown Butte to perform response or restoration actions (or both) or pay for such actions in accordance with the Agreement; (2) an appraisal of the District Property has been undertaken, such appraisal has been reviewed for a period not to exceed 30 days by the Comptroller General of the United States, and such appraisal has been provided to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations; (3) after the Secretary of Agriculture issues an opinion of value to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for the land and property to be acquired by the Federal Government; and (4) the applicable requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act have been met. (c) ACQUISITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the amount paid by the United States to acquire identified lands and interests in lands referred to in the Agreement of August 12, 1996 to protect and preserve Yellowstone National Park may exceed the value contained in the appraisal required by section 502(b)(2) if the Secretary of Agriculture certifies, in writing, to Congress that such action is in the best interest of the United States.
(d) Deposit in Account.—Immediately upon receipt of payments from the United States, Crown Butte shall deposit $22,500,000 in an interest bearing account in a private, federally chartered financial institution that, in accordance with the Agreement, shall be—

(1) acceptable to the Secretary of Agriculture; and
(2) available to carry out response and restoration actions.

The balance of amounts remaining in such account after completion of response and restoration actions shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for use in the New World Mining District for any environmentally beneficial purpose otherwise authorized by law.

(e) Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Beartooth Highway.—

(1) Maintenance.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall, consistent with the funds provided herein, be responsible for—
(A) snow removal on the Beartooth Highway from milepost 0 in Yellowstone National Park, into and through Wyoming, to milepost 43.1 on the border between Wyoming and Montana; and
(B) pavement preservation, in conformance with a pavement preservation plan, on the Beartooth Highway from milepost 8.4 to milepost 24.5.

(2) Rehabilitation.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall be responsible for conducting rehabilitation and minor widening of the portion of the Beartooth Highway in Wyoming that runs from milepost 24.5 to milepost 43.1.

(3) Authorization of Appropriations.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture—
(A) for snow removal and pavement preservation under paragraph (1), $2,000,000; and
(B) for rehabilitation under paragraph (2), $10,000,000.

(4) Availability of Funds.—Within 30 days of the acquisition of lands and interests in lands pursuant to this section, the funds authorized in subsection (e)(3) and appropriated herein for that purpose shall be made available to the Secretary of Agriculture.

(f) Response and Restoration Plan.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the Secretary of Agriculture shall approve or prepare a plan for response and restoration activities to be undertaken pursuant to the Agreement and a quarterly accounting of expenditures made pursuant to such plan. The plan and accountings shall be transmitted to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

(g) Map.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, a map depicting the acreage to be acquired pursuant to this section.

(h) Definitions.—In this section:
Association, Wyoming Wildlife Federation, Montana Wildlife Federation, Wyoming Outdoor Council, Beartooth Alliance, and the United States of America, with such other changes mutually agreed to by the parties.

(2) Beartooth Highway.—The term “Beartooth Highway” means the portion of United States Route 212 that runs from the northeast entrance of Yellowstone National Park near Silver Gate, Montana, into and through Wyoming to Red Lodge, Montana.


(4) District Property.—The term “District Property” means the portion of the real property interests specifically described as District Property in appendix B of the Agreement.

(5) New World Mining District.—The term “New World Mining District” means the New World Mining District as specifically described in appendix A of the Agreement.

* * * * * * * *

SEC. 504. The acquisitions authorized by sections 501 and 502 of this title may not occur prior to the earlier of: (1) 180 days after enactment of this Act; or (2) enactment of separate authorizing legislation that modifies section 501, 502, or 503 of this title. Within 120 days of enactment, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, respectively, shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, reports detailing the status of efforts to meet the conditions set forth in this title imposed on the acquisition of the interests to protect and preserve the Headwaters Forest and the acquisition of interests to protect and preserve Yellowstone National Park. For every day beyond 120 days after the enactment of this Act that the appraisals required in subsections 501(b)(5) and 502(b)(2) are not provided to the Committee on Resources of the House, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with such subsections, the 180-day period referenced in this section shall be extended by one day.

* * * * * * * *

Approved November 14, 1997.
14. Yosemite

PUBLIC LAW 105–363—NOV. 10, 1998

Public Law 105–363
105th Congress

An Act

To amend the Weir Farm National Historic Site Establishment Act of 1990 to authorize the acquisition of additional acreage for the historic site to permit the development of visitor and administrative facilities and to authorize the appropriation of additional amounts for the acquisition of real and personal property, and for other purposes.

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

* * * * *

SEC. 4. LAND EXCHANGE, EL PORTAL ADMINISTRATIVE SITE, CALIFORNIA.

(a) Authorization of Exchange.—If the non-Federal lands described in subsection (b) are conveyed to the United States in accordance with this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey to the party conveying the non-Federal lands all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of land consisting of approximately 8 acres administered by the Department of Interior as part of the El Portal Administrative Site in the State of California, as generally depicted on the map entitled “El Portal Administrative Site Land Exchange”, dated June 1998.

(b) Receipt of Non-Federal Lands.—The parcel of non-Federal lands referred to in subsection (a) consists of approximately 8 acres, known as the Yosemite View parcel, which is located adjacent to the El Portal Administrative Site, as generally depicted on the map referred to in subsection (a). Title to the non-Federal lands must be acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior, and the conveyance shall be subject to such valid existing rights of record as may be acceptable to the Secretary. The parcel shall conform with the title approval standards applicable to Federal land acquisitions.

(c) Equalization of Values.—If the value of the Federal land and non-Federal lands to be exchanged under this section are not equal in value, the difference in value shall be equalized through a cash payment or the provision of goods or services as agreed upon by the Secretary and the party conveying the non-Federal lands.

(d) Applicability of Other Laws.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall process the land exchange authorized by this section in the manner provided in part 2200 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this subtitle.

(e) Boundary Adjustment.—Upon completion of the land exchange, the Secretary shall adjust the boundaries of the El Portal Administrative Site as necessary to reflect the exchange. Lands acquired by the Secretary under this section shall be administered as part of the El Portal Administrative Site.

(f) Map.—The map referred to in subsection (a) shall be on file and available for inspection in appropriate offices of the Department of the Interior.
(g) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of the Interior may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the land exchange under this section as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

15. Zion

PUBLIC LAW 104–333—NOV. 12, 1996

104th Congress

An Act

To provide for the administration of certain Presidio properties at minimal cost to the Federal taxpayer, 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 AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.

This Act may be cited as the “Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996”.

SEC. 202. ZION NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.

(a) ACQUISITION AND BOUNDARY CHANGE.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by exchange approximately 5.48 acres located in the SW\frac{1}{4} of Section 28, Township 41 South, Range 10 West, Salt Lake Base and Meridian. In exchange therefor the Secretary is authorized to convey all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to approximately 5.51 acres in Lot 2 of Section 5, Township 41 South, Range 11 West, both parcels of land being in Washington County, Utah. Upon completion of such exchange, the Secretary is authorized to revise the boundary of Zion National Park to add the 5.48 acres in section 28 to the park and to exclude the 5.51 acres in section 5 from the park. Land added to the park shall be administered as part of the park in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable thereto.

(b) EXPIRATION.—The authority granted by this section shall expire 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Approved November 12, 1996.
Public Law 104–333
104th Congress

An Act
To provide for the administration of certain Presidio properties at minimal cost to the Federal taxpayer, 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 AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.
This Act may be cited as the “Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996”.

DIVISION I

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

SEC. 814. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

(c) Authorization for Park Facilities To Be Located Outside the Boundaries of Zion National Park.—In order to facilitate the administration of Zion National Park, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, under such terms and conditions as he may deem advisable, to expend donated or appropriated funds for the establishment of essential facilities for park administration and visitor use outside the boundaries, but within the vicinity, of the park. Such facilities and the use thereof shall be in conformity with approved plans for the park. The Secretary shall use existing facilities wherever feasible. Such facilities may only be constructed by the Secretary upon a finding that the location of such facilities would—

(1) avoid undue degradation of natural or cultural resources within the park;
(2) enhance service to the public; or
(3) provide a cost saving to the Federal Government.

The Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with State or local governments or private entities to undertake the authority granted under this subsection. The Secretary is encouraged to identify and utilize funding sources to supplement any Federal funding used for these facilities.

Approved November 12, 1996.