



Committee on Natural Resources U.S. House of Representatives

Chairman Doc Hastings

Q&A:

Title 30 of NDAA, Natural Resources Related General Provisions

The bipartisan House-Senate agreement, included in Title 30 of NDAA, supports American job creation and economic growth through a balanced approach to improve the management of our public lands and natural resources. It will create thousands of American jobs, cut red-tape to energy production on federal lands, boost American mineral production, protect multiple-use and public recreation on federal lands, convey over 110,000 acres of federal land for job-creating economic and community development, protect treasured lands through the measured establishment of locally-supported parks and wilderness areas, and provide new means to enhance private dollars to support America's National Parks.

Below are questions and answers on specific provisions in Title 30.

Question: Why are Natural Resources Provisions included in annual defense bill (NDAA)?

Answer: It is a long-standing fact that the NDAA traditionally incorporates provisions within the jurisdiction of the House Natural Resources Committee and the Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee – and has done so for multiple Congresses. Title 30 builds upon natural resources provisions in the House-passed NDAA (HR 4455). In fact, the House-passed NDAA bill included multiple provisions primarily under the jurisdiction of the Natural Resources Committee. When a formal conference committee is convened on NDAA, the House names the Natural Resources Committee as official conferees.

Question: Isn't this a 'massive federal land grab'?

Answer: It is the exact opposite. Provisions in Title 30 provide for over 110,000 acres of land to be conveyed out of federal ownership to be utilized for economic development (including mineral production, timber production, infrastructure projects) and community development (ie, local cemetery, shooting range). In addition, it releases approximately 26,000 acres of current wilderness study areas, which unlocks lands to be used for multiple beneficial purposes, including economic development and recreation. It only includes limited wilderness and select national park designations that all have strong local and Congressional support. The bill repeatedly includes protections of private property by explicitly ensuring that no private property can be condemned.

Question: Why is the Women's History Museum included?

Answer: Title 30 includes nearly three dozen House-passed suspension bills, which includes H.R. 863, the "Commission to Study the Potential Creation of a National Women's History Museum Act. This bill is sponsored by Rep. Carolyn Maloney of NY and Rep. Marsha Blackburn of TN and passed the House on May 7, 2014. Contrary to assertions, this bill does not authorize a museum – it only authorizes a commission to study a potential museum. Claims that hundreds of millions of dollars in federal funds would be spent on a museum are not accurate -- no federal funds are authorized for the study – the effort must be privately funded. A further Act of Congress would be required before any potential museum would ever be authorized.

Question: Why is the Sealaska provision included?

Answer: Title 30 includes multiple bills that have previously passed the House. Legislation to fully and finally satisfy Sealaska's land claims under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act after 43 years has previously been approved by the House (Roll Call 387, 112th Congress). In addition to fulfilling obligations rightfully owed to Alaska Natives, this bill supports economic activity and hundreds of jobs by ensuring responsible timber production in Southeast Alaska, where federal bureaucracy has hampered responsible management of federal forests.

Question: Why designate new parks and new park studies?

Answer: Title 30 includes a modest number of locally-supported park provisions that encourage economic development, tourism and recreation. The agreement includes five new national historical parks and transfers management of two existing federal areas to the National Park Service. All of the new historical parks have been formally studied and recommended for inclusion in the National Park System and focus on specific historic sites of national significance. The agreement also authorizes the National Park Service to conduct studies for potential additions to the park system – all eight of these study authorizations have previously passed the House under suspension or through the Senate by unanimous consent. To encourage greater private funding for National Park Service operations, the agreement includes a commemorative National Park Service centennial coin (same language as H.R. 627, approved by the House earlier this year by a vote of 403-13) and language to responsibly recognize and encourage private donations to the National Park Service.

Question: Why extend authorizations for national heritage areas?

Answer: The agreement includes a limited number of extensions for existing heritage areas – no new heritage areas are created. The language in the agreement is based on the heritage area extension language that has been included in recent appropriations bills (FY2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (PL 113-76), Division G, Section 119).

Question: Why are new Wild and Scenic River designations included?

Answer: A few new wild and scenic river designations are included in the agreement. Each has previously been passed by unanimous consent in the Senate, been passed by the House this Congress, or been reported favorably by the House Natural Resources Committee. For rivers that run through areas of private property, these designations include buffer zone provisions and protections for landowners from condemnation – a first in the history of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Question: Why are new wilderness designations agreed to in this?

Answer: Less than 250,000 acres of wilderness nationwide is designated in this agreement. This agreement includes Republican-sponsored designations in Washington, Colorado and Nevada that were previously reported favorably out of the House Natural Resources Committee. The areas designated enjoy local support and in most cases are not managed for economic development uses (much of the acreage is already protected roadless area or wilderness study area). Importantly, the wilderness designations include protections for adjacent activities and are balanced with economic development opportunities on other public lands in the agreement. In addition, it releases approximately 26,000 acres of current wilderness study areas, which unlocks lands to be used for multiple beneficial purposes, including economic development and recreation.

Question: How does this agreement benefit Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives?

Answer: This agreement includes provisions to protect cultural resources and traditional uses of land in Arizona. It helps protect hundreds of timber jobs in rural and Native communities and protects the environment by allowing the Sealaska Native Corporation to receive its remaining land conveyance under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. It fulfills a long-standing promise by the United States to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe in Montana to restore their reservation to full tribal ownership. Finally, it places in trust 1,553 acres of land in Wisconsin on a closed Army facility for the benefit of the Ho-Chunk Nation in Wisconsin.



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Natural Resources Provisions in NDAA

Creating Jobs, Growing Economy, Increasing Energy & Mineral Production while opening new lands and releasing lands from federal ownership

The bipartisan House-Senate agreement, included in Title 30 of NDAA, supports American job creation and economic growth through a balanced approach to improve the management of our public lands and natural resources. It will create thousands of American jobs, cut red-tape to energy production on federal lands, boost American mineral production, protect multiple-use and public recreation on federal lands, convey over 100,000 acres out of federal ownership, and open 26,000 acres managed as wilderness to multiple use.

Key Highlights:

- ✓ **Oil & Natural Gas Production** - Boosts new oil and natural gas production on federal lands by reducing permit delays, providing regulatory certainty to American job creators, preventing the Obama Administration from increasing costs, and extending a successful pilot program that helps the BLM deal with a backlog of drilling permit applications.
- ✓ **American Mineral Production** - Allows for opening up the third largest undeveloped copper resource in the world - supporting nearly 3,700 American jobs and producing enough copper to meet 25 percent of current U.S. demand.
- ✓ **Grazing Permits** - Reduces grazing permit backlogs and adds needed certainty to America's ranching community.
- ✓ **Federal Land Conveyance** - Provides for over 110,000 acres of land to be conveyed out of federal ownership to be utilized for economic development (including mineral production, timber production, infrastructure projects) and community development (ie, local cemetery, shooting range).
- ✓ **Multiple Use Lands** - Releases 26,000 acres of current wilderness study areas to multiple use.
- ✓ **Increased Private Funding** - Supports America's National Parks by providing new means of enhancing private funding (through donor recognition and the issuance of a commemorative coin to recognize the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service in 2016).
- ✓ **Private Property Protections** - Ensures that no private property can be condemned in land designations.



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Bipartisan House-Senate Agreement on Natural Resources Provisions in NDAA

- This bipartisan House-Senate agreement supports American job creation and economic growth through a balanced approach to improve the management of our public lands and natural resources while protecting treasured areas.
- The bills in the agreement will create thousands of American jobs, cut red-tape to energy production on federal lands, boost American mineral production, protect multiple-use and public recreation on federal lands, convey over 100,000 acres of federal land for job-creating economic and community development, protect treasured lands through the measured establishment of locally-supported parks and wilderness areas, and provide new sources of private dollars to support America's National Parks.
- It advances important, long-standing House priorities and includes House-passed bills that have languished in the Senate. This includes over two dozen bills that overwhelmingly passed the House under the suspension process.
- All of the bills included in this agreement have undergone public review in the House or Senate, and the majority have already passed the House or Senate.

Expanding American Energy & Mineral Production

- Boosts new oil and natural gas production on federal lands by reducing permit delays, providing regulatory certainty to American job creators, preventing the Obama Administration from increasing costs, and extending a successful pilot program that helps the Bureau of Land Management deal with a backlog of drilling permit applications. Supported by the Independent Petroleum Association of America, American Petroleum Institute, Western Energy Alliance, U.S. Oil & Gas Association, American Exploration & Production Council, America's Natural Gas Alliance, National Association of Manufacturers, and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.
- Responsibly facilitates several proposed mineral development projects, which includes allowing for opening up the third largest undeveloped copper resource in the world – supporting nearly 3,700 American jobs, creating \$61.4 billion in total economic impact, generating nearly \$20 billion in federal, state, county and local tax revenue, and producing enough copper to meet 25 percent of current U.S. demand. Widespread local and national support includes the Arizona Chamber of Commerce, the National Mining Association, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and the National Association of Manufacturers.

Protecting Jobs and Multiple-Use of Federal Lands

- Reduces grazing permit backlogs and adds needed certainty to America's ranching community. Supported by over 30 organizations including the public lands council, American Sheep Industry Association, Association of National Grasslands, and the National Cattlemen's Beef Association.
- Updates fee structure to provide predictable, fair rates so families are not forced to tear down cabins they own in national forests. Supported by the National Forest Homeowners.

Balancing Conservation Designations with Federal Land Conveyances

- Provides for over 110,000 acres of land to be conveyed out of federal ownership – to be utilized for economic development (including mineral production, timber production, infrastructure projects) and community development (ie, local cemetery, shooting range). This includes responsibly settling land claims for Alaska Natives.
- Supports America's National Parks by providing new means of enhancing private funding (through donor recognition and the issuance of a commemorative coin to recognize the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service in 2016) and by designating a select number of new park units that have strong local support.
- Designates approximately 245,000 acres of wilderness in specific areas with strong local and Congressional support. Nearly half of those acres are already managed as if it were wilderness due to its current status as a roadless or wilderness study area.
- Releases 26,000 acres of current wilderness study areas to multiple use.
- Protects private property owners in land designations by ensuring that no private property can be condemned.

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Chairman Doc Hastings

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Natural Resources Provisions Again Included Within NDAA

Bipartisan Agreement on Public Lands Bills Balances Job Creation, Conservation, Energy & Mineral Production, Public Access & Recreation, and Support for National Parks

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Bipartisan agreement has been reached on the natural resources provisions that will be included within this year’s National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). The House-Senate agreement supports American job creation and economic growth through a balanced approach to improve the management of our public lands and natural resources while protecting treasured areas.

For multiple Congresses, the NDAA has included provisions within the jurisdiction of the House Natural Resources Committee and the Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee. This year’s provisions are included in Title 30 of NDAA, with the multiple sections reflecting individual bills, each of which has been subject to public review in the House or Senate, and the majority have already passed the House or Senate.

The bills in the agreement will create thousands of American jobs, cut red-tape to energy production on federal lands, boost American mineral production, protect multiple-use and public recreation on federal lands, convey over 100,000 acres of federal land for job-creating economic and community development, protect treasured lands through the measured establishment of locally-supported parks and wilderness areas, and provide new means to enhance private dollars to support America’s National Parks.

“As it has traditionally done, this year’s annual national defense bill contains natural resources provisions that are the result of a bipartisan agreement. Of great importance to the House is the inclusion of long-standing priorities and House-passed bills that have languished in the Senate. The agreement offers a balanced approach to public lands management, providing opportunities for new job creation and energy and mineral production, while simultaneously protecting special areas,” **said House Natural Resources Committee Chairman Doc Hastings (WA-04).**

Key highlights include:

Expanding American Energy & Mineral Production

- Boosts new oil and natural gas production on federal lands by reducing permit delays,

providing regulatory certainty to American job creators, preventing the Obama Administration from increasing costs, and extending a successful pilot program that helps the Bureau of Land Management deal with a backlog of drilling permit applications.

- Responsibly facilitates several proposed mineral development projects, which includes allowing for opening up the third largest undeveloped copper resource in the world – supporting nearly 3,700 American jobs, creating \$61.4 billion in total economic impact, generating nearly \$20 billion in federal, state, county and local tax revenue, and producing enough copper to meet 25 percent of current U.S. demand.

Protecting Jobs and Multiple-Use of Federal Lands

- Reduces grazing permit backlogs and adds needed certainty to America’s ranching community.
- Updates fee structure to provide predictable, fair rates so families are not forced to tear down cabins they own in national forests.

Balancing Conservation Designations with Federal Land Conveyances

- Provides for over 110,000 acres of land to be conveyed out of federal ownership – to be utilized for economic development (including mineral production, timber production, infrastructure projects) and community development (ie, local cemetery, shooting range).
- Supports America’s National Parks by providing new means of enhancing private funding (through donor recognition and the issuance of a commemorative coin to recognize the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service in 2016) and by designating a select number of new park units that have strong local support.
- Designates approximately 245,000 acres of wilderness in specific areas with strong local and Congressional support. Nearly half of those acres are already managed as if it were wilderness due to its current status as a roadless or wilderness study area.
- Releases 26,000 acres of current wilderness study areas to multiple use.
- Protects private property owners by ensuring that no private property can be condemned.

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NDAA TITLE 30 - NATURAL RESOURCES RELATED GENERAL PROVISIONS

PROVISIONS INCLUDED FROM HOUSE-PASSED NDAA	NDAA Section	Related Bill Numbers*
Naval Air Station Fallon Land Transfer, NV	3009	NDAA sec. 2901, 2902, 2903
Hanford Land Conveyance (amended)	3013	NDAA sec. 2848
Manhattan Project NHP (amended)	3039	NDAA sec. 2866
Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake, CA (amended)	3068	NDAA sec. 2931
Hanford Reach Access, WA (amended)	3081	NDAA sec. 2867
World War I Memorial (amended)	3091	NDAA sec. 1092, 1093, 1094
NDAA SENATE BILL AMENDMENTS INCLUDED	NDAA Section	Related Bill Numbers*
Wainwright, AK Land Conveyance (amended)	3001	NDAA Sen Amdt 3902
Badger Army Ammunition Plant, WI Conveyance (amended)	3078	NDAA Sen Amdt 3393
HOUSE PASSED SUSPENSIONS	NDAA Section	Related Bill Numbers*
Cibola NWR Land Exchange, CA & AZ	3004	H.R. 3006
Inyo National Forest Land Exchange, CA	3005	H.R. 1241
Trinity County, CA Land Exchange	3006	H.R. 3326
Idaho Shooting Range Land Conveyance	3007	H.R. 5040
Y Mountain Land Conveyance, UT	3011	H.R. 253/S. 28
Fruit Heights Land Conveyance, UT	3012	H.R. 993
Ranch A Conveyance, WY	3014	H.R. 1684
Cabin Fee Fairness Act	3024	H.R. 5476
Ashland Breakwater Light Addition Apostle Islands NS	3030	H.R. 4049/S. 2031
Gettysburg National Battlefield Addition, PA	3034	H.R. 1513/S. 782
Hinchliffe Stadium Addition to Paterson Great Falls NHP, NJ	3037	H.R. 2430
Lower East Side Tenement National Historic Site	3038	H.R. 1846
San Antonio Missions Additions, TX	3042	H.R. 885
American Battlefield Protection Program	3050	H.R. 1033
National Park Studies (Lower Mississippi, LA; Buffalo Soldiers; Rota, CNMI; Prison Ship Monument, NY; Flushing Remonstrance, NY; West Hunter Street Baptist Church, GA; Mill Springs Battlefield, KY; New Philadelphia, IL)	3051	S. 311, H.R. 520, H.R. 674, H.R. 1501, H.R. 3222, H.R. 4119, H.R. 298/S.2780, H.R. 930/S. 1328
National Park Service Donor Acknowledgement	3054	S. 2873
NPS 100 th Anniversary Commemorative Coin	3055	H.R. 627
Women's History Museum Commission Study	3056	H.R. 863
North Fork Watershed Protection, MT	3063	H.R. 2259/S. 225
Northern Nevada Lands Economic Development and Conservation	3064, 3066, 3009	S. 342, S 159 / H.R. 5205
Missisquoi and Trout Wild and Scenic River	3072	H.R. 2569/S. 1252
Wild and Scenic River Studies (Nashua, York, Wood-Pawcatuck)	3074	H.R. 412, H.R. 2197, H.R. 723
Hermiston, OR Land Conveyance	3083	H.R. 3366
Bureau Reclamation Conduit Hydropower Development	3087	H.R. 1963
East Bench Irrigation District Extension	3089	H.R. 4508
National Desert Storm/Desert Shield Memorial Establishment	3093	H.R. 503
John Adams Family Memorial Extension	3094	H.R. 3802
HOUSE PASSED UNDER RULE (112th/113th Congress)	NDAA Section	Related Bill Numbers*
Sealaska Land Conveyance, AK	3002	H.R. 740/S. 340
Resolution Copper – SE Arizona Land Exchange	3003	H.R. 687/S. 339
BLM Internet Leasing	3022	H.R. 555
Grazing Improvement Act	3023	H.R. 657, H.R. 2954/S. 258
North Cascades NP Boundary Adjustment	3040	H.R. 1156
Anchorage, AK Land Conveyance	3082	H.R. 585/ S. 182
Cape Hatteras Seashore Access	3057	H.R. 2954, H.R. 19/S. 486
PASSED SENATE BY UC	NDAA Section	Related Bill Numbers*
San Juan County, NM Land Conveyance	3010	H.R. 1260/S. 609
BLM Permit Processing Improvement	3021	S. 2440
Harriet Tubman National Historical Parks, MD & NY	3035, 3036	H.R. 513, H.R. 664/S. 247
Oregon Caves National Monument Boundary Expansion	3041	H.R. 2489/S. 354
Alpine Lakes Wilderness Expansion & WSR, WA	3060	H.R. 361/S. 112
Illabot Creek Wild and Scenic River, WA	3071	H.R. 829/S. 383
White Clay Creek Wild and Scenic River Additions	3073	H.R. 869/S. 393
COMMITTEE ACTION**	NDAA Section	Related Bill Numbers*
School District 318/USGS Land Exchange, MN	3008	H.R. 4220/S. 2123
Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park, RI	3031	H.R. 706/S. 371
Coltsville National Historical Park, CT	3032	H.R. 1259/S. 615
First State National Historical Park, DE	3033	H.R. 703/S. 347
Valles Caldera National Preserve, NM	3043	S. 285
Vicksburg Battlefield Additions, MS	3044	H.R. 2271/S. 305
National Heritage Area Extensions	3052	S. 2602
National Historic Site Support Facilities	3053	H.R. 1561/S. 1071
Columbine Hondo Wilderness, NM	3061	H.R. 1683/S. 776
Hermosa Creek Watershed Protection Act, CO	3062	H.R. 1839/S. 841
Rocky Mountain Front Heritage Act, MT	3065	S. 364
Northern Cheyenne Mineral Exchange, MT	3077	H.R. 4350/S. 2442
Toledo Bend Hydro Project, TX & LA	3088	H.R. 3411/S. 1484
Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument, NV	3092	H.R. 2015/S. 974
REFI Fisheries Repayment Refinancing	3095	H.R. 2646
ALLOCATION OF SAVINGS FROM THIS TITLE	NDAA Section	
\$70 Million Toward Payments in Lieu of Taxes for FY 2015	3096	

*Bill numbers are for reference, final language may differ to reflect House-Senate agreement.

**Hearings and/or markups in House and/or Senate.

TITLE 30 – NATURAL RESOURCES RELATED GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subtitle A - Land Conveyances and Related Matters

Section 3001 authorizes the conveyance of 1,518 acres of federal land at the former Distant Early Warning Site near Wainwright, Alaska to the Olgoonik Corporation, an Alaska Native-owned village corporation.

Section 3002 conveys 70,075 of acres of land to Sealaska, an Alaska Native corporation, as the full and final satisfaction of its remaining land entitlement under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Section 3003 directs the exchange of land between the Secretary of Agriculture and Resolution Copper Company to facilitate the production of mineral resources in southeast Arizona. Establishes the Apache Leap special management area to preserve and protect cultural, archeological and historical resources.

Section 3004 authorizes an exchange of private land adjacent to the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge in Arizona for inclusion in the refuge in exchange for certain Bureau of Land Management lands in California.

Section 3005 authorizes an exchange of 20 acres of National Forest land to the Mammoth Ski Area for two parcels of land outside the boundary of the Inyo National Forest in California.

Section 3006 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange 100 acres of federal land in California for 50 acres of land owned by the Trinity Public Utilities District.

Section 3007 conveys 31 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management to Idaho County, Idaho for a shooting range.

Section 3008 authorizes a land exchange between the U.S. Geological Survey and School District 318 in Minnesota.

Section 3009 authorizes the following conveyances in Nevada: approximately 10,000 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management to the City of Yerington to facilitate mineral production; 1,329 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management to the City of Carlin; parcels of land and a reversionary interest managed by the Bureau of Land Management to the City of Fernley; 1,745 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management to Storey County; 275 acres of land managed by Bureau of Land Management to the Elko County for a motocross park; 400 acres of public land to the Secretary of the Navy to develop housing at Naval Air Station Fallon.

Section 3010 authorizes the conveyance of 19 acres of federal land to a private land owner in San Juan County, New Mexico to remove a cloud on title.

Section 3011 authorizes the conveyance of an 80-acre parcel of National Forest System land in Utah to Brigham Young University.

Section 3012 authorizes the conveyance of 100 acres of National Forest System land to Fruit Heights, Utah for a community cemetery.

Section 3013 authorizes the Secretary of Energy to convey two parcels of land to the Community Reuse Organization of the Hanford Site in the State of Washington.

Section 3014 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey National Forest System land at Ranch A to the State of Wyoming.

Subtitle B – Public Lands and National Forest System Management

Section 3021 extends an existing program designed to improve the processing of permits by the Bureau of Land Management, sets the oil and gas permit processing fee at a flat rate for ten years, and adjusts the interest rate paid on oil and gas royalty overpayments.

Section 3022 authorizes the Interior Department to hold live internet auctions for onshore oil and gas lease sales.

Section 3023 amends the Federal Land Policy and Management Act to modify authorities for grazing on public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service.

Section 3024 modifies the Forest Service Recreation Residence Program to establish a new fee schedule for recreational cabins on National Forest System land.

Subtitle C — National Park System Units

Section 3030 authorizes the addition of the Ashland Harbor Breakwater Light Station to the Apostle Island National Seashore in Wisconsin.

Section 3031 establishes the Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Section 3032 provides for the establishment of the Coltsville National Historical Park in Hartford, Connecticut.

Section 3033 redesignates the First State National Monument in Delaware as the First State National Historical Park and authorizes additional sites for inclusion in the park.

Section 3034 expands the boundary of Gettysburg National Military Park in Pennsylvania to include the Gettysburg Train Station and other lands.

Section 3035 provides for the establishment of the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park in Maryland.

Section 3036 provides for the establishment of the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park in Auburn, New York.

Section 3037 expands the boundary of the Paterson Great Falls National Historical Park in New Jersey to include Hinchliffe Stadium.

Section 3038 expands the boundary of the Lower East Side Tenement Museum National Historic Site in New York.

Section 3039 establishes the Manhattan Project National Historical Park in Hanford, Washington; Los Alamos, New Mexico; and Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Section 3040 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to modify the boundaries of the North Cascades National Park and Stephen Mather Wilderness in the State of Washington to provide for the relocation of the Stehekin Valley Road.

Section 3041 provides for the addition of approximately 4,070 acres of lands to the Oregon Caves National Monument to be designated as the Oregon Caves National Preserve and designates river segments for addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Section 3042 expands the boundaries of the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park in Texas to include approximately 137 acres.

Section 3043 establishes the Valles Caldera National Preserve in New Mexico as a unit of the National Park System.

Section 3044 expands the boundaries of the Vicksburg National Military Park in Mississippi.

Subtitle D — National Park System Studies, Management, and Related Matters

Section 3050 extends the authorization of the American Battlefield Protection Program through 2021 and modifies the program to include Revolutionary War and War of 1812 battlefield sites.

Section 3051 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to undertake special resource studies to determine the suitability and feasibility for potential addition to the National Park System for the following sites: Lower Mississippi River, Louisiana;

Rota, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands; Prison Ship Monument, New York; Flushing Remonstrance, New York; West Hunter Street Baptist Church, Georgia; Mill Springs Battlefield, Kentucky; and New Philadelphia, Illinois; as well as for the historic role of the Buffalo Soldiers in the National Park System generally.

Section 3052 extends the authorization for several existing national heritage areas through 2021.

Section 3053 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make improvements to certain support facilities, including visitor centers at national historic sites meeting the specified criteria.

Section 3054 establishes guidelines for the National Park Service to accept and acknowledge donations to the National Park Service and the National Park System.

Section 3055 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to mint and issue gold and silver coins to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service.

Section 3056 establishes a commission to study the potential creation of a National Women's History Museum.

Section 3057 directs the Secretary of the Interior to review and modify wildlife buffers at the Cape Hatteras National Seashore in North Carolina in accordance with applicable law.

Subtitle E — Wilderness and Withdrawals

Section 3060 designates approximately 22,173 acres of National Forest lands in the State of Washington as an addition to the Alpine Lakes Wilderness and approximately 34 miles of the Middle Fork Snoqualmie and Pratt Rivers as additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Section 3061 designates 45,000 acres of National Forest lands in New Mexico as the Columbine-Hondo Wilderness, modifies the boundary of the Wheeler Peak Wilderness, and provides for the conveyance of several small parcels of Federal land to local communities.

Section 3062 designates approximately 70,650 acres of land in the San Juan National Forest in Colorado as the Hermosa Creek Special Management Area, designates approximately 37,236 acres of National Forest lands as the Hermosa Creek Wilderness, and establishes the 461-acre Molas Pass Recreation Area.

Section 3063 withdraws approximately 362,000 acres of Federal lands in Montana from the public land laws, mining laws, and mineral leasing laws.

Section 3064 designates approximately 26,000 acres of lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Nevada as the Pine Forest Range Wilderness.

Section 3065 establishes the 208,160-acre Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Management Area in Montana on Federal lands administered by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, and adds 50,401 acres of National Forest lands to the Bob Marshall Wilderness and 16,711 acres of National Forest lands to the Scapegoat Wilderness, releases 15,088 acres of Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), and requires a study of oil and gas potential on two additional WSAs.

Section 3066 establishes the 47,449-acre Wovoka Wilderness on public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Nevada.

Section 3067 withdraws approximately 10,000 acres of public lands adjacent to the Wovoka Wilderness from the public land laws, mining laws, and mineral leasing laws.

Section 3068 withdraws and reserves approximately 12,036 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management for the Naval Air Weapons Station, China Lake in California.

Subtitle F — Wild and Scenic Rivers

Section 3071 designates approximately 14.3 miles of Illabot Creek in the State of Washington for addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Section 3072 designates approximately 46.1 miles of the Missisquoi and Trout Rivers in Vermont for addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Section 3073 designates approximately 9 miles for addition to the White Clay Creek Wild and Scenic River in Delaware.

Section 3074 authorizes studies of the Wood and Pawcatuck Rivers, RI; Nashua River, MA; and York River, ME for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Subtitle G — Trust Lands

Section 3077 directs the Secretary of the Interior to take approximately 932 acres of land in Montana into trust for the Northern Cheyenne Tribe and authorizes conveyance to the Tribe of mineral interests underlying the land on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation in exchange for mineral interests underlying Federal land outside of the reservation.

Section 3078 transfers administrative jurisdiction over approximately 1,553 acres within the former Badger Army Ammunition Plant near Baraboo, Wisconsin, from

the Secretary of the Army to the Secretary of the Interior, to be held in trust for the benefit of the Ho-Chunk Nation.

Subtitle H — Miscellaneous Access and Property Issues

Section 3081 requires the Secretary of the Interior to provide public access to Rattlesnake Mountain in the Hanford Reach National Monument in the State of Washington.

Section 3082 provides for the conveyance of a reversionary interest to certain parcels of land to the City of Anchorage, Alaska for the purpose of unencumbering the title to those parcels.

Section 3083 releases the reversionary interest to approximately 290 acres of land in Hermiston, Oregon to Oregon State University.

Subtitle I — Water Infrastructure

Section 3087 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into leases with non-federal entities to produce hydroelectric power at 11 Bureau of Reclamation projects built under the Water Conservation and Utilization Act of 1939.

Section 3088 exempts Federal land within the Sabine National Forest and Indian Mounds Wilderness Area in Texas occupied by the Toledo Bend Hydroelectric Project from the Forest Service's authority to impose licensing conditions on the Project's hydroelectric license under section 4(e) of the Federal Power Act, and from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's authority to collect annual charges and power site reservation fees for the Project's use of the Federal lands under sections 10(e)(1) and 24 of the Federal Power Act.

Section 3089 extends an existing water supply contract between the United States and the East Bench Irrigation District in Montana for 6 additional years, from December 2013 to December 2019, or until a new contract can be executed.

Subtitle J — Other Matters

Section 3091 designates the Liberty Memorial in Kansas City, Missouri as a World War I Memorial and Museum and designates Pershing Park in the District of Columbia as a World War I Memorial.

Section 3092 establishes the 22,650-acre Tule Springs National Monument in Las Vegas, Nevada and authorizes conveyances of specified public land in southern Nevada to local governments and other public entities for public purposes.

Section 3093 authorizes the National Desert Storm Memorial Association to establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia to

commemorate and honor members of the Armed Forces who served on active duty in support of Operation Desert Storm or Operation Desert Shield.

Section 3094 extends the legislative authority to establish a memorial honoring President John Adams and the Adams family.

Section 3095 directs the Secretary of Commerce to refinance the fishing capacity reduction program for the West Coast groundfish fishery.

Section 3096 dedicates \$70 million in savings from this Title to the payment in lieu of taxes program as a down payment for Fiscal Year 2015 funding.



U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



November 25, 2014

The Honorable John Boehner
Speaker
H-232, the Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Speaker Boehner:

We write today, representing thousands of oil and gas explorers, producers, service and supply companies and manufacturers to offer our support for S. 2440, the BLM Permit Processing Improvement Act of 2014, introduced by Senator Tom Udall (D-NM) and Senator John Barrasso (R-WY), and request that the House of Representatives consider it on the floor during the last days of the 113th Congress. This bipartisan legislation, which the Senate passed under unanimous consent in September, reauthorizes and makes reforms to the successful Bureau of Land Management (BLM) pilot project program, which was authorized in the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

U.S. shale oil and natural gas development has been a game changer for our nation's energy future, and production on federal lands not only enhances our energy security and creates jobs, it also provides millions of dollars of government revenue. To realize these benefits, a robust BLM permitting system is needed that efficiently distributes resources to offices with the heaviest workloads, a key goal of the BLM pilot program. To further these efforts, we express our support for S. 2440 and ask that the House of Representatives pass the bill in order to ensure that the BLM pilot program does not expire in 2015.

The pilot project has a proven track record of success in the original seven field offices. At the time of implementation, these existing BLM offices processed nearly 70 percent of the "applications for permits to drill" (APD) that were received by the BLM, yet as the industry changes and new plays attract investment, that framework has grown too rigid. This legislation provides greater flexibility to ensure that funding is allocated according to actual activity levels in specific regions.

Production of oil and natural gas on federal land is an important element of an all-of-the-above energy strategy and provides many benefits to the U.S. economy by way of jobs, government revenues and energy security. Unfortunately, a recent Congressional Research Service (CRS) report affirmed that oil and natural gas production on federal lands continues to decline and BLM permitting times continue to increase. The Department of Interior's (DOI) own Inspector General released a report this summer citing inefficiencies within BLM permit processing and recommended that BLM work with Congress to

reauthorize the pilot project and work on solutions to enhance flexibility within the program. S. 2440 helps to achieve those goals. Given the strong bipartisan support for S. 2440 and the urgency of these reforms, we ask the House to move S. 2440 prior to the close of the session so this program does not end.

Industry's goal is, and has always been, to achieve reasonable timeframes for APD processing on public lands and reduce undue permitting backlogs. Increasing production on federal lands has long been a priority for the House of Representatives because it creates jobs, increases government revenue and enhances U.S. energy security. S. 2440 is a commonsense proposal that will help achieve those goals. We appreciate your leadership and hard work to increase energy production on federal lands and are pleased with the strong bipartisan support of the bill. We ask that consideration of S. 2440 during the remaining days of the 113th Congress be made a high priority.

Sincerely,



Barry Russell
President & CEO
Independent Petroleum Association of America



Jack N. Gerard
President & CEO
American Petroleum Institute



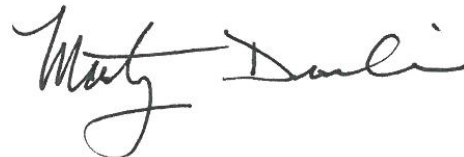
Tim Wigley
President
Western Energy Alliance



Alby Modiano
President
US Oil & Gas Association



V. Bruce Thompson
President
American Exploration & Production Council



Marty Durbin
President & CEO
America's Natural Gas Alliance



Aric Newhouse
Senior Vice President
Policy and Government Relations
National Association of Manufacturers



R. Bruce Josten
Executive Vice President
Government Affairs
U.S. Chamber of Commerce

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

R. BRUCE JOSTEN
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

1615 H STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20062-2000
202/463-5310

December 2, 2014

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEES:

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the world's largest business federation representing the interests of more than three million businesses of all sizes, sectors, and regions, as well as state and local chambers and industry associations, and dedicated to promoting, protecting, and defending America's free enterprise system, commends your efforts to successfully complete the conference report to accompany H.R. 4435, the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015." The Chamber believes the measure would serve to enhance the ability of our defense industrial base to support U.S. national security interests while remaining competitive at home and abroad.

As you conclude your informal negotiations, the Chamber respectfully requests that you consider including S. 339, the "Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2013," in your conference deliberations. S. 339 would strike the proper balance between environmental stewardship and economic growth.

The U.S. Geological Survey states the U.S. now relies on foreign sources to provide 35 percent of the copper we consume. S. 339 would allow for the production of more than one billion pounds of copper per year for at least 40 years. This legislation would provide up to 25 percent of the annual U.S. demand for copper, which is critical to U.S. competitiveness and economic security.

The Chamber regards this authorization measure as necessary for industry and the Department of Defense alike and, accordingly, urges all Members of the House and Senate to support the expeditious passage of the conference report to accompany H.R. 4435.

Sincerely,



R. Bruce Josten