

NEVADA LANDS BILL TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF  
2018

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SEPTEMBER 25, 2018.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the  
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. BISHOP of Utah, from the Committee on Natural Resources,  
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 6299]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Natural Resources, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 6299) to modify the process of the Secretary of the Interior for examining certain mining claims on Federal lands in Storey County, Nevada, to facilitate certain pinyon-juniper-related projects in Lincoln County, Nevada, to modify the boundaries of certain wilderness areas in the State of Nevada, to fully implement the White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Nevada Lands Bill Technical Corrections Act of 2018”.

**SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL LAND IN STOREY COUNTY, NEVADA.**

Section 3009(d) of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (128 Stat. 3751) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking subparagraphs (B) through (D) and redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (D); and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) **FEDERAL LAND.**—The term ‘Federal land’ means the land generally depicted as ‘Federal land’ on the map.

“(C) **MAP.**—The term ‘map’ means the map entitled ‘Storey County Land Conveyance’ and dated June 6, 2018.”.

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking “after completing the mining claim validity review under paragraph (2)(B), if requested by the County,”; and  
 (B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) in clause (i)—

(I) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “each parcel of land located in a mining townsite” and inserting “any Federal land”;

(II) in subclause (I), by striking “mining townsite” and inserting “Federal land”; and

(III) in subclause (II), by striking “mining townsite (including improvements to the mining townsite), as identified for conveyance on the map” and inserting “Federal land (including improvements)”;

(ii) by striking clause (ii);

(iii) by striking the subparagraph designation and heading and all that follows through “With respect” in the matter preceding subclause (I) of clause (i) and inserting the following:

“(B) VALID MINING CLAIMS.—With respect”; and

(iv) by redesignating subclauses (I) and (II) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(3) in paragraph (4)(A), by striking “a mining townsite conveyed under paragraph (3)(B)(i)(II)” and inserting “Federal land conveyed under paragraph (2)(B)(ii)”;

(4) in paragraph (5), by striking “a mining townsite under paragraph (3)” and inserting “Federal land under paragraph (2)”;

(5) in paragraph (6), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “mining townsite” and inserting “Federal land”;

(6) in paragraph (7), by striking “A mining townsite to be conveyed by the United States under paragraph (3)” and inserting “The exterior boundary of the Federal land to be conveyed by the United States under paragraph (2)”;

(7) in paragraph (9)—

(A) by striking “a mining townsite under paragraph (3)” and inserting “the Federal land under paragraph (2)”;

(B) by striking “the mining townsite” and inserting “the Federal land”;

(8) in paragraph (10), by striking “the examination” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “the conveyance under paragraph (2) should be completed by not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Nevada Lands Bill Technical Corrections Act of 2018.”;

(9) by striking paragraphs (2) and (8);

(10) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (7) and (9) and (10) as paragraphs (2) through (6) and (7) and (8) respectively; and

(11) by adding at the end the following:

“(9) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.”.

### SEC. 3. ZIP CODE DESIGNATION.

Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Postal Service shall designate a single, unique ZIP Code applicable to the area encompassing only Storey County, Nevada.

### SEC. 4. FACILITATION OF PINYON-JUNIPER-RELATED PROJECTS IN LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA.

(a) FACILITATION OF PINYON-JUNIPER-RELATED PROJECTS.—

(1) AVAILABILITY OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT UNDER LINCOLN COUNTY LAND ACT OF 2000.—Section 5(b) of the Lincoln County Land Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–298; 114 Stat. 1048) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “and implementation” after “development”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C)—

(I) in clause (i), by striking “; and” at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(II) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) development and implementation of comprehensive, cost-effective, and multijurisdictional hazardous fuels reduction projects and wildfire prevention planning activities, particularly for pinyon-juniper-dominated landscapes, and other rangeland and woodland restoration projects within the County, consistent with the Ely Resource Management Plan or any subsequent revisions or amendments to that plan; and”;

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Director of the Bureau of Land Management shall enter into cooperative agreements with the County for law enforcement and planning-related activities provided by the County and approved by the Secretary, regarding—

“(A) wilderness in the County designated by the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–424; 118 Stat. 2403);

“(B) cultural resources identified, protected, and managed pursuant to that Act;

“(C) planning, management, and law enforcement associated with the Silver State OHV Trail designated by that Act; and

“(D) planning associated with land disposal and related land-use authorizations required for utility corridors and rights-of-way to serve land that has been, or is to be, disposed of pursuant to that Act (other than rights-of-way granted pursuant to that Act) and this Act.”.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT UNDER LINCOLN COUNTY CONSERVATION, RECREATION, AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2004.—Section 103 of the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–424; 118 Stat. 2405) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(3)—

(i) in subparagraph (E), by striking “; and” at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(G) development and implementation of comprehensive, cost-effective, and multijurisdictional hazardous fuels reduction projects and wildfire prevention planning activities, particularly for pinyon-juniper-dominated landscapes, and other rangeland and woodland restoration projects within the County, consistent with the Ely Resource Management Plan or any subsequent revisions or amendments to that plan.”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Director of the Bureau of Land Management shall enter into cooperative agreements with the County for law enforcement and planning-related activities provided by the County and approved by the Secretary regarding—

“(1) wilderness in the County designated by this Act;

“(2) cultural resources identified, protected, and managed pursuant to this Act;

“(3) planning, management, and law enforcement associated with the Silver State OHV Trail designated by this Act; and

“(4) planning associated with land disposal and related land-use authorizations required for utility corridors and rights-of-way to serve land that has been, or is to be, disposed of pursuant to this Act (other than rights-of-way granted pursuant to this Act) and the Lincoln County Land Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–298; 114 Stat. 1046).”.

(b) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.—

(1) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS UNDER LINCOLN COUNTY LAND ACT OF 2000.—Section 5(a)(2) of the Lincoln County Land Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–298; 114 Stat. 1047) is amended by inserting “and economic development” after “schools”.

(2) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS UNDER LINCOLN COUNTY CONSERVATION, RECREATION, AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2004.—Section 103(b)(2) of the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–424; 118 Stat. 2405) is amended by striking “and transportation” and inserting “transportation, and economic development”.

(c) MODIFICATION OF UTILITY CORRIDOR.—The Secretary of the Interior shall realign the utility corridor established by section 301(a) of the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–424; 118 Stat. 2412) to be aligned as generally depicted on the map titled “Proposed LCCRDA Utility Corridor Realignment” and dated March 14, 2017, by modifying the map titled “Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act” (referred to in this subsection as the “Map”) and dated October 1, 2004, by—

(1) removing the utility corridor from sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, and 15, T. 7 N., R. 68 E., of the Map; and

(2) redesignating the utility corridor so as to appear on the Map in—

(A) sections 31, 32, and 33, T. 8 N., R. 68 E.;

(B) sections 4, 5, 6, and 7, T. 7 N., R. 68 E.; and

(C) sections 1 and 12, T. 7 N., R. 67 E.

(d) **FINAL CORRECTIVE PATENT IN CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA.—**

(1) **VALIDATION OF PATENT.**—Patent number 27–2005–0081, issued by the Bureau of Land Management on February 18, 2005, is affirmed and validated as having been issued pursuant to, and in compliance with, the Nevada-Florida Land Exchange Authorization Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–275; 102 Stat. 52), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for the benefit of the desert tortoise, other species, and the habitat of the desert tortoise and other species to increase the likelihood of the recovery of the desert tortoise and other species.

(2) **RATIFICATION OF RECONFIGURATION.**—The process used by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management in reconfiguring the land described in paragraph (1), as depicted on Exhibit 1–4 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Planned Development Project MSHCP, Lincoln County, NV (FWS–R8–ES–2008–N0136), and the reconfiguration provided for in special condition 10 of the Corps of Engineers Permit No. 000005042, are ratified.

(e) **ISSUANCE OF CORRECTIVE PATENT IN LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA.—**

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, may issue a corrective patent for the 7,548 acres of land in Lincoln County, Nevada, depicted on the map prepared by the Bureau of Land Management titled “Proposed Lincoln County Land Reconfiguration” and dated January 28, 2016.

(2) **APPLICABLE LAW.**—A corrective patent issued under paragraph (1) shall be treated as issued pursuant to, and in compliance with, the Nevada-Florida Land Exchange Authorization Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–275; 102 Stat. 52).

(f) **CONVEYANCE TO LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA, TO SUPPORT A LANDFILL.—**

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, and subject to valid existing rights, at the request of Lincoln County, Nevada, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey without consideration under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.) to Lincoln County all right, title and interest of the United States in and to approximately 400 acres of land in Lincoln County, Nevada, more particularly described as follows: T. 11 S., R. 62, E., Section 25 E ½ of W ½; and W ½ of E ½; and E ½ of SE ¼.

(2) **RESERVATION.**—The Secretary shall reserve to the United States the mineral estate in any land conveyed under paragraph (1).

(3) **USE OF CONVEYED LAND.**—The land conveyed under paragraph (1) shall be used by Lincoln County, Nevada, to provide a suitable location for the establishment of a centralized landfill and to provide a designated area and authorized facilities to discourage unauthorized dumping and trash disposal on environmentally-sensitive public land. Lincoln County may not dispose of the land conveyed under paragraph (1).

(4) **REVERSION.**—If Lincoln County, Nevada, ceases to use any parcel of land conveyed under paragraph (1) for the purposes described in paragraph (3)—

(A) title to the parcel shall revert to the Secretary of the Interior, at the option of the Secretary; and

(B) Lincoln County shall be responsible for any reclamation necessary to restore the parcel to a condition acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior.

**SEC. 5. MT. MORIAH WILDERNESS, HIGH SCHELLS WILDERNESS, AND ARC DOME WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.**

(a) **AMENDMENTS TO THE PAM WHITE WILDERNESS ACT OF 2006.**—Section 323 of the Pam White Wilderness Act of 2006 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 120 Stat. 3031) is amended by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

“(e) **MT. MORIAH WILDERNESS ADJUSTMENT.**—The boundary of the Mt. Moriah Wilderness established under section 2(13) of the Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is adjusted to include—

“(1) the land identified as the ‘Mount Moriah Wilderness Area’ and ‘Mount Moriah Additions’ on the map titled ‘Eastern White Pine County’ and dated November 29, 2006; and

“(2) the land identified as ‘NFS Lands’ on the map titled ‘Proposed Wilderness Boundary Adjustment Mt. Moriah Wilderness Area’ and dated January 17, 2017.

“(f) **HIGH SCHELLS WILDERNESS ADJUSTMENT.**—The boundary of the High Schells Wilderness established under subsection (a)(11) is adjusted—

“(1) to include the land identified as ‘Include as Wilderness’ on the map titled ‘McCoy Creek Adjustment’ and dated November 3, 2014; and

“(2) to exclude the land identified as ‘NFS Lands’ on the map titled ‘Proposed Wilderness Boundary Adjustment High Schells Wilderness Area’ and dated January 19, 2017.”.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO THE NEVADA WILDERNESS PROTECTION ACT OF 1989.—The Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

**“SEC. 12. ARC DOME BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**

“The boundary of the Arc Dome Wilderness established under section 2(2) is adjusted to exclude the land identified as ‘Exclude from Wilderness’ on the map titled ‘Arc Dome Adjustment’ and dated November 3, 2014.”.

**SEC. 6. IMPLEMENTATION OF WHITE PINE COUNTY CONSERVATION, RECREATION, AND DEVELOPMENT ACT.**

(a) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.—Section 312 of the White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–432; 120 Stat. 3030) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “and planning” and inserting “municipal water and sewer infrastructure, public electric transmission facilities, public broadband infrastructure, and planning”; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (G), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (H), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(I) processing by a government entity of public land-use authorizations and rights-of-way relating to the development of land conveyed to the County under this Act, with an emphasis on authorizations and rights-of-way relating to any infrastructure needed for the expansion of the White Pine County Industrial Park under section 352(c)(2).”.

(b) CONVEYANCE TO WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA.—Section 352 of the White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–432; 120 Stat. 3039) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting “not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the Nevada Lands Bill Technical Corrections Act of 2018” before “the Secretary”;

(2) in subsection (c)(3)(B)(i), by striking “through a competitive bidding process” and inserting “consistent with section 244 of the Nevada Revised Statutes (as in effect on the date of enactment of the Eastern Nevada Economic Development and Land Management Improvement Act)”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(e) DEADLINE.—If the Secretary has not conveyed to the County the parcels of land described in subsection (b) by the date that is 120 days after the date of the enactment of the Nevada Lands Bill Technical Corrections Act of 2018, the Secretary shall convey to the County, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the parcels of land.”.

**PURPOSE OF THE BILL**

The purpose of H.R. 6299 is to modify the process of the Secretary of the Interior for examining certain mining claims on federal lands in Storey County, Nevada, to facilitate certain pinyon-juniper-related projects in Lincoln County, Nevada, to modify the boundaries of certain wilderness areas in the State of Nevada, and to fully implement the White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act.

**BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION**

H.R. 6299 amends several Nevada land sale/use laws. First, the bill provides a technical correction that will enable the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to complete a land transfer in Storey County that resolves conflicting ownership and title claims. This transfer is supported by BLM and the provision was originally enacted as part of the Fiscal Year 2015 National Defense Authoriza-

tion Act (NDAA).<sup>1</sup> That law identified the land to be transferred as a “mining townsite.”<sup>2</sup> The townsite definition triggers an unnecessary cadastral study that has delayed the BLM’s completion of this transfer. This bill changes that definition to “the subject Federal land” which will allow the transfer to finally go through.

Second, the bill makes a technical correction to help implement a multi-species habitat conservation plan (MSHCP) to benefit economic development and expansion in Mesquite, Nevada. In 2002, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) required the City of Mesquite to create a MSHCP to protect several species in the Lower Virgin River Basin before moving ahead with two land acquisitions. The City planned to use funds from the Mesquite Lands Act<sup>3</sup>—a law passed by Congress in 1986 that allowed the city to acquire and develop the lands—to complete the MSHCP. FWS signed a memorandum of agreement (MOA) with Mesquite to carry out the law. This agreement expired in 2014 and FWS refused to sign a new MOA or allow the City access to necessary funding because it did not feel that the law provided explicit authority to implement the MSHCP. As a result, all efforts to advance the MSHCP and expand the City are at a stand-still. This bill remedies the problem by making a technical correction to the Mesquite Lands Act that will provide the necessary authority to FWS to implement the conservation plan, after it signs a new MOA with the City of Mesquite.

Third, the bill assists rangeland and woodland restoration projects by authorizing BLM to use a portion of proceeds from land sales to conduct hazardous fuel reduction projects and wildfire planning in pinyon-juniper landscapes. Under the Lincoln County Land Act of 2000 (LCLA),<sup>4</sup> and Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act of 2004 (LCCRDA),<sup>5</sup> 85 percent of proceeds from the sale of federal lands in Lincoln County are managed in special accounts with prescribed uses by BLM. This bill provides BLM with flexibility to determine which projects can be funded for pinyon-juniper landscape restoration projects using existing funds in the special account. Thinning of pinyon-juniper stands will help to prevent catastrophic wildfires as well as protect and enhance greater sage-grouse habitat in the County.

Lastly, the bill makes several boundary adjustments that collectively reduce three wilderness areas in White Pine and Nye Counties by approximately 50 acres. The bill reduces the Mt. Moriah Wilderness Area by 23 acres to improve public access to the Big Canyon Trailhead main road and facilities. The bill reduces the High Schells Wilderness Area by 11.7 acres to adjust a road and provide land to an existing Girl Scout camp. Finally, the bill reduces the size of the Arc Dome Wilderness Area by approximately 10 acres to release a small dam owned and operated by the Yamba Tribe.

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<sup>1</sup> Public Law 113–291

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*

<sup>3</sup> Public Law 99–548

<sup>4</sup> Public Law 106–298

<sup>5</sup> Public Law 108–424

## MAJOR PROVISIONS OF H.R. 6299, AS REPORTED

**SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL LAND IN STOREY COUNTY, NEVADA.**

Amends the Fiscal Year 2015 NDAA to change the definition of the land in question from “a mining townsite” to “the subject Federal land.” The townsite definition triggers an unnecessary cadastral survey that has delayed BLM from completing the transfer.

**SEC. 3. ZIP CODE DESIGNATION.**

Requires the Postal Service to designate a single zip code for the area encompassing Storey County, Nevada.

**SEC. 4. FACILITATION OF PINYON-JUNIPER-RELATED PROJECTS IN LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA.**

Amends the Lincoln County Land Act of 2000 and Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004 so that funds in the special account under each law can be used for the development and implementation of multijurisdictional hazardous fuels reduction projects and wildfire prevention planning (particularly for pinyon-juniper dominated landscapes) and other rangeland and woodland restoration projects within the County, consistent with the Ely Resource Management Plan and subject to approval by the relevant Secretary. Amends both laws to waive cost-recovery fees for the processing of applications for rights-of-way submitted by local or regional governments within the County necessary to deliver government-provided services to land conveyed pursuant to this Act. Amends both laws to require the establishment of cooperative agreements between BLM and Lincoln County for County-provided law enforcement and planning activities regarding wilderness and cultural resources, management of the Silver State Off Highway Vehicle rail, and planning associated with land disposal and related land use authorizations required for utility corridors and rights-of-way. Amends both laws so that “the Lincoln County Regional Development Authority” is added to the list of recipients of certain proceeds from the sale of land parcels. Amends the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004 so that certain lands are not withdrawn from forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws; location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and operation of the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

**SEC. 5. MT. MORIAH WILDERNESS, HIGH SCHELLS WILDERNESS, AND ARC DOME WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.**

Amends the Pam White Wilderness Act to adjust the boundary of the Mt. Moriah Wilderness to include the land identified as the “Mount Moriah Wilderness Area” and “Mount Moriah Additions” on the map entitled “Eastern White Pine County” (dated November 29, 2006) and the land identified as “NFS Lands” on the map entitled “Proposed Wilderness Boundary Adjustment Mt. Moriah Wilderness Area” (dated June 18, 2014). Amends the Pam White Wilderness Act to adjust the boundary of the High Schells Wilderness to include the land identified as “Include as Wilderness” on the map entitled “McCoy Creek Adjustment” (dated November 3, 2014) and to exclude the land identified as “NFS Lands” on the map entitled “Proposed Wilderness Boundary Adjustment High Schells Wilderness Area” (dated June 17, 2014). Amends the Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989 to adjust the boundary of the Arc Dome

Wilderness to exclude the land identified as “Exclude from Wilderness” on the map entitled “Arc Dome Adjustment” (dated November 3, 2014).

**SEC. 6. IMPLEMENTATION OF WHITE PINE COUNTY CONSERVATION, RECREATION, AND DEVELOPMENT ACT.**

Amends the White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act to include municipal water and sewer infrastructure, public electric transmission facilities, public broadband infrastructure, and planning. Amends the White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act to include processing by a government entity of public land use authorizations and rights-of-way relating to the development of land conveyed to the County under the Act. Expedites the conveyance to White Pine County, Nevada, by inserting a deadline of December 31, 2018. If the Secretary of the Interior or of Agriculture has not conveyed the lands to the County by that date the Secretary shall immediately convey to the County, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the parcels of land.

**COMMITTEE ACTION**

H.R. 6299 was introduced on June 29, 2018, by Congressman Mark E. Amodei (R–NV). The bill was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and within the Committee to the Subcommittee on Federal Lands. The bill was additionally referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. On September 5, 2018, the Natural Resources Committee met to consider the bill. The Subcommittee was discharged by unanimous consent. Congressman Tom McClintock offered an amendment designated #1; it was adopted by unanimous consent. No further amendments were offered and the bill, as amended, was ordered favorably reported to the House of Representatives by unanimous consent.

**COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Regarding clause 2(b)(1) of rule X and clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Natural Resources’ oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in the body of this report.

**COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XIII AND CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT**

1. Cost of Legislation and the Congressional Budget Act. With respect to the requirements of clause 3(c)(2) and (3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and sections 308(a) and 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee has received the following estimate for the bill from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office:



U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
*Washington, DC, September 24, 2018.*

Hon. ROB BISHOP,  
*Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 6299, the Nevada Lands Bill Technical Corrections Act of 2018.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Janani Shankaran.

Sincerely,

MARK P. HADLEY  
(For Keith Hall, Director).

Enclosure.

*H.R. 6299—Nevada Lands Bill Technical Corrections Act of 2018*

Summary: H.R. 6299 would amend several current laws related to the management and conveyance of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Nevada. The bill also would direct the Postal Service (USPS) to establish a new ZIP code for a community in Nevada. CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 6299 would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2019–2023 period; any spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

CBO also estimates that enacting the bill would increase direct spending by \$2 million over the 2019–2028 period; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures apply. The bill would not affect revenues.

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 6299 would not significantly increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2029.

H.R. 6299 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA).

Basis of estimate: The estimated costs of the legislation fall within budget functions 300 (natural resources and environment) and 370 (commerce and housing credit). CBO assumes that the bill will be enacted before the end of 2018.

*Direct Spending*

In total, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 6299 would increase direct spending by \$2 million over the 2019–2028 period.

Bureau of Land Management. Three current laws—the Lincoln County Land Act of 2000, the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004, and the White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006—provide for the disposal of public land within Lincoln and White Pine Counties in Nevada. Under those laws, proceeds from land sales are deposited into special accounts and are available to be spent without future appropriation by BLM to facilitate land sales, develop land management plans, and perform other specified activities in those counties.

H.R. 6299 would authorize BLM to use funds in those accounts to conduct fuel reduction and other wildfire prevention activities and to carry out a wildlife conservation plan in Lincoln County. In addition, the bill would authorize using those funds to cover the

cost of processing land use authorizations and rights-of-way in White Pine County. (The affected accounts currently have unobligated balances totaling about \$31 million.) Thus, enacting the bill would increase direct spending outlays over the next 10 years for the new activities authorized in the bill. Using information from BLM about its plans to carry out the activities authorized under H.R. 6299, CBO estimates that enacting the bill would increase direct spending by \$2 million over the 2019–2028 period (about \$200,000 a year, on average).

CBO expects that most of that spending would be for fuel reduction and land conservation projects in Lincoln County. Using information from local planners, CBO expects that implementing the wildlife conservation plan for Lincoln County would cost around \$20 million over the next 30 years; however, most of those funds would come from state, local, and private contributions. Therefore, CBO does not expect that the bill would significantly increase federal spending for that activity. In addition, based on information provided by BLM regarding the amount of funds in the White Pine County special account, CBO estimates that any additional spending from that account would be negligible.

H.R. 6299 also would require the BLM to convey, at the request of Lincoln County, 400 acres of federal land located in the county. Under the bill, the federal government would retain mineral rights to the land. If the affected land contains existing rights-of-way that generate proceeds for the federal government, CBO estimates that conveying that land could reduce offsetting receipts, which are treated as reductions in direct spending. However, CBO expects that any reduction in offsetting receipts would be negligible.

Postal Service. Section 3 would require the USPS to establish a new ZIP code for a community in Nevada. Using information from the USPS, CBO estimates that phasing in an additional ZIP code would increase the agency’s administrative and mail delivery costs by less than \$200,000 in fiscal year 2019 and by less than \$500,000 over the 2019–2028 period. USPS cash flows are recorded in the federal budget in the Postal Service Fund and are classified as off-budget.

#### *Spending subject to appropriation*

CBO expects that under H.R. 6299, BLM would incur costs associated with the land conveyance to Lincoln County. Based on the costs of similar activities, CBO estimates that those costs would not be significant.

H.R. 6299 also would make technical adjustments to the boundaries of several federal wilderness areas and a utility corridor on public land in Nevada and aim to expedite authorized conveyances of federal land to White Pine and Storey Counties. In addition, the bill would validate a corrective patent issued by BLM for specific land in Clark County and authorize BLM to issue a corrective patent for land in Lincoln County. CBO estimates that the cost of implementing those provisions would not be significant.

Pay-As-You-Go considerations: The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. The net changes in outlays that are subject to those pay-as-you-go proce-

dures are shown in the following table. (Only on-budget changes to outlays or revenues are subject to pay-as-you-go procedures.)

CBO ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR N.R. 6299 AS ORDERED REPORTED BY THE  
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES ON SEPTEMBER 5, 2018

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—												
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2018– 2023	2018– 2028
NET INCREASE IN THE ON-BUDGET DEFICIT													
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Increase in long-term direct spending and deficits: CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 6299 would not significantly increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2029.

Mandates: H.R. 6299 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

Previous CBO estimate: On September 13, 2017, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for H.R. 2374, the Eastern Nevada Economic Development and Land Management Improvement Act, as ordered reported by the House Committee on Natural Resources on July 26, 2017. That legislation is similar to provisions of H.R. 6299, and CBO's estimates of the budgetary effects of those provisions are the same.

Estimate prepared by: Federal costs: Janani Shankaran (Bureau of Land Management), Mark Grabowicz (Postal Service); Mandates: Zachary Byrum.

Estimate reviewed by: Kim P. Cawley, Chief, Natural and Physical Resources Cost Estimates Unit; H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

2. General Performance Goals and Objectives. As required by clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII, the general performance goal or objective of this bill is to modify the process of the Secretary of the Interior for examining certain mining claims on federal lands in Storey County, Nevada, to facilitate certain pinyon-juniper-related projects in Lincoln County, Nevada, to modify the boundaries of certain wilderness areas in the State of Nevada, and to fully implement the White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act.

#### EARMARK STATEMENT

This bill does not contain any Congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined under clause 9(e), 9(f), and 9(g) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

#### COMPLIANCE WITH PUBLIC LAW 104–4

This bill contains no unfunded mandates.

#### COMPLIANCE WITH H. RES. 5

Directed Rule Making. This bill does not contain any directed rule makings.

Duplication of Existing Programs. This bill does not establish or reauthorize a program of the federal government known to be duplicative of another program. Such program was not included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139 or identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance published pursuant to the Federal Program Information Act (Public Law 95–220, as amended by Public Law 98–169) as relating to other programs.

#### PREEMPTION OF STATE, LOCAL OR TRIBAL LAW

This bill is not intended to preempt any State, local or tribal law.

#### CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

### **CARL LEVIN AND HOWARD P. BUCK MCKEON NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015**

\* \* \* \* \*

## **DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATIONS**

\* \* \* \* \*

## **TITLE XXX—NATURAL RESOURCES RELATED GENERAL PROVISIONS**

\* \* \* \* \*

### **Subtitle A—Land Conveyances and Related Matters**

\* \* \* \* \*

#### **SEC. 3009. NORTHERN NEVADA LAND CONVEYANCES.**

(a) LAND CONVEYANCE TO YERINGTON, NEVADA.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) CITY.—The term “City” means the city of Yerington, Nevada.

(B) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the land located in Lyon County and Mineral County, Nevada, that is identified on the map as “City of Yerington Sustainable Development Conveyance Lands”.

(C) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Yerington Land Conveyance” and dated December 19, 2012.

- (D) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.
- (2) CONVEYANCES OF LAND TO CITY OF YERINGTON, NEVADA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to valid existing rights and to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be necessary and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), the Secretary shall convey to the City, subject to the agreement of the City, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land identified on the map.

(B) APPRAISAL TO DETERMINE FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The Secretary shall determine the fair market value of the Federal land to be conveyed—

- (i) in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (ii) based on an appraisal that is conducted in accordance with—

(I) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition; and

(II) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(C) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(D) APPLICABLE LAW.—Beginning on the date on which the Federal land is conveyed to the City, the development of and conduct of activities on the Federal land shall be subject to all applicable Federal laws (including regulations).

(E) COSTS.—As a condition of the conveyance of the Federal land under subparagraph (A), the City shall pay—

- (i) an amount equal to the appraised value determined in accordance with subparagraph (B); and
- (ii) all costs related to the conveyance, including all surveys, appraisals, and other administrative costs associated with the conveyance of the Federal land to the City under subparagraph (A).

(3) NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS USES.—Nothing in this subsection alters or diminishes the treaty rights of any Indian tribe.

(b) CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN FEDERAL LAND TO CITY OF CARLIN, NEVADA.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) CITY.—The term “City” means the City of Carlin, Nevada.

(B) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the approximately 1,329 acres of land located in the City of Carlin, Nevada, that is identified on the map as “Carlin Selected Parcels”.

(C) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Proposed Carlin, Nevada Land Sales” map dated October 25, 2013.

(D) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) CONVEYANCE.—Subject to valid existing rights and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), the Secretary shall convey to the City all right, title, and interest of the United States to and in the Federal land.

(3) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance authorized under paragraph (2), the City shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the appraised value of the Federal land, as determined under paragraph (4).

(4) APPRAISAL.—The Secretary shall conduct an appraisal of the Federal land in accordance with—

(A) the Uniform Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(B) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(5) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(6) COSTS.—At closing for the conveyance authorized under paragraph (2) the City shall pay or reimburse the Secretary, as appropriate, for the reasonable transaction and administrative personnel costs associated with the conveyance authorized under such paragraph, including the costs of title searches, maps, and boundary and cadastral surveys.

(7) RELEASE OF UNITED STATES.—Upon making the conveyance under paragraph (2), notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States is released from any and all liabilities or claims of any kind or nature arising from the presence, release, or threat of release of any hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, petroleum product (or derivative of a petroleum product of any kind), solid waste, mine materials or mining related features (including tailings, overburden, waste rock, mill remnants, pits, or other hazards resulting from the presence of mining related features) on the Federal land in existence on or before the date of the conveyance.

(8) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land identified for conveyance shall be withdrawn from all forms of—

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

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

(C) disposition under the mineral leasing, mineral materials and geothermal leasing laws.

(c) CONVEYANCE TO THE CITY OF FERNLEY, NEVADA.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) CITY.—The term “City” means the city of Fernley, Nevada.

(B) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the land located in the City that is identified as “Proposed Sale Parcels” on the map.

(C) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Proposed Fernley, Nevada, Land Sales” and dated January 25, 2013.

(D) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—Subject to valid existing rights and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a request from the City for the conveyance of the Federal land, the Secretary shall convey to the City, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States to and in the Federal land.

(3) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Federal land conveyed under paragraph (2)—

- (i) may be used by the City for any public purposes consistent with the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.); and
- (ii) shall not be disposed of by the City.

(B) REVERSION.—If the City ceases to use a parcel of the Federal land conveyed under paragraph (2) in accordance with subparagraph (A)—

- (i) title to the parcel shall revert to the Secretary, at the option of the Secretary; and
- (ii) the City shall be responsible for any reclamation necessary to revert the parcel to the United States.

(4) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(5) RESERVATION OF EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—The City and the Commissioner of Reclamation may retain easements or rights-of-way on the Federal land to be conveyed, including easements or rights-of-way that the Commissioner of Reclamation determines are necessary to carry out—

- (A) the operation and maintenance of the Truckee Canal Irrigation District Canal; or
- (B) the Newlands Project.

(6) COSTS.—At closing for the conveyance authorized under paragraph (2), the City shall pay or reimburse the Secretary, as appropriate, for the reasonable transaction and administrative personnel costs associated with the conveyance authorized under that paragraph, including the costs of title searches, maps, and boundary and cadastral surveys.

(7) RELEASE OF UNITED STATES.—On conveyance of the Federal land under paragraph (2), notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States is released from any and all liabilities or claims of any kind or nature arising from the presence, release, or threat of release of any hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, petroleum product (or deriva-

tive of a petroleum product of any kind), solid waste, mine materials, or mining related features (including tailings, overburden, waste rock, mill remnants, pits, or other hazards resulting from the presence of mining related features) on the Federal land in existence before or on the date of the conveyance.

(8) ACQUISITION OF FEDERAL REVERSIONARY INTEREST.—

(A) REQUEST.—After the date of conveyance of the Federal land under paragraph (2), the City may submit to the Secretary a request to acquire the Federal reversionary interest in all or any portion of the Federal land.

(B) APPRAISAL.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of receipt of a request under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall complete an appraisal of the Federal reversionary interest in the Federal land requested by the City under that subparagraph.

(ii) REQUIREMENT.—The appraisal under clause (i) shall be completed in accordance with—

(I) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(II) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

(C) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—If, by the date that is 1 year after the date of completion of the appraisal under subparagraph (B), the City submits to the Secretary an offer to acquire the Federal reversionary requested under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall, not later than the date that is 30 days after the date on which the offer is submitted, convey to the City the reversionary interest covered by the offer.

(D) CONSIDERATION.—As consideration for the conveyance of the Federal reversionary interest under subparagraph (C), the City shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the appraised value of the Federal reversionary interest, as determined under subparagraph (B).

(E) COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—As a condition of the conveyance under subparagraph (C), all costs associated with the conveyance (including the cost of the appraisal under subparagraph (B)), shall be paid by the City.

(d) CONVEYANCE OF FEDERAL LAND, STOREY COUNTY, NEVADA.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) COUNTY.—The term “County” means Storey County, Nevada.

(B) *FEDERAL LAND.*—The term “Federal land” means the land generally depicted as “Federal land” on the map.

(C) *MAP.*—The term “map” means the map entitled “Storey County Land Conveyance” and dated June 6, 2018.

[(B) *FEDERAL LAND.*—The term “Federal land” means the approximately 1,745 acres of Federal land identified on the map as “BLM Owned-County Request Transfer”.

[(C) *MAP.*—The term “map” means the map entitled “Restoring Storey County Act” and dated November 20, 2012.

[(D) *MINING TOWNSITE.*—The term “mining townsite” means the real property—



[(i) located in the Virginia City townsite within the County;

[(ii) owned by the Federal Government; and

[(iii) on which improvements were constructed based on the belief that—

[(I) the property had been or would be acquired from the Federal Government by the entity operating the relevant mine on the date of construction; or

[(II) the individual or entity that made the improvements had a valid claim for acquiring the property from the Federal Government.

[(E)] (D) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

[(2) MINING CLAIM VALIDITY REVIEW.—

[(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out an expedited program to examine each unpatented mining claim (including each unpatented mining claim for which a patent application has been filed) within the mining townsite.

[(B) DETERMINATION OF VALIDITY.—With respect to a mining claim described in subparagraph (A), if the Secretary determines that the elements of a contest are present, the Secretary shall immediately determine the validity of the mining claim.

[(C) DECLARATION BY SECRETARY.—If the Secretary determines a mining claim to be invalid under subparagraph (B), as soon as practicable after the date of the determination, the Secretary shall declare the mining claim to be null and void.

[(D) TREATMENT OF VALID MINING CLAIMS.—

[(i) IN GENERAL.—Each mining claim that the Secretary determines to be valid under subparagraph (B) shall be maintained in compliance with the general mining laws and paragraph (3)(B)(ii).

[(ii) EFFECT ON HOLDERS.—A holder of a mining claim described in clause (i) shall not be entitled to a patent.

[(E) ABANDONMENT OF CLAIM.—The Secretary shall provide—

[(i) a public notice that each mining claim holder may affirmatively abandon the claim of the mining claim holder prior to the validity review under subparagraph (B); and

[(ii) to each mining claim holder an opportunity to abandon the claim of the mining claim holder before the date on which the land that is subject to the mining claim is conveyed.

[(3)] (2) CONVEYANCE TO COUNTY.—

(A) CONVEYANCE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights and notwithstanding the land use planning requirements of sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713), [after completing the mining claim validity review under paragraph (2)(B), if requested by the County,]

the Secretary shall convey to the County, by quitclaim deed, all surface rights of the United States in and to the Federal land, including any improvements on the Federal land, in accordance with this paragraph.

(ii) RESERVATION OF RIGHTS.—All mineral and geothermal rights in and to the Federal land are reserved to the United States.

(B) VALID MINING CLAIMS.—[(i) IN GENERAL.—]With respect to [each parcel of land located in a mining townsite] *any Federal land* subject to a valid mining claim, the Secretary shall—

[(I)] (i) reserve the mineral rights in and to the [mining townsite] *Federal land* ; and

[(II)] (ii) otherwise convey, without consideration, the remaining right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the [mining townsite (including improvements to the mining townsite), as identified for conveyance on the map] *Federal land (including improvements)* .

[(ii) PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS.—Each valid mining claim shall be subject to each procedure and requirement described in section 9 of the Act of December 29, 1916 (43 U.S.C. 299) (commonly known as the “Stockraising Homestead Act of 1916”) (including regulations).]

[(4)] (3) RECIPIENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of [a mining townsite conveyed under paragraph (3)(B)(i)(II)] *Federal land conveyed under paragraph (2)(B)(ii)* for which a valid interest is proven by 1 or more individuals in accordance with chapter 244.2825 of the Nevada Revised Statutes, the County shall reconvey the property to the 1 or more individuals by appropriate deed or other legal conveyance in accordance with that chapter.

(B) AUTHORITY OF COUNTY.—The County shall not be required to recognize a claim under this paragraph that is submitted on a date that is later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

[(5)] (4) VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.—The conveyance of [a mining townsite under paragraph (3)] *Federal land under paragraph (2)* shall be subject to valid existing rights, including any easement or other right-of-way or lease in existence as of the date of the conveyance.

[(6)] (5) WITHDRAWALS.—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, and except as otherwise provided in this Act, the [mining townsite] *Federal land* is withdrawn from—

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

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

(C) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

[(7)] (6) SURVEY.— [A mining townsite to be conveyed by the United States under paragraph (3)] *The exterior boundary*

of the Federal land to be conveyed by the United States under paragraph (2) shall be sufficiently surveyed as a whole to legally describe the land for patent conveyance.

[(8) CONVEYANCE OF TERMINATED MINING CLAIMS.—If a mining claim determined by the Secretary to be valid under paragraph (2)(B) is abandoned, invalidated, or otherwise returned to the Bureau of Land Management, the mining claim shall be—

[(A) withdrawn in accordance with paragraph (6); and

[(B) subject to the agreement of the owner, conveyed to the owner of the surface rights covered by the mining claim.

[(9)] (7) RELEASE.—On completion of the conveyance of [a mining townsite under paragraph (3)] *the Federal land under paragraph (2)*, the United States shall be relieved from liability for, and shall be held harmless from, any claim arising from the presence of an improvement or material on [the mining townsite] *the Federal land*.

[(10)] (8) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING DEADLINE FOR REVIEW AND CONVEYANCES.—It is the sense of Congress that [the examination of the unpatented mining claims under paragraph (2) and the conveyances under paragraph (3) should be completed by not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act.] *the conveyance under paragraph (2) should be completed by not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Nevada Lands Bill Technical Corrections Act of 2018.*

(9) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—*The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.*

(e) ELKO MOTOCROSS LAND CONVEYANCE.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) COUNTY.—The term “county” means the county of Elko, Nevada.

(B) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Elko Motocross Park” and dated April 19, 2013.

(C) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF CONVEYANCE.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of this subsection, if requested by the county the Secretary shall convey to the county, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in paragraph (3).

(3) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (2) consists of approximately 275 acres of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, Elko District, Nevada, as generally depicted on the map as “Elko Motocross Park”.

(4) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall finalize the legal description of the parcel to be conveyed under this subsection.

(B) MINOR ERRORS.—The Secretary may correct any minor error in the map or the legal description.

(C) AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(5) USE OF CONVEYED LAND.—The land conveyed under this subsection shall be used only as a motocross, bicycle, off-highway vehicle, or stock car racing area, or for any other public purpose consistent with uses allowed under the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the “Recreation and Public Purposes Act”) (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.).

(6) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The Secretary shall require the county to pay all survey costs and other administrative costs necessary for the preparation and completion of any patents for, and transfers of title to, the land described in paragraph (3).

(f) LAND TO BE HELD IN TRUST FOR THE TE-MOAK TRIBE OF WESTERN SHOSHONE INDIANS OF NEVADA (ELKO BAND).—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Te-moak Tribal Land Expansion” and dated April 19, 2013.

(B) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(C) TRIBE.—The term “Tribe” means the Te-moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Elko Band).

(2) LAND TO BE HELD IN TRUST.—Subject to valid existing rights, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land described in paragraph (3)—

(A) shall be held in trust by the United States for the benefit and use of the Tribe; and

(B) shall be part of the reservation of the Tribe.

(3) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in paragraph (2) is the approximately 373 acres of land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the map as “Expansion Area”.

(4) MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(5) SURVEY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete a survey of the boundary lines to establish the boundaries of the land taken into trust under paragraph (2).

(6) USE OF TRUST LAND.—

(A) GAMING.—Land taken into trust under paragraph (2) shall not be eligible, or considered to have been taken into trust, for class II gaming or class III gaming (as those terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2703)).

(B) GENERAL USES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Tribe shall use the land taken into trust under paragraph (2) only for—

(I) traditional and customary uses;

(II) stewardship conservation for the benefit of the Tribe; or

(III) residential or recreational development.

(ii) OTHER USES.—If the Tribe uses any portion of the land taken into trust under paragraph (2) for a purpose other than a purpose described in clause (i), the Tribe shall pay to the Secretary an amount that is equal to the fair market value of the portion of the land, as determined by an appraisal.

(C) THINNING; LANDSCAPE RESTORATION.—With respect to the land taken into trust under paragraph (2), the Secretary, in consultation and coordination with the Tribe, may carry out any fuels reduction and other landscape restoration activities on the land that is beneficial to the Tribe and the Bureau of Land Management.

(g) NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON LAND CONVEYANCE.—

(1) TRANSFER OF DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall transfer to the Secretary of the Navy, without reimbursement, the Federal land described in subparagraph (B).

(B) DESCRIPTION OF FEDERAL LAND.—The Federal land referred to in subparagraph (A) is the parcel of approximately 400 acres of land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior that—

(i) is adjacent to Naval Air Station Fallon in Churchill County, Nevada; and

(ii) was withdrawn under Public Land Order 6834 (NV-943-4214-10; N-37875).

(C) MANAGEMENT.—On transfer of the Federal land described under subparagraph (B) to the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Navy shall have full jurisdiction, custody, and control of the Federal land.

(2) WATER RIGHTS.—

(A) WATER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed—

(i) to establish a reservation in favor of the United States with respect to any water or water right on land transferred by this subsection; or

(ii) to authorize the appropriation of water on land transferred by this subsection except in accordance with applicable State law.

(B) EFFECT ON PREVIOUSLY ACQUIRED OR RESERVED WATER RIGHTS.—This subsection shall not be construed to affect any water rights acquired or reserved by the United States before the date of enactment of this Act.

\* \* \* \* \*

## LINCOLN COUNTY LAND ACT OF 2000

\* \* \* \* \*

### SEC. 5. DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.

(a) LAND SALES.—Of the gross proceeds of sales of land under this Act in a fiscal year—

(1) 5 percent shall be paid directly to the State of Nevada for use in the general education program of the State;

(2) 10 percent shall be returned to the County for use as determined through normal county budgeting procedures, with emphasis given to support of schools *and economic development*, of which no amount may be used in support of litigation against the Federal Government; and

(3) the remainder shall be deposited in a special account in the Treasury of the United States (referred to in this section as the “special account”) for use as provided in subsection (b).

(b) AVAILABILITY OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts in the special account (including amounts earned as interest under paragraph (3)) shall be available to the Secretary of the Interior, without further Act of appropriation, and shall remain available until expended, for—

(A) inventory, evaluation, protection, and management of unique archaeological resources (as defined in section 3 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470bb)) in the County;

(B) development *and implementation* of a multispecies habitat conservation plan in the County;

(C)(i) reimbursement of costs incurred by the Nevada State Office and the Ely Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management in preparing sales under this Act, or other authorized land sales within the County, including the costs of land boundary surveys, compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), appraisals, environmental and cultural clearances, and any public notice【; and】;

(ii) processing public land use authorizations and rights-of-way stemming from development of the conveyed land; and

(iii) *development and implementation of comprehensive, cost-effective, and multijurisdictional hazardous fuels reduction projects and wildfire prevention planning activities, particularly for pinyon-juniper-dominated landscapes, and other rangeland and woodland restoration projects within the County, consistent with the Ely Resource Management Plan or any subsequent revisions or amendments to that plan; and*

(D) the cost of acquisition of environmentally sensitive land or interests in such land in the State of Nevada, with priority given to land outside Clark County.

(2) ACQUISITION FROM WILLING SELLERS.—An acquisition under paragraph (1)(D) shall be made only from a willing seller and after consultation with the State of Nevada and units of local government under the jurisdiction of which the environmentally sensitive land is located.

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—*The Director of the Bureau of Land Management shall enter into cooperative agreements with the County for law enforcement and planning-related activities provided by the County and approved by the Secretary, regarding—*

(A) *wilderness in the County designated by the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–424; 118 Stat. 2403);*

*(B) cultural resources identified, protected, and managed pursuant to that Act;*

*(C) planning, management, and law enforcement associated with the Silver State OHV Trail designated by that Act; and*

*(D) planning associated with land disposal and related land-use authorizations required for utility corridors and rights-of-way to serve land that has been, or is to be, disposed of pursuant to that Act (other than rights-of-way granted pursuant to that Act) and this Act.*

(c) INVESTMENT OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT.—All funds deposited as principal in the special account shall earn interest in the amount 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.

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## **LINCOLN COUNTY CONSERVATION, RECREATION, AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2004**

\* \* \* \* \*

## **TITLE I—LAND DISPOSAL**

\* \* \* \* \*

### **SEC. 103. DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.**

(a) INITIAL LAND SALE.—Section 5 of the Lincoln County Land Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 1047) shall apply to the disposition of the gross proceeds from the sale of land described in section 102(b)(1).

(b) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.—Proceeds from sales of lands described in section 102(b)(2) shall be disbursed as follows—

(1) 5 percent shall be paid directly to the state for use in the general education program of the State;

(2) 10 percent shall be paid to the County for use for fire protection, law enforcement, public safety, housing, social services, education, planning, ~~and transportation~~ *transportation, and economic development*; and

(3) the remainder shall be deposited in a special account in the Treasury of the United States and shall be available without further appropriation to the Secretary until expended for—

(A) the reimbursement of costs incurred by the Nevada State office and the Ely Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management for preparing for the sale of land described in section 102(b) including surveys appraisals, compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321) and compliance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1711, 1712);

(B) the inventory, evaluation, protection, and management of unique archaeological resources (as defined in section 3 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470bb)) of the County;

(C) the development and implementation of a multispecies habitat conservation plan for the County;

(D) processing of public land use authorizations and rights-of-way relating to the development of land conveyed under section 102(a) of this Act;

(E) processing the Silver State OHV trail and implementing the management plan required by section 151(c)(2) of this Act[; and];

(F) processing wilderness designation, including but not limited to, the costs of appropriate fencing, signage, public education, and enforcement for the wilderness areas designated[.]; and

(G) *development and implementation of comprehensive, cost-effective, and multijurisdictional hazardous fuels reduction projects and wildfire prevention planning activities, particularly for pinyon-juniper-dominated landscapes, and other rangeland and woodland restoration projects within the County, consistent with the Ely Resource Management Plan or any subsequent revisions or amendments to that plan.*

(c) INVESTMENT OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT.—Any amounts deposited in the special account shall earn interest in an amount 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, and may be expended according to the provisions of this section.

(d) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—*The Director of the Bureau of Land Management shall enter into cooperative agreements with the County for law enforcement and planning-related activities provided by the County and approved by the Secretary regarding—*

*(1) wilderness in the County designated by this Act;*

*(2) cultural resources identified, protected, and managed pursuant to this Act;*

*(3) planning, management, and law enforcement associated with the Silver State OHV Trail designated by this Act; and*

*(4) planning associated with land disposal and related land-use authorizations required for utility corridors and rights-of-way to serve land that has been, or is to be, disposed of pursuant to this Act (other than rights-of-way granted pursuant to this Act) and the Lincoln County Land Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-298; 114 Stat. 1046).*

\* \* \* \* \*

## WHITE PINE COUNTY CONSERVATION, RECREATION, AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2006

### DIVISION C—OTHER PROVISIONS

\* \* \* \* \*



## TITLE III—WHITE PINE COUNTY CONSERVATION, RECREATION, AND DEVELOPMENT

\* \* \* \* \*

### SEC. 302. SHORT TITLE

This title may be cited as the “White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006”.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Subtitle A—Land Disposal

\* \* \* \* \*

### SEC. 312. DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.

Of the proceeds from the sale of Federal land described in section 311(b)—

(1) 5 percent shall be paid directly to the State for use in the general education program of the State;

(2) 10 percent shall be paid to the County for use for fire protection, law enforcement, education, public safety, housing, social services, transportation, [and planning] *municipal water and sewer infrastructure, public electric transmission facilities, public broadband infrastructure, and planning*; and

(3) the remainder shall be deposited in a special account in the Treasury of the United States, to be known as the “White Pine County Special Account” (referred to in this subtitle as the “special account”), and shall be available without further appropriation to the Secretary until expended for—

(A) the reimbursement of costs incurred by the Nevada State office and the Ely Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management for preparing for the sale of Federal land described in section 311(b), including the costs of surveys and appraisals and compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321) and sections 202 and 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712, 1713);

(B) the inventory, evaluation, protection, and management of unique archaeological resources (as defined in section 3 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470bb)) of the County;

(C) the reimbursement of costs incurred by the Department of the Interior for preparing and carrying out the transfers of land to be held in trust by the United States under section 361;

(D) conducting a study of routes for the Silver State Off-Highway Vehicle Trail as required by section 355(a);

(E) developing and implementing the Silver State Off-Highway Vehicle Trail management plan described in section 355(c);

(F) wilderness protection and processing wilderness designations, including the costs of appropriate fencing, sign-

age, public education, and enforcement for the wilderness areas designated;

(G) if the Secretary determines necessary, developing and implementing conservation plans for endangered or at risk species in the County[; and];

(H) carrying out a study to assess non-motorized recreation opportunities on Federal land in the County[.]; and

(I) *processing by a government entity of public land-use authorizations and rights-of-way relating to the development of land conveyed to the County under this Act, with an emphasis on authorizations and rights-of-way relating to any infrastructure needed for the expansion of the White Pine County Industrial Park under section 352(c)(2).*

\* \* \* \* \*

## Subtitle B—Wilderness Areas

### SEC. 321. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Pam White Wilderness Act of 2006”.

\* \* \* \* \*

### SEC. 323. ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

(a) ADDITIONS.—The following land in the State is designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) MT. MORIAH WILDERNESS ADDITION.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 11,261 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Eastern White Pine County” and dated November 29, 2006, is incorporated in, and shall be managed as part of, the Mt. Moriah Wilderness, as designated by section 2(13) of the Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 101-195).

(2) MOUNT GRAFTON WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 78,754 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Southern White Pine County” and dated November 29, 2006, which shall be known as the “Mount Grafton Wilderness”.

(3) SOUTH EGAN RANGE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 67,214 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Southern White Pine County” and dated November 29, 2006, which shall be known as the “South Egan Range Wilderness”.

(4) HIGHLAND RIDGE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service, comprising approximately 68,627 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Southern White Pine County” and dated November 29, 2006, which shall be known as the “Highland Ridge Wilderness”.

(5) GOVERNMENT PEAK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 6,313 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Eastern White Pine County” and dated November 29, 2006, which shall be known as the “Government Peak Wilderness”.

(6) CURRANT MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS ADDITION.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 10,697 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Western White Pine County” and dated November 29, 2006, is incorporated in, and shall be managed as part of, the “Currant Mountain Wilderness”, as designated by section 2(4) of the Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 101-195).

(7) RED MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 20,490 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Western White Pine County” and dated November 29, 2006, which shall be known as the “Red Mountain Wilderness”.

(8) BALD MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service, comprising approximately 22,366 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Western White Pine County” and dated November 29, 2006, which shall be known as the “Bald Mountain Wilderness”.

(9) WHITE PINE RANGE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 40,013 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Western White Pine County” and dated November 29, 2006, which shall be known as the “White Pine Range Wilderness”.

(10) SHELLBACK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 36,143 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Western White Pine County” and dated November 29, 2006, which shall be known as the “Shellback Wilderness”.

(11) HIGH SCHELLS WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Forest Service, comprising approximately 121,497 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Eastern White Pine County” and dated November 29, 2006, which shall be known as the “High Schells Wilderness”.

(12) BECKY PEAK WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 18,119 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Northern White Pine County” and dated November 29, 2006, which shall be known as the “Becky Peak Wilderness”.

(13) GOSHUTE CANYON WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 42,544 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Northern White Pine County” and dated November 29, 2006, which shall be known as the “Goshute Canyon Wilderness”.

(14) BRISTLECONE WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, comprising approximately 14,095 acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled

“Eastern White Pine County” and dated November 29, 2006, which shall be known as the “Bristlecone Wilderness”.

(b) BOUNDARY.—The boundary of any portion of a wilderness area designated by subsection (a) that is bordered by a road shall be at least 100 feet from the edge of the road to allow public access.

(c) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of each wilderness area designated by subsection (a) with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) EFFECT.—Each map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—Each map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of—

- (A) the Bureau of Land Management;
- (B) the Forest Service; and
- (C) the National Park Service.

(d) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas designated by subsection (a) are withdrawn from—

- (1) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;
- (2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
- (3) operation of the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

[(e) MT. MORIAH WILDERNESS BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Mt. Moriah Wilderness established under section 2(13) of the Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 101-195) is adjusted to include only the land identified as the “Mount Moriah Wilderness Area” and “Mount Moriah Additions” on the map entitled “Eastern White Pine County” and dated November 29, 2006.]

(e) MT. MORIAH WILDERNESS ADJUSTMENT.—*The boundary of the Mt. Moriah Wilderness established under section 2(13) of the Nevada Wilderness Protection Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is adjusted to include—*

*(1) the land identified as the “Mount Moriah Wilderness Area” and “Mount Moriah Additions” on the map titled “Eastern White Pine County” and dated November 29, 2006; and*

*(2) the land identified as “NFS Lands” on the map titled “Proposed Wilderness Boundary Adjustment Mt. Moriah Wilderness Area” and dated January 17, 2017.*

(f) HIGH SCHELLS WILDERNESS ADJUSTMENT.—*The boundary of the High Schells Wilderness established under subsection (a)(11) is adjusted—*

*(1) to include the land identified as “Include as Wilderness” on the map titled “McCoy Creek Adjustment” and dated November 3, 2014; and*

(2) to exclude the land identified as “NFS Lands” on the map titled “Proposed Wilderness Boundary Adjustment High Schells Wilderness Area” and dated January 19, 2017.

\* \* \* \* \*

## Subtitle D—Public Conveyances

\* \* \* \* \*

### SEC. 352. CONVEYANCE TO WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712), *not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the Nevada Lands Bill Technical Corrections Act of 2018* the Secretary shall convey to the County, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the parcels of land described in subsection (b).

(b) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The parcels of land referred to in subsection (a) are—

(1) the approximately 1,551 acres of land identified on the map entitled “Ely, Nevada Area”, dated November 29, 2006, as the Airport Expansion; and

(2) the approximately 202 acres of land identified on the map entitled “Ely, Nevada Area”, dated November 29, 2006, as the Industrial Park Expansion.

(c) AUTHORIZED USES.—

(1) AIRPORT EXPANSION.—The parcel of land described in subsection (b)(1) shall be used by the County to expand the Ely Airport.

(2) INDUSTRIAL PARK EXPANSION.—The parcel of land described in subsection (b)(2) shall be used by the County to expand the White Pine County Industrial Park.

(3) USE OF CERTAIN LAND FOR NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—After conveyance to the County of the land described in subsection (b), the County may sell, lease, or otherwise convey any portion of the land conveyed for purposes of nonresidential development relating to the authorized uses described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(B) METHOD OF SALE.—The sale, lease, or conveyance of land under subparagraph (A) shall be—

(i) **through a competitive bidding process** *consistent with section 244 of the Nevada Revised Statutes (as in effect on the date of enactment of the Eastern Nevada Economic Development and Land Management Improvement Act); and*

(ii) for not less than fair market value.

(C) DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.—The gross proceeds from the sale, lease, or conveyance of land under subparagraph (A) shall be distributed in accordance with section 312.

(d) REVERSION.—If a parcel of land conveyed under subsection (a) is used in a manner that is inconsistent with the use described for the parcel in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (c), the parcel of land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

*(e) DEADLINE.—If the Secretary has not conveyed to the County the parcels of land described in subsection (b) by the date that is 120 days after the date of the enactment of the Nevada Lands Bill Technical Corrections Act of 2018, the Secretary shall convey to the County, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the parcels of land.*

\* \* \* \* \*

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**SECTION 12 OF THE NEVADA WILDERNESS PROTECTION  
ACT OF 1989**

***SEC. 12. ARC DOME BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.***

*The boundary of the Arc Dome Wilderness established under section 2(2) is adjusted to exclude the land identified as “Exclude from Wilderness” on the map titled “Arc Dome Adjustment” and dated November 3, 2014.*

ROB BISHOP OF UTAH  
CHAIRMAN

CODY STEWART  
STAFF DIRECTOR

RAUL GRIJALVA OF ARIZONA  
RANKING MEMBER

DAVID WATKINS  
DEMOCRATIC STAFF DIRECTOR

**U.S. House of Representatives**  
**Committee on Natural Resources**  
**Washington, DC 20515**

September 20, 2018

The Honorable Trey Gowdy  
Chairman  
Committee on Oversight and Government Reform  
2157 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On September 5, 2018, the Committee on Natural Resources ordered favorably reported H.R. 6299, the Nevada Lands Bill Technical Corrections Act of 2018. This bill was additionally referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

I ask that you allow the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform to be discharged from further consideration of the bill so that it may be scheduled by the Majority Leader. This discharge in no way affects your jurisdiction over the subject matter of the bill, and it will not serve as precedent for future referrals. In addition, should a conference on the bill be necessary, I would support your request to have the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform represented on the conference committee. Finally, I would be pleased to include this letter and your response in the bill report and in the Congressional Record.

Thank you for your consideration, and I look forward to further opportunities to work with you this Congress.

Sincerely,



Rob Bishop  
Chairman  
Committee on Natural Resources

TREY GOWDY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
CHAIRMAN

ONE HUNDRED FIFTEENTH CONGRESS

ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS, MARYLAND  
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER

# Congress of the United States

## House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM

2157 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6143

MAJORITY (205) 225-5074  
MINORITY (202) 225-5051  
<http://oversight.house.gov>

September 20, 2018

The Honorable Rob Bishop  
Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 6299, the Nevada Lands Bill Technical Corrections Act of 2018. As you know, certain provisions of the bill fall within the jurisdiction of Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

As a result of your having consulted with me concerning the provisions of H.R. 6299 that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction, I agree to forgo consideration of the bill, so the bill may proceed expeditiously to the House floor. I agree that forgoing formal consideration of the bill will not prejudice the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform with respect to any future jurisdictional claim, and I appreciate your agreement to support appointment of members of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform as conferees in any House-Senate conference on this or related legislation. In addition, I request the Committee be consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction.

Finally, I request you include your letter and this response in the bill report filed by the Committee on Natural Resources, as well as in the *Congressional Record* during consideration of the bill on the floor.

Sincerely,



Trey Gowdy

cc: The Honorable Paul D. Ryan, Speaker  
The Honorable Elijah E. Cummings  
The Honorable Raúl Grijalva  
The Honorable Thomas J. Wickham, Jr., Parliamentarian

