

One Hundred Fifth Congress
of the
United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday,
the twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight*

An Act

To provide for the exchange of certain lands within the State of Utah.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Utah Schools and Lands Exchange Act of 1998”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The State of Utah owns approximately 176,600 acres of land, as well as approximately 24,165 acres of mineral interests, administered by the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, within the exterior boundaries of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, established by Presidential proclamation on September 18, 1996, pursuant to section 2 of the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431). The State of Utah also owns approximately 200,000 acres of land, and 76,000 acres of mineral interests, administered by the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, within the exterior boundaries of several units of the National Park System and the National Forest System, and within certain Indian reservations in Utah. These lands were granted by Congress to the State of Utah pursuant to the Utah Enabling Act (chap. 138, 28 Stat. 107 (1894)), to be held in trust for the benefit of the State’s public school system and other public institutions.

(2) Many of the State school trust lands within the monument may contain significant economic quantities of mineral resources, including coal, oil, and gas, tar sands, coalbed methane, titanium, uranium, and other energy and metalliferous minerals. Certain State school trust lands within the Monument, like the Federal lands comprising the Monument, have substantial noneconomic scientific, historic, cultural, scenic, recreational, and natural resources, including ancient Native American archeological sites and rare plant and animal communities.

(3) Development of surface and mineral resources on State school trust lands within the Monument could be incompatible with the preservation of these scientific and historic resources for which the Monument was established. Federal acquisition of State school trust lands within the Monument would eliminate this potential incompatibility, and would enhance management of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

(4) The United States owns lands and interest in lands outside of the Monument that can be transferred to the State of Utah in exchange for the Monument inholdings without jeopardizing Federal management objectives or needs.

(5) In 1993, Congress passed and the President signed Public Law 103–93, which contained a process for exchanging State of Utah school trust inholdings in the National Park System, the National Forest System, and certain Indian reservations in Utah. Among other things, it identified various Federal lands and interests in land that were available to exchange for these State inholdings.

(6) Although Public Law 103–93 offered the hope of a prompt, orderly exchange of State inholdings for Federal lands elsewhere, implementation of the legislation has been very slow. Completion of this process is realistically estimated to be many years away, at great expense to both the State and the United States in the form of expert witnesses, lawyers, appraisers, and other litigation costs.

(7) The State also owns approximately 2,560 acres of land in or near the Alton coal field which has been declared an area unsuitable for coal mining under the terms of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. This land is also administered by the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, but its use is limited given this declaration.

(8) The large presence of State school trust land inholdings in the Monument, national parks, national forests, and Indian reservations make land and resource management in these areas difficult, costly, and controversial for both the State of Utah and the United States.

(9) It is in the public interest to reach agreement on exchange of inholdings, on terms fair to both the State and the United States. Agreement saves much time and delay in meeting the expectations of the State school and institutional trusts, in simplifying management of Federal and Indian lands and resources, and in avoiding expensive, protracted litigation under Public Law 103–93.

(10) The State of Utah and the United States have reached an agreement under which the State would exchange all its State school trust lands within the Monument, and specified inholdings in national parks, forests, and Indian reservations that are subject to Public Law 103–93, for various Federal lands and interests in lands located outside the Monument, including Federal lands and interests identified as available for exchange in Public Law 103–93 and additional Federal lands and interests in lands.

(11) The State school trust lands to be conveyed to the Federal Government include properties within units of the National Park System, the National Forest System, and the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. The Federal assets made available for exchange with the State were selected with a great sensitivity to environmental concerns and a belief and expectation by both parties that Federal assets to be conveyed to the State would be unlikely to trigger significant environmental controversy.

(12) The parties agreed at the outset of negotiations to avoid identifying Federal assets for conveyance to the State where any of the following was known to exist or likely to

be an issue as a result of foreseeable future uses of the land: significant wildlife resources, endangered species habitat, significant archaeological resources, areas of critical environmental concern, coal resources requiring surface mining to extract the mineral deposits, wilderness study areas, significant recreational areas, or any other lands known to raise significant environmental concerns of any kind.

(13) The parties further agreed that the use of any mineral interests obtained by the State of Utah where the Federal Government retains surface and other interest, will not conflict with established Federal land and environmental management objectives, and shall be fully subject to all environmental regulations applicable to development of non-Federal mineral interest on Federal lands.

(14) Because the inholdings to be acquired by the Federal Government include properties within the boundaries of some of the most renowned conservation land units in the United States, and because a mission of the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration is to produce economic benefits for Utah's public schools and other beneficiary institutions, the exchange of lands called for in this agreement will resolve many longstanding environmental conflicts and further the interest of the State trust lands, the school children of Utah, and these conservation resources.

(15) The Congress finds that, under this Agreement taken as a whole, the State interests to be conveyed to the United States by the State of Utah, and the Federal interests and payments to be conveyed to the State of Utah by the United States, are approximately equal in value.

(16) The purpose of this legislation is to enact into law and direct prompt implementation of this historic agreement.

SEC. 3. RATIFICATION OF AGREED EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE STATE OF UTAH AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

(a) AGREEMENT.—The State of Utah and the Department of the Interior have agreed to exchange certain Federal lands, Federal mineral interests, and payment of money for lands and mineral interests managed by the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, lands and mineral interests of approximately equal value inheld within the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument the Goshute and Navajo Indian Reservations, units of the National Park System, the National Forest System, and the Alton coal fields.

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

SEC. 4. LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.

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

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

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

SEC. 5. COSTS.

The United States and the State of Utah shall each bear its own respective costs incurred in the implementation of this Act.

SEC. 6. REPEAL OF PUBLIC LAW 103-93 AND PUBLIC LAW 104-211.

The provisions of Public Law 103-93 (107 Stat. 995), other than section 7(b)(1), section 7(b)(3), and section 10(b) thereof, are hereby repealed. Public Law 104-211 (110 Stat. 3013) is hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. CASH PAYMENT PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED.

As previously authorized and made available by section 7(b)(1) and (b)(3) of Public Law 103-93, upon completion of all conveyances described in the Agreement, the United States shall pay \$50,000,000 to the State of Utah from funds not otherwise appropriated from the Treasury.

SEC. 8. SCHEDULE FOR CONVEYANCES.

All conveyances under sections 2 and 3 of the agreement shall be completed within 70 days after the enactment of this Act.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*