

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HANSEN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1209. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to determine whether an alien is a child, for purposes of classification as an immediate relative, based on the age of the alien on the date the classification petition with respect to the alien is filed, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3275. An act to implement the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings to strengthen criminal laws relating to attacks on places of public use, to implement the International Convention of the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, to combat terrorism and defend the Nation against terrorist acts, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 672. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the continued classification of certain aliens as children for purposes of that Act in cases where the aliens "age-out" while awaiting immigration processing, and for other purposes.

S. 1770. An act to implement the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings to strengthen criminal laws relating to attacks on places of public use, to implement the International Convention of the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, to combat terrorism and defend the Nation against terrorist acts, and for other purposes.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record vote on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules but not before 6:30 p.m. today.

MARTIN'S COVE LAND TRANSFER ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4103) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer certain public lands in Natrona County, Wyoming, to the Corporation of the Presiding Bishop, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4103

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 "Martin's Cove Land Transfer Act".

SEC. 2. CONVEYANCE TO THE CORPORATION OF THE PRESIDING BISHOP.

(a) *CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.*—Notwithstanding the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Secretary") shall offer to convey to the Corporation of the Presiding Bishop, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the public lands identified for disposition on the map entitled "Martin's Cove Land Transfer Act" numbered MC/0002, and dated May 17, 2002, for the purpose of public education, historic preservation, and the enhanced recreational enjoyment of the public. Such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management and the Lander District of the Bureau of Land Management.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—The Corporation of the Presiding Bishop shall pay to the United States an amount equal to the historic fair market value of the property conveyed under this section, including any improvements to that property.

(2) *DETERMINATION OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.*—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall determine the historic fair market value of the property conveyed under this section, including any improvements to the property.

(c) *ACCESS AGREEMENT.*—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the Corporation of the Presiding Bishop shall enter into an agreement, binding on any successor or assignee, that ensures that the property conveyed shall, consistent with the historic purposes of the site—

(1) be available in perpetuity for public education and historic preservation; and

(2) provide to the public, in perpetuity and without charge, access to the property conveyed.

(d) *RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL.*—As a condition of any conveyance under this section, the Secretary shall require that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and its current or future affiliated corporations grant the United States a right of first refusal to acquire all right, title, and interest in and to the property conveyed under this section, at historic fair market value, if the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints or any of its current or future affiliated corporations seeks to dispose of any right, title, or interest in or to the property.

(e) *DISPOSITION OF PROCEEDS.*—Proceeds of this conveyance shall be used exclusively by the National Historic Trails Interpretive Center Foundation, Inc., a nonprofit corporation located in Casper, Wyoming, for the sole purpose of advancing the public understanding and enjoyment of the National Historic Trails System in accordance with subsection (f).

(f) *USE OF PROCEEDS.*—Funds shall be used by the Foundation only for the following purposes and according to the following priority:

(1) To complete the construction of the exhibits connected with the opening of the National

Historic Trails Center scheduled for August 2002.

(2) To maintain, acquire, and further enhance the exhibits, artistic representations, historic artifacts, and grounds of the Center.

(g) *NO PRECEDENT SET.*—This Act does not set a precedent for the resolution of land sales between or among private entities and the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

Mr. HANSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4103, which I introduced, would direct the Secretary of the Interior to offer to sell 940 acres of BLM land in Natrona County, Wyoming, to the LDS Church for the purpose of historic preservation, public education, and the enjoyment of the public. Funds from the sale would be directed for the sole purpose of public understanding and enjoyment of the national historic trail system at the National Historic Trails Interpretive Center in Casper, Wyoming.

These 940 acres, known as Martin's Cove, were the site of a truly remarkable and inspiring story of Mormon pioneers. In 1847, a mass migration of Mormon pioneers began to move west to Utah due to some of the most intense religious persecution in our Nation's history. This migration continued into the next decade, when, in 1856, a group of Mormon handcart pioneers, known as the Martin Handcart Company, departed Iowa late in the year and found themselves along the trail stranded with almost no food in freezing temperatures and deep snow. As they fought against intense weather conditions, between 135 and 150 of their party would perish, many of them at the site known today as Martin's Cove.

When Church President Brigham Young was notified by other pioneers just arriving in the Salt Lake Valley that there was still a company out in the trail, he immediately organized a team to go out and rescue them. While many still perished, many were rescued, and their families remember them and honor them to this day.

Unfortunately, despite the significance of what took place in Martin's Cove, the site has remained in relative obscurity as the Federal Government has simply not had the resources to serve the public or to care for the site. Prior to the involvement of the LDS Church, also known as the Mormon Church, the BLM was unable to do anything at the site. They did not have the resources to construct trails, to protect the resource, to provide interpretation, or even simply to provide a sign by the side of the road informing the public of what took place at Martin's Cove.

In fact, because the access to the site was controlled by the privately held Sun Ranch, when access was available,

visitors were often charged as much as \$30 a head to visit the site. However, in 1996, the LDS Church stepped forward and purchased the Sun Ranch and opened it up to the public free of charge. They then proceeded to spend 31,000 volunteer man-hours to develop the site for the enjoyment of the public. They built trails, they established a visitor center, and they provided dozens of full-time volunteers at the site for interpretation. They built restrooms and campgrounds. In short, they provided and proved their commitment to the site and to serving the public.

As everybody in this body knows, it has become increasingly difficult to find adequate funding to care for the hundreds of millions of acres of lands held by the Federal Government. I do not know why it would be in the Federal Government's best interest to retain the financial stewardship responsibility for Martin's Cove when the LDS Church is not only willing to tell their story on their own dime but to provide an ironclad guarantee in this legislation of free public access to the site. Instead, we should make the wise choice to be good stewards of the land by devoting the limited financial resources of the Federal Government to priorities that are of very broad national significance, such as our national park system. This is a wise policy choice and the public will be better served as a result. Moreover, the funds from the sale will be directed where they are greatly needed, in the National Historic Trails Interpretive Center in Casper, Wyoming.

I believe that Congress must increasingly recognize that if we are ever going to find the Federal resources necessary to adequately care for the national treasures of our parks and public lands, then we must increasingly look to non-Federal entities to serve the public in areas of a more limited interest and significance, such as this cove. This is a concept that Congress has recognized before, such as with the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act and the Recreation and Public Purpose Act. They both allow non-Federal entities to purchase or simply take title to historic sites of lesser significance if the public interest can be better served in that manner.

As a result of this policy, there are more tangible recreational and environmental benefits enjoyed today by the American people than the Federal Government simply would not have been able to provide on its own. I believe it is a concept that Congress must increasingly consider if we are going to meet the important stewardship responsibilities that the American people expect from us.

I appreciate the support we are receiving from many Members on both sides of the aisle, including the ranking member of the Committee on Resources, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL). I also appreciate the support of the administration, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. KILDEE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, H.R. 4103, introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Resources, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), would direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer public land in Natrona County, Wyoming, to the Corporation of the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

It was on a part of this land, a site known as Martin's Cove, that a group of Mormon immigrants in 1856 took shelter from an early winter storm. Many died there in what is considered the single greatest loss of life as part of the western migration. Martin's Cove was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. It is located in close proximity to four national historic trails.

The sale of this land, as proposed by H.R. 4103, has generated considerable public interest and concern. The Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands held hearings here in Washington, DC, and in Casper, Wyoming, to ensure public input on this matter. As a result of those hearings and other input that the Committee on Resources received, a number of changes were made to the bill to address legitimate concerns with the legislation.

The changes made by the amendment adopted by the Committee on Resources involved altering the size of the parcel to be transferred, providing for an agreement that requires perpetual public access and historic preservation. The amendment also directs use of the proceeds of the sale. The form of these changes, Madam Speaker, go a long way in addressing the concerns that have been raised by some individuals and organizations.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4103 has the strong support of the ranking member of the Committee on Resources, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL). I know the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) joins me in looking forward to working with the chairman, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), on sacred-sites legislation to also protect the cultural and spiritual aspects of lands important to Native Americans.

Madam Speaker, I support this legislation; and I appreciate the efforts of the chairman and his staff on this bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, it is interesting that some have stated that H.R. 4103 would establish precedent by selling religiously significant land and that Native Americans will want to do the same thing. Opponents who have raised

this really have not looked into it very hard, because claims that this will lead to Native Americans wanting to purchase lands that are of national significance are unfounded, and we feel this is a poor comparison.

It is interesting to know that Martin's Cove is not of national significance. Ninety-seven percent of those who visit are those who are LDS themselves or who had families there and want to see it.

The lands that have been conveyed to Native Americans in the past are also lands that are not of national significance. The pattern is consistent with what we are doing at Martin's Cove.

I do not think some people realize that religiously significant lands have already been obtained by American Indian tribes through Federal legislation. For example, Public Law 98-408, Public Law 104-303, Public Law 98-620, and Public Law 91-550 were all conveyed to American Indian tribes.

So I do not think this issue that has been brought up by some has much significance to it. I feel this legislation we are working on is very significant. Prior to the time of this going through, a lot of people wanted to preserve this history. In America we have done so much on trails, we have done trails all over America, we have done them through the home State of the Speaker pro tempore and others, where people and religious organizations have taken very good care of them.

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Madam Speaker, this would open up something that would be beneficial to the people of that faith, and should also be very beneficial to the economy of the area. I can speak with personal knowledge of the excellent job that the LDS Church does as they preserve historic places. All through the West, from New York, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, all of those areas now have a significant stamp of approval as they have seen the good work that these Mormon folks have done. I think it is part and parcel of the history of this great country. I feel this is a good piece of legislation. I appreciate comments of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE), and I would urge support for this bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) for his continued and strong support of the preservation of Native American historic sites.

Mrs. CUBIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 4103, the Martin's Cove Land Transfer Act.

Although Chairman HANSEN and I stand on opposite sides of this issue, he was very generous to grant my request for a field hearing in Wyoming regarding the Martin's Cove Land Transfer Act. To say there has been a great deal of interest in this legislation in my home State, both of support and opposition, is an

understatement. Martin's Cove represents a part of Wyoming's heritage, and a very tragic chapter in the history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

As anyone who has been involved in this issue is well aware, Martin's Cove is an issue where emotions run unusually high. This bill has posed a very difficult decision for myself in representing the people of Wyoming. I have always believed in the concept of trading, swapping, or selling Federal lands in my State, but only if the result makes good sense for the people of Wyoming.

After a great deal of deliberation and fact finding, at the end of the day it is my duty to represent the preponderance of opinions in the state. I believe that the majority of my constituents do not support this legislation over concerns of access and policy, and therefore I cannot support this bill.

My vote against passage of Chairman HANSEN's bill at the Resources Committee markup was not a vote about the LDS Church, which I greatly admire. Rather, it was a vote to maintain the status quo in the management and maintenance at Martin's Cove for future generations to visit. Management which has proven very successful and fruitful for the site and to visitors of the site.

During committee consideration of the bill I felt it necessary to amend the legislation with regards to several points, recognizing the bill may become law. I was successful in amending the bill to secure free and open access to the area for the public and require that the proceeds of the sale are kept within the State of Wyoming to benefit and educate the public on our historic trails in the form of the National Historic Trails Center in Casper, Wyoming. Even with these improvements to the bill, I must continue to oppose its passage because the majority of my constituents oppose the bill. Many believe the bill sets a bad precedent, and continue to question why the legislation is necessary.

Madam Speaker, I'm a fervent advocate of the old adage: "If it isn't broken, why fix it?" H.R. 4103 is a solution without a problem.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4103, a bill which would direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer certain lands in Natrona County, Wyoming to the Corporation of the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

At the request of Congresswoman BARBARA CUBIN, our Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands held a field hearing in Casper, Wyoming on May 4, 2002 to ensure that the residents of Wyoming were given an opportunity to be heard on this matter. I attended this field hearing and I believe it is fair to say that the majority of those in attendance voiced their support for this initiative.

Although the media has tried to project otherwise, I believe the record should also reflect that this is not a Utah initiative. The people of Wyoming, mostly members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, initiated this effort out of respect for the unique events which figure prominently and singularly in the faith of the LDS Church. It is my understanding that more than 6,000 residents of Wyoming have signed a petition supporting this bill and members of the Wyoming State Legislature have also expressed their support.

During the May 4 field hearing, Kit Kimball of the U.S. Department of the Interior testified that the Department supports the goals of

H.R. 4103. The Interior Department also made some constructive suggestions on how to improve the provisions of the bill and these matters have been seriously considered.

Madam Speaker, I am an original cosponsor of H.R. 4103 and I also want the record to reflect that I am a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. As you may be aware, the leaders of the LDS Church have expressed an interest to purchase Federal land known as Martin's Cove because of a tragedy that took place some 146 years ago. My understanding is that two handcart companies—the Willie and Martin companies—were composed of almost a thousand members of the LDS Church who immigrated from England and Holland. These people were not familiar with the harsh winters of the Midwest and were attempting to reach Salt Lake City, Utah by means of pulling specially made handcarts across the plains because most were poor and could not afford to purchase covered wagons and teams of oxen.

In October of 1856, these immigrants were caught in an early winter storm without sufficient food and clothing. Despite heroic efforts by LDS Church members and leaders who sent teams from Salt Lake City to locate and assist the two companies, over 200 men, women and children died as a result of freezing temperatures and starvation. Many of those who perished near Martin's Cove were wrapped in blankets, placed in piles, and covered in snow because the ground was so frozen graves could not be dug.

History now marks this event as one of the most tragic of 19th century westward expansion. From the perspective of any thoughtful person, Martin's Cove is sacred ground, or a burial place of historical and religious significance. Despite its recognized historical significance, the Federal Government has done little to facilitate public access to the site. It is my understanding that no access, highway notification, or facilities were available to the public until the LDS Church, in cooperation with the Sun family, purchased fee simple lands adjoining Martin's Cove in 1996. Since 1996, the investment, construction and operation of facilities necessary and essential to accommodate the public on fee simple lands near Martin's Cove has been provided by the LDS Church with trail development at the Cove provided by the BLM with the assistance of volunteers from the Church.

It is unfortunate that some in the media have purposely chosen to malign the LDS Church because of its efforts to acquire Martin's Cove. I take issue with those who consistently refer to Martin's Cove as a National Historic Site. I believe those who continue to use this terminology are either misinformed or intentionally desire to mislead the public by suggesting that this bill would circumvent national policy or set historical precedent if the LDS Church acquired this land. The fact of the matter is there are only 118 National Historic Sites in the United States of America and Martin's Cove is not one of them. Martin's Cove is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In contrast to National Historic Sites, there are more than 74,000 places listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Time and time again the Federal Government has conveyed lands listed on the National Register of Historic Places to private entities. The LDS Church is simply asking for fair and equitable consideration.

A question has also been raised about setting a precedent for American Indians to purchase Federal lands for religious purposes. The fact is Congress already has passed several pieces of legislation which transferred Federal lands to certain Native American Indian tribes because of the significant and religious significance of those lands to the tribes. Congress has also previously authorized the sale of public land to the Wesleyan church in 1985. A similar sale of Federal land to the Catholic church was authorized in 1988. I might also add that Federal dollars were used to establish the Holocaust Museum in Washington, DC, and rightfully so. This museum is a beautiful memorial to a people who have suffered cruelties beyond all comparison.

I submit, Madam Speaker, it is not unprecedented for the LDS Church to seek to honor and give special recognition to those of its membership who suffered and died at Martin's Cove. Martin's Cove holds special meaning to the LDS Church and its members because of those who lost their lives as they sought to escape religious persecution, bigotry and intolerance.

Despite good-faith efforts by both the BLM and the LDS Church to reach agreement on this matter through the transfer or exchange of lands, these options have apparently not been possible under the circumstances. We are now deliberating a third possible option, and that is a fee simple purchase of this land. I believe it is only appropriate that Congress support the sale of this land to the LDS Church and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. LANTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for H.R. 4103, the Martin's Cove Land Transfer Act. This legislation was introduced in this House by our distinguished colleague from Utah, Mr. HANSEN, the Chair of the Committee on Resources. I also want to acknowledge the important role of our colleague from West Virginia, Mr. RAHALL, the Ranking Democratic Member of the Committee. I also thank my colleague, Mr. KILDEE of Michigan, who is managing time for the minority today. As my colleagues have noted, Madam Speaker, the legislation provides for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to acquire Federal lands in the state of Wyoming known as Martin's Cove.

Generally, Madam Speaker, I have strongly supported the acquisition of lands by the Federal Government in order to provide protection for important natural areas. During the time I have served in this body, I have introduced and supported a number of bills which have provided for the addition of new lands to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in California and the acquisition of other lands for preservation and protection by the Federal Government. In fact, I currently have before the Committee on Resources H.R. 1953, legislation to revise the boundaries of Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the San Francisco Bay Area.

It may appear to be unusual that I am supporting H.R. 4103, which provides for the sale of Federal lands. The land at Martin's Cove, however, is unique. Clearly the transfer of this parcel of land from the Federal Government to the Mormon Church makes good sense for all concerned.

Madam Speaker, this site is a particularly important historical site for Latter-day Saints. At or near Martin's Cove in 1856, some 150

emigrants of the Willies and Martin handcart companies lost their lives in an early fall snowstorm. Those who perished were buried where they died, and many were placed in common graves because of the tremendously difficult and trying conditions.

Many members of these two handcart companies began their trek to Salt Lake City in Europe, and others joined them in the eastern United States. They sought a new life in the American West and the freedom to practice their religion. This loss of life was one of the most tragic events in the entire westward migration on the California, Oregon and Mormon trails and mid-nineteenth century America.

It is obvious that this site holds a special significance for the many descendants of those who survived this ordeal, many of whom are Latter-day Saints. But it is also a holy place as well for other members of the church who give special honors to their pioneer heritage.

Madam Speaker, the church's interest in acquiring this site is consistent with the Federal Government's interest in public access and preservation of this important site. The church has an interest in preserving this place as an authentic historic site. It has an interest in maintaining relics and evidences of the Mormon, Oregon, California, and Pony Express trails that pass through the area. The church also has an interest in making the area accessible to visitors in a way that will preserve the historic significance of the place. Furthermore, I believe that the church's commitment to this site is likely to be much greater than that of the Federal Government, and as a result the area will be better preserved and better cared for under Latter-day Saint stewardship than under Federal control.

Finally, Madam Speaker, I do not see this legislation for the transfer of this particular piece of land to be establishing any precedent for the sale or transfer of other Federal lands. Clearly this is a unique situation. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has an interest that is very similar to the Federal interest to preserve, protect and provide public access to the site. This land transfer makes eminent sense, but it clearly does not change any Federal policies or practices regarding the protection and preservation of public lands.

Madam Speaker, I commend my colleague from Utah, Mr. HANSEN, for introducing this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4103, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SHOSHONE NATIONAL RECREATION TRAIL MANAGEMENT ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (H.R. 3936) to designate and provide for the management of the Shoshone National Recreation Trail, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3936

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

SECTION 1. SHOSHONE NATIONAL TRAIL.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) APPROPRIATE SECRETARY.—The term "appropriate Secretary" means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture when referring to land under the jurisdiction of that Secretary; and

(B) the Secretary of the Interior when referring to any land except that under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) MAP.—The term "Map" means the map entitled "James V. Hansen Shoshone National Trail" and dated April 5, 2002.

(3) TRAIL.—The term "Trail" means the system of trails designated in subsection (b) as the James V. Hansen Shoshone National Trail.

(b) DESIGNATION.—The trails that are open to motorized use pursuant to applicable Federal and State law and are depicted on the Map as the Shoshone National Trail are hereby designated as the "James V. Hansen Shoshone National Trail".

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the appropriate Secretary shall manage the Trail consistent with the requirements of a national recreation trail in accordance with—

(A) the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq.); and

(B) other applicable laws and regulations for trails on Federal lands.

(2) COOPERATION; AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall cooperate with the State of Utah Department of Natural Resources and appropriate county governments in managing the Trail. The appropriate Secretary shall make every reasonable effort to enter into cooperative agreements with the State of Utah Department of Natural Resources and appropriate county governments (separately, collectively, or in any combination, as agreed by the parties) for management of the Trail.

(3) PRIMARY PURPOSE.—The primary purpose of this Act is to provide recreational trail opportunities for motorized vehicle use on the Trail. The Trail shall be managed in a manner that is consistent with this purpose, ensures user safety, and minimizes user conflicts.

(4) ADDITION OF TRAILS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The appropriate Secretary may add trails to the Trail in accordance with the National Trails System Act and this Act. The Secretary shall consider the Trail a national recreation trail for the purpose of making such additions.

(B) REQUIREMENT FOR ADDITION OF TRAILS ON NON-FEDERAL LAND.—If a trail to be added to the Trail is located on non-Federal land, the appropriate Secretary may add the trail only if the owner of the land upon which the trail is located has—

(i) consented to the addition of the trail to the Trail; and

(ii) entered into an agreement with the appropriate Secretary for management of the additional trail in a manner that is consistent with this Act.

(5) NOTICE OF OPEN ROUTES.—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall ensure that the public is adequately informed regarding the routes open

for the Trail, including by appropriate signage along the Trail.

(d) NO EFFECT ON NON-FEDERAL LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect ownership, management, or other rights related to any non-Federal land or interests in land, except as provided in an agreement related to that land entered into by the landowner under subsection (c)(4)(B)(ii).

(e) ACQUISITION OF LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—The appropriate Secretary may acquire land and interests in land for the purposes of the Trail only from willing owners.

(f) MAP ON FILE; UPDATED.—The Map shall be—

(1) kept on file at the appropriate offices of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(2) updated by the appropriate Secretary whenever trails are added to the Trail.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

Mr. HANSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 3936, which I introduced, would designate and provide for the management of approximately 337 miles of existing trails, already open to OHV use in northern Utah on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest and adjacent BLM lands.

It would also allow that, consistent with the National Trails System Act, additional segments might be added administratively on Federal land at a later point, and that trails on non-Federal lands might be added once local communities have identified the most appropriate access points and local trails. Once these additional segments are added, it is expected that there will be approximately 500 miles of trails in the system. In addition, the bill I bring to the floor today also contains an amendment to insert the proper map title and to clarify how the agencies may add additional segments under the National Trails System Act.

In recent years Utah has seen a dramatic increase in the number of registered off-highway vehicles. This growth has presented Federal and State land managers with the difficult challenge of finding and identifying appropriate places to ride for this growing group of recreationalists. Experience has shown when an organized system of trails has been identified, it becomes easier to direct these recreational activities to appropriate places and to protect the areas where OHV riding would not be appropriate.

This bill is a proactive attempt to handle this growing recreational activity. In fact, as meetings were held with local community leaders, it was interesting to note that the concept was supported not only by locally elected officials, but also by some local conservationists who, while not generally