

System that participate in an active revenue sharing agreement with a State under Section 2(f) of this Act, not less than 90 percent of amounts collected at a specific area, site, or project shall remain available for use.

(2) The balance of the amounts collected shall remain available for use by the Service on a Service-wide basis as determined by the Secretary.

(3) Monies generated as a result of revenue sharing agreements established pursuant to Section 2(f) may provide for a fee-sharing arrangement. The Service shares of fees shall be distributed equally to all units of the National Park System in the specific States that are parties to the revenue sharing agreement.

(4) Not less than 50 percent of the amounts collected from the sale of the National Park Passport shall remain available for use at the specific area, site, or project at which the fees were collected and the balance of the receipts shall be distributed in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Section.

SEC. 4. EXPENDITURES.

(a) **USE OF FEES AT SPECIFIC AREA, SITE, OR PROJECT.**—Amounts available for expenditure at a specific area, site or project shall be accounted for separately and may be used for—

(1) repair, maintenance, facility enhancement, media services and infrastructure including projects and expenses relating to visitor enjoyment, visitor access, environmental compliance, and health and safety;

(2) interpretation, visitor information, visitor service, visitor needs assessments, monitoring, and signs;

(3) habitat enhancement, resource assessment, preservation, protection, and restoration related to recreation use; and

(4) law enforcement relating to public use and recreation.

(b) The Secretary may use not more than fifteen percent of total revenues to administer the recreation fee program including direct operating or capital costs, cost of fee collection, notification of fee requirements, direct infrastructure, fee program management costs, bonding of volunteers, start-up costs, and analysis and reporting on program accomplishments and effects.

SEC. 5. REPORTS.

On January 1, [2006.] 2009, and every three years thereafter the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report detailing the status of the Recreation Fee Program conducted in units of the National Park System including an evaluation of the Recreation Fee Program conducted at each unit of the National Park System; a description of projects that were funded, work accomplished, and future projects and programs for funding with fees, and any recommendations for changes in the overall fee system.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill (S. 1107), as amended, was passed, as follows:

(The bill will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

BOUNDARY CONFLICTS IN BARRY AND STONE COUNTIES, MISSOURI

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1167) to resolve the boundary conflicts in Barry and Stone Counties in the State of Missouri, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

(Strike the part shown in black brackets and insert the part shown in italic.)

S. 1167

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

[(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds and declares that—

[(1) certain landowners in Barry and Stone Counties, Missouri, have innocently and in good faith relied on subsequent land surveys, which they believed to have been correct, and have occupied, improved, or claimed portions of adjoining Federal lands based on such survey information; and

[(2) the appropriate Federal agencies should undertake actions to reestablish the corners of the Public Land Survey system, and to rectify boundary conflicts and land-ownership claims against Federal lands resulting from subsequent Federal and private land surveys, and do so in a manner which imposes the least cost and inconvenience to affected private landowners.

[(b) PURPOSES.—Within Barry and Stone Counties, Missouri, the purposes of this Act are—

[(1) to resolve any boundary disputes arising from these subsequent land surveys; and

[(2) to minimize costs and inconvenience to the affected private property owners in Barry and Stone County, Missouri.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.

[For the purposes of this Act, the term—

[(1) “appropriate Secretary” means either the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of Agriculture;

[(2) “boundary conflict” means the situation where the private claim of ownership for non-Federal lands, based on subsequent land surveys, overlaps or conflicts with Federal ownership;

[(3) “Bureau of Land Management” means the agency of that name within the United States Department of the Interior, the successor agency to the United States General Land Office.

[(4) “Corps of Engineers” means the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers;

[(5) “Federal land surveys” means any land survey made by an agency or department of the Federal Government with Federal employees, or by Federal contract with State licensed private land surveyors or corporations and businesses licensed to provide professional land surveying services in the State of Missouri;

[(6) “Forest Service” means the Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture;

[(7) “National Forest System lands” means Federal lands within the National Forest System as such System is defined by section 10(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1609(a));

[(8) “original land surveys” means the land surveys made by the General Land Office as part of the United States Public Land Survey System in the State of Missouri, and upon which the Government land patents were issued conveying the land from the Federal Government into private ownership;

[(9) “United States Public Land Survey System” means the rectangular system of original Government lands survey made by the United States General Land Office and its successor, the Bureau of Land Management, under Federal laws providing for the survey of the public lands upon which the original land patents were issued;

[(10) “qualifying claimant” means a private owner of real property in Barry and Stone Counties, Missouri, who has boundary

conflict as a result of good faith and innocent reliance on subsequent land surveys, and as a result of such reliance, has occupied, improved, or made ownership claims to Federal lands, and who files a claim for relief under this Act within the time period prescribed in section 4(b); and

[(11) “subsequent land surveys” mean any land surveys made after the original land surveys.

SEC. 3. RESOLUTION OF BOUNDARY CONFLICTS.

[(a) AUTHORITIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including the Federal Property Administration Services Act of 1949, and without requirements for further administrative or environmental analyses or examination, the appropriate Secretary is authorized discretion to take any of the following actions, or combinations of actions, in order to resolve boundary conflicts with qualifying claimants on lands under their respective administrative jurisdiction—

[(1) to convey and quitclaim all right, title, and interest of the United States in land for which there is a boundary conflict; or

[(2) to confirm Federal title to and retain in Federal management any land for which there is a boundary conflict where there are Federal interests which may include improvements, authorized uses, easements, hazardous materials, historical and cultural resources; and

[(3) to compensate the qualifying claimant for the value of the overlapping property for which title is confirmed and retained in Federal management pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection.

[(b) CONSIDERATION AND COSTS.—The Appropriate Secretary shall—

[(1) waive consideration for the value of the Federal land conveyed and quitclaimed pursuant to subsection (a)(1) upon a finding that the boundary conflict was the result of the innocent detrimental reliance by the qualifying claimant on a subsequent land survey;

[(2) pay administrative, personnel and any other costs associated with the implementation of this Act, including the costs of survey, marking and monumenting property lines and corners; and

[(3) reimburse the qualifying claimant for reasonable out-of-pocket survey costs necessary to establish a claim under this Act.

[(c) VALUATION.—Compensation paid to qualifying claimants for land retained in Federal ownership pursuant to subsection (a)(2) shall be valued on the basis of the contributory value of the tract of land to the larger adjoining private parcel and not on the basis of the land being a separate tract, and shall not include the value of Federal improvements to the land.

[(d) PREEXISTING CONDITION.—

[(1) The United States shall not compensate a qualifying claimant or any other person for any preexisting condition or reduction in value of any land which is the subject of a boundary conflict because of any existing or outstanding permits, use authorizations, reservations, timber removal, or other land use or condition.

[(2) The requirements of section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)) shall not apply to conveyances or transfers of jurisdiction under this Act, but the United States shall continue to be liable for the cleanup costs of any hazardous substances on the lands so conveyed or transferred if the contamination by hazardous substances is caused by actions of the United States or its agents.

[(e) RESERVATIONS, VALID EXISTING RIGHTS AND USES.—

[(1) Any conveyance pursuant to subsection (a)(1) shall be subject to—

[(A) reservations for existing public uses for roads, utilities, and facilities; and

[(B) permits, rights-of-way, contracts and any other authorization to use the property; and

[(2) For any land subject to a special use authorization or permit for access or utilities, the appropriate Secretary may, at the request of the holder, convert such authorization to a permanent easement prior to any conveyance pursuant to subsection (a)(1); and

[(3) The appropriate Secretary may reserve rights for future public uses in conveyances made pursuant to subsection (a)(1) of this section if the qualifying claimant is paid for the reservation in cash or in land of equal value.

[(f) RESPONSIBILITIES OF CLAIMANTS.—The qualifying claimant shall have the responsibility for establishing that they qualify for the remedies allowed under this Act.

[SEC. 4. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE.

[(a) Qualifying claimants shall notify the appropriate Secretary in writing of their claims of a boundary conflict with adjoining Federal land. Such notification shall be accompanied by the following information provided by the qualifying claimant which, except as provided in section 3(b)(3), shall be without cost to the United States—

[(1) a land survey plat and legal description of the affected Federal lands claimed which are based upon a correctly made land survey completed and certified by a Missouri State licensed Professional Land Surveyor, and done in conformity with the United States Public Land Survey System and in compliance with the applicable State and Federal land surveying statutes and regulations; and

[(2) information relating to the claim of ownership of such Federal lands, including supporting documentation showing the landowner relied on a subsequent land survey due to actions by the Federal Government in making or approving surveys for the Table Rock Reservoir; and

[(b) Any qualifying claimant must file for resolution of a boundary conflict within 15 years of the date of enactment of this Act.

[(c) Except for such additional authorities provided in this Act, nothing herein shall affect the Quiet Title Act (28 U.S.C. 2409a) or other applicable law, or affect the exchange and disposal authorities of the Secretary of Agriculture including, but not limited to, the Small Tracts Act (16 U.S.C. 521c), or the exchange and disposal authorities of the Secretary of the Army.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

[(There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary to carry out this Act.)]

SECTION 1. RESOLUTION OF BOUNDARY CONFLICTS, VICINITY OF MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST, BARRY AND STONE COUNTIES, MISSOURI.

[(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

[(1) The term “appropriate Secretary” means the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of Agriculture.

[(2) The term “boundary conflict” means the situation in which the private claim of ownership to certain lands, based on subsequent Federal land surveys, overlaps or conflicts with Federal ownership of the same lands.

[(3) The term “Federal land surveys” means any land survey made by any agency or department of the Federal Government using Federal employees, or by Federal contract with State-licensed private land surveyors or corporations and businesses licensed to provide professional land surveying services in the State of Missouri for Table Rock Reservoir.

[(4) The term “original land surveys” means the land surveys made by the United States

General Land Office as part of the Public Land Survey System in the State of Missouri, and upon which Government land patents were issued conveying the land.

[(5) The term “Public Land Survey System” means the rectangular system of original Government land surveys made by the United States General Land Office and its successor, the Bureau of Land Management, under Federal laws providing for the survey of the public lands upon which the original land patents were issued.

[(6) The term “qualifying claimant” means a private owner of real property in Barry or Stone County, Missouri, who has a boundary conflict as a result of good faith and innocent reliance on subsequent Federal land surveys, and as a result of such reliance, has occupied or improved Federal lands administered by the appropriate Secretary.

[(7) The term “subsequent Federal land surveys” means any Federal land surveys made after the original land surveys that are inconsistent with the Public Land Survey System.

[(b) RESOLUTION OF BOUNDARY CONFLICTS.—The Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture shall cooperatively undertake actions to rectify boundary conflicts and landownership claims against Federal lands resulting from subsequent Federal land surveys and correctly reestablish the corners of the Public Land Survey System in Barry and Stone Counties, Missouri, and shall attempt to do so in a manner which imposes the least cost and inconvenience to affected private landowners.

[(c) NOTICE OF BOUNDARY CONFLICT.—

[(1) SUBMISSION AND CONTENTS.—A qualifying claimant shall notify the appropriate Secretary in writing of a claim that a boundary conflict exists with Federal land administered by the appropriate Secretary. The notice shall be accompanied by the following information, which, except as provided in subsection (e)(2)(B), shall be provided without cost to the United States:

[(A) A land survey plat and legal description of the affected Federal lands, which are based upon a land survey completed and certified by a Missouri State-licensed professional land surveyor and done in conformity with the Public Land Survey System and in compliance with the applicable State and Federal land surveying laws.

[(B) Information relating to the claim of ownership of the Federal lands, including supporting documentation showing that the landowner relied on a subsequent Federal land survey due to actions by the Federal Government in making or approving surveys for the Table Rock Reservoir.

[(2) DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION.—To obtain relief under this section, a qualifying claimant shall submit the notice and information required by paragraph (1) within 15 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

[(d) RESOLUTION AUTHORITIES.—In addition to using existing authorities, the appropriate Secretary is authorized to take any of the following actions in order to resolve boundary conflicts with qualifying claimants involving lands under the administrative jurisdiction of the appropriate Secretary:

[(1) Convey by quitclaim deed right, title, and interest in land of the United States subject to a boundary conflict consistent with the rights, title, and interest associated with the privately-owned land from which a qualifying claimant has based a claim.

[(2) Confirm Federal title to, and retain in Federal management, any land subject to a boundary conflict, if the appropriate Secretary determines that there are Federal interests, including improvements, authorized uses, easements, hazardous materials, or historical and cultural resources, on the land that necessitates retention of the land or interests in land.

[(3) Compensate the qualifying claimant for the value of the overlapping property for which title is confirmed and retained in Federal management pursuant to paragraph (2).

[(e) CONSIDERATION AND COST.—

[(1) CONVEYANCE WITHOUT CONSIDERATION.—The conveyance of land under subsection (d)(1) shall be made without consideration.

[(2) COSTS.—The appropriate Secretary shall—

[(A) pay administrative, personnel, and any other costs associated with the implementation of this section by his or her Department, including the costs of survey, marking, and monumenting property lines and corners; and

[(B) reimburse the qualifying claimant for reasonable out-of-pocket survey costs necessary to establish a claim under this section.

[(3) VALUATION.—Compensation paid to a qualifying claimant pursuant to subsection (d)(3) for land retained in Federal ownership pursuant to subsection (d)(2) shall be valued on the basis of the contributory value of the tract of land to the larger adjoining private parcel and not on the basis of the land being a separate tract. The appropriate Secretary shall not consider the value of any Federal improvements to the land. The appropriate Secretary shall be responsible for compensation provided as a result of subsequent Federal land surveys conducted or commissioned by the appropriate Secretary's Department.

[(f) PREEXISTING CONDITIONS; RESERVATIONS; EXISTING RIGHTS AND USES.—

[(1) PREEXISTING CONDITIONS.—The appropriate Secretary shall not compensate a qualifying claimant or any other person for any pre-existing condition or reduction in value of any land subject to a boundary conflict because of any existing or outstanding permits, use authorizations, reservations, timber removal, or other land use or condition.

[(2) EXISTING RESERVATIONS AND RIGHTS AND USES.—Any conveyance pursuant to subsection (d)(1) shall be subject to—

[(A) reservations for existing public uses for roads, utilities, and facilities; and

[(B) permits, rights-of-way, contracts and any other authorization to use the property.

[(3) TREATMENT OF LAND SUBJECT TO SPECIAL USE AUTHORIZATION OR PERMIT.—For any land subject to a special use authorization or permit for access or utilities, the appropriate Secretary may convert, at the request of the holder, such authorization to a permanent easement prior to any conveyance pursuant to subsection (d)(1).

[(4) FUTURE RESERVATIONS.—The appropriate Secretary may reserve rights for future public uses in a conveyance made pursuant to subsection (d)(1) if the qualifying claimant is compensated for the reservation in cash or in land of equal value.

[(5) HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES.—The requirements of section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)) shall not apply to conveyances or transfers of jurisdiction pursuant to subsection (d), but the United States shall continue to be liable for the cleanup costs of any hazardous substances on the lands so conveyed or transferred if the contamination by hazardous substances is caused by actions of the United States or its agents.

[(g) RELATION TO OTHER CONVEYANCE AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this section affects the Quiet Title Act (28 U.S.C. 2409a) or other applicable law, or affects the exchange and disposal authorities of the Secretary of Agriculture, including the Small Tracts Act (16 U.S.C. 521c), or the exchange and disposal authorities of the Secretary of the Army.

[(h) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The appropriate Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with a conveyance under subsection (d)(1) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

[(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1167), as amended, was passed.

SALT CEDAR AND RUSSIAN OLIVE CONTROL DEMONSTRATION ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1516) to further the purposes of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 by directing the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the commissioner of Reclamation, to carry out an assessment and demonstration program to assess potential increases in water availability for Bureau of Reclamation projects and other uses through control of salt cedar and Russian olive, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

(Strike the part shown in black brackets and insert the part shown in italic.)

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 “Salt Cedar Control Demonstration Act”].

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

[Congress finds that—

[(1) the western United States is currently experiencing its worst drought in modern history;

[(2) it is estimated that throughout the western United States salt cedar and Russian olive—

[(A) occupy between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 acres of land; and

[(B) are non-beneficial users of 2,000,000 to 4,500,000 acre-feet of water per year;

[(3) the quantity of non-beneficial use of water by salt cedar and Russian olive is greater than the quantity that valuable native vegetation would use;

[(4) much of the salt cedar and Russian olive infestation is located on Bureau of Land Management land or other land of the Department of the Interior; and

[(5) as drought conditions and legal requirements relating to water supply accelerate water shortages, innovative approaches are needed to address the increasing demand for a diminishing water supply.

SEC. 3. SALT CEDAR AND RUSSIAN OLIVE ASSESSMENT AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

[(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 4600), the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”), shall carry out a salt cedar and Russian olive assessment and demonstration program to—

[(1) assess the extent of the infestation of salt cedar and Russian olive in the western United States; and

[(2) develop strategic solutions for long-term management of salt cedar and Russian olive.

[(b) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary shall complete an assessment of the extent of salt cedar and Russian olive infestation in the western United States. The assessment shall—

[(1) consider past and ongoing research on tested and innovative methods to control salt cedar and Russian olive;

[(2) consider the feasibility of reducing water consumption;

[(3) consider methods of and challenges associated with the restoration of infested land;

[(4) estimate the costs of destruction of salt cedar and Russian olive, biomass removal, and restoration and maintenance of the infested land; and

[(5) identify long-term management and funding strategies that could be implemented by Federal, State, and private land managers.

[(c) DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall carry out not less than 5 projects to demonstrate and evaluate the most effective methods of controlling salt cedar and Russian olive. Projects carried out under this subsection shall—

[(1) monitor and document any water savings from the control of salt cedar and Russian olive;

[(2) identify the quantity of, and rates at which, any water savings under paragraph (1) return to surface water supplies;

[(3) assess the best approach to and tools for implementing available control methods;

[(4) assess all costs and benefits associated with control methods and the restoration and maintenance of land;

[(5) determine conditions under which removal of biomass is appropriate and the optimal methods for its disposal or use;

[(6) define appropriate final vegetative states and optimal revegetation methods; and

[(7) identify methods for preventing the regrowth and reintroduction of salt cedar and Russian olive.

[(d) CONTROL METHODS.—The demonstration projects carried out under subsection (c) may implement 1 or more control method per project, but to assess the full range of control mechanisms—

[(1) at least 1 project shall use airborne application of herbicides;

[(2) at least 1 project shall use mechanical removal; and

[(3) at least 1 project shall use biocontrol methods such as goats or insects.

[(e) IMPLEMENTATION.—A demonstration project shall be carried out during a time period and to a scale designed to meet the requirements of subsection (c).

[(f) COSTS.—

[(1) IN GENERAL.—Each demonstration project under subsection (c) shall be carried out at a cost of not more than \$7,000,000, including costs of planning, design, implementation, maintenance, and monitoring.

[(2) COST-SHARING.—

[(A) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the costs of a demonstration project shall not exceed 75 percent.

[(B) FORM OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the costs of a demonstration project may be provided in the form of in-kind contributions, including services provided by a State agency.

[(g) COOPERATION.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary shall—

[(1) use the expertise of Federal agencies, national laboratories, Indian tribes, institutions of higher education, State agencies, and soil and water conservation districts that are actively conducting research on or implementing salt cedar and Russian olive control activities; and

[(2) cooperate with other Federal agencies and affected States, local units of government, and Indian tribes.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

[There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act—

[(1) \$50,000,000 for fiscal year 2004; and

[(2) such sums as are necessary for each fiscal year thereafter.]

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Salt Cedar and Russian Olive Control Demonstration Act”.

SEC. 2. SALT CEDAR AND RUSSIAN OLIVE CONTROL DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”), acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation and in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Defense, shall carry out a salt cedar (*Tamarix spp*) and Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) assessment and demonstration program—

(1) to assess the extent of the infestation by salt cedar and Russian olive trees in the western United States;

(2) to demonstrate strategic solutions for—

(A) the long-term management of salt cedar and Russian olive trees; and

(B) the reestablishment of native vegetation; and

(3) to assess economic means to dispose of biomass created as a result of removal of salt cedar and Russian olive trees.

(b) ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary shall complete an assessment of the extent of salt cedar and Russian olive infestation on public and private land in the western United States.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In addition to describing the acreage of and severity of infestation by salt cedar and Russian olive trees in the western United States, the assessment shall—

(A) consider existing research on methods to control salt cedar and Russian olive trees;

(B) consider the feasibility of reducing water consumption by salt cedar and Russian olive trees;

(C) consider methods of and challenges associated with the revegetation or restoration of infested land; and

(D) estimate the costs of destruction of salt cedar and Russian olive trees, related biomass removal, and revegetation or restoration and maintenance of the infested land.

(c) LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall identify and document long-term management and funding strategies that—

(A) could be implemented by Federal, State, and private land managers in addressing infestation by salt cedar and Russian olive trees; and

(B) should be tested as components of demonstration projects under subsection (d).

(2) GRANTS.—The Secretary shall provide grants to institutions of higher education to develop public policy expertise in, and assist in developing a long-term strategy to address, infestation by salt cedar and Russian olive trees.

(d) DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary shall establish a program that selects and funds not less than 5 projects proposed by and implemented in collaboration with Federal agencies, units of State and local government, national laboratories, Indian tribes, institutions of higher education, individuals, organizations, or soil and water conservation districts to demonstrate and evaluate the most effective methods of controlling salt cedar and Russian olive trees.

(2) PROJECT REQUIREMENTS.—The demonstration projects under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be carried out over a time period and to a scale designed to fully assess long-term management strategies;

(B) implement salt cedar or Russian olive tree control using 1 or more methods for each project in order to assess the full range of control methods, including—

(i) airborne application of herbicides;

(ii) mechanical removal; and

(iii) biocontrol methods, such as the use of goats or insects;

(C) individually or in conjunction with other demonstration projects, assess the effects of and