

110 Stat. 2992; Pub. L. 106-60, title II, Sept. 29, 1999, 113 Stat. 488; Pub. L. 106-377, §1(a)(2) [title II], Oct. 27, 2000, 114 Stat. 1441, 1441A-67; Pub. L. 107-66, title II, Nov. 12, 2001, 115 Stat. 498; Pub. L. 108-7, div. D, title II, Feb. 20, 2003, 117 Stat. 144; Pub. L. 108-137, title II, Dec. 1, 2003, 117 Stat. 1847; Pub. L. 109-234, title II, §2306(b), June 15, 2006, 120 Stat. 457; Pub. L. 111-212, title I, §404(b), July 29, 2010, 124 Stat. 2314; Pub. L. 113-235, div. D, title II, §204, Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2311; Pub. L. 115-141, div. D, title II, §203(b), Mar. 23, 2018, 132 Stat. 519; Pub. L. 116-260, div. D, title II, §207(b), Dec. 27, 2020, 134 Stat. 1363; Pub. L. 117-103, div. D, title II, §206(b), Mar. 15, 2022, 136 Stat. 221; Pub. L. 118-170, §2(b), Dec. 23, 2024, 138 Stat. 2589.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2024—Pub. L. 118-170 substituted “2028” for “2022”.
 2022—Pub. L. 117-103 substituted “2022” for “2021”.
 2020—Pub. L. 116-260 substituted “2021” for “2020”.
 2018—Pub. L. 115-141 substituted “\$120,000,000” for “\$90,000,000” and “2020” for “2017”.
 2014—Pub. L. 113-235 substituted “2017” for “2012”.
 2010—Pub. L. 111-212 substituted “through 2012” for “through 2010”.
 2006—Pub. L. 109-234 substituted “the period of fiscal years 2006 through 2010” for “fiscal years 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004”.
 2003—Pub. L. 108-137 substituted “2003, and 2004” for “and 2003”.
 Pub. L. 108-7 substituted “2002, and 2003” for “and 2002”.
 2001—Pub. L. 107-66 substituted “2001, and 2002” for “and 2001”.
 2000—Pub. L. 106-377 substituted “2000, and 2001” for “and 2000”.
 1999—Pub. L. 106-60 substituted “1999, and 2000” for “and 1997”.
 1996—Pub. L. 104-206 substituted “1996, and 1997” for “and 1996”.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Pub. L. 118-42, div. D, title II, §206(b), Mar. 9, 2024, 138 Stat. 194, provided that: “Section 301 of the Reclamation States Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1991 (43 U.S.C. 2241) shall be applied by substituting ‘2024’ for ‘2022’ and by substituting ‘\$130,000,000’ for ‘\$120,000,000’.”

Similar provisions were contained in the following prior appropriation act:

Pub. L. 117-328, div. D, title II, §206(b), Dec. 29, 2022, 136 Stat. 4631.

§ 2242. Authority of Secretary

The Secretary is authorized to perform any and all acts and to promulgate such regulations as may be necessary and appropriate for the purpose of implementing this chapter. In carrying out the authorities under this chapter, the Secretary shall give specific consideration to the needs of fish and wildlife, together with other project purposes, and shall consider temporary operational changes which will mitigate, or can be expected to have an effect in mitigating, fish and wildlife losses and damages resulting from drought conditions, consistent with the Secretary’s other obligations.

(Pub. L. 102-250, title III, §302, Mar. 5, 1992, 106 Stat. 58.)

§ 2243. Temperature control at Shasta Dam, Central Valley Project

The Secretary is authorized to complete the design and specifications for construction of a device to control the temperature of water releases from Shasta Dam, Central Valley Project, California, and to construct facilities needed to attach such device to the dam. There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the authority of this section not more than \$12,000,000.

(Pub. L. 102-250, title III, §303, Mar. 5, 1992, 106 Stat. 58.)

§ 2244. Effect of chapter on other laws

(a) Conformity with State and Federal law

All actions taken pursuant to this chapter pertaining to the diversion, storage, use, or transfer of water shall be in conformity with applicable State and applicable Federal law.

(b) Effect on jurisdiction, authority, and water rights

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as expanding or diminishing State, Federal, or tribal jurisdiction or authority over water resources development, control, or water rights.

(Pub. L. 102-250, title III, §304, Mar. 5, 1992, 106 Stat. 59.)

§ 2245. Excess storage and carrying capacity

The Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts with municipalities, public water districts and agencies, other Federal agencies, State agencies, and private entities, pursuant to the Act of February 21, 1911 (43 U.S.C. 523), for the impounding, storage, and carriage of non-project water for domestic, municipal, fish and wildlife, industrial, and other beneficial purposes using any facilities associated with the Central Valley Project, Cachuma Project, and the Ventura River Project, California, the Truckee Storage Project, and the Washoe Project, California and Nevada. The Secretary is further authorized to enter into contracts for the exchange of water for the aforementioned purposes using facilities associated with the Cachuma Project, California.

(Pub. L. 102-250, title III, §305, Mar. 5, 1992, 106 Stat. 59.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Act of February 21, 1911, referred to in text, is act Feb. 21, 1911, ch. 141, 36 Stat. 925, popularly known as the Warren Act, which enacted sections 523 to 525 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 523 of this title and Tables.

§ 2246. Report

There shall be included as part of the President’s annual budget submittal to the Congress a detailed report on past and proposed expenditures and accomplishments under this chapter.

(Pub. L. 102-250, title III, §306, Mar. 5, 1992, 106 Stat. 59.)

§ 2247. Federal Reclamation laws

This chapter shall constitute a supplement to the Federal Reclamation laws.

(Pub. L. 102-250, title III, §307, Mar. 5, 1992, 106 Stat. 59.)

CHAPTER 41—FEDERAL LAND TRANSACTION FACILITATION

Sec.	
2301.	Findings.
2302.	Definitions.
2303.	Identification of inholdings.
2304.	Disposal of public land.
2305.	Federal Land Disposal Account.
2306.	Special provisions.

§ 2301. Findings

Congress finds that—

(1) the Bureau of Land Management has authority under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to sell land identified for disposal under its land use planning;

(2) the Bureau of Land Management has authority under that Act to exchange Federal land for non-Federal land if the exchange would be in the public interest;

(3) through land use planning under that Act, the Bureau of Land Management has identified certain tracts of public land for disposal;

(4) the Federal land management agencies of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture have authority under existing law to acquire land consistent with the mission of each agency;

(5) the sale or exchange of land identified for disposal and the acquisition of certain non-Federal land from willing landowners would—

(A) allow for the reconfiguration of land ownership patterns to better facilitate resource management;

(B) contribute to administrative efficiency within Federal land management units; and

(C) allow for increased effectiveness of the allocation of fiscal and human resources within the Federal land management agencies;

(6) a more expeditious process for disposal and acquisition of land, established to facilitate a more effective configuration of land ownership patterns, would benefit the public interest;

(7) many private individuals own land within the boundaries of Federal land management units and desire to sell the land to the Federal Government;

(8) such land lies within national parks, national monuments, national wildlife refuges, national forests, and other areas designated for special management;

(9) Federal land management agencies are facing increased workloads from rapidly growing public demand for the use of public land, making it difficult for Federal managers to address problems created by the existence of inholdings in many areas;

(10) in many cases, inholders and the Federal Government would mutually benefit from Federal acquisition of the land on a priority basis;

(11) proceeds generated from the disposal of public land may be properly dedicated to the acquisition of inholdings and other land that will improve the resource management ability of the Federal land management agencies and adjoining landowners;

(12) using proceeds generated from the disposal of public land to purchase inholdings and other such land from willing sellers would enhance the ability of the Federal land management agencies to—

(A) work cooperatively with private landowners and State and local governments; and

(B) promote consolidation of the ownership of public and private land in a manner that would allow for better overall resource management;

(13) in certain locations, the sale of public land that has been identified for disposal is the best way for the public to receive fair market value for the land; and

(14) to allow for the least disruption of existing land and resource management programs, the Bureau of Land Management may use non-Federal entities to prepare appraisal documents for agency review and approval consistent with applicable provisions of the Uniform Standards for Federal Land Acquisition.

(Pub. L. 106-248, title II, §202, July 25, 2000, 114 Stat. 613.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, referred to in pars. (1) to (3), is Pub. L. 94-579, Oct. 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 2743, which is classified principally to chapter 35 (§1701 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1701 of this title and Tables.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

SHORT TITLE OF 2018 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 115-141, div. O, title III, §301, Mar. 23, 2018, 132 Stat. 1074, provided that: “This title [amending sections 2302 and 2304 to 2306 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act Reauthorization of 2018’.”

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 106-248, title II, §201, July 25, 2000, 114 Stat. 613, provided that: “This title [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the ‘Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act’.”

§ 2302. Definitions

In this chapter:

(1) Exceptional resource

The term “exceptional resource” means a resource of scientific, natural, historic, cultural, recreational access and use, or other recreational value that has been documented by a Federal, State, or local governmental authority, and for which there is a compelling need for conservation and protection under the jurisdiction of a Federal agency in order to maintain the resource for the benefit of the public.

(2) Federally designated area

The term “federally designated area” means land in Alaska and the eleven contiguous