

Rangel	Shays	Torres
Ravenel	Shepherd	Towns
Reed	Sisisky	Trafficant
Richardson	Skaggs	Underwood (GU)
Roemer	Slattery	Unsoeld
Ros-Lehtinen	Slaughter	Velazquez
Rose	Smith (IA)	Vento
Rostenkowski	Snowe	Visclosky
Roukema	Spratt	Volkmer
Rowland	Stark	Walsh
Royal-Allard	Stokes	Waters
Rush	Strickland	Watt
Sabo	Studds	Waxman
Sanders	Stupak	Wheat
Sangmeister	Swett	Williams
Sawyer	Swift	Wilson
Saxton	Synar	Wise
Schroeder	Tejeda	Woolsey
Schumer	Thompson	Wyden
Scott	Thornton	Wynn
Serrano	Thurman	Yates
Sharp	Torkildsen	Zimmer

NOT VOTING—12

Barlow	Neal (NC)	Tucker
de la Garza	Romero-Barcelo	Washington
English	(PR)	Whitten
Ford (TN)	Smith (OR)	
Grandy	Torrice	

So the amendment was not agreed to. After some further time,

50.21 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment submitted by Mr. BRYANT:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 13. PROHIBITION ON EVEN-AGE MANAGEMENT.

(a) CONSERVATION OF NATIVE BIODIVERSITY.—The Secretary shall conserve native biodiversity to the extent possible in each stand that is released to multiple use under section 11(b) that is managed or operated for timber purposes, throughout each forested area, and shall provide for the conservation or restoration of native biodiversity except during the extraction stage of authorized mineral development or during authorized construction projects.

(b) RESTRICTION ON USE OF CERTAIN LOGGING PRACTICES.—(1) In each stand that is released to multiple use under section 11(b) and that is managed or operated for timber purposes throughout each forested area, the forest plan shall prohibit any even-age logging and any even-age management after one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) On each site already under even-age management, the Secretary shall (A) prescribe a shift to selection management within one year, or (B) cease managing for timber purposes and actively restore the native biodiversity, or permit each site to regain its native biodiversity.

(3) For the purposes of this section:

(A) The term “native biodiversity” means the full range of variety and variability within and among living organisms and the ecological complexes in which they would have occurred in the absence of significant human impact, and encompasses diversity, within a species (genetic), within a community of species (within-community), between communities of species (between-communities), within a total area such as a watershed (total area), along a plane from ground to sky (vertical), and along the plane of the earth-surface (horizontal). Vertical and horizontal diversity apply to all the other aspects of diversity.

(B) The terms “conserve” and “conservation” refer to protective measures for maintaining existing native biological diversity and active measures for restoring diversity through management efforts, in order to protect, restore, and enhance as much of the variety of species and communities as possible in abundances and distributions that provide

for their continued existence and normal functioning, including the viability of populations throughout their natural geographic distributions.

(C) The term “within-community diversity” means the distinctive assemblages of species and ecological processes that occur in different physical settings of the biosphere and distinct parts of the world.

(D) The term “genetic diversity” means the differences in genetic composition within and among populations of a given species.

(E) The term “species diversity” means the richness and variety of native species in a particular location of the world.

(F) The term “group selection” means a form of selection management that emphasizes the periodic removal of trees, including mature, undesirable, and cull trees in small groups, where they occur that way, with a result of (i) creating openings not to exceed in width in any direction the height of the tallest tree standing within 10 feet of the edge of the group cut, and (ii) maintaining different age groups in a given stand. In no event will more than 30 percent of a stand be felled within 30 years.

(G) The term “stand” means a forest community with enough identity by location, topography, or dominant species to be managed as a unit, not to exceed 100 acres.

(H) The term “clearcutting” means the logging of the commercial trees in a patch or stand in a short period of time.

(I) The term “even-age management” means the growing of commercial timber so that all trees in a patch or stand are generally within 10 years of the same age. Except for designated leave trees, or clumps of trees, the patch or stand is logged, completely in any acre within a period of 30 years, by clearcutting, salvage logging, seed-tree cutting or shelterwood cutting, or any system other than selection management.

(J) The term “salvage logging” means the felling or further damaging, within any 30-year period, of a greater basal area than 30 square feet per acre of dead, damaged, or other trees, or any combination of such trees.

(K) The term “seed-tree cut” means a logging operation that leaves one or more seed trees, generally 6 to 10 per acre.

(L) The term “selection management” means the application of logging and other actions needed to maintain continuous high forest cover where such cover naturally occurs, recurring natural regeneration of all native species on the site, and the orderly growth and development of trees through a range of diameter or age classes to provide a sustained yield of forest products. Cutting methods that develop and maintain selection stands are individual-tree and group selection. A goal of selection is improvement of quality by continuously harvesting trees less likely to contribute to the long-range health of the stand.

(M) The term “shelterwood cut” means an even-aged silvicultural regeneration method under which a minority of the mature stand is retained as a seed source or protection during the regeneration period. The standing mature trees, usually 10 to 20 per acre, are later removed in one or more cuttings.

(N) The term “timber purposes” shall include the use, sale, lease, or distribution of trees, or the felling of trees or portions of trees except to create land space for a structure or other use.

(4) On lands released under section 11(b), no roads shall be constructed or reconstructed in any roadless area, as defined in the second United States Department of Agriculture forest Service Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II, 1978) or in a land and resource management plan subject to this section.

It was decided in the negative { Yeas 142 Nays 283

50.22 [Roll No. 173] AYES—142

Abercrombie	Green	Poshard
Andrews (ME)	Greenwood	Reed
Andrews (NJ)	Gutierrez	Reynolds
Andrews (TX)	Hamburg	Richardson
Bacchus (FL)	Hilliard	Ros-Lehtinen
Baessler	Hinchev	Roth
Barca	Horn	Roukema
Barrett (WI)	Jacobs	Royal-Allard
Becerra	Jefferson	Rush
Beilenson	Johnson (CT)	Sanders
Berman	Johnson, E.B.	Sangmeister
Blute	Johnston	Sawyer
Boehlert	Kennedy	Saxton
Brown (OH)	Klecicka	Schenk
Bryant	Klein	Schroeder
Cardin	Klug	Schumer
Carr	LaFalce	Sensenbrenner
Clayton	Lancaster	Serrano
Clyburn	Lantos	Sharp
Coleman	Lazio	Shays
Collins (MI)	Lewis (GA)	Shepherd
Costello	Lowe	Slattery
Coyne	Machtley	Slaughter
DeLauro	Maloney	Smith (NJ)
Dellums	Mann	Stark
Deutsch	Margolies-	Studds
Diaz-Balart	Mezvinsky	Synar
Durbin	Markey	Thompson
Edwards (CA)	McCloskey	Thornton
Ehlers	McKinney	Torkildsen
Engel	McMillan	Torres
Eshoo	McNulty	Torrice
Evans	Meehan	Valentine
Farr	Menendez	Velazquez
Fawell	Meyers	Walsh
Filner	Miller (FL)	Waters
Fingerhut	Mineta	Watt
Foglietta	Moakley	Waxman
Frank (MA)	Moran	Weldon
Franks (CT)	Nadler	Wheat
Franks (NJ)	Neal (MA)	Williams
Frost	Norton (DC)	Wilson
Furse	Olver	Woolsey
Gallo	Pallone	Wynn
Gejdenson	Payne (NJ)	Yates
Gilchrest	Pelosi	Young (FL)
Glickman	Petri	Zimmer
Gonzalez	Porter	

NOES—283

Ackerman	Coble	Gekas
Allard	Collins (GA)	Gephardt
Applegate	Collins (IL)	Geren
Archer	Combest	Gibbons
Armey	Condit	Gillmor
Bachus (AL)	Conyers	Gilman
Baker (CA)	Cooper	Gingrich
Baker (LA)	Coppersmith	Goodlatte
Ballenger	Cox	Goodling
Barcia	Cramer	Gordon
Barrett (NE)	Crane	Goss
Bartlett	Crapo	Grams
Barton	Cunningham	Gunderson
Bateman	Danner	Hall (OH)
Bentley	Darden	Hall (TX)
Bereuter	de Lugo (VI)	Hamilton
Bevill	Deal	Hancock
Bilbray	DeFazio	Hansen
Bilirakis	DeLay	Harman
Bishop	Derrick	Hastert
Bliley	Dickey	Hastings
Boehner	Dicks	Hayes
Bonilla	Dingell	Hefley
Bonior	Dixon	Hefner
Borski	Dooley	Herger
Boucher	Doolittle	Hoagland
Brewster	Dornan	Hobson
Brooks	Dreier	Hochbrueckner
Browder	Duncan	Hoekstra
Brown (CA)	Dunn	Hoke
Brown (FL)	Edwards (TX)	Holden
Bunning	English	Houghton
Burton	Everett	Hoyer
Buyer	Ewing	Huffington
Callahan	Faleomavaega	Hughes
Calvert	(AS)	Hunter
Camp	Fazio	Hutchinson
Canady	Fields (LA)	Hutto
Cantwell	Fields (TX)	Hyde
Castle	Fish	Inglis
Chapman	Flake	Inhofe
Clay	Ford (MI)	Inlee
Clement	Fowler	Istook
Clinger	Galleghy	Johnson (GA)

Johnson (SD)	Minge	Santorum
Johnson, Sam	Mink	Sarpalius
Kanjorski	Molinari	Schaefer
Kaptur	Mollohan	Schiff
Kasich	Montgomery	Scott
Kennelly	Moorhead	Shaw
Kildee	Morella	Shuster
Kim	Murphy	Sisisky
King	Murtha	Skaggs
Kingston	Myers	Skeen
Klink	Nussle	Skelton
Knollenberg	Oberstar	Smith (IA)
Kolbe	Obey	Smith (MI)
Kopetski	Ortiz	Smith (TX)
Kreidler	Orton	Snowe
Kyl	Owens	Solomon
Lambert	Oxley	Spence
LaRocco	Packard	Spratt
Laughlin	Parker	Stearns
Leach	Pastor	Stenholm
Lehman	Paxon	Stokes
Levin	Payne (VA)	Strickland
Levy	Penny	Stump
Lewis (CA)	Peterson (FL)	Stupak
Lewis (FL)	Peterson (MN)	Sundquist
Lightfoot	Pickett	Swett
Linder	Pickle	Swift
Lipinski	Pombo	Talent
Livingston	Pomeroy	Tanner
Lloyd	Portman	Tauzin
Long	Price (NC)	Taylor (MS)
Lucas	Pryce (OH)	Taylor (NC)
Manton	Quillen	Tejeda
Manzullo	Quinn	Thomas (CA)
Martinez	Rahall	Thomas (WY)
Matsui	Ramstad	Thurman
Mazzoli	Rangel	Towns
McCandless	Ravenel	Traficant
McCrery	Regula	Underwood (GU)
McCurdy	Ridge	Unsoeld
McDade	Roberts	Upton
McDermott	Roemer	Vento
McHale	Rogers	Visclosky
McHugh	Rohrabacher	Volkmer
McInnis	Romero-Barcelo	Vucanovich
McKeon	(PR)	Walker
Meek	Rose	Wise
Mfume	Rostenkowski	Wolf
Mica	Rowland	Wyden
Michel	Royce	Young (AK)
Miller (CA)	Sabo	Zeliff

NOT VOTING—13

Barlow	Ford (TN)	Tucker
Blackwell	Grandy	Washington
Byrne	McCollum	Whitten
de la Garza	Neal (NC)	
Emerson	Smith (OR)	

So the amendment was not agreed to. After some further time,

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. McDERMOTT, assumed the Chair.

When Ms. WOOLSEY, Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 423, reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee.

The previous question having been ordered by said resolution.

The following amendment, reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, was agreed to:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be referred to as "The Montana Wilderness Act of 1994".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) Many areas of undeveloped National Forest System lands in the State of Montana possess outstanding natural characteristics which give them high value as wilderness and will, if properly preserved, contribute as an enduring resource of wild land for the benefit of the American people.

(2) Preserving areas in their natural roadless condition is a vital component of protecting the biodiversity of lands in Montana and securing and maintaining habitat for threatened and endangered species.

(3) The existing Department of Agriculture Land and Resource Management Plans for

Forest System lands in the State of Montana have identified areas which, on the basis of their land form, ecosystem, associated wildlife, and location will help to fulfill the National Forest System's share of a quality National Wilderness Preservation System.

(4) Review and evaluation of roadless and undeveloped lands in the National Forest System in Montana have also identified those areas which should be specially managed, deserve further study, or which should be available for multiple uses other than wilderness, subject to the Forest Service's land management planning process and the provisions of this Act.

(5) Montanans and those interested in Montana's wildlands have been fully involved in the formulation of this wilderness proposal. That the wilderness designations recommended in this legislation have been developed with the support of Montana wilderness advocates and is therefore the product of years of negotiations.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to—

(1) designate certain National Forest System lands in the State of Montana as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, in furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), in order to preserve the wilderness character of the land and the health and diversity of native populations of fish, wildlife and plants and to protect watersheds and wildlife habitat, preserve scenic and historic resources, and promote scientific research, primitive recreation, solitude, and physical and mental challenge; and

(2) ensure that certain other National Forest System lands in the State of Montana will be made available for uses other than wilderness in accordance with applicable national forest laws, planning procedures and the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. WILDERNESS DESIGNATIONS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act of 1964, the following lands in the State of Montana are designated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Certain lands in the Beaverhead, Bitterroot, and Deerlodge National Forests, which comprise approximately 31,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness Additions—Proposed" (North Big Hole, Storm Lake, Upper East Fork), dated March 1994, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness.

(2) Certain lands in the Beaverhead National Forest, which comprise approximately 33,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Italian Peaks Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994, and which shall be known as the Italian Peaks Unit of the Howard Zahnizer Great Divide Wilderness.

(3) Certain lands in the Beaverhead National Forest, which comprise approximately 84,920 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "East Pioneer Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994, and which shall be known as the East Pioneer Wilderness.

(4) Certain lands in the Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, comprising approximately 40,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "West Big Hole Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994, and which shall be known as the West Big Hole Unit of the Howard Zahnizer Great Divide Wilderness.

(5) Certain lands in the Bitterroot, Deerlodge, and Lolo National Forests, which comprise approximately 76,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Stony Mountain Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994, and which shall be known as the Stony Mountain Wilderness. The provisions

of section 4 of this Act shall not apply to the portion of such lands within the drainage of the Burnt Fork.

(6) Certain lands in the Bitterroot and Lolo National Forests, which comprise approximately 55,500 acres, as generally depicted on maps entitled "Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Additions—Proposed", dated March 1994, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.

(7) Certain lands in the Custer National Forest, which comprise approximately 13,700 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Pryor Mountains Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994, and which shall be known as the Pryor Mountains Wilderness.

(8) Certain lands in the Custer National Forest, which comprise approximately 28,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Custer Absaroka Beartooth Wilderness Additions—Proposed" (Burnt Mountain, Timberline Creek, Stalene, Line Creek Plateau, and Mystic Lake), dated March 1994, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Absaroka Beartooth Wilderness.

(9) Certain lands in the Deerlodge and Helena National Forests, which comprise approximately 26,800 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Blackfoot Meadow-Electric Peak Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994, and which shall be known as the Blackfoot Meadow Unit of the Howard Zahnizer Great Divide Wilderness.

(10) Certain lands in the Flathead and Kootenai National Forests, which comprise approximately 120,400 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "North Fork Wilderness—Proposed" (Tuchuck, Thompson-Seton, and Mount Hefty)", dated March 1994, and which shall be known as the North Fork Wilderness.

(11) Certain lands in the Flathead, Helena, Lolo, and Lewis and Clark National Forests, which comprise approximately 261,440 acres, as generally depicted on maps entitled "Arnold Bolle Additions to the Bob Marshall Wilderness—Proposed" (Silver King-Falls Creek, Renshaw, Clearwater-Monture, Deep Creek, Teton High Peak, Volcano Reef, Slippery Bill, Limestone Cave, Chateau Mountain, and Crown Mountain, Lost Jack, Spotted Bear), dated March 1994, which shall be known as the Arnold Bolle-Bob Marshall Wilderness Additions and are incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Bob Marshall Wilderness.

(12) Certain lands in the Flathead National Forest, which comprise approximately 960 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mission Mountains Wilderness Additions—Proposed", dated March 1994, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Mission Mountain Wilderness.

(13) Certain lands in the Flathead and Lolo National Forests, comprising approximately 175,500 acres, as generally depicted on maps entitled "Jewel Basin/Swan Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994. Those lands contiguous to the west slope of the Bob Marshall Wilderness referred to in this paragraph are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Bob Marshall Wilderness, while the remaining lands shall be known as the Swan Crest Wilderness, the boundaries of which are depicted on the map referenced in this paragraph.

(14) Certain lands in the Gallatin National Forest, which comprise approximately 14,440 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Gallatin Absaroka Beartooth Wilderness Additions—Proposed" (Dexter Point, Tie Creek and Mt. Rae), dated March 1994, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Absaroka Beartooth Wilderness.

(15) Certain lands in the Gallatin and Beaverhead National Forests, which comprise approximately 20,400 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Lee Metcalf Cowboys Heaven Addition—Proposed", dated March 1994, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness.

(16) Certain lands in the Gallatin National Forest, which comprise approximately 18,300 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Earthquake Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994, and which shall be known as the Earthquake Unit of the Howard Zahnizer Great Divide Wilderness.

(17) Certain lands in the Helena National Forest, which comprise approximately 22,900 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Camas Creek Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994, and which shall be known as the Camas Creek Wilderness.

(18) Certain lands in the Helena National Forest, which comprise approximately 15,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Baldy Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994, and which shall be known as the Mount Baldy Wilderness.

(19) Certain lands in the Helena National Forest, Montana, which comprise approximately 10,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Gates of the Mountains Wilderness Additions—Proposed" (Big Log), dated March 1994, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be part of the Gates of the Mountain Wilderness.

(20) Certain lands in the Helena National Forest, which comprise approximately 10,700 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Black Mountain Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994, and which shall be known as the Black Mountain Unit of the Howard Zahnizer Great Divide Wilderness.

(21) Certain lands in the Kootenai National Forest, which comprise approximately 39,620 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Additions—Proposed", dated March 1994, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be part of the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness.

(22) Certain lands in the Kaniksu and Kootenai National Forest, which comprise approximately 52,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Scotchman Peaks Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994, which shall be known as the Scotchman Peaks Wilderness.

(23) Certain lands in the Kootenai National Forest which comprise approximately 42,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Yaak Wilderness—Proposed" (Roderick Mountain, Grizzly Peak, Pink Mountain), dated March 1994, which shall be known as the Yaak Wilderness.

(24) Certain lands in the Kootenai and Lolo National Forests, which comprise approximately 17,900 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Cataract Peak Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994, which shall be known as the Cataract Peak Wilderness.

(25) Certain lands in the Lolo National Forest, which comprise approximately 19,400 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Cube Iron/Mount Silcox Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994, which shall be known as the Cube Iron/Mount Silcox Wilderness.

(26) Certain lands in the Lolo National Forest, which comprise approximately 94,700 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Great Burn Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994, which shall be known as the Great Burn Wilderness.

(27) Certain lands in the Lolo National Forest, which comprise approximately 60,100 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Quigg Peak Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994, which shall be known as the Quigg Peak Wilderness.

(28) Certain lands in the Kootenai National Forest, which comprise approximately 24,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Trout Creek Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994, and which shall be known as the Trout Creek Wilderness.

(29) Certain lands in the Helena National Forest, which comprise approximately 21,700 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Nevada Mountain Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994, and which shall be known as the Nevada Mountain Unit of the Howard Zahnizer Great Divide Wilderness.

(30) Certain lands in the Helena National Forest, which comprise approximately 56,100 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Elkhorn Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994, and which shall be known as the Elkhorn Wilderness.

(31) Certain lands in the Gallatin National Forest, which comprise approximately 500 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "North Absaroka Wilderness Addition—Proposed (Republic Mountain)", dated March 1994, and which are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed a part of the North Absaroka Wilderness.

(32) Certain lands in the Beaverhead National Forest, which comprises approximately 90,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Snowcrest Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994 and shall be known as the Snowcrest Wilderness.

(33) Certain lands in the Beaverhead National Forest, which comprise approximately 4,700 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Jefferson Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994 and shall be known as the Mount Jefferson Unit of the Howard Zahnizer Great Divide Wilderness.

(34) Certain lands in the Deerlodge National Forest which comprise about 30,300 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Flint Creek Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994 and shall be known as the Flint Creek Wilderness.

(35) Certain lands in the Gallatin and Lewis and Clark National Forests, which comprise approximately 34,800 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Crazy Mountain Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994 and shall be known as the Crazy Mountain Wilderness.

(36) Certain lands in the Beaverhead and Deerlodge National Forests, which comprise approximately 19,500 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Tobacco Roots Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994, and shall be known as the Tobacco Roots Wilderness.

(b) MAPS AND DESCRIPTIONS.—(1) The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall file the maps referred to in this section and legal descriptions of each wilderness area designated by this section with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the United States House of Representatives, and each such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act.

(2) The Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions submitted pursuant to this section.

(3) Each map and legal description referred to in this section shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Washington, D.C. and at the office of the Regional Forester of the Northern Region.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area designated by this section shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964, except that, with respect to any area designated in this section, any reference

to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) WILDERNESS AREA PERIMETERS.—Congress does not intend that the designation of wilderness areas in this section will lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around such areas. The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within a wilderness area shall not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

(e) GRAZING.—The grazing of livestock, where established prior to the date of enactment of this Act, in wilderness areas designated in this section shall be administered in accordance with section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 and section 108 of an Act entitled "An Act to designate certain National Forest System Lands in the States of Colorado, South Dakota, Missouri, South Carolina, and Louisiana for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes" (94 Stat. 3271; 16 U.S.C. 1133 note).

(f) STATE FISH AND GAME AUTHORITY.—In accordance with section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of Montana with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests of Montana.

(g) HUNTING.—Nothing in this Act or the Wilderness Act of 1964 shall be construed to prohibit hunting within the wilderness areas designated in this section.

(h) COLLECTION DEVICES.—(1) Within the wilderness areas designated in this section, maintenance and replacement of essential hydrological, meteorological, or climatological collection devices and ancillary facilities are permitted, subject to such conditions as the Secretary deems desirable.

(2) Access to the devices and facilities described in paragraph (1) shall be by the least intrusive practicable means available as determined by the Secretary. Access, installation, and maintenance shall be compatible with the provisions of the Wilderness Act.

(i) CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT.—The wilderness managing agencies are hereby authorized to use citizen advisory groups, task forces, and ad hoc committees among the public involvement techniques employed to assist the agencies in the development of wilderness management direction.

SEC. 4. WATER.

(a) FINDINGS, PURPOSES, AND DEFINITIONS.—(1) The Congress finds that—

(A) the lands designated as wilderness by this Act are located at the headwaters of the streams and rivers on those lands, with no actual or proposed water resource facilities located upstream from such lands and no opportunities for diversion, storage, or other uses of water occurring outside such lands that would adversely affect the wilderness values of such lands;

(B) the lands designated as wilderness by this Act are not suitable for use for development of new water resource facilities, or for the expansion of existing water resource facilities; and

(C) therefore, it is possible to provide for proper management and protection of the water-related wilderness values of such lands in ways different from those utilized in other legislation designating as wilderness lands not sharing the attributes of the lands designated as wilderness by this Act.

(2) The purpose of this section is to protect the water-related wilderness values of the lands designated as wilderness by this Act by means other than those based on a Federal reserved water right.

(3) As used in this section—

(A) the term "water resource facility" means irrigation and pumping facilities, res-

ervoirs, water conservation works, aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipelines, wells, hydropower projects, and transmission and other ancillary facilities, and other water diversion, storage, and carriage structures; and

(B) the term "historic", used with reference to rates of flow, quantities of use, or timing or frequency of use of water, means the pattern of actual average annual use or operation of a facility prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) RESTRICTION ON CLAIMS AND CLARIFICATION OF EFFECT.—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no court or agency shall have any jurisdiction under any Act of Congress (including the "McCarran Amendment", 43 U.S.C. 666) to consider any claim on behalf of the United States asserted by the Secretary or by any other person to or for water or water rights in the State of Montana based on any construction of any portion of this Act, or the designation of any lands as wilderness by this Act, as constituting an express or implied reservation of water or water rights.

(2)(A) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as a creation, recognition, disclaimer, relinquishment, or reduction of any water rights of the United States in the State of Montana existing before the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as constituting an interpretation of any other Act or any designation made by or pursuant thereto.

(C) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future wilderness designations.

(c) PROHIBITION OF NEW OR EXPANDED PROJECTS.—(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, on and after the date of enactment of this Act neither the President nor any other officer, employee, or agent of the United States shall fund, assist, authorize, or issue a license or permit for, or exempt from licensing or permitting—

(A) the development of any new water resource facility within the lands designated as wilderness or for wilderness study by this Act; or

(B) the enlargement of a water resource facility or the expansion of the historic rate of diversion, quantity of use, or timing or frequency of use of a water resource facility that is located within or that would adversely affect the wilderness values of lands designated as wilderness or for wilderness study by this Act.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect or limit operation, maintenance, repair, modification, or replacement without enlargement of water resource facilities in existence on the date of enactment of this Act located within the boundaries of the lands designated as wilderness or for wilderness study by this Act.

(d) ACCESS AND OPERATION.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this subsection, the Secretary shall allow reasonable access to water resource facilities in existence on the date of enactment of this Act located within lands designated as wilderness or for wilderness study by this Act, including motorized access where necessary and customarily employed on routes existing as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this subsection, the Secretary, to the extent required for the continued exercise of any valid water rights associated with such facilities, shall allow the present diversion, carriage, and storage capacity of water resource facilities existing on the date of enactment of this Act located within lands designated as wilderness or for wilderness study by this Act, and access routes to such facilities existing and customarily employed as of such date, to

be operated, maintained, repaired, and replaced as necessary to maintain the present function, design, and serviceable operation of such facilities and routes, so long as such activities have no greater adverse impacts on wilderness values than as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) Water resource facilities, and access routes serving such facilities, existing on the date of enactment of this Act shall be maintained and repaired when and to the extent necessary to prevent increased adverse impacts on wilderness values.

(4) There shall be no enlargement in the historic rate of diversion, quantity of use, or timing or frequency of use of water resource facilities existing on the date of enactment of this Act located within lands designated as wilderness or for wilderness study by this Act.

(e) MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION.—(1) The Secretary of Agriculture shall monitor the operation of and access to water resource facilities within the boundaries of the lands designated as wilderness and for wilderness study by this Act, and shall take all steps that the Secretary finds necessary or desirable in order to further the protection of the resources and values of such lands and to implement the provisions of this section, including, to the extent consistent with this Act, the utilization of any procedures available under Federal or State law, including laws of the State of Montana concerning either the utilization of water or the establishment, adjudication, and administration of water rights.

(2) In implementing subsection (d)(3), the Secretary may require the owners of water resource facilities or parties entitled to use access routes to perform necessary maintenance or repairs, and may require the relocation or removal of such facilities or such routes if such necessary maintenance or repairs are not performed or not feasible or such facilities or routes are no longer in use.

(f) APPLICATION TO OTHER AREAS.—Solely for purposes of implementation of subsections (c), (d), and (e) of this section, lands in Montana which as of the date of enactment of this Act are managed as wilderness study areas pursuant to Public Law 95-150 shall be deemed to have been designated for wilderness study by this Act, and such lands shall be managed pursuant to the provisions of such subsections in addition to other applicable provisions of law.

SEC. 5. SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.

(a) DESIGNATIONS.—For the purposes of conserving, protecting and enhancing the exceptional scenic, fish and wildlife, biological, educational and recreational values of certain National Forest System lands in the State of Montana, the following designations are made:

(1) The Mount Helena National Education and Recreation Area located in the Helena National Forest, comprising approximately 5,220 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount Helena National Education and Recreation Area—Proposed", dated March 1994.

(2) The Hyalite National Education and Recreation Area located in the Gallatin National Forest, comprising approximately 18,900 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Hyalite National Education and Recreation Area—Proposed", dated March 1994.

(3) The Northwest Peak National Recreation Area located in the Kaniksu and Kootenai National Forests, comprising approximately 16,700 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Northwest Peak National Recreation and Scenic Area—Proposed", dated March 1994.

(4) The Buckhorn Ridge National Recreation Area located in the Kaniksu and

Kootenai National Forests, comprising approximately 22,600 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Buckhorn Ridge National Recreation Area—Proposed", dated March 1994.

(5) The West Big Hole National Recreation Area located in the Beaverhead National Forest, comprising approximately 90,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "West Big Hole National Recreation Area—Proposed", dated March 1994, and which shall be known as the West Big Hole National Recreation Area.

(6) The LeBeau Natural Area located on the Kootenai and Flathead National Forests comprising approximately 5,350 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "LeBeau Natural Area—Proposed", dated March 1994.

(7) The Ross Creek Cedars Natural Area located on the Kootenai National Forest comprising approximately 700 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Ross Creek Cedars Natural Area—Proposed", dated March 1994.

(8) The McIntire Natural Area located on the Kootenai National Forest comprising approximately 75,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "McIntire Natural Area—Proposed", dated March 1994.

(b) MAPS AND BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS.—The Secretary shall file a map and boundary description for each area referred to in this section with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, and the Committee on Natural Resources, United States House of Representatives, and each such map and boundary description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*, That the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in such maps and boundary descriptions. Each such map and boundary description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service and the office of the Regional Forester of the Northern Region.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—(1) Except as otherwise may be provided in this subsection, the Secretary shall administer the areas designated in subsection (a) so as to achieve the purposes of their designation and in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to the National Forest System.

(2) Subject to valid existing rights, all federally owned lands within the areas designated in subsection (a) are hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation and disposal under the mining and public land laws, and disposition under the geothermal and mineral leasing laws.

(3) Commercial timber harvesting is prohibited in the areas designated by this section with the following exceptions:

(A) Nothing in this Act shall preclude such measures which the Secretary, in his discretion, deems necessary in the event of fire, or infestation of insects or disease.

(B) Fuel wood, post and pole gathering may be permitted.

(C) Commercial timber harvesting may be permitted in the Hyalite National Recreation and Education Area and the McIntire Natural Area, but must be compatible with the purposes of its designation.

(4) Where the Secretary determines that such use is compatible with the purposes for which an area is designated, the use of motorized equipment may be permitted in the areas subject to applicable law and applicable land and resource management plans.

(5) The grazing of livestock, where established prior to the date of enactment of this Act may be permitted to continue subject to applicable law and regulations of the Secretary.

(d) NATIONAL EDUCATION AND RECREATION AREAS AND NATURAL AREAS.—(1) The Secretary shall manage the Mount Helena and Hyalite National Education and Recreation

Areas with a focus on education. All management activities shall be conducted in a manner that provides the public with an opportunity to become better informed about natural resource protection and management.

(2) The Secretary shall manage the LeBeau, McIntire and Ross Creek Cedars Natural Areas for the enhancement of biodiversity and scientific study. These forests' unique natural qualities are to be the focus of the area's management.

(e) **LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS.**—(1) Those areas established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be administered as components of the national forests wherein they are located. Land and resource management plans for the affected national forests prepared in accordance with the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, as amended by the National Forest Management Act, shall be amended to be consistent with the purposes for which the areas are designated. The provisions of the national forest land and resource management plan, relating to each area designated by this section, shall also be available to the public in a document separate from the rest of the forest plan.

(2) The Secretary shall manage the McIntire Natural Area with the goal of managing the Area to develop and test new management approaches that achieve ecological health. Management activities should be focused on improving water quality, riparian area condition, and stream channel stability. The emphasis will be on testing and evaluating ecosystem management approaches. Timber harvest activities that minimize soil effects and impacts to residual vegetation may be allowed. Silvicultural prescriptions will emphasize structural and vegetative diversity within stands, as distinguished from even-age management prescriptions as a usual treatment. Development of late-successional forests will be emphasized on portions of the Natural Area.

SEC. 6. WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—The following areas are hereby designated as wilderness study areas and shall be managed in accordance with the provisions of this section:

(1) Certain lands on the Gallatin National Forest, comprising approximately 21,500 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Sawtooth Mountain Wilderness Study Area—Proposed", dated September 1992.

(2) Certain lands in the Lolo National Forest which comprise approximately 22,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Sheep Mountain Wilderness Study Area—Proposed", dated November 1991.

(3) Certain lands in the Lewis and Clark and Gallatin National Forests, which comprise approximately 111,700 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Crazy Mountain Wilderness Study Area—Proposed", dated October 1992. The Forest Service shall complete a study of public and private land consolidation alternatives for this area which shall be submitted to the appropriate committees of Congress 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(4) Certain lands in the Gallatin National Forest, which comprise approximately 4,500 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "South Cottonwood Wilderness Study Area—Proposed," dated September, 1992, and shall be managed as part of the Gallatin Wilderness Study Area in accordance with Public Law 95-150.

(5) Certain lands in the Lewis and Clark National Forest which comprise approximately 94,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Tenderfoot-Deep Creek Wilderness—Proposed", dated March 1994.

(b) **REPORT.**—When the forest plans are revised, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Energy and Natural Re-

sources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the United States House of Representatives containing recommendations as to whether the areas designated in subsection (a) should be added as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(c) **MANAGEMENT.**—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness study areas designated in subsection (a) shall be managed to protect their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(d) **MAPS.**—The Secretary shall file a map and boundary description for each area referred to in this section with the Committee on Natural Resources, United States House of Representatives, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, and each such map and boundary description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in these maps may be made. Each map and boundary description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service and the Regional Forester of the Northern Region.

SEC. 7. BADGER-TWO MEDICINE AREA.

(a) **WITHDRAWAL.**—(1) Subject to valid existing rights including rights held by the Blackfeet Nation under existing treaties and statute, all federally owned lands as depicted on a map entitled "Badger-Two Medicine Area", dated September 1991, comprising approximately 116,600 acres, are withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the mining and public land laws and from disposition under the geothermal and mineral leasing laws. Until otherwise directed by Congress, the Secretary shall manage this area so as to protect its wilderness qualities.

(2) Nothing in this section shall preclude the gathering of timber by the Blackfeet Nation in exercise of and consistent with valid treaty rights within the Badger-Two Medicine Area.

(3)(A) With respect to oil and gas leases on Federal lands within the Badger-Two Medicine Area, no surface disturbance shall be permitted pursuant to such leases until Congress determines otherwise.

(B) Notwithstanding any other law, the term of any oil and gas lease subject to the limitations imposed by this section shall be extended for a period of time equal to the term that such limitation remains in effect.

(b) **REVIEW.**—The Secretary shall conduct a review of the area referred to in subsection (a) as to its availability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and in accordance with the provisions of this subsection. Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall report to Congress. In conducting this review:

(1) The Secretary shall establish a committee composed of 2 representatives from the Blackfeet Nation, as well as one representative from the National Park Service, one representative from the Forest Service, and representatives of various concerned user groups, including proportional representation for environmental groups, industry groups and other interested parties. The Committee shall not exceed eleven members. The Blackfeet Tribal Business Council shall choose the 2 Tribal representatives. The Blackfeet Tribal Business Council shall conduct a public meeting to receive recommendations of the community regarding the selection of these members. The committee shall regularly advise the Secretary during the preparation of the report required in this subsection and submit its findings to Congress concurrently with those of the Secretary.

(2) Special consideration shall be given to the religious, wilderness and wildlife uses of the area, taking into account any treaties the United States has entered into with the Blackfeet Nation.

(3) In consultation with the committee, the Secretary shall establish a process to provide information to the Blackfeet Nation and interested public about options for future designation of the Badger-Two Medicine Area.

(c) **RIGHTS.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to diminish, prejudice, add to, or otherwise affect the treaty rights of the Blackfeet Nation or the rights of the United States.

(d) **MAP AND BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION.**—(1) The Secretary shall file a map and boundary description of the area designated by this section with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate and Committee on Natural Resources of the United States House of Representatives and such map and boundary description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act.

(2) The Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and boundary description submitted pursuant to this section.

(3) The map and boundary description referred to in this section shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service and the office of the Regional Forester of the Northern Region.

SEC. 8. LANDS ADMINISTERED BY BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress has reviewed the suitability of a portion of the Axolotl Lakes Wilderness Study Area (MT-076-069, BLM Wilderness Study Number) as generally depicted on a map entitled "Released portion of Axolotl Lakes WSA", dated September 1992, for wilderness designation and finds that this portion has been sufficiently studied for wilderness pursuant to section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782).

(b) **DIRECTION.**—The area described in subsection (a) shall no longer be subject to the requirement of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 pertaining to management in a manner that does not impair suitability for preservation as wilderness.

(c) **ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.**—Those lands designated as wilderness pursuant to section 3(a) of this Act, which, as of the date of enactment of this Act, are administered by the Secretary of the Interior as public lands (as defined in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976), are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall be added to and managed as part of the National Forest System, and the boundaries of the adjacent National Forests are hereby modified to include such lands.

(d) **LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.**—For purposes of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601-9), the boundaries of affected National Forests, as modified by this section, shall be considered to be the boundaries of such National Forests as if they were the boundaries of the National Forests as of January 1, 1965. Money appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund shall be available for the acquisition of lands, waters, and interests therein in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 9. MONTANA ECOSYSTEM AND ECONOMICS STUDY.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—For the purposes of this section:

(1) The term "ecosystem" means a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their nonliving

environment interacting as a functional unit.

(2) The term "Northern Rockies" means Federal lands and resources in the State of Montana.

(3) The term "Panel" means the independent scientific panel for the study of the Northern Rockies ecosystem established under subsection (b).

(b) INDEPENDENT SCIENTIFIC PANEL FOR THE STUDY OF THE NORTHERN ROCKIES ECOSYSTEM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President shall establish an independent scientific panel for the study of the Northern Rockies. The Panel shall conduct the study and submit the reports and recommendations required by subsection (c).

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—(A) The Panel established under this subsection shall be composed of 11 members, appointed by the President, from a list of candidates to be developed and submitted to the President by the National Academy of Sciences and lists from well-established professional societies with an interest in the environmental sciences.

(B) Each member of the Panel shall be a recognized expert in the field for which the member is considered for appointment and shall be free of economic conflict of interest with regard to the subject of this section. Each member also shall have research experience in the Northern Rockies region or otherwise be familiar with the issues and ecology of the region. As a whole, membership of the Panel shall represent an appropriately broad diversity of disciplines, and members shall have recognized experience in natural sciences, economics, and administrative policy.

(C) The list of candidates provided by the National Academy of Sciences shall consist of at least twice as many nominees as positions available in each category specified in this section.

(D) The Panel shall work cooperatively with all relevant State and Federal agencies, university research stations and departments, and Indian tribes.

(E) The Panel may establish, at its discretion, such subregional review teams and working groups as it deems necessary to complete its tasks in a timely and professional manner.

(3) PAY AND EXPENSES.—(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), members of the Panel established under this subsection shall each be paid at a rate not to exceed, and consistent with, the rate paid to employees of the United States performing similar duties and with similar qualifications for each day (including travel time) during which they are engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Panel. While away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Panel, members of the Panel shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in the same manner as persons employed intermittently in Government service are allowed expenses under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(B) Other than reimbursement of expenses pursuant to subparagraph (A), members of the Panel who are full-time officers or employees of the United States shall receive no additional pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the Panel.

(4) CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson of the Panel shall be appointed by the President.

(5) AGENCY ASSISTANCE.—Upon request of the Panel, the head of any Federal agency shall provide facilities, equipment, personnel, and other types of support to the Panel to assist the Panel in carrying out its duties under this Act.

(6) TERMINATION.—The Panel shall terminate 30 days after the submission of the final report under subsection (c).

(c) STUDY OF ECOSYSTEMS MANAGEMENT OF THE NORTHERN ROCKIES.—

(1) STUDY.—(A) The Panel shall define the boundaries of, and map, the ecosystems of the Northern Rockies, including any corridors the Panel deems necessary to connect isolated ecosystems. In making the determination of ecosystem boundaries, the Panel shall consider—

(i) restoration and maintenance of natural biological diversity;

(ii) productivity on a long-term, sustainable basis of essential natural ecological elements, functions, and successional processes;

(iii) preservation of the integrity of genetic stocks of native communities of plants and animals, with an emphasis on areas of high species richness and endemism;

(iv) restoration or maintenance or protection of high water quality instream flows and watersheds (or riparian areas) sufficient to protect fish and wildlife;

(v) maintaining biological connectivity between and among physiographic provinces; and

(vi) maintenance of long-term, sustainable outputs of economically valuable natural resources.

(B)(i) The Panel shall define the essential management purpose and biological function and desired condition of the ecosystems defined under subparagraph (A). In conjunction with carrying out subparagraph (A), the Panel shall assess the ecological status and trends, including, where appropriate, levels of risks associated with applicable management alternatives of water quality, riparian areas, and fisheries; uncommon, rare, threatened, and endangered species; rangelands; soils; and late successional old growth forest.

(ii) The Panel shall analyze the timber quantity, quality, and growth on the existing timber base as well as the success of reforestation in the region to date, probable rates of reforestation success in the future, and their effect on timber supply and related issues.

(C) The Panel shall gather and display in a useful form biological data from each of the ecosystems defined under subparagraph (A).

(D) The Panel shall identify gaps in important research areas and contract for or otherwise obtain research necessary in the short term to accomplish the duties of the Panel under this section.

(E) The Panel shall analyze Federal land ownership patterns and associated Federal land management mandates and practices within the ecosystems identified in subparagraph (A) and identify those mandates and practices which are inconsistent or incompatible with ecosystem management levels of risk identified under subparagraph (B).

(F) The Panel shall identify opportunities to encourage sustainable economic use of the natural resources of the ecosystems identified by the Panel and the sustainable economic outputs identified in subparagraph (A)(vi), in a manner consistent with the goals and purposes of those ecosystems. Special emphasis shall be placed on the identification of opportunities for the maintenance and growth of small businesses and the establishment of new small businesses consistent with the goals and purposes of those ecosystems. In making these recommendations, the Panel should consider opportunities to improve environmental conditions that could permit an expansion of the sustainable contribution of commodity and noncommodity uses and outputs of natural resources, including but not limited to each of the following:

(i) Increasing desirable natural vegetative growth through reforestation with native species, thinning and other timber stand modifications, prescribed burning, and seeding or planting native grasses, forbs, and shrubs.

(ii) Improving the quality of other biological resources (such as species diversity and animal populations) through habitat restoration, extended timber rotations, alternative timber harvesting and bidding systems, and different standards and methods for road construction, maintenance, closure, and eradication.

(iii) Enhancing the quality of non-biological resources (such as recreation trails and developments, watersheds and streams), through site restoration and rehabilitation, demand management (such as user regulation and enforcement, marketing to shift timing and location of uses) and investment in recreational use.

(2) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Panel shall submit recommendations on each of the following:

(A) Specific, implementable steps for management of the ecosystems defined under paragraph (1)(A), including removal of inconsistent or incompatible mandates and practices identified under paragraph (1)(E).

(B) Ways to better monitor the resources within the ecosystems.

(C) Ways to create or improve direct cooperation between scientists both within and without the Federal Government and Federal land managers.

(D) Methods, including incentives by which State and private landowners might cooperatively manage their lands in a manner compatible with Federal lands located within the ecosystems.

(E) Other institutional or legislative changes the Panel determines will promote sound ecosystem management.

(3) REPORTS.—(A) Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Panel shall submit an interim report to the President and the Congress. The report shall discuss the progress of the Panel in carrying out this section and shall include—

(i) a description of any ecosystems defined and mapped under paragraph (1)(A) and (B);

(ii) summaries of the biological data gathered to date under paragraph (1)(C); and

(iii) the additional research obtained under paragraph (1)(D).

(B) Not later than 30 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Panel shall submit a final report to the President and the Congress which contains a description of its activities under this section and includes the findings, analyses, and recommendations made under this section.

(C) The reports submitted to the Congress under this paragraph shall be submitted to the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(d) PANEL ACTIVITIES ON PRIVATE AND OTHER NON-FEDERAL LANDS.—

(1) COMPLIANCE WITH STATE LAWS.—The Panel shall comply with applicable State and tribal government laws, including laws relating to private property rights and privacy.

(2) CONSENT AND NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Panel shall not enter non-Federal real property for the purpose of collecting information regarding the property, unless the owner of the property has—

(i) consented in writing to that entry;

(ii) after providing that consent, been provided notice of that entry; and

(iii) been notified that any raw data collected from the property must be made available at no cost, if requested by the land owner.

(B) LIMITATION.—Subparagraph (A) does not prohibit entry of property for the purpose of obtaining consent or providing notice as required by that subparagraph.

(3) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—On January 1, 1996, the Panel shall submit a report to the

Congress. The report shall identify all activities of the Panel on non-Federal lands and shall certify compliance with paragraph (2)(A).

(4) POLICY ON ACCESS TO PRIVATE AND NON-FEDERAL LANDS.—Within 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Panel shall develop and submit to the Congress a policy for employees and agents of the Panel to follow in order to help ensure compliance with paragraph (2)(A).

(5) PANEL DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term "Panel" includes any person that is an officer, employee, or agent of the Panel, including any such person acting pursuant to a contract or cooperative agreement with or any grant from the Panel.

SEC. 10. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—(1) Those lands comprising the Rattlesnake National Recreation Area and Wilderness, as designated in Public Law 96-476 are hereby redesignated as the "Rattlesnake National Education and Recreation Area and Wilderness".

(2) Those lands comprising 200 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "West Pioneers Study Deletion—Proposed", are hereby released from study under Public Law 95-150.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—(1) Those lands comprising approximately 27,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Gibson Reservoir Mineral Withdrawal Area—Proposed", dated October 1992, are hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation and disposal under the mining and public land laws, and disposition under the geothermal and mineral leasing laws.

(2) The Secretary shall file a map and boundary description of the area designated by this subsection with the committees identified in this subsection and such map and boundary description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act.

(3) The Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and boundary description submitted pursuant to this subsection.

(4) The map and boundary description referred to in this subsection shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service and the office of the Regional Forester of the Northern Region.

(c) ACREAGES.—All acreages cited in this Act are approximate and in the event of discrepancies between cited acreage and the lands depicted on referenced maps, the maps shall control.

(d) ACCESS.—It is the policy of Congress that the Forest Service affirm or acquire and maintain reasonable public access to National Forest System lands in the State of Montana.

(e) SCAPEGOAT AND GREAT BEAR WILDERNESS NAMES.—In order to consolidate existing contiguous wilderness areas, those lands comprising the Great Bear Wilderness Area designated by Public Law 95-946 and any amendments thereto and the Scapegoat Wilderness Area designated by Public Law 92-395 and any amendments thereto are hereby incorporated in and deemed to be a part of the Bob Marshall Wilderness. The designations of the Great Bear Wilderness and Scapegoat Wilderness shall refer to units within the Bob Marshall Wilderness.

SEC. 11. WILDERNESS REVIEW.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that— (1) the Department of Agriculture has studied the suitability of roadless areas for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System; and

(2) the Congress has made its own review and examination of National Forest System roadless areas in the State of Montana and the environmental impacts associated with nonwilderness management of such areas.

(b) RELEASE.—Those National Forest System lands in the State of Montana which were not designated as wilderness, special management, national recreation, or wilderness study areas by this Act or Public Law 95-150 shall be managed for multiple use in accordance with land and resource management plans developed pursuant to section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, and other applicable law, and those areas need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation prior to or during revision of land and resource management plans.

(c) PLAN REVISIONS.—In the event that revised land management plans in the State of Montana are implemented pursuant to section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, and other applicable law, areas not recommended for wilderness designation, need not be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation prior to or during revision of such plans, and areas recommended for wilderness designation shall be managed for the purpose of protecting their suitability for wilderness designation.

(d) FURTHER REVIEW.—Unless expressly authorized by Congress, the Department of Agriculture shall not conduct any further statewide roadless area review and evaluation of National Forest System lands in the State of Montana for the purpose of determining their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(e) PREVIOUS PLANS.—Except as specifically provided in section 3, 5, 6, and 7 of this Act and in Public Law 95-150, with respect to the National Forest System lands in the State of Montana which were reviewed by the Department of Agriculture under Public Law 94-557, the unit plans that were in effect prior to completion of RARE II, the 1978 Forest Plan for the Beaverhead National Forest, that such reviews shall be deemed an adequate consideration of the suitability of such lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and the Department of Agriculture shall not be required to review the wilderness option prior to the revision of the land and resource management plans.

(f) REVISIONS.—As used in this section, and as provided in section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act, as amended by the National Foreign Management Act, the term "revision" shall not include an amendment to a land and resource management plan.

(g) SIZE.—The provisions of this section also shall apply to those National Forest System roadless lands in the State of Montana which are less than 5,000 acres in size.

SEC. 12. COMPLIANCE WITH BUY AMERICAN ACT.

None of the funds made available in this Act may be expended in violation of sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a-10c, popularly known as the "Buy American Act"), which are applicable to those funds.

SEC. 13. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time by title.

The question being put, viva voce, Will the House pass said bill? The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MCDERMOTT, announced that the yeas had it.

Mr. HANSEN demanded a recorded vote on passage of said bill which de-

mand was supported by one-fifth of a quorum, so a recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device.

It was decided in the affirmative Yeas 308 Nays 111

§50.23 [Roll No. 174] AYES—308

Table listing names of members and their affiliations (e.g., Frank (MA), McDade, Andrews (ME), Franks (CT), etc.)