

(k) Visitor facilities

The Secretary shall establish a visitor center and interpretive facilities in or near the recreation area for the purpose of providing for education relating to the interpretation of cultural and natural resources of the recreation area.

(l) Power transmission lines

In accordance with Federal and State laws and regulations, the Secretary may permit a utility corridor for high power electric transmission lines within the recreation area only when the Secretary determines that—

- (1) there is not a feasible alternative for the location of such corridor;
- (2) damage to the recreational and scenic quality and to the archaeological and religious sites of the recreation area will not be significant;
- (3) it is in the public interest that such corridor be located in the recreation area; and
- (4) a plan to minimize harm to the resources of the recreation area has been developed.

(m) Scientific investigations

The Secretary may permit scientific investigations within the recreation area upon the Secretary's determination that such investigations are in the public interest and are compatible with the purposes of this subchapter.

(n) Resource protection

The Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, any activity otherwise permitted in the recreation area will not be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, protection of archaeological or cultural resources, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies such designations by the Secretary shall be put into effect only after consultation with the appropriate State agencies, appropriate tribal leaders, and other affected parties.

(Pub. L. 103-104, § 2, Oct. 12, 1993, 107 Stat. 1025.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, referred to in subsec. (c), is Pub. L. 96-95, Oct. 31, 1979, 93 Stat. 721, which is classified generally to chapter 1B (§ 470aa et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 470aa of this title and Tables.

The National Historic Preservation Act, referred to in subsec. (c), is Pub. L. 89-665, Oct. 15, 1966, 80 Stat. 915, as amended, which is classified generally to subchapter II (§ 470 et seq.) of chapter 1A of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 470 of this title and Tables.

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act, referred to in subssecs. (c) and (d)(1), is Pub. L. 95-341, Aug. 11, 1978, 92 Stat. 469, as amended, which is classified to sections 1996 and 1996a of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1996 of Title 42 and Tables.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, referred to in subsec. (e), is Pub. L. 93-205, Dec. 28, 1973, 87 Stat. 884, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 35 (§ 1531 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1531 of this title and Tables.

§ 460jjj-2. Minerals and mining**(a) Limitation on patent issuance**

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no patents shall be issued after May 30,

1991, for any location or claim made in the recreation area under the mining laws of the United States.

(2) Notwithstanding any statute of limitations or similar restriction otherwise applicable, any party claiming to have been deprived of any property right by enactment of paragraph (1) may file in the United States Claims Court¹ a claim against the United States within 1 year after October 12, 1993, seeking compensation for such property right. The United States Claims Court¹ shall have jurisdiction to render judgment upon any such claim in accordance with section 1491 of title 28.

(b) Withdrawal

Subject to valid existing rights, after October 12, 1993, lands within the recreation area withdrawn from location under the general mining laws and from the operation of the mineral leasing, geothermal leasing, and mineral material disposal laws.

(c) Reclamation

No mining activity involving any surface disturbance of lands or waters within such area, including disturbance through subsidence, shall be permitted except in accordance with requirements imposed by the Secretary, including requirements for reasonable reclamation of disturbed lands to a visual and hydrological condition as close as practical to their premining condition.

(d) Mining claim validity review

The Secretary of Agriculture shall undertake and complete within 3 years after October 12, 1993, an expedited program to examine all unpatented mining claims, including those for which a patent application has been filed, within the recreation area. Upon determination by the Secretary of Agriculture that the elements of a contest are present, the Secretary of the Interior shall immediately determine the validity of such claims. If a claim is determined to be invalid, the Secretary shall promptly declare the claim to be null and void.

(e) Public purposes

The Secretary may utilize mineral materials from within the recreation area for public purposes such as maintenance and construction of roads, trails, and facilities as long as such use is compatible with the purposes of the recreation area.

(Pub. L. 103-104, § 3, Oct. 12, 1993, 107 Stat. 1028.)

CHANGE OF NAME

References to United States Claims Court deemed to refer to United States Court of Federal Claims, see section 902(b) of Pub. L. 102-572, set out as a note under section 171 of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

§ 460jjj-3. Adjoining lands

The Secretary may evaluate lands adjoining the recreation area for possible inclusion in the recreation area and make recommendations to Congress, including (but not limited to) that area authorized for study by section 5 of Public

¹ See Change of Name note below.