

§ 410aaa-4. Withdrawal

Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal lands within the park are hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws; and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing, and mineral materials, and all amendments thereto.

(Pub. L. 103-433, title III, §305, Oct. 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 4486.)

§ 410aaa-5. Grazing**(a) In general**

The privilege of grazing domestic livestock on lands within the park shall continue to be exercised at no more than the current level, subject to applicable laws and National Park Service regulations.

(b) Sale of property

If a person holding a grazing permit referred to in subsection (a) of this section informs the Secretary that such permittee is willing to convey to the United States any base property with respect to which such permit was issued and to which such permittee holds title, the Secretary shall make the acquisition of such base property a priority as compared with the acquisition of other lands within the park, provided agreement can be reached concerning the terms and conditions of such acquisition. Any such base property which is located outside the park and acquired as a priority pursuant to this section shall be managed by the Federal agency responsible for the majority of the adjacent lands in accordance with the laws applicable to such adjacent lands.

(Pub. L. 103-433, title III, §306, Oct. 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 4486.)

§ 410aaa-6. Death Valley National Park Advisory Commission**(a) Establishment**

The Secretary shall establish an Advisory Commission of no more than fifteen members, to advise the Secretary concerning the development and implementation of a new or revised comprehensive management plan for Death Valley National Park.

(b) Membership

(1) The advisory commission shall include an elected official for each County within which any part of the park is located, a representative of the owners of private properties located within or immediately adjacent to the park, and other members representing persons actively engaged in grazing and range management, mineral exploration and development, and persons with expertise in relevant fields, including geology, biology, ecology, law enforcement, and the protection and management of National Park resources and values.

(2) Vacancies in the advisory commission shall be filled by the Secretary so as to maintain the full diversity of views required to be represented on the advisory commission.

(c) Applicability of Federal Advisory Committee Act

The Federal Advisory Committee Act shall apply to the procedures and activities of the advisory commission.

(d) Termination

The advisory commission shall cease to exist ten years after the date of its establishment.

(Pub. L. 103-433, title III, §307, Oct. 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 4487.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Advisory Committee Act, referred to in subsec. (c), is Pub. L. 92-463, Oct. 6, 1972, 86 Stat. 770, as amended, which is set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

§ 410aaa-7. Boundary adjustment

In preparing the maps and legal descriptions required by section 410aaa-3 of this title and section 602 of this Act, the Secretary shall adjust the boundaries of the Death Valley National Park and Death Valley National Park Wilderness so as to exclude from such National Park and Wilderness the lands generally depicted on the map entitled "Porter Mine (Panamint Range) Exclusion Area" dated June 1994.

(Pub. L. 103-433, title III, §308, Oct. 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 4487.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 602 of this Act, referred to in text, is section 602 of Pub. L. 103-433, title VI, Oct. 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 4496, which is not classified to the Code.

PART B—JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL PARK

§ 410aaa-21. Findings

The Congress finds that—

(1) a proclamation by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1936 established Joshua Tree National Monument to protect various objects of historical and scientific interest;

(2) Joshua Tree National Monument today is recognized as a major unit of the National Park System, having extraordinary values enjoyed by millions of visitors;

(3) the monument boundaries as modified in 1950 and 1961 exclude and thereby expose to incompatible development and inconsistent management, contiguous Federal lands of essential and superlative natural, ecological, archeological, paleontological, cultural, historical, and wilderness values;

(4) Joshua Tree National Monument should be enlarged by the addition of contiguous Federal lands of national park caliber, and afforded full recognition and statutory protection as a National Park; and

(5) the nondesignated wilderness within Joshua Tree should receive statutory protection by designation pursuant to the Wilderness Act [16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.].

(Pub. L. 103-433, title IV, §401, Oct. 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 4487.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Wilderness Act, referred to in par. (5), is Pub. L. 88-577, Sept. 3, 1964, 78 Stat. 890, as amended, which is