

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—As provided in the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 98-328), Congress does not intend for designation of wilderness areas in the State under this section to lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around each wilderness area.

(2) **ACTIVITIES OR USES UP TO BOUNDARIES.**—The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from within a wilderness area shall not, of itself, preclude the activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

(g) **FISH AND WILDLIFE.**—Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State with respect to fish and wildlife.

(h) **FIRE, INSECTS, AND DISEASES.**—As provided in section 4(d)(1) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(1)), within the wilderness areas designated by this section, the Secretary that has jurisdiction over the land within the wilderness (referred to in this subsection as the “Secretary”) may take such measures as are necessary to control fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines to be desirable and appropriate.

(i) **WITHDRAWAL.**—Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal land designated as wilderness by this section is withdrawn from all forms of—

(1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

(2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

(3) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

SEC. 1203. DESIGNATION OF STREAMS FOR WILD AND SCENIC RIVER PROTECTION IN THE MOUNT HOOD AREA.

(a) **WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS, MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(171) **SOUTH FORK CLACKAMAS RIVER, OREGON.**—The 4.2-mile segment of the South Fork Clackamas River from its confluence with the East Fork of the South Fork Clackamas to its confluence with the Clackamas River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(172) **EAGLE CREEK, OREGON.**—The 8.3-mile segment of Eagle Creek from its headwaters to the Mount Hood National Forest boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(173) **MIDDLE FORK HOOD RIVER.**—The 3.7-mile segment of the Middle Fork Hood River from the confluence of Clear and Coe Branches to the north section line of section 11, township 1 south, range 9 east, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

“(174) **SOUTH FORK ROARING RIVER, OREGON.**—The 4.6-mile segment of the South Fork Roaring River from its headwaters to its confluence with Roaring River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(175) **ZIG ZAG RIVER, OREGON.**—The 4.3-mile segment of the Zig Zag River from its headwaters to the Mount Hood

Wilderness boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(176) FIFTEENMILE CREEK, OREGON.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The 11.1-mile segment of Fifteenmile Creek from its source at Senecal Spring to the southern edge of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 2 south, range 12 east, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes:

“(i) The 2.6-mile segment from its source at Senecal Spring to the Badger Creek Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

“(ii) The 0.4-mile segment from the Badger Creek Wilderness boundary to the point 0.4 miles downstream, as a scenic river.

“(iii) The 7.9-mile segment from the point 0.4 miles downstream of the Badger Creek Wilderness boundary to the western edge of section 20, township 2 south, range 12 east as a wild river.

“(iv) The 0.2-mile segment from the western edge of section 20, township 2 south, range 12 east, to the southern edge of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 2 south, range 12 east as a scenic river.

“(B) INCLUSIONS.—Notwithstanding section 3(b), the lateral boundaries of both the wild river area and the scenic river area along Fifteenmile Creek shall include an average of not more than 640 acres per mile measured from the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the river.

“(177) EAST FORK HOOD RIVER, OREGON.—The 13.5-mile segment of the East Fork Hood River from Oregon State Highway 35 to the Mount Hood National Forest boundary, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

“(178) COLLAWASH RIVER, OREGON.—The 17.8-mile segment of the Collawash River from the headwaters of the East Fork Collawash to the confluence of the mainstream of the Collawash River with the Clackamas River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes:

“(A) The 11.0-mile segment from the headwaters of the East Fork Collawash River to Buckeye Creek, as a scenic river.

“(B) The 6.8-mile segment from Buckeye Creek to the Clackamas River, as a recreational river.

“(179) FISH CREEK, OREGON.—The 13.5-mile segment of Fish Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Clackamas River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.”.

(2) EFFECT.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) do not affect valid existing water rights.

(b) PROTECTION FOR HOOD RIVER, OREGON.—Section 13(a)(4) of the “Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act” (16 U.S.C. 544k(a)(4)) is amended by striking “for a period not to exceed twenty years from the date of enactment of this Act,”.

SEC. 1302. WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS, ELK RIVER, OREGON.

Section 3(a)(76) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(76)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “19-mile segment” and inserting “29-mile segment”;

(2) in subparagraph (A), by striking “; and” and inserting a period; and

(3) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B)(i) The approximately 0.6-mile segment of the North Fork Elk from its source in sec. 21, T. 33 S., R. 12 W., Willamette Meridian, downstream to 0.01 miles below Forest Service Road 3353, as a scenic river.

“(ii) The approximately 5.5-mile segment of the North Fork Elk from 0.01 miles below Forest Service Road 3353 to its confluence with the South Fork Elk, as a wild river.

“(C)(i) The approximately 0.9-mile segment of the South Fork Elk from its source in the southeast quarter of sec. 32, T. 33 S., R. 12 W., Willamette Meridian, downstream to 0.01 miles below Forest Service Road 3353, as a scenic river.

“(ii) The approximately 4.2-mile segment of the South Fork Elk from 0.01 miles below Forest Service Road 3353 to its confluence with the North Fork Elk, as a wild river.”.

SEC. 1303. PROTECTION OF TRIBAL RIGHTS.

16 USC 1274
note.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed as diminishing any right of any Indian tribe.

(b) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary shall seek to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Coquille Indian Tribe regarding access to the Copper Salmon Wilderness to conduct historical and cultural activities.

16 USC 431 note.

Subtitle E—Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, Oregon

SEC. 1401. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) BOX R RANCH LAND EXCHANGE MAP.—The term “Box R Ranch land exchange map” means the map entitled “Proposed Rowlett Land Exchange” and dated June 13, 2006.

(2) BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAND.—The term “Bureau of Land Management land” means the approximately 40 acres of land administered by the Bureau of Land Management identified as “Rowlett Selected”, as generally depicted on the Box R Ranch land exchange map.

(3) DEERFIELD LAND EXCHANGE MAP.—The term “Deerfield land exchange map” means the map entitled “Proposed Deerfield-BLM Property Line Adjustment” and dated May 1, 2008.

(4) DEERFIELD PARCEL.—The term “Deerfield parcel” means the approximately 1.5 acres of land identified as “From Deerfield to BLM”, as generally depicted on the Deerfield land exchange map.

(5) FEDERAL PARCEL.—The term “Federal parcel” means the approximately 1.3 acres of land administered by the Bureau

reservation by the United States of any water or water rights for wilderness purposes with respect to such areas.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—This paragraph does not apply to any components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System designated by section 1504.

SEC. 1504. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1203(a)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(180) BATTLE CREEK, IDAHO.—The 23.4 miles of Battle Creek from the confluence of the Owyhee River to the upstream boundary of the Owyhee River Wilderness, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(181) BIG JACKS CREEK, IDAHO.—The 35.0 miles of Big Jacks Creek from the downstream border of the Big Jacks Creek Wilderness in sec. 8, T. 8 S., R. 4 E., to the point at which it enters the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 26, T. 10 S., R. 2 E., Boise Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(182) BRUNEAU RIVER, IDAHO.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the 39.3-mile segment of the Bruneau River from the downstream boundary of the Bruneau-Jarbidge Wilderness to the upstream confluence with the west fork of the Bruneau River, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the 0.6-mile segment of the Bruneau River at the Indian Hot Springs public road access shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

“(183) WEST FORK BRUNEAU RIVER, IDAHO.—The approximately 0.35 miles of the West Fork of the Bruneau River from the confluence with the Jarbidge River to the downstream boundary of the Bruneau Canyon Grazing Allotment in the SE/NE of sec. 5, T. 13 S., R. 7 E., Boise Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(184) COTTONWOOD CREEK, IDAHO.—The 2.6 miles of Cottonwood Creek from the confluence with Big Jacks Creek to the upstream boundary of the Big Jacks Creek Wilderness, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(185) DEEP CREEK, IDAHO.—The 13.1-mile segment of Deep Creek from the confluence with the Owyhee River to the upstream boundary of the Owyhee River Wilderness in sec. 30, T. 12 S., R. 2 W., Boise Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(186) DICKSHOOTER CREEK, IDAHO.—The 9.25 miles of Dickshooter Creek from the confluence with Deep Creek to a point on the stream $\frac{1}{4}$ mile due west of the east boundary of sec. 16, T. 12 S., R. 2 W., Boise Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(187) DUNCAN CREEK, IDAHO.—The 0.9-mile segment of Duncan Creek from the confluence with Big Jacks Creek upstream to the east boundary of sec. 18, T. 10 S., R. 4 E., Boise Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(188) JARBIDGE RIVER, IDAHO.—The 28.8 miles of the Jarbidge River from the confluence with the West Fork Bruneau River to the upstream boundary of the Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(189) LITTLE JACKS CREEK, IDAHO.—The 12.4 miles of Little Jacks Creek from the downstream boundary of the Little Jacks Creek Wilderness, upstream to the mouth of OX Prong Creek, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(190) NORTH FORK OWYHEE RIVER, IDAHO.—The following segments of the North Fork of the Owyhee River, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) The 5.7-mile segment from the Idaho-Oregon State border to the upstream boundary of the private land at the Juniper Mt. Road crossing, as a recreational river.

“(B) The 15.1-mile segment from the upstream boundary of the North Fork Owyhee River recreational segment designated in paragraph (A) to the upstream boundary of the North Fork Owyhee River Wilderness, as a wild river.

“(191) OWYHEE RIVER, IDAHO.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the 67.3 miles of the Owyhee River from the Idaho-Oregon State border to the upstream boundary of the Owyhee River Wilderness, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(B) ACCESS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall allow for continued access across the Owyhee River at Crutchers Crossing, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior determines to be necessary.

“(192) RED CANYON, IDAHO.—The 4.6 miles of Red Canyon from the confluence of the Owyhee River to the upstream boundary of the Owyhee River Wilderness, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(193) SHEEP CREEK, IDAHO.—The 25.6 miles of Sheep Creek from the confluence with the Bruneau River to the upstream boundary of the Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(194) SOUTH FORK OWYHEE RIVER, IDAHO.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the 31.4-mile segment of the South Fork of the Owyhee River upstream from the confluence with the Owyhee River to the upstream boundary of the Owyhee River Wilderness at the Idaho-Nevada State border, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the 1.2-mile segment of the South Fork of the Owyhee River from the point at which the river enters the southernmost boundary to the point at which the river exits the northernmost boundary of private land in sec. 25 and 26, T. 14 S., R. 5 W., Boise Meridian, shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

“(195) WICKAHONEY CREEK, IDAHO.—The 1.5 miles of Wickahoney Creek from the confluence of Big Jacks Creek to the upstream boundary of the Big Jacks Creek Wilderness,

to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.”.

(b) BOUNDARIES.—Notwithstanding section 3(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(b)), the boundary of a river segment designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System under this subtitle shall extend not more than the shorter of—

16 USC 1274
note.

(1) an average distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the high water mark on both sides of the river segment; or

(2) the distance to the nearest confined canyon rim.

(c) LAND ACQUISITION.—The Secretary shall not acquire any private land within the exterior boundary of a wild and scenic river corridor without the consent of the owner.

16 USC 1274
note.

SEC. 1505. LAND IDENTIFIED FOR DISPOSAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with applicable law, the Secretary may sell public land located within the Boise District of the Bureau of Land Management that, as of July 25, 2000, has been identified for disposal in appropriate resource management plans.

(b) USE OF PROCEEDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (other than a law that specifically provides for a proportion of the proceeds of a land sale to be distributed to any trust fund of the State), proceeds from the sale of public land under subsection (a) shall be deposited in a separate account in the Treasury of the United States to be known as the “Owyhee Land Acquisition Account”.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Amounts in the account shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation, to purchase land or interests in land in, or adjacent to, the wilderness areas designated by this subtitle, including land identified as “Proposed for Acquisition” on the maps described in section 1503(a)(1).

(B) APPLICABLE LAW.—Any purchase of land or interest in land under subparagraph (A) shall be in accordance with applicable law.

(3) APPLICABILITY.—This subsection applies to public land within the Boise District of the Bureau of Land Management sold on or after January 1, 2008.

(4) ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS.—If necessary, the Secretary may use additional amounts appropriated to the Department of the Interior, subject to applicable reprogramming guidelines.

(c) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authority provided under this section terminates on the earlier of—

(A) the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) the date on which a total of \$8,000,000 from the account is expended.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Any amounts remaining in the account on the termination of authority under this section shall be—

(A) credited as sales of public land in the State;

(B) transferred to the Federal Land Disposal Account established under section 206(a) of the Federal Land Transition Facilitation Act (43 U.S.C. 2305(a)); and

(2) subject to any terms and conditions determined to be necessary by the Secretary.

(k) **OUTFITTER AND GUIDE USE.**—Outfitter and guide activities conducted under permits issued by the Forest Service on the additions to the John Muir, Ansel Adams, and Hoover wilderness areas designated by this subtitle shall be in addition to any existing limits established for the John Muir, Ansel Adams, and Hoover wilderness areas.

(l) **TRANSFER TO THE FOREST SERVICE.**—

(1) **WHITE MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS.**—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 946 acres of land identified as “Transfer of Administrative Jurisdiction from BLM to FS” on the maps described in section 1802(5)(B) is transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the Forest Service to be managed as part of the White Mountains Wilderness.

(2) **JOHN MUIR WILDERNESS.**—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 143 acres of land identified as “Transfer of Administrative Jurisdiction from BLM to FS” on the maps described in section 1802(3)(B) is transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the Forest Service to be managed as part of the John Muir Wilderness.

(m) **TRANSFER TO THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.**—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 3,010 acres of land identified as “Land from FS to BLM” on the maps described in section 1802(6) is transferred from the Forest Service to the Bureau of Land Management to be managed as part of the Granite Mountain Wilderness.

SEC. 1804. RELEASE OF WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.

(a) **FINDING.**—Congress finds that, for purposes of section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782), any portion of a wilderness study area described in subsection (b) that is not designated as a wilderness area or wilderness addition by this subtitle or any other Act enacted before the date of enactment of this Act has been adequately studied for wilderness.

(b) **DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREAS.**—The study areas referred to in subsection (a) are—

- (1) the Masonic Mountain Wilderness Study Area;
- (2) the Mormon Meadow Wilderness Study Area;
- (3) the Walford Springs Wilderness Study Area; and
- (4) the Granite Mountain Wilderness Study Area.

(c) **RELEASE.**—Any portion of a wilderness study area described in subsection (b) that is not designated as a wilderness area or wilderness addition by this subtitle or any other Act enacted before the date of enactment of this Act shall not be subject to section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)).

SEC. 1805. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1504(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(196) **AMARGOSA RIVER, CALIFORNIA.**—The following segments of the Amargosa River in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

- “(A) The approximately 4.1-mile segment of the Amargosa River from the northern boundary of sec. 7,

T. 21 N., R. 7 E., to 100 feet upstream of the Tecopa Hot Springs road crossing, as a scenic river.

“(B) The approximately 8-mile segment of the Amargosa River from 100 feet downstream of the Tecopa Hot Springs Road crossing to 100 feet upstream of the Old Spanish Trail Highway crossing near Tecopa, as a scenic river.

“(C) The approximately 7.9-mile segment of the Amargosa River from the northern boundary of sec. 16, T. 20 N., R. 7 E., to .25 miles upstream of the confluence with Sperry Wash in sec. 10, T. 19 N., R. 7 E., as a wild river.

“(D) The approximately 4.9-mile segment of the Amargosa River from .25 miles upstream of the confluence with Sperry Wash in sec. 10, T. 19 N., R. 7 E. to 100 feet upstream of the Dumont Dunes access road crossing in sec. 32, T. 19 N., R. 7 E., as a recreational river.

“(E) The approximately 1.4-mile segment of the Amargosa River from 100 feet downstream of the Dumont Dunes access road crossing in sec. 32, T. 19 N., R. 7 E., as a recreational river.

“(197) OWENS RIVER HEADWATERS, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of the Owens River in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 2.3-mile segment of Deadman Creek from the 2-forked source east of San Joaquin Peak to the confluence with the unnamed tributary flowing north into Deadman Creek from sec. 12, T. 3 S., R. 26 E., as a wild river.

“(B) The 2.3-mile segment of Deadman Creek from the unnamed tributary confluence in sec. 12, T. 3 S., R. 26 E., to the Road 3S22 crossing, as a scenic river.

“(C) The 4.1-mile segment of Deadman Creek from the Road 3S22 crossing to .25 miles downstream of the Highway 395 crossing, as a recreational river.

“(D) The 3-mile segment of Deadman Creek from .25 miles downstream of the Highway 395 crossing to 100 feet upstream of Big Springs, as a scenic river.

“(E) The 1-mile segment of the Upper Owens River from 100 feet upstream of Big Springs to the private property boundary in sec. 19, T. 2 S., R. 28 E., as a recreational river.

“(F) The 4-mile segment of Glass Creek from its 2-forked source to 100 feet upstream of the Glass Creek Meadow Trailhead parking area in sec. 29, T. 2 S., R. 27 E., as a wild river.

“(G) The 1.3-mile segment of Glass Creek from 100 feet upstream of the trailhead parking area in sec. 29 to the end of Glass Creek Road in sec. 21, T. 2 S., R. 27 E., as a scenic river.

“(H) The 1.1-mile segment of Glass Creek from the end of Glass Creek Road in sec. 21, T. 2 S., R. 27 E., to the confluence with Deadman Creek, as a recreational river.

“(198) COTTONWOOD CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of Cottonwood Creek in the State of California:

“(A) The 17.4-mile segment from its headwaters at the spring in sec. 27, T 4 S., R. 34 E., to the Inyo National Forest boundary at the east section line of sec 3, T. 6 S., R. 36 E., as a wild river to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

“(B) The 4.1-mile segment from the Inyo National Forest boundary to the northern boundary of sec. 5, T.4 S., R. 34 E., as a recreational river, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

“(199) PIRU CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of Piru Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 3-mile segment of Piru Creek from 0.5 miles downstream of Pyramid Dam at the first bridge crossing to the boundary of the Sespe Wilderness, as a recreational river.

“(B) The 4.25-mile segment from the boundary of the Sespe Wilderness to the boundary between Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, as a wild river.”.

(b) EFFECT.—The designation of Piru Creek under subsection (a) shall not affect valid rights in existence on the date of enactment of this Act.

16 USC 1274
note.

SEC. 1806. BRIDGEPORT WINTER RECREATION AREA.

16 USC 460vvv.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The approximately 7,254 acres of land in the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest identified as the “Bridgeport Winter Recreation Area”, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest Proposed Management” and dated September 17, 2008, is designated as the Bridgeport Winter Recreation Area.

(b) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of the Recreation Area with—

(A) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subtitle, except that the Secretary may correct any errors in the map and legal description.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) INTERIM MANAGEMENT.—Until completion of the management plan required under subsection (d), and except as provided in paragraph (2), the Recreation Area shall be managed in accordance with the Toiyabe National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan of 1986 (as in effect on the day of enactment of this Act).

(2) USE OF SNOWMOBILES.—The winter use of snowmobiles shall be allowed in the Recreation Area—

(A) during periods of adequate snow coverage during the winter season; and

(A) low-level overflights of military aircraft over the wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by this section;

(B) the designation of new units of special airspace over the wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by this section; or

(C) the use or establishment of military flight training routes over wilderness areas or wilderness additions designated by this section.

SEC. 1852. WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1805) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(200) NORTH FORK SAN JACINTO RIVER, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of the North Fork San Jacinto River in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 2.12-mile segment from the source of the North Fork San Jacinto River at Deer Springs in Mt. San Jacinto State Park to the State Park boundary, as a wild river.

“(B) The 1.66-mile segment from the Mt. San Jacinto State Park boundary to the Lawler Park boundary in section 26, township 4 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, as a scenic river.

“(C) The 0.68-mile segment from the Lawler Park boundary to its confluence with Fuller Mill Creek, as a recreational river.

“(D) The 2.15-mile segment from its confluence with Fuller Mill Creek to .25 miles upstream of the 5S09 road crossing, as a wild river.

“(E) The 0.6-mile segment from .25 miles upstream of the 5S09 road crossing to its confluence with Stone Creek, as a scenic river.

“(F) The 2.91-mile segment from the Stone Creek confluence to the northern boundary of section 17, township 5 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, as a wild river.

“(201) FULLER MILL CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The following segments of Fuller Mill Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

“(A) The 1.2-mile segment from the source of Fuller Mill Creek in the San Jacinto Wilderness to the Pinewood property boundary in section 13, township 4 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, as a scenic river.

“(B) The 0.9-mile segment in the Pine Wood property, as a recreational river.

“(C) The 1.4-mile segment from the Pinewood property boundary in section 23, township 4 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, to its confluence with the North Fork San Jacinto River, as a scenic river.

“(202) PALM CANYON CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The 8.1-mile segment of Palm Canyon Creek in the State of California from the southern boundary of section 6, township 7 south, range 5 east, San Bernardino meridian, to the San Bernardino National Forest boundary in section 1, township 6 south, range 4 east, San

Contracts.

Bernardino meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river, and the Secretary shall enter into a cooperative management agreement with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians to protect and enhance river values.

“(203) BAUTISTA CREEK, CALIFORNIA.—The 9.8-mile segment of Bautista Creek in the State of California from the San Bernardino National Forest boundary in section 36, township 6 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, to the San Bernardino National Forest boundary in section 2, township 6 south, range 1 east, San Bernardino meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.”.

SEC. 1853. ADDITIONS AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO SANTA ROSA AND SAN JACINTO MOUNTAINS NATIONAL MONUMENT.

(a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT, SANTA ROSA AND SAN JACINTO MOUNTAINS NATIONAL MONUMENT.—Section 2 of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–351; 114 U.S.C. 1362; 16 U.S.C. 431 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) EXPANSION OF BOUNDARIES.—In addition to the land described in subsection (c), the boundaries of the National Monument shall include the following lands identified as additions to the National Monument on the map titled ‘Santa Rosa-San Jacinto National Monument Expansion and Santa Rosa Wilderness Addition’, and dated March 12, 2008:

“(1) The ‘Santa Rosa Peak Area Monument Expansion’.

“(2) The ‘Snow Creek Area Monument Expansion’.

“(3) The ‘Tahquitz Peak Area Monument Expansion’.

“(4) The ‘Southeast Area Monument Expansion’, which is designated as wilderness in section 512(d), and is thus incorporated into, and shall be deemed part of, the Santa Rosa Wilderness.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO THE SANTA ROSA AND SAN JACINTO MOUNTAINS NATIONAL MONUMENT ACT OF 2000.—Section 7(d) of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–351; 114 U.S.C. 1362; 16 U.S.C. 431 note) is amended by striking “eight” and inserting “a majority of the appointed”.

Subtitle M—Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Wilderness, California

SEC. 1901. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of California.

SEC. 1902. DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS.

In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) JOHN KREBS WILDERNESS.—

(A) DESIGNATION.—Certain land in Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, comprising approximately 39,740

(f) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED LAND AND INTERESTS.—Any land or interest in land that is located in the National Conservation Area that is acquired by the United States shall—

- (1) become part of the National Conservation Area; and
- (2) be managed in accordance with—
 - (A) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.);
 - (B) this section; and
 - (C) any other applicable law (including regulations).

(g) WITHDRAWAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal land located in the National Conservation Area is withdrawn from—

- (A) all forms of entry, appropriation, and disposal under the public land laws;
- (B) location, entry, and patenting under the mining laws; and
- (C) operation of the mineral leasing, mineral materials, and geothermal leasing laws.

(2) ADDITIONAL LAND.—If the Secretary acquires additional land that is located in the National Conservation Area after the date of enactment of this Act, the land is withdrawn from operation of the laws referred to in paragraph (1) on the date of acquisition of the land.

SEC. 1976. ZION NATIONAL PARK WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATION.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1852) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(204) ZION NATIONAL PARK, UTAH.—The approximately 165.5 miles of segments of the Virgin River and tributaries of the Virgin River across Federal land within and adjacent to Zion National Park, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Wild and Scenic River Segments Zion National Park and Bureau of Land Management’ and dated April 2008, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in the following classifications:

“(A) TAYLOR CREEK.—The 4.5-mile segment from the junction of the north, middle, and south forks of Taylor Creek, west to the park boundary and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a scenic river.

“(B) NORTH FORK OF TAYLOR CREEK.—The segment from the head of North Fork to the junction with Taylor Creek and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(C) MIDDLE FORK OF TAYLOR CREEK.—The segment from the head of Middle Fork on Bureau of Land Management land to the junction with Taylor Creek and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(D) SOUTH FORK OF TAYLOR CREEK.—The segment from the head of South Fork to the junction with Taylor Creek and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(E) TIMBER CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES.—The 3.1-mile segment from the head of Timber Creek and tributaries of Timber Creek to the junction with LaVerkin Creek and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(F) LAVERKIN CREEK.—The 16.1-mile segment beginning in T. 38 S., R. 11 W., sec. 21, on Bureau of Land Management land, southwest through Zion National Park, and ending at the south end of T. 40 S., R. 12 W., sec. 7, and adjacent land $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile wide, as a wild river.

“(G) WILLIS CREEK.—The 1.9-mile segment beginning on Bureau of Land Management land in the SWSW sec. 27, T. 38 S., R. 11 W., to the junction with LaVerkin Creek in Zion National Park and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(H) BEARTRAP CANYON.—The 2.3-mile segment beginning on Bureau of Management land in the SWNW sec. 3, T. 39 S., R. 11 W., to the junction with LaVerkin Creek and the segment from the headwaters north of Long Point to the junction with LaVerkin Creek and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(I) HOP VALLEY CREEK.—The 3.3-mile segment beginning at the southern boundary of T. 39 S., R. 11 W., sec. 20, to the junction with LaVerkin Creek and adjacent land $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile wide, as a wild river.

“(J) CURRENT CREEK.—The 1.4-mile segment from the head of Current Creek to the junction with LaVerkin Creek and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(K) CANE CREEK.—The 0.6-mile segment from the head of Smith Creek to the junction with LaVerkin Creek and adjacent land $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile wide, as a wild river.

“(L) SMITH CREEK.—The 1.3-mile segment from the head of Smith Creek to the junction with LaVerkin Creek and adjacent land $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile wide, as a wild river.

“(M) NORTH CREEK LEFT AND RIGHT FORKS.—The segment of the Left Fork from the junction with Wildcat Canyon to the junction with Right Fork, from the head of Right Fork to the junction with Left Fork, and from the junction of the Left and Right Forks southwest to Zion National Park boundary and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(N) WILDCAT CANYON (BLUE CREEK).—The segment of Blue Creek from the Zion National Park boundary to the junction with the Right Fork of North Creek and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(O) LITTLE CREEK.—The segment beginning at the head of Little Creek to the junction with the Left Fork of North Creek and adjacent land $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile wide, as a wild river.

“(P) RUSSELL GULCH.—The segment from the head of Russell Gulch to the junction with the Left Fork of North Creek and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(Q) GRAPEVINE WASH.—The 2.6-mile segment from the Lower Kolob Plateau to the junction with the Left Fork of North Creek and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a scenic river.

“(R) PINE SPRING WASH.—The 4.6-mile segment to the junction with the left fork of North Creek and adjacent land $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile, as a scenic river.

“(S) WOLF SPRINGS WASH.—The 1.4-mile segment from the head of Wolf Springs Wash to the junction with Pine

Spring Wash and adjacent land ½-mile wide, as a scenic river.

“(T) KOLOB CREEK.—The 5.9-mile segment of Kolob Creek beginning in T. 39 S., R. 10 W., sec. 30, through Bureau of Land Management land and Zion National Park land to the junction with the North Fork of the Virgin River and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(U) OAK CREEK.—The 1-mile stretch of Oak Creek beginning in T. 39 S., R. 10 W., sec. 19, to the junction with Kolob Creek and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(V) GOOSE CREEK.—The 4.6-mile segment of Goose Creek from the head of Goose Creek to the junction with the North Fork of the Virgin River and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(W) DEEP CREEK.—The 5.3-mile segment of Deep Creek beginning on Bureau of Land Management land at the northern boundary of T. 39 S., R. 10 W., sec. 23, south to the junction of the North Fork of the Virgin River and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(X) NORTH FORK OF THE VIRGIN RIVER.—The 10.8-mile segment of the North Fork of the Virgin River beginning on Bureau of Land Management land at the eastern border of T. 39 S., R. 10 W., sec. 35, to Temple of Sinawava and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(Y) NORTH FORK OF THE VIRGIN RIVER.—The 8-mile segment of the North Fork of the Virgin River from Temple of Sinawava south to the Zion National Park boundary and adjacent land ½-mile wide, as a recreational river.

“(Z) IMLAY CANYON.—The segment from the head of Imlay Creek to the junction with the North Fork of the Virgin River and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(AA) ORDERVILLE CANYON.—The segment from the eastern boundary of Zion National Park to the junction with the North Fork of the Virgin River and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(BB) MYSTERY CANYON.—The segment from the head of Mystery Canyon to the junction with the North Fork of the Virgin River and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(CC) ECHO CANYON.—The segment from the eastern boundary of Zion National Park to the junction with the North Fork of the Virgin River and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(DD) BEHUNIN CANYON.—The segment from the head of Behunin Canyon to the junction with the North Fork of the Virgin River and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(EE) HEAPS CANYON.—The segment from the head of Heaps Canyon to the junction with the North Fork of the Virgin River and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(FF) BIRCH CREEK.—The segment from the head of Birch Creek to the junction with the North Fork of the Virgin River and adjacent land ½-mile wide, as a wild river.

“(GG) OAK CREEK.—The segment of Oak Creek from the head of Oak Creek to where the forks join and adjacent land ½-mile wide, as a wild river.

“(HH) OAK CREEK.—The 1-mile segment of Oak Creek from the point at which the 2 forks of Oak Creek join to the junction with the North Fork of the Virgin River and adjacent land ½-mile wide, as a recreational river.

“(II) CLEAR CREEK.—The 6.4-mile segment of Clear Creek from the eastern boundary of Zion National Park to the junction with Pine Creek and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a recreational river.

“(JJ) PINE CREEK.—The 2-mile segment of Pine Creek from the head of Pine Creek to the junction with Clear Creek and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a wild river.

“(KK) PINE CREEK.—The 3-mile segment of Pine Creek from the junction with Clear Creek to the junction with the North Fork of the Virgin River and adjacent land rim-to-rim, as a recreational river.

“(LL) EAST FORK OF THE VIRGIN RIVER.—The 8-mile segment of the East Fork of the Virgin River from the eastern boundary of Zion National Park through Parunuweap Canyon to the western boundary of Zion National Park and adjacent land ½-mile wide, as a wild river.

“(MM) SHUNES CREEK.—The 3-mile segment of Shunes Creek from the dry waterfall on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management through Zion National Park to the western boundary of Zion National Park and adjacent land ½-mile wide as a wild river.”

16 USC 1274
note.

(b) INCORPORATION OF ACQUIRED NON-FEDERAL LAND.—If the United States acquires any non-Federal land within or adjacent to Zion National Park that includes a river segment that is contiguous to a river segment of the Virgin River designated as a wild, scenic, or recreational river by paragraph (204) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (a)), the acquired river segment shall be incorporated in, and be administered as part of, the applicable wild, scenic, or recreational river.

16 USC 1274
note.

(c) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) does not affect the agreement among the United States, the State, the Washington County Water Conservancy District, and the Kane County Water Conservancy District entitled “Zion National Park Water Rights Settlement Agreement” and dated December 4, 1996.

SEC. 1977. WASHINGTON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term “Secretary concerned” means—

(A) with respect to land managed by the Bureau of Land Management, the Secretary; and

(B) with respect to land managed by the Forest Service, the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) TRAIL.—The term “trail” means the High Desert Off-Highway Vehicle Trail designated under subsection (c)(1)(A).

proposal for not less than 15 years after project implementation commences.

(h) REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the first fiscal year in which funding is made available to carry out ecological restoration projects under the program, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, shall submit a report on the program, including an assessment of whether, and to what extent, the program is fulfilling the purposes of this title, to—

- (1) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate;
- (2) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;
- (3) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and
- (4) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 4004. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

16 USC 7304.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior such sums as are necessary to carry out this title.

TITLE V—RIVERS AND TRAILS

Subtitle A—Additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

SEC. 5001. FOSSIL CREEK, ARIZONA.

Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 1852) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(205) FOSSIL CREEK, ARIZONA.—Approximately 16.8 miles of Fossil Creek from the confluence of Sand Rock and Calf Pen Canyons to the confluence with the Verde River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in the following classes:

“(A) The approximately 2.7-mile segment from the confluence of Sand Rock and Calf Pen Canyons to the point where the segment exits the Fossil Spring Wilderness, as a wild river.

“(B) The approximately 7.5-mile segment from where the segment exits the Fossil Creek Wilderness to the boundary of the Mazatzal Wilderness, as a recreational river.

“(C) The 6.6-mile segment from the boundary of the Mazatzal Wilderness downstream to the confluence with the Verde River, as a wild river.”.

SEC. 5002. SNAKE RIVER HEADWATERS, WYOMING.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Craig Thomas Snake Headwaters Legacy Act of 2008”.

(b) FINDINGS; PURPOSES.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the headwaters of the Snake River System in northwest Wyoming feature some of the cleanest sources of

Craig Thomas
Snake
Headwaters
Legacy Act
of 2008.
16 USC 1271
note.

freshwater, healthiest native trout fisheries, and most intact rivers and streams in the lower 48 States;

(B) the rivers and streams of the headwaters of the Snake River System—

(i) provide unparalleled fishing, hunting, boating, and other recreational activities for—

(I) local residents; and

(II) millions of visitors from around the world;

and

(ii) are national treasures;

(C) each year, recreational activities on the rivers and streams of the headwaters of the Snake River System generate millions of dollars for the economies of—

(i) Teton County, Wyoming; and

(ii) Lincoln County, Wyoming;

(D) to ensure that future generations of citizens of the United States enjoy the benefits of the rivers and streams of the headwaters of the Snake River System, Congress should apply the protections provided by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.) to those rivers and streams; and

(E) the designation of the rivers and streams of the headwaters of the Snake River System under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.) will signify to the citizens of the United States the importance of maintaining the outstanding and remarkable qualities of the Snake River System while—

(i) preserving public access to those rivers and streams;

(ii) respecting private property rights (including existing water rights); and

(iii) continuing to allow historic uses of the rivers and streams.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(A) to protect for current and future generations of citizens of the United States the outstandingly remarkable scenic, natural, wildlife, fishery, recreational, scientific, historic, and ecological values of the rivers and streams of the headwaters of the Snake River System, while continuing to deliver water and operate and maintain valuable irrigation water infrastructure; and

(B) to designate approximately 387.7 miles of the rivers and streams of the headwaters of the Snake River System as additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term “Secretary concerned” means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Chief of the Forest Service), with respect to each river segment described in paragraph (205) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (d)) that is not located in—

(i) Grand Teton National Park;

(ii) Yellowstone National Park;

(iii) the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway; or

(iv) the National Elk Refuge; and

(B) the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to each river segment described in paragraph (205) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (d)) that is located in—

- (i) Grand Teton National Park;
- (ii) Yellowstone National Park;
- (iii) the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway; or
- (iv) the National Elk Refuge.

(2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Wyoming.

(d) WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS, SNAKE RIVER HEADWATERS, WYOMING.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 5001) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(206) SNAKE RIVER HEADWATERS, WYOMING.—The following segments of the Snake River System, in the State of Wyoming:

“(A) BAILEY CREEK.—The 7-mile segment of Bailey Creek, from the divide with the Little Greys River north to its confluence with the Snake River, as a wild river.

“(B) BLACKROCK CREEK.—The 22-mile segment from its source to the Bridger-Teton National Forest boundary, as a scenic river.

“(C) BUFFALO FORK OF THE SNAKE RIVER.—The portions of the Buffalo Fork of the Snake River, consisting of—

“(i) the 55-mile segment consisting of the North Fork, the Soda Fork, and the South Fork, upstream from Turpin Meadows, as a wild river;

“(ii) the 14-mile segment from Turpin Meadows to the upstream boundary of Grand Teton National Park, as a scenic river; and

“(iii) the 7.7-mile segment from the upstream boundary of Grand Teton National Park to its confluence with the Snake River, as a scenic river.

“(D) CRYSTAL CREEK.—The portions of Crystal Creek, consisting of—

“(i) the 14-mile segment from its source to the Gros Ventre Wilderness boundary, as a wild river; and

“(ii) the 5-mile segment from the Gros Ventre Wilderness boundary to its confluence with the Gros Ventre River, as a scenic river.

“(E) GRANITE CREEK.—The portions of Granite Creek, consisting of—

“(i) the 12-mile segment from its source to the end of Granite Creek Road, as a wild river; and

“(ii) the 9.5-mile segment from Granite Hot Springs to the point 1 mile upstream from its confluence with the Hoback River, as a scenic river.

“(F) GROS VENTRE RIVER.—The portions of the Gros Ventre River, consisting of—

“(i) the 16.5-mile segment from its source to Darwin Ranch, as a wild river;

“(ii) the 39-mile segment from Darwin Ranch to the upstream boundary of Grand Teton National Park, excluding the section along Lower Slide Lake, as a scenic river; and

“(iii) the 3.3-mile segment flowing across the southern boundary of Grand Teton National Park to the Highlands Drive Loop Bridge, as a scenic river.

“(G) HOBACK RIVER.—The 10-mile segment from the point 10 miles upstream from its confluence with the Snake River to its confluence with the Snake River, as a recreational river.

“(H) LEWIS RIVER.—The portions of the Lewis River, consisting of—

“(i) the 5-mile segment from Shoshone Lake to Lewis Lake, as a wild river; and

“(ii) the 12-mile segment from the outlet of Lewis Lake to its confluence with the Snake River, as a scenic river.

“(I) PACIFIC CREEK.—The portions of Pacific Creek, consisting of—

“(i) the 22.5-mile segment from its source to the Teton Wilderness boundary, as a wild river; and

“(ii) the 11-mile segment from the Wilderness boundary to its confluence with the Snake River, as a scenic river.

“(J) SHOAL CREEK.—The 8-mile segment from its source to the point 8 miles downstream from its source, as a wild river.

“(K) SNAKE RIVER.—The portions of the Snake River, consisting of—

“(i) the 47-mile segment from its source to Jackson Lake, as a wild river;

“(ii) the 24.8-mile segment from 1 mile downstream of Jackson Lake Dam to 1 mile downstream of the Teton Park Road bridge at Moose, Wyoming, as a scenic river; and

“(iii) the 19-mile segment from the mouth of the Hoback River to the point 1 mile upstream from the Highway 89 bridge at Alpine Junction, as a recreational river, the boundary of the western edge of the corridor for the portion of the segment extending from the point 3.3 miles downstream of the mouth of the Hoback River to the point 4 miles downstream of the mouth of the Hoback River being the ordinary high water mark.

“(L) WILLOW CREEK.—The 16.2-mile segment from the point 16.2 miles upstream from its confluence with the Hoback River to its confluence with the Hoback River, as a wild river.

“(M) WOLF CREEK.—The 7-mile segment from its source to its confluence with the Snake River, as a wild river.”.

16 USC 1274
note.

(e) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each river segment described in paragraph (205) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (d)) shall be managed by the Secretary concerned.

(2) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

Deadline.

(A) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with subparagraph (A), not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary concerned shall develop a management plan for each river segment described in paragraph

(205) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (d)) that is located in an area under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned.

(B) REQUIRED COMPONENT.—Each management plan developed by the Secretary concerned under subparagraph (A) shall contain, with respect to the river segment that is the subject of the plan, a section that contains an analysis and description of the availability and compatibility of future development with the wild and scenic character of the river segment (with particular emphasis on each river segment that contains 1 or more parcels of private land).

(3) QUANTIFICATION OF WATER RIGHTS RESERVED BY RIVER SEGMENTS.—

(A) The Secretary concerned shall apply for the quantification of the water rights reserved by each river segment designated by this section in accordance with the procedural requirements of the laws of the State of Wyoming.

(B) For the purpose of the quantification of water rights under this subsection, with respect to each Wild and Scenic River segment designated by this section—

(i) the purposes for which the segments are designated, as set forth in this section, are declared to be beneficial uses; and

(ii) the priority date of such right shall be the date of enactment of this Act.

(4) STREAM GAUGES.—Consistent with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.), the Secretary may carry out activities at United States Geological Survey stream gauges that are located on the Snake River (including tributaries of the Snake River), including flow measurements and operation, maintenance, and replacement.

(5) CONSENT OF PROPERTY OWNER.—No property or interest in property located within the boundaries of any river segment described in paragraph (205) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as added by subsection (d)) may be acquired by the Secretary without the consent of the owner of the property or interest in property.

(6) EFFECT OF DESIGNATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects valid existing rights, including—

(i) all interstate water compacts in existence on the date of enactment of this Act (including full development of any apportionment made in accordance with the compacts);

(ii) water rights in the States of Idaho and Wyoming; and

(iii) water rights held by the United States.

(B) JACKSON LAKE; JACKSON LAKE DAM.—Nothing in this section shall affect the management and operation of Jackson Lake or Jackson Lake Dam, including the storage, management, and release of water.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 5003. TAUNTON RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 5002(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(207) TAUNTON RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.—The main stem of the Taunton River from its headwaters at the confluence of the Town and Matfield Rivers in the Town of Bridgewater downstream 40 miles to the confluence with the Quequechan River at the Route 195 Bridge in the City of Fall River, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in cooperation with the Taunton River Stewardship Council as follows:

“(A) The 18-mile segment from the confluence of the Town and Matfield Rivers to Route 24 in the Town of Raynham, as a scenic river.

“(B) The 5-mile segment from Route 24 to 0.5 miles below Weir Bridge in the City of Taunton, as a recreational river.

“(C) The 8-mile segment from 0.5 miles below Weir Bridge to Muddy Cove in the Town of Dighton, as a scenic river.

“(D) The 9-mile segment from Muddy Cove to the confluence with the Quequechan River at the Route 195 Bridge in the City of Fall River, as a recreational river.”

(b) MANAGEMENT OF TAUNTON RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.—

(1) TAUNTON RIVER STEWARDSHIP PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each river segment designated by section 3(a)(206) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (as added by subsection (a)) shall be managed in accordance with the Taunton River Stewardship Plan, dated July 2005 (including any amendment to the Taunton River Stewardship Plan that the Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this subsection as the “Secretary”) determines to be consistent with this section).

(B) EFFECT.—The Taunton River Stewardship Plan described in subparagraph (A) shall be considered to satisfy each requirement relating to the comprehensive management plan required under section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)).

(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—To provide for the long-term protection, preservation, and enhancement of each river segment designated by section 3(a)(206) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (as added by subsection (a)), pursuant to sections 10(e) and 11(b)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e) and 1282(b)(1)), the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements (which may include provisions for financial and other assistance) with—

(A) the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (including political subdivisions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts);

(B) the Taunton River Stewardship Council; and

(C) any appropriate nonprofit organization, as determined by the Secretary.

(3) RELATION TO NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding section 10(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(c)), each river segment designated by section 3(a)(206) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (as added by subsection (a)) shall not be—

(A) administered as a unit of the National Park System; or

(B) subject to the laws (including regulations) that govern the administration of the National Park System.

(4) LAND MANAGEMENT.—

(A) ZONING ORDINANCES.—The zoning ordinances adopted by the Towns of Bridgewater, Halifax, Middleborough, Raynham, Berkley, Dighton, Freetown, and Somerset, and the Cities of Taunton and Fall River, Massachusetts (including any provision of the zoning ordinances relating to the conservation of floodplains, wetlands, and watercourses associated with any river segment designated by section 3(a)(206) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (as added by subsection (a))), shall be considered to satisfy each standard and requirement described in section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)).

(B) VILLAGES.—For the purpose of section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)), each town described in subparagraph (A) shall be considered to be a village.

(C) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(i) LIMITATION OF AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—With respect to each river segment designated by section 3(a)(206) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (as added by subsection (a)), the Secretary may only acquire parcels of land—

(I) by donation; or

(II) with the consent of the owner of the parcel of land.

(ii) PROHIBITION RELATING TO ACQUISITION OF LAND BY CONDEMNATION.—In accordance with section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)), with respect to each river segment designated by section 3(a)(206) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (as added by subsection (a)), the Secretary may not acquire any parcel of land by condemnation.

Subtitle B—Wild and Scenic Rivers Studies

SEC. 5101. MISSISQUOI AND TROUT RIVERS STUDY.

(a) DESIGNATION FOR STUDY.—Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(140) MISSISQUOI AND TROUT RIVERS, VERMONT.—The approximately 25-mile segment of the upper Missisquoi from its headwaters in Lowell to the Canadian border in North Troy, the approximately 25-mile segment from the Canadian border in East Richford to Enosburg Falls, and the approximately 20-mile segment of the Trout River from its headwaters to its confluence with the Missisquoi River.”

(b) STUDY AND REPORT.—Section 5(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(19) MISSISQUOI AND TROUT RIVERS, VERMONT.—Not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this paragraph, the Secretary of the Interior shall—

“(A) complete the study of the Missisquoi and Trout Rivers, Vermont, described in subsection (a)(140); and

“(B) submit a report describing the results of that study to the appropriate committees of Congress.”.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

Subtitle C—Additions to the National Trails System

SEC. 5201. ARIZONA NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL.

Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(27) ARIZONA NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Arizona National Scenic Trail, extending approximately 807 miles across the State of Arizona from the U.S.–Mexico international border to the Arizona–Utah border, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘Arizona National Scenic Trail’ and dated December 5, 2007, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and appropriate State, tribal, and local governmental agencies.

“(B) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the Forest Service.”.

SEC. 5202. NEW ENGLAND NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL.

(a) AUTHORIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.—Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) (as amended by section 5201) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(28) NEW ENGLAND NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL.—The New England National Scenic Trail, a continuous trail extending approximately 220 miles from the border of New Hampshire in the town of Royalston, Massachusetts to Long Island Sound in the town of Guilford, Connecticut, as generally depicted on the map titled ‘New England National Scenic Trail Proposed Route’, numbered T06/80,000, and dated October 2007. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service. The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with appropriate Federal, State, tribal, regional, and local agencies, and other organizations, shall administer the trail after considering the recommendations of the report titled the ‘Metacomet Monadnock Mattabesset Trail System National Scenic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment’, prepared by the National Park Service, and dated Spring 2006. The United States shall not acquire for the trail any land or interest in land without the consent of the owner.”.

(b) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall consider the actions outlined in the Trail Management Blueprint described in the report titled the “Metacomet Monadnock Mattabesett Trail System National Scenic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment”, prepared by the National Park Service, and dated Spring 2006, as the framework for management and administration of the New