

# SECTION-BY-SECTION O&C ACT OF 2013

## **Sec. 1 Short Title; Table of Contents**

Sets the title of the Act as the “Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2013” and gives the table of contents.

## **TITLE I—Management on Oregon and California Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Land**

### **Sec. 101 Management on O&C Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Land**

Strikes the first section of the O&C Act of 1937 and inserts the following text:

#### **Sec. 1 Short Title**

Sets the statutory title as the “Oregon and California Land Grant Act.”

#### **Sec. 2 Definitions**

Provides the definitions used in this Act, including ecological forestry, moist and dry forests, nest trees, and old growth, which is set at individual trees greater than 150 years and, in moist forests, stands with an average age of 120 years or older on the date of enactment of this act, as captured on the “O&C Land Grant Act of 2013: Legacy Old Growth Protection Network” map.

### **Title I –Management on Oregon and California Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Land**

#### **Sec. 101 Land Management**

Provides that O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road land (hereinafter “O&C lands”) will be managed according to this Act, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior.

#### **Sec. 102 Allocation and Management of Covered Land**

This section lays out a mandate and specific strategy for sustainably harvesting timber on the O&C lands.

(a) Provides that the land will be divided into two categories: forestry emphasis areas and conservation emphasis areas as depicted on the corresponding map.

(b) Provides that all land in this Act shall be managed under strategies that address human and economic considerations, address long-term ecological health and environmental protections, have scientific and legal grounding, yield predictable and sustainable levels of timber, and emphasize Federal agency collaboration.

(c) Directs that forestry emphasis areas are generally to be managed for permanent timber production in accordance with the principle of sustained yield and ecological forestry.

- Timber harvesting is for the following purposes: providing a permanent source of timber, watershed protection, stream flow regulation, economic stability of local communities and industries, and recreational opportunities.

(d) Establishes that old growth trees, including old growth stands within the “Legacy Old Growth Protection Network,” shall not be cut or removed on all O&C lands except for public safety and other exceptional circumstances that generally require public comment.

(e) Protects water quality on O&C lands and promotes aquatic ecosystem resiliency.

- This subsection provides that aquatic and riparian protections have the primary goals of maintenance, protection and restoration of aquatic ecosystems and ecological processes that promote water quality and quantity as well as fish and other aquatic organisms.
- Goals for an aquatic conservation strategy are also established.
- The Secretary will incorporate key components of the aquatic conservation strategy including riparian reserves, key watersheds, watershed analysis, and watershed restoration to accomplish these goals.
- Riparian reserves are set out in the sections dealing with forestry emphasis areas and conservation emphasis areas.
- Key watershed protections and standards are established, including that watershed analysis is required before timber harvests can take place in key watersheds.
- Limits are placed on building roads including prohibiting new roads unless it advances the aquatic conservation strategy and requiring that any new temporary roads be made benign. Overall, there shall be no net increase in the quantity of roads, and the Secretary shall reduce roads to the maximum extent practicable.
- To improve the quality of fish habitat, tree tipping is to be carried out during harvest operations, and approximately \$1 million annually is made available to transport and place large trees in streams.

### **Sec. 103 Management of Forestry Emphasis Areas**

This section provides for the management of the forestry emphasis areas, with specific guidance for the moist and the dry forests.

(a) Provides that timber harvest activities are to be conducted in forestry emphasis areas consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the process set out in Section 104(a) of this Act.

(b) Designates the moist and dry forests as depicted on the corresponding map. The initial designation may be subject to minor modifications as refined by field data. After 10 years and every 10 years thereafter, BLM will re-evaluate the forest lands according to plant association groups and fire characteristics to adjust the moist and dry forest classifications.

(c) Provides that vegetation treatments need to address the criteria in this section.

- Vegetation treatments need to be designed to produce no significant effects or designed such that those effects will be mitigated on sensitive lands including inventoried roadless areas, highly erodible land, certain wetlands, endangered or threatened species, Indian cultural sites, and archeological sites.
- Requires a Secretarial opinion that vegetation treatments on the land identified in the northern spotted owl recovery plan Action 10 or 32 are either compatible with spotted owl long-term recovery or necessary in the face of severe threat of fire, insects, or disease. This opinion is made through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Timber sales shall also not create measurable, significant negative impacts on water quality, and this subsection details a process by which to measure compliance.
- Spotted owl nest trees cannot be cut unless the tree poses a substantial safety threat.
- Limited timber can be harvested in marbled murrelet habitat if the sales would provide forest ecosystem benefits and if the Secretary confers with the US Fish and Wildlife Service in selecting their locations.
- For both moist and dry forests, the Secretary must calculate the sustained yield in the forestry emphasis area, and to the maximum extent possible, produce that sustained yield using ecological forestry management unless doing so creates a severe and adverse environmental, economic, or social consequence.

(d) Directs moist forests to be managed according to ecological forestry principles as described in this subsection.

- Moist forest principles include variable retention regeneration, development of mixed-species stands on rotation periods of 80 to 120 years, rotations of sufficient length to achieve late-successional characteristics but harvested when they reach rotation age, diverse silvicultural approaches to expedite the development of younger stands, the retention of old growth stands and older trees, and development and maintenance of early seral ecosystems.
- In the moist forests with variable retention regeneration, the Secretary shall retain approximately one third of the live basal area within the harvest area including riparian and other reserves but the one third does not include old growth.
- Requires that 8-12% of the moist forests be selected for variable retention regeneration harvests in each 10 year environmental impact statement
- Thinning in the moist forests shall be carried out to establish spatially variable stand densities and complex canopies, provided that old growth is excluded from harvesting and the thinning removes less than 50 percent of the total basal area.

(e) Directs dry forests to be managed according to ecological forestry principles with an emphasis on fire resiliency.

- Dry forest ecological forestry principles include old growth protection, partial cutting to reduce stand densities, restoration of spatial heterogeneity, establishment of new tree cohorts, treatment for fire-resiliency, maintaining at least one third of the dry forests as denser landscape-scale patches for wildlife, and retention of a basal area after a partial cut that is not less than 35 percent of the initial basal area of the sale area.
- Forestry emphasis in a dry forest within a quarter mile of a residence shall have fuel management as its primary vegetation treatment.
- For timber sales within a half mile of a residence, the Secretary (through the BLM) is encouraged to carry out fuel reduction treatments near residences at the same time as primary vegetation treatments.
- A county may use any funds to reduce fuel on O&C land within a quarter mile of residences if the project is consistent with this Act.
- A private landowner can treat any dry forest land that is designated as forestry emphasis land and is within 100 feet of their residence without a permit so long as he or she gives proper notice and the action is in accordance with this Act.

(f) Establishes water protection provisions for the forestry emphasis areas.

- Riparian reserves are established along water bodies to promote ecosystem health. The size of the reserves is the greater of two site-potential tree height, 300 feet, or the outer edges of riparian vegetation for wetlands greater than one acre, lakes, and natural ponds. The reserves are the greater of one site-potential tree height or 150 feet for fish-bearing streams. The reserves are the greater of one half a site-potential tree height or 75 feet for nonfish-bearing streams.
- An additional half site-potential tree height or 75 feet buffer is established for nonfish-bearing streams. Timber management using ecological forestry can occur in this buffer provided it takes place in stands less than or equal to 80 years of age. In dry forests, ecological forestry within the buffer can occur above 80 years of age if carried out for a compelling ecological reason.
- The riparian reserves and buffers will be revised using a watershed analysis informed by a scientific committee independent from the BLM. The scientific committee will establish criteria for the analysis within three months of enactment, the watershed analysis will be carried out in the four months following, the scientific committee

will make recommendations back to the Secretary within the following month, and then the Secretary will incorporate feedback from the Committee and release a revised watershed analysis for public comment in the draft environmental impact statement.

- Forestry emphasis areas located within the Drinking Water Emphasis Areas on the listed maps and riparian areas within key watersheds are exempt from this subsection, and instead use the water protection provisions in section 105(c).

(g) Directs the Secretary to select locations to harvest and treat in the first ten year period in a forestry emphasis prioritization plan. Also, one landscape plan will be done for each the moist and dry landscapes outlining the areas the Agency intends to work in over the next several decades and those areas that are to be left with denser forest cover. These plans will be prepared within five months of the date of enactment of the Act, and will receive a 45-day public comment period, prior to being revised and included in the draft environmental impact statement.

### **Sec. 104 Streamlined Procedures**

(a) Requires the Secretary to prepare two large-scale, comprehensive environmental impact statements (EIS) for O&C forests, one for the moist and one for the dry, to cover a 10-year period.

- Once a large-scale EIS is developed, it will serve as the environmental review document for all projects for approximately 10 years, with subsequent environmental impact statements to be developed for 10-year periods.

(b) Establishes the criteria for environmental impact statements.

- Each statement will review three alternatives including one no-action and two other alternatives consistent with the management directions in this Act. Each alternative will assume treatments will be consistent with direction in Section 103.
- Treatments shall be distributed among the BLM districts so that revenues to share with counties and harvests are adequate.
- The environmental impacts statements will include assessments of impacts of the treatments outlined in the bill to wetlands, municipal watersheds, inventoried roadless areas, Indian cultural sites, archaeological sites, and nest trees.

(c) Provides how the environmental impact statements give public notice and comment and how legal challenges can be brought against the statements.

- Objections to the final environmental impact statement need to be in accordance with section 105 of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003.
- Lawsuits on the agency action must be filed within 30 days of the agency action becoming final and must be filed by a party that provided public comment during the development of the EIS and sought remedy through the objection process.
- This subsection lays out an expedited timeline for legal proceedings, including a six month limit on discovery and commencement for trial.

(d) Directs the BLM to document that each project is being performed under the comprehensive EIS with a consistency document that includes at least a record of the interested people, groups, and agencies contacted; a determination that no extraordinary circumstances exist; and a determination that the project's scope is consistent with the original analysis and assumptions in the record of decision. The consistency document will be made available to the public, and the causes of action that can be brought to challenge the consistency document are limited, including that the action is inconsistent with the original record of decision for the comprehensive EIS.

(e) Directs the various Federal agencies involved in the O&C lands, state and local government, and tribal leaders to begin coordinating on the preparation of the required

environmental impact statements and resource management plans within seven days of enactment of the act.

- Specific to the Endangered Species Act (ESA) assessments for the preparation of a consistency document, when sought by the Secretary, the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration will give, within 21 days of its request, the Secretary a letter indicating the project can move forward or will require formal consultation. Further, the Federal agencies are directed to concurrently undertake the required environmental reviews and work cooperatively and expeditiously to resolve any interagency conflicts.
- Within 45 days of the enactment of the Act, the agencies will identify liaisons to facilitate the development and approval of required planning and compliance documents.
- Survey and manage requirements from the Northwest Forest Plan do not apply to forestry emphasis areas.
- Within five years of a completed environmental impact statement, US Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration will review the completed and proposed O&C activities to determine if the work complies with the environmental impact statement and ESA. Should a new species be listed under the ESA and its critical habitat be within the forestry emphasis area, the Secretary shall swap acres of conservation emphasis area with forestry emphasis area as required to maintain harvest levels. Within four months, the Secretary shall identify 10,000 acres that would be swapped in the event new critical habitat is designated.

### **Sec. 105 Management of Conservation Emphasis Areas**

This section sets a base level of protections and management direction for the conservation emphasis areas.

(a) Conservation emphasis lands are to be managed for general ecological and conservation benefits including old growth protection, clean air, water quality, watershed health, soil stabilization, flood control, native biodiversity, connectivity, carbon storage, climate stabilization, ecological processes, recreation and tourism, and aesthetic and cultural heritage values.

(b) Allows limited timber harvest to benefit forest health, increase fire resiliency, or improve habitat for endangered or threatened species. Temporary and permanent roads are not to be built or rebuilt within conservation lands except in narrow circumstances. All the conservation lands are withdrawn from entry, appropriation, or disposal; mining laws; and mineral and geothermal leasing.

(c) Establishes water protection provisions for the conservation emphasis areas.

- Conservation emphasis areas, key watersheds, and drinking water emphasis areas will have riparian reserves along water bodies consistent with the Northwest Forest Plan.
- A watershed analysis and review will be conducted to ensure the aquatic conservation program is adequate to meet the goals. Any modification to the reserves needs to be done as part of a resource management plan revision and based on peer-reviewed recommendations emerging from the review.

(d) Directs that maps and legal descriptions be made for sections 106 through 116.

### **Sec. 106 Rogue National Recreation Area**

Designates approximately 94,700 acres of land as the Rogue National Recreation Area to be managed consistent with Section 105 and with an emphasis on recreational, ecological, scenic, cultural, and watershed values.

**Sec. 107 Molalla National Recreation Area**

Designates approximately 24,100 acres of land as the Molalla National Recreation Area to be managed consistent with Section 105 and with an emphasis on recreational, ecological, scenic, cultural, and watershed values.

**Sec. 108 McKenzie Drinking Water Special Management Unit**

Creates the McKenzie Drinking Water Special Management Unit to maintain clean drinking water benefits for the residents of Lane County. The covered lands shall be administered consistent with Section 105 and the purposes of this section. Subject to valid existing rights, commercial livestock grazing, pesticide use, and placement of new fuel storage tanks are prohibited. The Secretary is also encouraged to work with adjacent private landowners who want to further the purposes of this section.

**Sec. 109 Hillsboro Drinking Water Special Management Unit**

Creates the Hillsboro Drinking Water Special Management Unit to maintain clean drinking water benefits for the residents of Washington County. The covered lands shall be administered consistent with Section 105 and the purposes of this section. Subject to valid existing rights, commercial livestock grazing, pesticide use, and placement of new fuel storage tanks are prohibited. The Secretary is also encouraged to work with adjacent private landowners who want to further the purposes of this section.

**Sec. 110 Clackamas Drinking Water Special Management Unit**

Creates the Clackamas Drinking Water Management Special Unit to maintain clean drinking water benefits for the residents of Clackamas County. The covered lands shall be administered consistent with the directions in Section 105 and the purposes of this section. Subject to valid existing rights, commercial livestock grazing, pesticide use, and placement of new fuel storage tanks are prohibited. The Secretary is also encouraged to work with adjacent private landowners who want to further the purposes of this section.

**Sec. 111 Springfield Drinking Water Special Management Unit**

Creates the Springfield Drinking Water Special Management Unit to maintain clean drinking water benefits for the residents of Springfield, Oregon and nearby communities. The covered lands shall be administered consistent with the directions in Section 105 and the purposes of this section. Subject to valid existing rights, commercial livestock grazing, pesticide use, and placement of new fuel storage tanks are prohibited. The Secretary is also encouraged to work with adjacent private landowners who want to further the purposes of this section.

**Sec. 112 Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument Expansion**

Expands the boundaries of the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, incorporating approximately 5,780 acres into the National Monument to be managed in accordance with the establishing Presidential Proclamation, this section and Section 105, and any applicable BLM law. The fire management plan shall be revised to include these additional acres. Grazing is permitted to continue under leases that exist at enactment of this Act and at no level greater than the level at enactment.

**Sec. 113 Illinois Valley Salmon and Botanical Area Special Management Unit**

Creates the Illinois Valley Salmon and Botanical Area in Southern Oregon. The Botanical Area shall protect, preserve, and enhance the botanical, non-motorized recreational, ecological, scenic, cultural, scientific, watershed, and fish and wildlife values. The land shall be managed consistent with Section 105 and the purposes of this section.

### **Sec. 114 Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail Protection Corridor**

Establishes the Pacific Crest Trail Corridor along Bureau of Land Management land within approximately a quarter mile on either side of the Pacific Crest Trail. The Secretary will draw the corridor within 12 months of enactment, and manage the corridor in as natural and undeveloped a state as possible. Forest thinning and vegetation treatments will be considered consistent so long as they are to improve forest health, improve recreation, or protect public health or safety.

### **Sec. 115 Primitive Backcountry Special Management Areas**

Designates six Primitive Backcountry Areas. The Secretary will manage these lands in a matter that preserves the natural and primitive character of the land for recreational, scenic, and scientific use. Forest thinning and vegetation treatments shall be considered consistent with that management direction so long as they improve forest health, improve recreation, or protect public health or safety.

The Primitive Backcountry Areas include: Grizzly Peak – 2,100 acres, Dakubetede – 21,200 acres, Wellington Wildlands – 5,700 acres, Mungers Butte – 10,200 acres, Brummitt Fir – 2,000, and Crabtree Valley – 2,100 acres.

### **Sec. 116 Additional Special Environmental Zones**

Designates current and proposed areas of critical environmental concern as Special Environmental Zones. These Zones are to be managed consistent with Section 105 and for the protection, preservation, and enhancement of ecological, scenic, cultural, watershed, and fish and wildlife values.

### **Sec. 117 Land Ownership Consolidation**

(a) Directs BLM to consolidate the checkerboard pattern of O&C land. BLM is authorized to sell or exchange Federal land that is no longer necessary or appropriate for continued Federal management in order to consolidate land, to improve management efficiency and productivity, or to improve the conservation value on the Federal land.

(b) Within six months of the date of enactment, BLM will review and inventory Federal land to identify lands suitable for sale or exchange with private or state-owned lands.

(c) The Secretary shall ask adjacent landowners whether there is mutual interest in entering into land exchanges.

(d) The Secretary will facilitate land exchanges for conservation areas and forestry emphasis areas by rapidly determining if an exchange is in the public interest. The Secretary is also allowed to enter into exchanges if the values of the lands are thought to be of approximately equal value or if the two parties agree to equalize at a later date the values of the lands being exchanged.

(e) Directs the Secretary to establish a program for completing land sales and exchanges.

(f) The proceeds of the land sales will be used to acquire land to augment the conservation areas and forestry emphasis areas, respectively, and to fund the expenses necessary to carry out these activities.

(g) The Secretary is encouraged to sell and acquire land as soon as practicable by keeping the accounts from land sales low and requiring the Secretary to acquire new land before more than 5,000 acres of land is sold.

(h) The newly acquired lands shall be managed in accordance with this Act.

### **Sec. 118 Categorical Exclusions**

This section lists a variety of beneficial BLM activities and categorically excludes them from actions that would trigger review under NEPA. These activities include improving fish habitat and removing user-created roads, so long as the activities don't take place in

wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, or areas restricted under a resource management plan.

### **Sec. 119 Closure or Decommissioning of Bureau of Land Management Roads**

(a) This section makes closing and decommissioning unneeded roads on the O&C lands a BLM priority. Roads that are the greatest threat to watersheds and fish habitat or public safety and are cheapest to remove should be given precedence over other roads.

(b) Authorizes the “Legacy Roads and Trails” program for the O&C lands in order to assist in road and trail repair, road decommissioning, and fish passage barrier removal. \$5,000,000 is authorized for appropriation and priority for projects is to be given based on environmental sensitivity.

### **Sec. 120 Special Management and Research Areas**

This section reserves 50,000 acres for special management and research under the supervision of Oregon State University and other institutions of higher education. The Secretary is given criteria on how to select the research land which will be used for research, monitoring, and ecological forestry demonstration projects. This land must be actively managed or will revert back to management by the BLM.

### **Sec. 121 Compliance**

This section allows for a margin of error while providing a safeguard against the cutting of old growth trees. The Secretary is directed to establish a penalty system to discourage the cutting of trees in violation of this Act. If a nest tree or tree over 250 years of age is cut in violation of this Act, the contractor shall pay the BLM three times the value of the tree.

### **Sec. 122 Review by Advisory Panel**

This section forms a scientific and technical advisory panel to conduct a comprehensive scientific and managerial review of this Act and its results every 10 years. The scientists must not be permanent BLM employees, and the review is to analyze whether timber harvests are meeting this Act’s goals as well as whether the Act’s objectives are being met. The resulting report will be made public and submitted to Congress along with any recommendations to improve the Act.

### **Sec. 123 Transition**

This section provides BLM with guidance on how to treat timber sales before the comprehensive EISs are complete. From enactment of the Act and until 90 days after the record of decision from Section 104 is finished, BLM is to manage the O&C lands according to the designations, allocation, and prescriptions in this Act unless the timber sale has its required environmental analysis completed within 60 days after enactment of this act. The Healthy Forests Restoration Act objection process applies during the transition period.

### **Sec. 124 Effect**

This section makes clear that nothing in the Act affects existing rights. Any valid right – including leases, permits, patents, rights-of-way, or tribal treaty rights – concerning the O&C lands that exists prior to the bill becoming law remains in effect.

## **Sec. 102 Distribution of Funds**

Amends Title II of the O&C Act of 1937 as follows:

### **Title II—Distribution of Funds**



### **Sec. 201 Distribution of Funds**

This section details how to distribute revenue from the timber harvests. Each fiscal year \$4 million of the revenue generated from treatments shall go to the U.S. Treasury, unless payments to counties are deficient. BLM management, administrative, or capital improvement costs on the O&C lands shall be paid for using a portion of revenues which should not exceed 25% of the revenues generated, not to exceed \$20 million. The remaining annual revenue shall be paid to the O&C Counties according to a formula that maintains at least the amount that county would have received solely under the O&C Act for revenues collected in the Fiscal Year 2013. If there is insufficient revenue to meet the county's scheduled payment, money will be taken from the U.S. Treasury payment and then the BLM administrative payment to cover the balance.

### **Sec. 103 Wild and Scenic River Designations**

This section designates six river segments approximating 51 total miles under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Recreational river designations include the 15 mile segment of the Nestucca River, the 3 mile segment of Walker Creek, the 6 mile segment of the North Fork Silver Creek, and the 6 mile segment of Lobster Creek. Scenic river designations include the 20 mile segment of Jenny Creek and the 1 mile segment of Spring Creek. The designated river segments are also withdrawn from entry, appropriation, or disposal; mining laws; and mineral and geothermal leasing.

## **TITLE II – Tribal Land**

### **Subtitle A – Oregon Coastal Land Conveyance**

#### **Sec. 201 Definitions**

Provides the definitions used in this Subtitle.

#### **Sec. 202 Conveyance**

Places the Federal land subject to this Subtitle (approximately 14,800 acres) into a trust held by the United States for the benefit of the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Suislaw Indians.

#### **Sec. 203 Map and Legal Description**

Directs that maps and legal descriptions be made for this Subtitle.

#### **Sec. 204 Administration**

Prohibits raw log exports according to Federal law and prohibits any use of the land for gaming.

#### **Sec. 205 Forest Management**

Requires commercial forestry activities on these lands to follow applicable federal laws.

#### **Sec. 206 Land Reclassification**

Directs the Interior Secretary and Agriculture Secretary to identify public domain land to be reclassified as O&C land within 18 months of passage of this Act. This ensures that there is no net loss of O&C lands after land is put in the trust.

### **Subtitle B – Canyon Mountain Land Conveyance**

#### **Sec. 211 Definitions**

Provides the definitions used in this Subtitle.

### **Sec. 212 Conveyance**

Places the Federal land subject to this Subtitle (approximately 17,800 acres) into a trust held by the United States for the benefit of the Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua Tribe of Indians.

### **Sec. 213 Map and Legal Description**

Directs that maps and legal descriptions be made for this Subtitle.

### **Sec. 214 Administration**

Prohibits raw log exports according to Federal law and prohibits any use of the land for gaming.

### **Sec. 215 Forest Management**

Requires commercial forestry activities on these lands to follow applicable federal laws.

### **Sec. 216 Land Reclassification**

Directs the Interior Secretary and Agriculture Secretary to identify public domain land to be reclassified as O&C land within 18 months of passage of this Act. This ensures that there is no net loss of O&C lands after land is put in the trust.

## **Subtitle C – Amendments to Coquille Restoration Act**

### **Sec. 221 Amendments to Coquille Restoration Act**

This subtitle amends the Coquille Restoration Act to clarify forestry management provisions of the tribe's lands and make the laws regarding their management uniform with laws affecting other tribal forests.

## **Title III – Oregon Treasures**

### **Subtitle A – Wild Rogue Wilderness Area**

#### **Sec. 301 Wild Rogue Wilderness Area**

This subtitle expands the existing Wild Rogue Wilderness and adds 35 tributaries of the Rogue River to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

- Approximately 56,100 acres are added to the Wild Rogue Wilderness and nearly all of those acres will be managed by BLM, with the Forest Service managing roughly 100 acres.
- An additional 600 acres is set aside on the map as “potential wilderness” and is to be included as part of the Wild Rogue Wilderness as soon as the Secretary determines it is suitable for a wilderness designation.
- All land in this subtitle is withdrawn from mining and geothermal activities.
- The roughly 4,000 acres that are not in the wilderness or potential wilderness are also prohibited from the establishment of permanent roads, commercial activities, motor vehicle use, and temporary road construction.
- In addition to nearly 93 miles of Wild and Scenic Rivers Act designations, 20 river segments are withdrawn from hydroelectric, mining, and geothermal activities.

### **Subtitle B – Devil's Staircase Wilderness**

#### **Sec. 311 Definitions**

Provides the definitions used in this Subtitle.

**Sec. 312 Devil's Staircase Wilderness, Oregon**

Creates the Devil's Staircase Wilderness on approximately 30,540 acres of Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management land in the State of Oregon. Transfers 49 acres of administrative jurisdiction of BLM land to the Forest Service.

**Sec. 313 Wild and Scenic River Designations, Wasson Creek and Franklin Creek, Oregon**

Designates a total of 14.6 miles of river segments on the Franklin Creek and Wasson Creek as wild rivers under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

**Subtitle C – Additional Wild and Scenic River Designations and Technical Corrections****Sec. 321 Designation of Wild and Scenic River Segments, Molalla River, Oregon**

Designates a 15.1 mile segment of the Molalla River and a 6.2 mile segment of the Table Rock Fork Molalla River as a recreational river under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. These segments are withdrawn from entry, appropriation, or disposal; mining activities; and mineral and geothermal leasing laws.

**Sec. 322 Technical Corrections to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act**

Makes technical corrections to the existing wild and scenic river designations along the Chetco River. The wild segment increases from 25.5 miles to 27.5 miles. The scenic segment decreases from 8 miles to 7.5 miles. The recreational segment decreases from 11 to 9.5 miles. These segments are withdrawn from entry, appropriation, or disposal; mining activities; and mineral and geothermal leasing laws.