

Title: To improve timber management on Oregon and California Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant land, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the “Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014”.

(b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec.1. Short title; table of contents.

## TITLE I—UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION REPORT ON WOOD AND RELATED PRODUCTS

Sec.101. United States International Trade Commission report.

## TITLE II—TIMBER REVITALIZATION AND ECONOMIC ENHANCEMENT

Sec.201. Treatment of timber gains.

## TITLE III—MANAGEMENT ON OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD AND COOS BAY WAGON ROAD GRANT LAND

Sec.301. Management of Oregon and California Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant land.

Sec.302. Designation of wild and scenic rivers.

## TITLE IV—TRIBAL LAND

### Subtitle A—Oregon Coastal Land Conveyance

Sec.401. Definitions.

Sec.402. Conveyance.

Sec.403. Map and legal description.

Sec.404. Administration.

Sec.405. Forest management.

### Subtitle B—Canyon Mountain Land Conveyance

Sec.411. Definitions.

Sec.412. Conveyance.

Sec.413. Map and legal description.

Sec.414. Administration.

Sec.415. Forest management.

1 Subtitle C—Amendments to Coquille Restoration Act

2 Sec.421. Amendments to Coquille Restoration Act.

3 TITLE V—OREGON TREASURES

4 Subtitle A—Wild Rogue Wilderness Area

5 Sec.501. Wild Rogue Wilderness Area.

6 Subtitle B—Devil’s Staircase Wilderness

7 Sec.511. Definitions.

8 Sec.512. Devil’s Staircase Wilderness, Oregon.

9 Sec.513. Wild and scenic river designations, Wasson Creek and Franklin Creek, Oregon.

10 Subtitle C—Additional Wild and Scenic River Designations and  
11 Technical Corrections

12 Sec.521.Designation of wild and scenic river segments, Molalla River, Oregon.

13 Sec.522.Technical corrections to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

14 TITLE I—UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE  
15 COMMISSION REPORT ON WOOD AND RELATED PRODUCTS

16 SEC. 101. UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE  
17 COMMISSION REPORT.

18 Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the United States International Trade  
19 Commission shall submit to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on  
20 Ways and Means of the House of Representatives a report examining the conditions of  
21 competition in the trade of wood and related products.

22 TITLE II—TIMBER REVITALIZATION AND ECONOMIC  
23 ENHANCEMENT

24 SEC. 201. TREATMENT OF TIMBER GAINS.

25 (a) Special Rate Made Permanent.—Paragraph (1) of section 1201(b) of the Internal Revenue  
26 Code of 1986 is amended by striking “ending after the date” and all that follows through “after  
27 such date” and inserting “beginning after the date of the enactment of the Oregon and California  
28 Land Grant Act of 2014”.

29 (b) Adjustment of Special Rate.—

30 (1) IN GENERAL.—Clause (i) of section 1201(b)(1)(B) of such Code is amended by  
31 striking “15 percent” and inserting “20 percent”.

32 (2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 55(b) of such Code is amended by striking  
33 paragraph (4).

(c) Computation for Taxable Years in Which Rate First Applies.—Paragraph (3) of section 1201(b) of such Code is amended to read as follows:

“(3) COMPUTATION FOR TAXABLE YEARS IN WHICH RATE FIRST APPLIES.—In the case of any taxable year which includes the date of the enactment of the Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014, the qualified timber gain for such year shall not exceed the qualified timber gain properly taken into account for the portion of the year after such date.”.

(d) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

## TITLE III—MANAGEMENT ON OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD AND COOS BAY WAGON ROAD GRANT LAND

### SEC. 301. MANAGEMENT OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD AND COOS BAY WAGON ROAD GRANT LAND.

The Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181a et seq.), is amended:

(1) by redesignating sections 2, 4, and 5 (43 U.S.C. 1181b, 1181d, 1181e) as sections 119, 120, and 121, respectively; and

(2) by striking the first section and inserting the following:

#### “SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

“This Act may be cited as the ‘Oregon and California Land Grant Act’.

#### “SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

“In this Act:

“(1) ADJACENT PRIVATE LAND.—The term ‘adjacent private land’ means any privately owned land that is—

“(A) contiguous to covered land as defined in this Act; or

“(B) situated so that it is reasonably necessary to use covered land as defined in this Act to access the privately owned land.

“(2) AGENCY ACTION.—The term ‘agency action’ has the meaning given the term in section 551 of title 5, United States Code.

“(3) ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE.—The term ‘archeological site’ means any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included, or eligible for inclusion, in the National Register under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f).

“(4) CONSERVATION EMPHASIS AREA.—The term ‘Conservation Emphasis Area’ means the land generally depicted on the map entitled ‘O & C Land Grant Act of 2014: Conservation Emphasis Areas’ and dated July 31, 2014 and various lands allocated for various purposes under in Section 11, except for subsection 11(f), including the lands depicted on the map entitled ‘O & C Land Grant Act of 2014: Old Growth Forest Heritage AreasOld Growth Forest Heritage Areas and

1 dated July 31, 2014.“(5) COVERED AGENCY ACTION.—The term ‘covered agency action’ means  
2 an agency action carried out by the Secretary relating to the management of vegetation on  
3 covered land.

4 “(6) COVERED CIVIL ACTION.—The term ‘covered civil action’ means a civil action seeking  
5 judicial review of a covered agency action.

6 “(7) COVERED LAND.—The term ‘covered land’ means the approximately 2,552,521 acres of  
7 land designated as ‘Oregon and California Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant land’,  
8 generally depicted as ‘covered lands’ on the map entitled ‘O & C Land Grant Act of 2014’ and  
9 dated July 31, 2014, which includes the approximately 410,000 acres of the Public Domain and  
10 acquired lands in section 3(e), the approximately 72,000 acres of the reconveyed Coos Bay  
11 Wagon Road grant land that is under the jurisdiction of the Department, and the approximately  
12 28,500 acres of final BLM land, formerly Forest Service and Army Corps of Engineers land,  
13 denoted in section 12 of this Act entitled ‘Land Management Rationalization’ all to be  
14 designated O&C lands.

15 “(8) DECOMMISSION.—The term ‘decommission’, with respect to a road, means to restore any  
16 natural drainage, watershed function, or other ecological process that has been disrupted or  
17 adversely impacted by the road by—

18 “(A) removing or hydrologically disconnecting the road prism;

19 “(B) reestablishing vegetation on the road; and

20 “(C) using the best available science to restore the integrity and form of associated hill  
21 slopes, channels and floodplains.

22 “(9) DEPARTMENT.—The term ‘Department’ means the Department of the Interior.

23 “(10) DRY FORESTRY EMPHASIS AREA.—The term ‘Dry Forestry Emphasis Area’ means the land  
24 that is labeled as ‘Dry Forest’ on the map entitled ‘O & C Land Grant Act of 2014: Moist Forests  
25 and Dry Forests’ and dated July 31, 2014 and located within the area labeled as ‘Forestry  
26 Emphasis Area’ on the map entitled ‘O & C Land Grant Act of 2014: Forestry Emphasis Areas’  
27 and dated July 31, 2014, excluding the lands depicted on the map entitled ‘O & C Land Grant  
28 Act of 2014: Old Growth Forest Heritage AreasOld Growth Forest Heritage Area and dated July  
29 31, 2014.

30 “(11) FOREST HEALTH.—The term “forest health” means conditions that enable forested land—

31 “(A) to be durable, resilient, and less prone to uncharacteristic wildfire, insect, or  
32 pathogen outbreaks, while—

33 (i) supporting ecosystem services and populations of native species; and

34 (ii) allowing for natural disturbances;

35 “(B) to maintain or develop species composition, ecosystem function and structure,  
36 hydrologic function, and sediment regimes that are within an acceptable range that  
37 considers—

38 (i) historic variability; and

39 (ii) anticipated future conditions; and

40 “(C) to be resistant and resilient to uncharacteristic events.

1 “(12) FOREST MANAGEMENT.—The term ‘forest management’, with respect to an activity or plan,  
2 means any activity or plan reasonably necessary for the prudent management, upkeep, and use of  
3 forested land, including—

4 “(A) timber harvesting, thinning, reforestation, vegetation and pest management, and  
5 other silvicultural activities;

6 “(B) development and harvest of other forest resources and products;

7 “(C) fire prevention and suppression activities; and

8 “(D) installing, constructing, maintaining, improving, and reconstructing—

9 “(i) roads;

10 “(ii) land;

11 “(iii) yarding corridors and wedges;

12 “(iv) guyline supports; and

13 “(v) tail holds for permanent or temporary use that are reasonably necessary for  
14 prudent land management.

15 “(13) MOIST FORESTRY EMPHASIS AREA.—The term ‘Moist Forestry Emphasis Area’ means the  
16 land that is labeled as ‘Moist Forest’ on the map entitled ‘O & C Land Grant Act of 2014: Moist  
17 Forests and Dry Forests’ and dated July 31, 2014 and located within the area labeled as ‘Forestry  
18 Emphasis Area’ on the map entitled ‘O & C Land Grant Act of 2014: Forestry Emphasis Areas’  
19 and dated July 31, 2014, excluding the lands depicted on the map entitled ‘O & C Land Grant  
20 Act of 2014: Old Growth Forest Heritage AreasOld Growth Forest Heritage Areas and dated July  
21 31, 2014.

22 “(14) OLD GROWTH TREE.—The term ‘old growth tree’ means a tree, whether alive or dead, that  
23 is equal to or greater than 150 years of age, measured at breast height.

24 “(15) OLDER TREE.—The term ‘older tree’ means any tree, whether alive or dead, that is older  
25 than 100 years of age but less than 150 years of age, measured at breast height as of the date of  
26 enactment of the Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014 but not after it actually turns  
27 that age.

28 “(16) PLACE INTO STORAGE.—The term ‘place into storage’, with respect to a road, means—

29 “(A) to maintain the road in order to prevent resource damage; but

30 “(B) to alter the road to eliminate all vehicular traffic by—

31 “(i) for purposes of controlling erosion—

32 “(I) installing appropriate water control structures, such as water bars; or

33 “(II) ensuring the surface of the road slopes such that water quickly drains  
34 off the surface of the road;

35 “(ii) for purposes of preventing access by vehicles—

36 “(I) blocking the entrance of the road; and

37 “(II) scattering slash atop the road surface; and

“(iii) for purposes of restoring native vegetation—

“(I) scarifying lightly the surface of the road;

“(II) seeding the surface of the road, as needed; and

“(III) treating noxious weeds.

“(17) RESIDENCE.—The term ‘residence’ means a privately owned, permanent structure that is—

“(A) maintained for habitation as a dwelling or workplace; and

“(B) located in an area with a density that is greater than 1 structure per 20 acres.

“(18) SALMON.—The term ‘salmon’ means any of the wild anadromous *Oncorhynchus* species that occur in the State of Oregon.

“(19) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

“(20) SITE-POTENTIAL TREE.—The term ‘site-potential tree’ means the average dominant tree, modeled at 200 years of age, for a given site class.

“(21) Sustained yield--The term “sustained yield” means the timber yield that can be sustained under a specific management intensity consistent with multiple-use objectives on forestry emphasis areas.

“(A) In general-- The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, provide a sustained yield of timber harvest, averaged over a 10-year period, from the forestry emphasis area, that is calculated assuming an ecological forestry approach, unless the action will have severe adverse environmental, economic, or social consequences.

“(B) Sustained yield calculation-- The Secretary shall calculate the sustained yield for a 50-year period as part of the environmental impact statement required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 ( [42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.](#) ) and section 104(a).“(22) TREE TIPPING AND TREE FELLING ACTIVITY.—The term ‘tree tipping and tree felling activity’ means any activity relating to the intentional felling and placement of a tree in a stream or on the forest floor during a timber harvest operation for the purposes of fish or stream or riparian habitat improvement.

“(23) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PROJECT.—The term ‘vegetation management project’ means an activity carried out on covered land as defined by this Act that involves the cutting of vegetation to achieve the purposes of this Act.

### “SEC. 3. LAND MANAGEMENT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the Act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218, chapter 137), and the Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1179, chapter 47), any portion of the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant land or the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant land that is under the jurisdiction of the Department, here to for part of the covered land as defined in this Act, shall be managed in accordance with this Act.

“(b) MANAGEMENT.—Covered land shall be managed, to the maximum extent practicable, in a manner that achieves or supports—

1 “(1) permanent forest production;

2 “(2) protection of watersheds and regulation of stream flow;

3 “(3) the economic stability of local communities and industries;

4 “(4) the provision of recreational opportunities; and

5 “(5) the conservation values of the lands including, long-term health of forests, wildlife,  
6 and waterways, and water supplies;

7 “(c) GOALS.—A management strategy implemented under this Act shall seek to —

8 “(1) take into consideration human and economic dimensions of the management of  
9 covered land;

10 “(2) protect the long-term health of forests, wildlife, and waterways, and water supplies;

11 “(3) be scientifically sound, ecologically credible, and legally responsible;

12 “(4) produce a predictable and sustainable level of timber sales and nontimber resources  
13 that do not significantly degrade the environment; and

14 “(5) emphasize collaboration among the Federal agencies responsible for management of  
15 covered land.

16 “(d) APPLICABILITY OF SURVEY AND MANAGE REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE NORTHWEST FOREST  
17 PLAN.—The document entitled ‘Northwest Forest Plan Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure  
18 Standard and Guidelines’ shall not apply to any—

19 “(1) Dry Forestry Emphasis Area; or

20 “(2) Moist Forestry Emphasis Area.

21 “(e) PUBLIC DOMAIN AND ACQUIRED LAND, COOS BAY WAGON ROAD LANDS, AND LAND  
22 MANAGEMENT RATIONALIZATION LANDS.—Any land depicted as ‘covered lands’ on the map  
23 entitled ‘O & C Land Grant Act of 2014’ and dated July 31, 2014, that is not designated as  
24 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands under the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181a  
25 et seq.), as of the date of enactment of the Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014 shall  
26 be redesignated as Oregon and California Railroad grant lands and managed as under this Act.

27 “(f) RESTRICTIONS REGARDING OLD GROWTH TREES.—

28 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may not cut or remove an old growth tree within the  
29 covered area, except in accordance with this subsection.

30 “(2) ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES AND SPECIAL USES.—The Secretary may cut or remove  
31 an old growth tree within the covered area—

32 “(A) to carry out a construction or maintenance project, if foregoing the removal  
33 of the old growth tree would cost the Secretary more than \$5,000 in order to meet  
34 the objectives of the project;

35 “(B) to develop a utility corridor or as part of development, construction, or an  
36 upgrade in a utility right-of-way, if no practicable alternative exists; or

37 “(C) to provide for a cultural use by a federally recognized Indian tribe.



1 “(3) PUBLIC SAFETY PURPOSES.—The Secretary may cut or remove an old growth tree  
2 within the covered area for public safety purposes, if—

3 “(A) the Secretary determines the old growth tree is likely to fall within 1 year;  
4 and

5 “(B) the fall of the old growth tree could—

6 “(i) injure a member of the public or an employee of the Department that  
7 regularly is in the vicinity of the old growth tree; or

8 “(ii) cause property damage in excess of \$10,000.

9 “(4) SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.—The Secretary may cut or remove an old growth tree within  
10 the covered area for scientific purposes, if the Secretary determines that obtaining an old  
11 growth tree on other land would not be feasible.

12 “(5) ADMINISTRATION.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall—

13 “(A) provide public notice of the location of each old growth tree proposed to be  
14 cut or removed, unless the Secretary determines that cutting the old growth tree is  
15 necessary to respond to an emergency condition;

16 “(B) certify the reason for the cutting or removal of the old growth tree; and

17 “(C) if more than 5 trees will be cut or removed during a 30-day period within 1  
18 district of the Bureau of Land Management, seek public comment for a period of  
19 not less than 7 days regarding the cutting or removal of any old growth tree.

20 “(6) PROHIBITION ON COMMERCIAL SALE.—An old growth tree cut or removed pursuant to  
21 this subsection may not be sold commercially.

22 “(7) PROTOCOLS.—

23 “(A) IN GENERAL.—In complying with the restrictions under this subsection, the  
24 Secretary shall—

25 “(i) identify, based on the protocols developed under subparagraph (B),  
26 trees that are 150 years of age or older, as measured at breast height; and

27 “(ii) retain the trees described in clause (i).

28 “(B) PROTOCOLS.—The Secretary, in collaboration with an advisory panel to be  
29 established by the Secretary, based on the best available science, shall develop  
30 protocols for identifying trees that are 150 years of age or older, as measured at  
31 breast height.

32 “(g) COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING LAWS.—Nothing in this Act modifies any obligation—

33 “(1) of the Secretary to prepare or implement a land use plan in accordance with section  
34 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712);

35 “(2) under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

36 “(3) under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); or

37 “(4) under other law, except as expressly provided in this Act in regard to other law.



“(h) EFFECT ON PREVIOUS DESIGNATIONS.— If there is a conflict between any portion of this Act and land protection designations included in the National Landscape Conservation System or boundaries for such designations, the more restrictive provision shall control.”

## SEC. 4. AQUATIC AND RIPARIAN PROTECTION.

“(a) AQUATIC CONSERVATION STRATEGY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL. — The Secretary shall carry out the Aquatic Conservation Strategy as set forth in the Northwest Forest Plan 1994 Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl, (hereinafter “NWFP” and its Standards and Guidelines (Attachment A to the 1994 Record of Decision) incorporated in its entirety by reference, as modified herein, effective on the date of enactment of this Act.

“(2) PROGRAM COMPONENTS MODIFIED.—The aquatic conservation strategy under paragraph (1) shall incorporate—

“(A) provisions for watershed analysis in accordance with subparagraph (2) (B), and riparian reserve establishment within Forest Emphasis Areas in accordance with subparagraph (3), and management within one-site potential tree height of streams in Forest Emphasis Areas in accordance with subparagraph (3);

“(B) watershed analysis—

“(i) to develop appropriate management actions for a watershed, including adjustment of riparian reserve widths under subsection (b)(3);

“(ii) to, within 90 days and via a contractor if necessary, determine the ecological importance of streams in the covered area using the following criteria:

“(I) the importance of the streams to salmon populations;

“(II) the potential impacts of thermal loading;

“(III) the presence of areas of high erosion potential; and

“(IV) the potential for the delivery and deposition of sediment and wood from upslope sources.

“(3) ESTABLISHMENT AND ACTIVITIES WITHIN ONE SITE-POTENTIAL TREE HEIGHT OF ALL STREAMS WITHIN FOREST EMPHASIS AREAS.—

“(A) RIPARIAN RESERVE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a riparian reserve in accordance with clause (ii), which shall be managed in accordance with clause (iii).

“(ii) WIDTHS.—The widths of a riparian reserve established under clause (i) shall be as follows:

“(I) 1 site-potential tree or 150-foot slope distance, whichever is greater, from a fish-bearing stream of great ecological importance, as determined by the Secretary.

1 “(II) 1 site-potential tree or 150--feet slope distance, whichever is  
2 greater, from a nonfish-bearing stream of great ecological  
3 importance, as determined by the Secretary

4 “(III) 100-feet slope distance from a fish-bearing stream that is not  
5 a stream described in subclauses (I) and (II).

6 “(IV) 50-feet slope distance from a nonfish-bearing stream that is  
7 not a stream described in subclauses (I) and (II).

8 “(iii) FOREST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.—The riparian reserve so  
9 established shall be managed to carry out the Aquatic Conservation  
10 Strategy as set forth in the NWFP.

11 “(B) OUTER RIPARIAN ZONES.—

12 “(i) ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE OUTER RIPARIAN ZONE.

13 “(I) IN GENERAL. -- The outer riparian zone is the area between the  
14 riparian reserve and one site-potential tree height.

15 “(II) MANAGEMENT. -- The Secretary may carry out management  
16 in a stand under 80 years old in moist forests and in all forest ages  
17 in dry forests in the outer riparian zones using the standards for  
18 Forestry Emphasis Areas described elsewhere in this bill, with the  
19 additional provisions

20 “(aa) that tree tipping will be employed during harvest to  
21 maintain wood recruitment to adjacent streams; and

22 “(bb) and that, no later than 60 days after the date of  
23 enactment of the Oregon and California Land Grant Act of  
24 2014, the Secretary, in consultation with the Director of the  
25 United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Administrator  
26 of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,  
27 and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection  
28 Agency, shall establish minimum live tree retention levels  
29 for thinning operations.

30 “(4) MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES FOR CONSERVATION AREA RIPARIAN RESERVES. –  
31 Riparian reserves within the Conservation Emphasis Areas shall be managed to carry out  
32 the Aquatic Conservation Strategy as set forth in the NWFP.

33 “(5) ADJUSTMENT OF RIPARIAN RESERVE WIDTHS AND MANAGEMENT .—

34 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Not earlier than 10 years after the date of enactment of the  
35 Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014, and not more frequently than  
36 once each 10 years thereafter, the Secretary may adjust the riparian reserve  
37 widths established under paragraph (1) , subject to the advice of the scientific  
38 committee established under subparagraph (B).

39 “(B) SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE.—

1 “(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary may establish a scientific committee  
2 to determine whether the riparian reserve widths and management should  
3 be adjusted.

4 “(ii) OUTSIDE MEMBERSHIP.—In addition to not more than 5  
5 representatives of the Federal Government (including 1 representative of  
6 each of the Bureau of Land Management, the National Oceanic and  
7 Atmospheric Administration, and the United States Fish and Wildlife  
8 Service), the scientific committee shall include 5 individuals, to be  
9 appointed by the Secretary, who—

10 “(I) are not full-time employees of the Federal Government; and

11 “(II) have expertise relating to aquatic and riparian ecosystems, as  
12 demonstrated by—

13 “(aa) an advanced degree in a related field; and

14 “(bb) subsequent relevant work experience.

15 “(iii) DUTIES.—

16 “(I) The scientific committee shall make recommendations regarding  
17 whether the riparian reserve widths and management should be adjusted  
18 on individual bodies of water, taking into consideration—

19 “(aa) the criteria listed in Section 4(a)(2)(B)(ii)

20 “(bb) additional criteria deemed appropriate—

21 “(cc) new scientific information and understanding; and

22 “(II) submit to the Secretary a report including recommendations for  
23 adjusting the riparian reserve widths and management.

24 “(iv) PUBLIC REVIEW & COMMENT.—On receipt of the report under subparagraph  
25 (iii)(II), the Secretary shall—

26 “(I) make the report available to the public; and

27 “(II) provide a period of not less than 60 days for public comment  
28 regarding the recommendations contained in the report.

29 “(v) DECISION TO ADJUST.—After taking into consideration the report under  
30 subparagraph (iii)(II) and any public comments received under subparagraph  
31 (iv)(II), the Secretary may adjust the riparian reserve width —

32 “(I) taking into consideration the recommendations included in the report;  
33 and

34 “(II) if the Secretary determines that the adjustment would be in the public  
35 interest.

36 “(b) ROADS.—

37 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (B), the Secretary shall not  
38 construct a road inside a riparian reserve.

“(2) EXCEPTIONS.—

“(i) TEMPORARY ROADS.—The Secretary may construct a temporary road to cross a riparian buffer, including crossing a stream where necessary, to complete a vegetation management project, subject to the conditions that—

“(I) there shall be no existing road system or other timber management measure that can be used;

“(II) the Secretary shall seek to minimize the length of the temporary road;

“(III) any potential adverse impacts from the construction of any temporary road do not persist more than 1 year after construction of the temporary road; and

“(IV) the temporary road is decommissioned no more than 2 years after it is constructed.

“(ii) PERMANENT ROADS.—The Secretary may realign an existing road inside a riparian reserve, including the replacement of stream crossings, if the Secretary determines that the realignment will maintain, restore, or improve aquatic or riparian ecosystems and water quality.

## “SEC. 5. NOTICE OF INTENT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a notice of intent to prepare—

“(1) the landscape prioritization plan required under section 6; and

“(2) the draft comprehensive environmental impact statements required under section 7 for—

“(A) the Moist Forestry Emphasis Area and, of the Conservation Emphasis Areas designated under section 11—

“(i) the Moist Areas Conservation Network;

“(ii) the Old Growth Forest Heritage Areas;

“(iii) the Drinking Water Special Management Units;

“(iv) the Molalla National Recreation Area;

“(v) the Crabtree Valley Primitive Backcountry Area;

“(vi) the Brummit Fir Primitive Backcountry Area;

“(vii) the Kilchis Salmon Emphasis Area; and  
“(vii) the Special Environmental Zones that are predominantly moist  
forest; and

“(B) the Dry Forestry Emphasis Area and, of the Conservation Emphasis Areas  
designated under section 11—

“(i) the Dry Areas Conservation Network;

“(ii) the Rogue National Recreation Area;

“(iii) the Illinois Valley Salmon and Botanical Area;

“(iv) the Grizzly Peak Primitive Backcountry Area;

“(v) the Dakubetede Primitive Backcountry Area;

“(vi) the Wellington Wildlands Primitive Backcountry Area;

“(vii) the Mungers Butte Primitive Backcountry Area;

“(viii) the Pacific Crest Trail Corridor;

“(ix) the Applegate Primitive Backcountry Area; “(x) the Special  
Environmental Zones that are predominantly dry forest..

“(b) PUBLIC COMMENT.—During the 45-day period beginning on the date of publication of the  
notice of intent under subsection (a), the Secretary shall solicit public comments regarding—

“(1) the scope and content of the documents described in subsection (a); and

“(2) the impacts that the Secretary should analyze regarding the alternatives in the draft  
comprehensive environmental impact statements described in subsection (a)(2).

“(c) Coordination With Preparation of Land Use Plans.—The Secretary may issue the  
notice of intent during, and as a part of, the development or revision of a land use plan  
required under section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43  
U.S.C. 1712).

“(d) Early Initiation of Planning and Consultation.—Not later than 30 days after the date  
on which a notice of intent is published under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

“(1) enter into a consultation agreement regarding the development of any  
information or documents required to carry out this Act with—

“(A) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and

“(B) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;

“(C) the Environmental Protection Agency; and

“(D) the U.S. Geological Survey; and

“(2) invite to serve as cooperating agencies or to provide comments regarding the  
notice of intent—

“(A) the State of Oregon;

“(B) federally recognized Indian tribes with aboriginal land in the covered

area; and

“(C) affected units of local government.

## “SEC. 6. LANDSCAPE PRIORITIZATION PLANS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of the Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014, and once every 10 years thereafter, as necessary, the Secretary shall develop and make available to the public a landscape prioritization plan, which shall prioritize vegetation management projects and describe activities to be performed and areas to be established to satisfy landscape-related needs in the covered land.

“(b) COMPONENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each landscape prioritization plan under this section shall include a description of—

“(A) for Moist Forestry Emphasis Areas—

“(i) landscape-level plans depicting areas of moist forest landscape that will result in distribution of variable retention regeneration harvests to ensure desired placement and the appropriate scale of implementation; and

“(ii) areas that will accelerate development of complex forest structure, including opportunities to create spatial heterogeneity (such as creating skips and gaps), in a young stand that has a canopy that has—

“(I) closed; and

“(II) been simplified through past forest management; and

“(B) for Dry Forestry Emphasis Areas—

“(i) a landscape-level plan depicting areas of dry forest landscape that will be left in a denser condition for the 30-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014;

“(ii) areas of any dry forest that may be considered for thinning or restoration treatments beginning on the date that is 30 years after the date of enactment of the Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; and

“(iii) areas that will—

“(I) minimize and reduce the risk of unnaturally severe fire and insect outbreaks, particularly if critical components and values are at risk, including—

“(aa) communities in the wildland-urban interface (as defined in section 101 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6511)); and

“(bb) valuable forest structures, such as old growth trees and oak savannas that are in need of restoration or in danger from a potential fire risk; or

“(II) restore historical structure and composition and improve fire



1                               resiliency.

2           “(2) PROJECTS IN MOIST FORESTRY EMPHASIS AREA.—

3                   “(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall identify the  
4                   locations of the vegetation management projects that the Secretary proposes to  
5                   conduct in the Moist Forestry Emphasis Area for each consecutive 10-year period  
6                   during the 30-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Oregon and  
7                   California Land Grant Act of 2014.

8                   “(B) REQUIREMENTS.—

9                               “(i) IN GENERAL.—For each consecutive 10-year period during the period  
10                              described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall plan to conduct—

11                                   “(I) vegetation management projects under section 9 across stands  
12                                   that comprise 8 percent to 12 percent of the Moist Forestry  
13                                   Emphasis Area, subject to clause (ii); and

14                                   “(II) thinning activities in accordance with section 9.

15                               “(ii) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PROJECTS.—The locations of the  
16                              proposed vegetation management projects under clause (i)(I) shall be  
17                              distributed across the Bureau of Land Management districts, to the  
18                              maximum extent practicable, in a manner that ensures that the timber  
19                              produced in a given district is approximately proportional to the yield that  
20                              can be produced by the forests in that district.

21           “(3) PROJECTS IN DRY FORESTRY EMPHASIS AREA.—

22                   “(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall identify the  
23                   vegetation management projects the Secretary proposes to conduct in the Dry  
24                   Forestry Emphasis Area for each consecutive 10-year period during the 30-year  
25                   period beginning on the date of enactment of the Oregon and California Land  
26                   Grant Act of 2014.

27                   “(B) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall identify, based on the consultation  
28                   required under Section 5(d), at least 1/3 of the area depicted as ‘Dry Forest’ on the  
29                   map entitled ‘O&C Land Grant Act of 2014: Moist Forest and Dry Forest’ and  
30                   dated July 31, 2014, in which the Secretary will not conduct vegetation  
31                   management projects in order to maintain habitat for species requiring denser  
32                   forest conditions, including but not limited to, northern spotted owls.

33           “(4) PROJECTS IN CONSERVATION EMPHASIS AREA.—The Secretary shall identify the  
34           vegetation management projects the Secretary proposes to conduct in the Conservation  
35           Emphasis Area for each consecutive 10-year period during the 30-year period beginning  
36           on the date of enactment of the Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014.

37           “(5) SPECIFIC INFORMATION FOR PROJECTS.—

38                   “(A) IN GENERAL.—For each vegetation management project proposed by the  
39                   Secretary, the Landscape Prioritization Plan shall include an identification of—

40                               “(i) the location of forest stands to be harvested;

1 “(ii) the approximate size and timing of the harvest in those stands; and

2 “(iii) the specific vegetation treatment recommended for each forest stand.

3 “(B) ONSITE REVIEWS.—In addition to identifying forest stands under  
4 subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall conduct onsite reviews to verify, at a minimum—

5 “(i) riparian and aquatic parameters and assessments;

6 “(ii) any streams or aquatic resources within the specific stands;

7 “(iii) water quality;

8 “(iv) the presence of sensitive or special status species and habitats;

9 “(v) road conditions and information; and

10 “(vi) forest stand boundaries.

11 “(c) COLLABORATION.—The Secretary shall develop the landscape prioritization plan under this  
12 section in coordination with the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the  
13 Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to ensure that the  
14 landscape prioritization plan complies with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531  
15 et seq.) and in coordination with the director of the Environmental Protection Agency to ensure  
16 similar compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

17 “(d) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Secretary shall solicit public comments regarding the landscape  
18 prioritization plan for a period of not less than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary  
19 makes the landscape prioritization plan available to the public.

20 “(e) REVISED PLAN.—The Secretary shall—

21 “(1) revise the landscape prioritization plan as the Secretary considers to be necessary,  
22 based on public comments received under subsection (d); and

23 “(2) use and include the revised landscape prioritization plan in the draft comprehensive  
24 environmental impact statement required under section 7.

25 “(f) COORDINATION WITH PREPARATION OF LAND USE PLANS.—The Secretary shall—

26 “(1) incorporate the landscape prioritization plan into the land use plan that is required to  
27 be prepared by the Bureau of Land Management under the Federal Land Policy and  
28 Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

29 “(2) implement the landscape prioritization plan regardless of whether a revision of that  
30 land use plan has been completed.

31 “(g) REEVALUATION.—Each area established in a landscape prioritization plan pursuant to  
32 subsection (a) shall be reevaluated in the subsequent landscape prioritization plan under this  
33 section.

## 34 “SEC. 7. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.

35 “(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall implement each 10-years’ worth of vegetation  
36 management projects, including priorities and vegetation management projects identified in a  
37 landscape prioritization plan under section 6(a), in accordance with the National Environmental  
38 Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and the requirements of this section.

“(b) DRAFT COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014, the Secretary shall publish notice in the Federal Register of the availability for public review of 2 draft comprehensive environmental impact statements for the vegetation management projects proposed to be carried out during the initial 10-year period, of which—

“(A) 1 shall cover the Moist Forestry Emphasis Area and, of the Conservation Emphasis Areas designated under section 11—

“(i) the Moist Areas Conservation Network;

“(ii) the Old Growth Forest Heritage Areas;

“(iii) the Drinking Water Special Management Units;

“(iv) the Molalla National Recreation Area;

“(v) the Crabtree Valley Primitive Backcountry Area;

“(vi) the Brummit Fir Primitive Backcountry Area; and

“(vii) the Special Environmental Zones; and

“(B) 1 shall cover the Dry Forestry Emphasis Area and, of the Conservation Emphasis Areas designated under section 11—

“(i) the Dry Areas Conservation Network;

“(ii) the Rogue National Recreation Area;

“(iii) the Illinois Valley Salmon and Botanical Area;

“(iv) the Grizzly Peak Primitive Backcountry Area;

“(v) the Dakubetede Primitive Backcountry Area;

“(vi) the Wellington Wildlands Primitive Backcountry Area;

“(vii) the Mungers Butte Primitive Backcountry Area;

“(viii) the Pacific Crest Trail Corridor and“(ix) the Applegate Primitive Backcountry Area

“(2) ALTERNATIVES.—Each draft comprehensive environmental impact statement under this subsection shall analyze different locations for the relevant vegetation management projects under—

“(A) the no-action alternative; and

“(B) 3 other alternatives that are consistent with this Act.

“(3) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall consult with the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in developing each draft comprehensive environmental impact statement under this subsection to ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)—

1 “(A) taking into consideration the expected benefits, as well as any detriments, to  
2 species and the environment from the conservation and management prescriptions  
3 on the covered land; and

4 “(B) in a manner that covers the applicable 10-year work period.

5 “(4) ELEMENTS.—Each draft comprehensive environmental impact statement shall  
6 include an analysis of the impacts of the proposed vegetation management projects on—

7 “(A) the economy, including—

8 “(i) timber supply;

9 “(ii) payments to counties;

10 “(iii) local jobs;

11 “(iv) stability of local industries;

12 “(iv) impact to non-timber related industries; and

13 “(v) the value of ecosystem services including, but not limited to

14 (I) water quality and supply

15 (II) fish and wildlife habitat; and

16 (III) carbon storage

17 “(B) water quality and quantity, including—

18 “(i) stream flow;

19 “(ii) water temperature;

20 “(iii) sedimentation; and

21 “(iv) municipal water supplies;

22 “(C) recreational opportunities and use;

23 “(D) fish and wildlife, including—

24 “(i) species listed as endangered species or threatened species under the  
25 Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

26 “(ii) sensitive or special status species;

27 “(iii) aquatic species, including but not limited to salmon;

28 “(iv) nest trees;

29 “(v) early seral habitat;

30 “(vi) late seral habitat;

31 “(vii) special, rare, unique or important habitats found on the covered  
32 lands; and

33 “(E) roads, including—

34 “(i) road density;

“(ii) public access, including access by neighboring landowners; and

“(iii) access by employees and contractors of the Bureau of Land Management;

“(F) roadless areas and land with wilderness characteristics as defined by the Bureau of Land Management manual sections 6310 and 6320;

“(G) cultural sites of federally recognized Indian tribes;

“(H) the existing integrity of archeological sites;

“(I) wetlands under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers or delineated by the Natural Resources Conservation Service;

“(J) highly erodible land;

“(K) recreational opportunities;

“(L) structural and functional landscape connectivity;

“(M) interior forest habitat; and“(N) such other topics provided to the Secretary under section 5(b)(2) as the Secretary considers to be important.

“(c) PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Secretary shall solicit public comment regarding the draft comprehensive environmental impact statements under subsection (b) during the 60-day period beginning on the date on which the Secretary makes the draft comprehensive environmental impact statements available to the public.

“(d) FINAL COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS.—Not later than 27 months after the date of enactment of the Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014, the Secretary—

“(1) shall prepare 2 final comprehensive environmental impact statements for the vegetation management projects that have been identified in a draft comprehensive environmental impact statement to occur over a 10-year period, for the dry and moist areas described in subsection (b)(1).

“(2) shall publish in the Federal Register a notice of availability for public review of the final comprehensive environmental impact statements; and

“(3) may publish the final comprehensive environmental impact statements in conjunction with the environmental impact assessments relating to the land use plan developed by the Bureau of Land Management for the covered land.

“(e) RECORDS OF DECISION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), not later than 60 days after the date on which a notice of availability of the final comprehensive environmental impact statements is published in the Federal Register under subsection (d)(2), the Secretary shall issue a record of decision relating to the vegetation management projects analyzed in the final comprehensive environmental impact statements.

“(2) EXCEPTION.—If person files an objection under section 8(a)(1) relating to a final comprehensive environmental impact statement, the Secretary shall publish a record of decision for that final comprehensive environmental impact statement—

1 “(A) immediately after the Secretary responds to the objection; or

2 “(B) as soon as practicable after the date on which the Secretary modifies the final  
3 comprehensive environmental impact statement to reflect that objection under  
4 section 8(a)(4).

5 “(3) ADDITIONAL ANALYSES.—The Secretary shall not be required to conduct any  
6 additional analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321  
7 et seq.) for a vegetation management project proposed to be carried out under this  
8 section, unless the proposed vegetation management project would cause significant  
9 adverse environmental impacts that were not considered in the applicable final  
10 comprehensive environmental impact statement.

11 “(4) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not offer for bid a vegetation management project  
12 earlier than 30 days after the date of publication of a notice of initiation of the project.

13 “(f) REEVALUATION AND MODIFICATION.—

14 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date on which a record of decision is  
15 issued under subsection (e)(1) relating to vegetation managements project analyzed in a  
16 final comprehensive environmental impact statement, the Secretary—

17 “(A) shall reevaluate the final comprehensive environmental impact statement to  
18 ensure vegetation management projects are being carried out in accordance with  
19 this Act and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and the  
20 Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);, based on—

21 “(i) the monitoring assessment described in section 15(a); and

22 “(ii) a determination by the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife  
23 Service and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric  
24 Administration as to whether the vegetation management projects comply  
25 with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

26 “(iii) a determination by the Administrator of the United States  
27 Environmental Protection Agency as to whether vegetation management  
28 projects have complied with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33  
29 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);

30 “(B) shall amend the final comprehensive environmental impact statement or  
31 record of decision—

32 “(i) if necessary to achieve compliance with this Act, the Endangered  
33 Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) ) and the Federal Water  
34 Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);;

35 “(ii) after providing a period of not less than 60 days for public comment  
36 regarding any proposed amendment; and

37 (iii) not later than 180 days after the date on which the reevaluation is  
38 completed under paragraph (1).

39 “(2) ACTION DURING REEVALUATION.—To the extent consistent with Section 7(d) of the  
40 Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536(d) and the Federal Water Pollution



Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.)), the Secretary shall continue to implement any ongoing vegetation management project until the date on which a relevant record of decision is amended under paragraph (1)(B).

## “SEC. 8. OBJECTIONS; CLAIMS; JUDICIAL REVIEW.

### “(a) Objections.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—After the publication of a final comprehensive environmental impact statement prepared under section 7(d), during the 60-day period described in section 7(e)(1), in lieu of any other appeal that may be available, an eligible person may file an objection to the final comprehensive environmental impact statement.

“(2) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to file an objection under paragraph (1), a person shall submit to the Secretary during the 60-day period described in section 7(c) written comments that describe the objections to the action proposed under the final comprehensive environmental impact statement.

“(3) RESPONSE.—The Secretary shall respond in writing to an objection filed under paragraph (1) not later than 30 days after the date on which the objection is filed.

“(4) AMENDMENT.—On receipt of an objection filed under paragraph (1), the Secretary may amend the final comprehensive environmental impact statement to reflect the objection.

### “(b) CLAIMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—During the first 30 days of the period described in section 7(e)(4), in lieu of any other administrative appeal that may be available, a person may file a claim to protest a proposed vegetation management project.

“(2) ELIGIBLE CAUSES OF ACTION.—A claim may only be filed under paragraph (1) if—

“(A)(i) a proposed activity under the vegetation management project is inconsistent with a record of decision; and

“(ii) the likely impacts of that activity are inconsistent with the impacts analyzed in the final comprehensive environmental impact statement;

“(B) the vegetation management project violates the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); or

“(C)(i) new information, changed circumstances, or changed conditions would result in significant negative environmental impacts that were not analyzed in the final comprehensive environmental impact statement; and

“(ii) those circumstances were not considered for additional review under section 7(f).

“(3) RESPONSE.—The Secretary shall respond in writing to a claim filed under paragraph (1) not later than 30 days after the date on which the claim is filed.

“(4) AMENDMENT.—On receipt of a claim filed under paragraph (1), the Secretary may—

“(A) amend the vegetation management project;

“(B) terminate the vegetation management project; or

“(C) implement the vegetation management project as planned.

“(c) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A person may only challenge a covered agency action in a United States district court by bringing a covered civil action.

“(2) VENUE.—Venue for any covered civil action shall lie in the United States District Court for the District of Oregon or the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

“(3) STANDING.—A person shall only be eligible to bring a covered civil action under paragraph (1) if that person filed—

“(A) an objection under subsection (a)(1); or

“(B) a claim under subsection (b)(1).

“(4) ELIGIBILITY.—A reviewing court under this subsection shall not consider any issue in a covered civil action unless the issue has previously been raising in writing in the objection or claim described in paragraph (3).

“(5) LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.—A covered civil action shall not be maintained unless the covered civil action commenced not later than 75 days after the date on which the covered agency action to which the covered civil action relates is final.

“(6) EXPEDITED PROCEEDINGS.—

“(A) DISCOVERY.—Discovery shall—

“(i) commence immediately after a covered civil action is commenced;  
and

“(ii) conclude not later than 180 days after the date on which a covered civil action is commenced.

“(B) TRIAL.—A trial shall commence not later than 180 days after the date on which the covered civil action is commenced.

“(C) EXPEDITIOUS COMPLETION OF JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Congress encourages a court of competent jurisdiction to expedite, to the maximum extent practicable, the proceedings in a covered civil action with the goal of rendering a final determination on the merits of the covered civil action as soon as practicable after the date on which a complaint or appeal is filed to initiate the action.

“(7) APPLICABILITY.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, judicial review of a covered agency action shall be conducted in accordance with subchapter II of chapter 5, and chapter 7, of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Administrative Procedure Act’).

“(8) INJUNCTIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (C), the period of any preliminary injunction and any stay pending appeal relating to a covered agency action shall not exceed 60 days.

1 “(B) BALANCING OF SHORT- AND LONG-TERM EFFECTS.—As part of the weighing  
2 of the equities while considering any request for an injunction that applies to the  
3 covered agency action, the court shall balance the short- and long-term impacts on  
4 the ecosystem likely to be caused—

5 “(i) by undertaking the covered agency action; and

6 “(ii) by not undertaking the covered agency action.

7 “(C) RENEWALS.—

8 “(i) IN GENERAL.—A court of competent jurisdiction may issue 1 or more  
9 renewals of any preliminary injunction or stay pending appeal issued  
10 under subparagraph (A).

11 “(ii) UPDATES.—For each renewal of an injunction or stay pending appeal  
12 under this subparagraph, the parties to the covered civil action shall submit  
13 to the court updated information on the status of the covered agency action  
14 that is the basis of the covered civil action.

15 “SEC. 9. MOIST FORESTRY EMPHASIS AREA.

16 “(a) IN GENERAL.—

17 “(1) CONFORMITY WITH PRINCIPLE OF SUSTAINED YIELD.—Timber from the Moist  
18 Forestry Emphasis Area shall be sold, cut, and removed in conformity with the principle  
19 of sustained yield and in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

20 “(2) PRODUCTION LEVELS.—The Secretary shall maintain the highest consistent timber  
21 production levels that can be sustained under the management intensity described in this  
22 section.

23 “(3) CALCULATION.—

24 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall calculate—

25 “(i) the quantity of timber that the Secretary can produce consistently and  
26 permanently from the Moist Forestry Emphasis Area not including  
27 riparian reserves established under section 4, or the old growth legacy  
28 reserves; and

29 “(ii) the quantity of other timber the Secretary can produce, as part of the  
30 Moist Forestry Emphasis Area, including riparian reserves established  
31 under section 4, and the portions of the Conservation Emphasis Area, as  
32 described in the draft comprehensive environmental impact statement  
33 under section 7(b)(1)(A).

34 “(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall—

35 “(i) calculate the quantities under clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A)  
36 in 10-year increments; and

37 “(ii) in calculating that quantity, classify the volume of timber that could  
38 be offered the various areas defined in subparagraph (A).

39 “(b) MANAGEMENT OF MOIST FORESTRY EMPHASIS AREA.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Moist Forestry Emphasis Areas shall be managed in accordance with  
2 the principles of ecological forestry (including principles relating to variable retention  
3 regeneration harvests) described in paragraph (2).

4 “(2) ECOLOGICAL FORESTRY PRINCIPLES FOR MOIST FORESTRY EMPHASIS AREAS.—The  
5 ecological forestry principles referred to in paragraph (1) include—

6 “(A) the retention of old growth;

7 “(B) the seeking of opportunities to retain older trees, to the greatest extent  
8 practicable;

9 “(C) the acceleration of the development of structural complexity, including  
10 spatial heterogeneity, in younger stands previously subject to forest management,  
11 through the use of diverse silvicultural approaches, such as variable density and  
12 clump-based prescriptions;

13 “(D) the implementation of variable retention regeneration harvesting activities  
14 that retain approximately 1/3 of the live basal area of the forest within the harvest  
15 area, primarily but not exclusively in aggregates, with riparian reserves on non-  
16 fish bearing streams counting toward meeting the designated retention level. All  
17 other reserves, such as riparian reserves on fish-bearing streams, old growth forest  
18 heritage areas, and other reserves are excluded from the retention estimate

19 “(E) the development and maintenance of early seral ecosystems with diverse  
20 species following harvesting activities through the use of less intense approaches  
21 to site preparation and tree regeneration and nurturing of diverse early seral  
22 ecosystems; and

23 “(F) the establishment of a silvicultural system that includes the development and  
24 management of multiaged, mixed-species stands on harvest rotation periods of 80  
25 to 120 years.

26 “(3) VARIABLE RETENTION REGENERATION.—

27 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall designate not less than 8 percent and not  
28 greater than 12 percent of the moist forests described in paragraph (1) as land on  
29 which the Secretary shall carry out during each 10-year period variable retention  
30 regeneration harvesting activities, consistent with—

31 “(i) this section and other provisions of this Act;

32 “(ii) the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); and

33 “(iii) the environmental impact statement required under the National  
34 Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) as described in  
35 section 7.

36 “(B) APPLICABILITY.—The moist forests designated as variable retention  
37 regeneration harvest land under subparagraph (A) shall not

38 “(i) be limited to stands that have generally reached the culmination of  
39 mean annual increment; and

40 “(ii) shall not include, until at least 25 years after the date of enactment of

1 this Act, stands that are generally natural in character and often contain  
2 older trees.

3 “(C) RELAXED RETENTION STANDARDS FOR VARIABLE REGENERATION HARVEST.—  
4 The Secretary shall identify 30,000 acres of Moist Forest Emphasis Area that:

5 “(i) have been previously subject to forest management;

6 “(ii) are less than 80 years of age; and

7 “(iii) not within a riparian reserve established under Section 4;

8 “(iv) not within critical habitat; and

9 “(v) shall manage such stands as required in subsection (b)(2), except that  
10 the retention of live basal area of the forest within a harvest area shall be  
11 approximately 1/6

12 “(vi) After ten years a comparative study on the ecological conditions of  
13 these acres versus the ecological conditions of acres managed under the  
14 ecological forestry regime in the rest of the moist forest areas shall be  
15 conducted by the Secretary.

16 “(4) THINNING.—

17 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out thinning activities only on  
18 stands previously subjected to forest management in the moist forests described in  
19 paragraph (1) to promote tree growth and ecological health and variability.

20 “(B) GOALS.—The goal of thinning activities under this paragraph shall be to  
21 establish spatially variable stand densities and complex canopies using thinning  
22 regimes that enhance the structural and compositional diversity of the stand and  
23 individual tree development.

24 “(C) LIMITATIONS.—

25 “(i) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out thinning activities under this paragraph,  
26 the Secretary shall not reduce the total basal area of the stand (as  
27 determined on the date on which the thinning activities commence) by  
28 greater than 50 percent.

29 “(ii) OLD GROWTH AND OLDER TREES.—The Secretary shall exclude old  
30 growth and older trees from thinning activities under this paragraph.

31 “(5) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may harvest a stand that has not reached the  
32 culmination of mean annual increment in order to offer the quantity of timber calculated  
33 under subsection (a)(3).

34 “(c) ROADS.—

35 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall not increase the total quantity of mileage of  
36 permanent, system and non-system roads that are operational in the Moist Forestry  
37 Emphasis Area to a quantity greater than the quantity of mileage in existence on the date  
38 of enactment of the Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014.

39 “(2) SYSTEM ROADS.—The Secretary—

“(A) may construct new system roads outside of the riparian reserves to carry out a vegetation management project under this Act; and

“(B) subject to the availability of appropriations and to the maximum extent practicable, shall reduce the quantity of mileage of system roads by decommissioning.

“(3) NON-SYSTEM ROADS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall annually reduce the total quantity of mileage of nonsystem roads.

“(4) TEMPORARY ROADS.—If the Secretary constructs a temporary road as part of a vegetation management project, the Secretary shall close and decommission the temporary road not later than the earlier of—

“(A) the date that is 2 years after the date on which the activity for which the temporary road was constructed is completed; and

“(B) the date that is 1 year after the date on which the vegetation management project is completed.

## “SEC. 10. DRY FORESTRY EMPHASIS AREA.

### “(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(1) The Secretary shall manage the Dry Forestry Emphasis Area to increase the resiliency of the stands by reducing the risk from uncharacteristic wildfires, droughts, and insect or disease events.

### “(2) CALCULATION.—

#### “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall calculate—

“(i) the quantity of timber that the Secretary can produce consistently and permanently from the Dry Forestry Emphasis Area not including riparian reserves established under section 4 or old growth legacy reserves; and

“(ii) the quantity of other timber the Secretary can produce, as part of the Dry Forestry Emphasis Area, including riparian reserves established under section 4, and the portions of the Conservation Emphasis Area, as described in the draft comprehensive environmental impact statement under section 7(b)(1)(A).

“(iii) the quantity of other timber the Secretary can produce, as part of the Dry Forestry Emphasis Area, including riparian reserves established under section 4, and the portions of the Conservation Emphasis Area, as described in the draft comprehensive environmental impact statement under section 7(b)(1)(B).

“(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall maintain or restore conditions of tree density, tree composition, and tree size distribution that will result in a stand with a high level of resistance and resilience to uncharacteristic wildfires, droughts, and insect events .

“(c) PRIORITY.—In carrying out vegetation management projects, the Secretary shall give priority to areas that contain important components, including—



1 “(1) communities in the wildland-urban interface (as defined in section 101 of the  
2 Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6511)); and

3 “(2) valuable forest structures, such as old growth trees and oak savannas that are in need  
4 of restoration or are in danger from uncharacteristic fire .

5 “(d) MANAGEMENT OF DRY FORESTRY EMPHASIS AREAS.—

6 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Dry Forestry Emphasis Areas shall be managed in accordance with—

7 “(A) ecological forestry principles described in paragraph (2); and

8 “(B) for fire resiliency and resistance, consistent with this subsection, as  
9 determined necessary by the Secretary.

10 “(2) ECOLOGICAL FORESTRY PRINCIPLES IN DRY FORESTS.—The ecological forestry  
11 principles referred to in paragraph (1) include—

12 “(A) the retention and improvement of the survivability of old growth trees  
13 through the reduction of adjacent fuels and competing vegetation to promote  
14 resilience against mortality from insects, disease, and fire;

15 “(B) the retention and protection of important structures such as large hardwoods,  
16 snags, and logs;

17 “(C) the reduction of overall stand densities through partial cutting in an effort—

18 “(i) to reduce basal areas to desired levels, particularly in overstocked  
19 stands;

20 “(ii) to increase the mean stand diameter;

21 “(iii) to shift the composition of stands to fire- and drought-tolerant  
22 species; and

23 “(iv) to retain older trees for replacement purposes;

24 “(D) the restoration of spatial heterogeneity through the variation of the treatment  
25 of stands, such as by leaving untreated patches, creating openings of not more  
26 than 2.5 acres, and establishing tree clumps and isolated single trees;

27 “(E) the establishment of new tree cohorts of shade-intolerant species in created  
28 openings, generally varying in size between 0.2 and 2.5 acres;

29 “(F) the harvesting of timber during the restoration process;

30 “(G) the maintenance of sustainable and fire-resilient conditions in perpetuity  
31 through both passive and active management of the dry forests in accordance with  
32 this subsection, including the treatment of activity fuels and the restoration of  
33 historic levels of surface fuels and understory vegetation using prescribed fire,  
34 natural fire or mechanical activities;

35 “(H) the planning and implementation of activities at the landscape level to  
36 maintain not less than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the dry forests as denser landscape-scale patches to  
37 provide greater forest density for species listed as an endangered species,  
38 threatened species and the prey of those species; and

“(I) the retention of a basal area after a partial cut that is not less than 35 percent of the initial basal area at the date of enactment of the sale area.

“(J) Any timber produced from these areas shall be done so in conformity with the principle of sustained yield.

“(e) ROADS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall not increase the total quantity of mileage of system roads that are operational in the Dry Forestry Emphasis Area to a quantity greater than the quantity of mileage in existence on the date of enactment of the Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014.

“(2) SYSTEM ROADS.—The Secretary—

“(A) may construct new system roads to carry out a vegetation management project; and

“(B) subject to the availability of appropriations, shall decommission or place into storage all system roads that the Secretary has not planned to use in the next 10 years for vegetation management projects or administrative purposes.

“(3) NONSYSTEM ROADS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall annually reduce the total quantity of mileage of nonsystem roads by decommissioning.

“(4) TEMPORARY ROADS.—If the Secretary constructs a temporary road as part of a vegetation management project, the Secretary shall close and decommission the temporary road not later than the earlier of—

“(A) the date that is 2 years after the date on which the activity for which the temporary road was constructed is completed; and

“(B) the date that is 1 year after the date on which the vegetation management project is completed.

“SEC. 11. CONSERVATION EMPHASIS AREAS.

“(a) CONSERVATION NETWORKS.—To provide general ecological benefits and protect conservation values, the following areas in the State of Oregon are designated as conservation networks for management by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (h):

“(1) DRY AREAS CONSERVATION NETWORK.—The approximately 132,000 acres of land managed by the Secretary, as depicted as ‘Dry Areas Conservation Network’ on the map entitled ‘O & C Land Grant Act of 2014: Conservation Networks’ and dated July 31, 2014, which is designated as the ‘Dry Areas Conservation Network’, the purpose of which is to create dry forest reserves that provide ecological benefits and protect conservation values, including providing old growth, late-successional habitat, complex natural early successional habitat, aquatic and riparian protection, fish and wildlife benefits, recreational and educational opportunities, and other natural processes needed for the healthy functioning of the ecosystem.

“(2) MOIST AREAS CONSERVATION NETWORK.—The approximately 403,000 acres of land managed by the Secretary, as depicted as ‘Moist Areas Conservation Network’ on the

map entitled ‘O & C Land Grant Act of 2014: Conservation Networks’ and dated July 31, 2014, which is designated as the ‘Moist Areas Conservation Network’, the purpose of which is to create moist forest reserves that provide ecological benefits and protect conservation values, including providing old growth, and late-successional habitat, complex natural early-successional habitats, aquatic and riparian protection, fish and wildlife benefits, recreational and educational opportunities, and other natural processes needed for the healthy functioning of the ecosystem.

“(3) CALCULATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall calculate—

“(i) the quantity of timber that the Secretary can produce consistently and permanently from the Moist and Dry Conservation Emphasis Areas as a by-product of the conservation management, not including riparian reserves established under section 4 or old growth legacy reserves; and

“(ii) the quantity of other timber the Secretary can produce, as part of the Moist and Dry Conservation Emphasis Areas, including riparian reserves established under section 4, and the portions of the Conservation Emphasis Area, as described in the draft comprehensive environmental impact statement under section 7(b)(1)(A) and 7(b)(1)(B).“(b) OLD GROWTH FOREST HERITAGE AREAS.—The approximately 480,000 acres of land managed by the Secretary, as depicted on the map entitled ‘O & C Land Grant Act of 2014: Old Growth Forest Heritage Areas’ and dated July 31, 2014, which is designated as the ‘Old Growth Forest Heritage Areas’, the purpose of which is to protect and preserve stands that, as of the date of enactment of the Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014, are at least 120 years old and shall be managed by the Secretary in a manner that does not allow harvesting of any tree within the area.

“(c) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT UNITS.—

“(1) DESIGNATION.—For the purposes of ensuring the protection of the watersheds as a source of clean drinking water, to safeguard the water quality and quantity in the areas, and to allow visitors to enjoy the special scenic, natural, cultural, and fish and wildlife values of the watersheds, the following areas in the State of Oregon are designated as special management units for special management by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (h) and this subsection:

“(A) MCKENZIE DRINKING WATER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT UNIT.—The approximately 12,042 acres of land managed by the Secretary, as depicted on the map entitled ‘O&C Land Grant Act of 2014: McKenzie Source Water Emphasis Area’ and dated July 31, 2014, which is designated as the ‘McKenzie Drinking Water Special Management Unit’.

“(B) HILLSBORO DRINKING WATER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT UNIT.—The approximately 1,243 acres of land managed by the Secretary, as depicted on the map entitled ‘O&C Land Grant Act of 2014: Hillsboro Source Water Emphasis Area’ and dated July 31, 2014, which is designated as the ‘Hillsboro Drinking Water Special Management Unit’.

“(C) CLACKAMAS DRINKING WATER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT UNIT.—The approximately 416 acres of land managed by the Secretary, as depicted on the map entitled ‘O&C Land Grant Act of 2014: Clackamas Source Water Emphasis

Area’ and dated July 31, 2014, which is designated as the ‘Clackamas Drinking Water Special Management Unit’.

“(D) SPRINGFIELD DRINKING WATER SPECIAL MANAGEMENT UNIT.—The approximately 3,161 acres of land managed by the Secretary, as depicted on the map entitled ‘O&C Land Grant Act of 2014: Springfield Source Water Emphasis Area’ and dated July 31, 2014, which is designated as the ‘Springfield Drinking Water Special Management Unit’.

“(2) LIVESTOCK.—The grazing of livestock shall not be allowed within a special management unit designated by paragraph (1).

“(d) NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS.—For the purposes of protecting , conserving, and enhancing the unique and nationally important recreational, ecological, scenic, cultural, watershed, and fish and wildlife values of the areas, the following areas in the State of Oregon are designated as recreation areas for management by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (h):

“(1) ROGUE CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.—The approximately 94,700 acres of Bureau of Land Management land, within the boundary depicted on the map entitled ‘O&C Land Grant Act of 2014: Rogue National Recreation Area’ and dated July 31, 2014, which is designated as the ‘Rogue National Recreation Area’.

“(2) MOLALLA NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.—The approximately 24,100 acres of Bureau of Land Management land, within the boundary depicted on the map entitled ‘O&C Land Grant Act of 2014: Molalla National Recreation Area’ and dated July 31, 2014, which is designated as the ‘Molalla National Recreation Area’.

“(e) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.—For the purposes of protecting, preserving and enhancing the natural character, scientific use, and the botanical, recreational, ecological, fish and wildlife, scenic, and cultural values of the areas and to preserve opportunities for primitive recreation in areas in which preservation is practicable, the following areas in the State of Oregon are designated for special management by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (h):

“(1) ILLINOIS VALLEY SALMON AND BOTANICAL SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The approximately 7,200 acres of Bureau of Land Management land, as depicted on the map entitled ‘O&C Land Grant Act of 2014: Illinois Valley Salmon and Botanical Area’ and dated July 31, 2014, which is designated as the ‘Illinois Valley Salmon and Botanical Special Management Area’.

“(2) KILCHIS SALMON EMPHASIS AREA. -- The approximately 5,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management land, as depicted on the map entitled ‘O&C Land Grant Act of 2014: Kilchis Salmon Emphasis Area’ and dated July 31, 2014, which is designated as the ‘Kilchis Salmon Emphasis Area’.

“(3) GRIZZLY PEAK PRIMITIVE BACKCOUNTRY SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The approximately 2,100 acres of Bureau of Land Management land, as depicted on the map entitled ‘O&C Land Grant Act of 2014: Grizzly Peak Primitive Backcountry Area’ and dated July 31, 2014, which is designated as the ‘Grizzly Peak Primitive Backcountry Special Management Area’.

“(4) DAKUBETED PRIMITIVE BACKCOUNTRY SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The

1 approximately 21,200 acres of Bureau of Land Management land, as depicted on the map  
2 entitled 'O&C Land Grant Act of 2014: Dakubetede Primitive Backcountry Area' and  
3 dated July 31, 2014, which is designated as the 'Dakubetede Primitive Backcountry  
4 Special Management Area'.

5 "(5) WELLINGTON WILDLANDS PRIMITIVE BACKCOUNTRY SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—  
6 The approximately 5,700 acres of Bureau of Land Management land, as depicted on the  
7 map entitled 'O&C Land Grant Act of 2014: Wellington Wildlands Primitive  
8 Backcountry Area' and dated July 31, 2014, which is designated as the 'Wellington  
9 Wildlands Primitive Backcountry Special Management Area'.

10 "(6) MUNGERS BUTTE PRIMITIVE BACKCOUNTRY SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The  
11 approximately 10,200 acres of Bureau of Land Management land, as depicted on the map  
12 entitled 'O&C Land Grant Act of 2014: Mungers Butte Primitive Backcountry Area' and  
13 dated July 31, 2014, which is designated as the 'Mungers Butte Primitive Backcountry  
14 Special Management Area'.

15 "(7) BRUMMIT FIR PRIMITIVE BACKCOUNTRY SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The  
16 approximately 2,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management land, as depicted on the map  
17 entitled 'O&C Land Grant Act of 2014: Brummit Fir Primitive Backcountry Area' and  
18 dated July 31, 2014, which is designated as the 'Brummit Fir Primitive Backcountry  
19 Special Management Area'.

20 "(8) CRABTREE VALLEY PRIMITIVE BACKCOUNTRY SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The  
21 approximately 2,100 acres of Bureau of Land Management land, as depicted on the map  
22 entitled 'O&C Land Grant Act of 2014: Crabtree Valley Primitive Backcountry Area'  
23 and dated July 31, 2014, which is designated as the 'Crabtree Valley Primitive  
24 Backcountry Special Management Area'.

25 "(9) APPLGATE PRIMITIVE BACKCOUNTRY SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The  
26 approximately 9,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management land, as depicted on the map  
27 entitled 'O&C Land Grant Act of 2014: Crabtree Valley Primitive Backcountry Area'  
28 and dated July 31, 2014, which is designated as the 'Crabtree Valley Primitive  
29 Backcountry Special Management Area'.

30 "(10) SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.—The approximately  
31 95,767 acres of land administered by the Secretary, as depicted on the map entitled 'O&C  
32 Land Grant Act of 2014: Special Environmental Zones' and dated July 31, 2014, which is  
33 designated as the 'Special Environmental Zone Special Management Area'.

34 "(f) CASCADE-SISKIYOU NATIONAL MONUMENT EXPANSION.—Subject to valid existing rights,  
35 the Secretary shall administer the approximately 2,050 acres of land administered by the Director  
36 of the Bureau of Land Management depicted on the map entitled 'O&C Land Grant Act of 2014:  
37 Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument Expansion and Pacific Crest Trail Protection Corridor'  
38 and dated July 31, 2014, as part of the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument and subject to the  
39 same proclamation, regulations, rules and policies that apply to the rest of the national  
40 monument.

41 "(g) PACIFIC CREST TRAIL PROTECTION CORRIDOR.—

42 "(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is designated in the State of Oregon a protective corridor  
43 for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, to be known as the 'Southern Oregon Pacific



Crest Trail Protection Corridor', consisting of all Bureau of Land Management land located within approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile on either side of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, beginning at the west boundary of Section 23, T.40.S, R.7.W, WM at the border of the Klamath National Forest in the Siskiyou Mountains, continuing approximately 45 miles and ending at the eastern boundary Section 13, T.38.S, R.4.E, W.M near the southern boundary of the Rogue River National Forest in the Cascade Range, to be managed by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (h).

“(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Pacific Crest Trail Protection Corridor are to protect and enhance the recreational, scenic, historic, and wildlife values of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail in as natural and undeveloped a state as practicable.

“(3) FOREST ROADS.—Forest roads crossing the Pacific Crest Trail Protection Corridor or within the Pacific Crest Trail Protection Corridor shall be limited to those necessary for the proper use and administration of adjacent public land, as determined by the Secretary in applicable management plans.

“(h) ADMINISTRATION.—

“(1) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of the Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of each Conservation Emphasis Area.

“(B) EFFECT.—The maps and legal descriptions prepared under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct any minor errors in the maps and legal descriptions.

“(C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The maps and legal descriptions prepared under subparagraph (A) shall be available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

“(2) ADMINISTRATION.—

“(A) APPLICABLE LAW.—The Secretary shall administer each Conservation Emphasis Area—

“(i) in a manner that furthers the purposes for which the Conservation Emphasis Area was established; and

“(ii) in accordance with—

“(I) this subsection;

“(II) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and

“(III) any other applicable Federal laws.

“(B) USES.—The Secretary shall only allow uses of a Conservation Emphasis Area that are consistent with the purposes and values for which the Conservation Emphasis Area is established.

“(C) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal surface and subsurface land within a Conservation Emphasis Area is withdrawn from—



1 “(i) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land  
2 laws;

3 “(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and

4 “(iii) operation under the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

5 “(3) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—Nothing in this section creates any protective perimeter  
6 or buffer zone around an area designated under this section.

7 “(4) USE OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES.—The use of motorized vehicles within the  
8 Conservation Emphasis Areas shall be limited to roads allowed by the Secretary for such  
9 use, provided that the Secretary may allow off-road vehicle use in designated portions of  
10 the areas designated by this section if such use is consistent with the purposes and values  
11 for which the area was designated.

12 “(5) FOREST MANAGEMENT.—

13 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), in the Conservation Emphasis  
14 Area (other than a special management area designated by subsection (e)), the  
15 cutting, sale, or removal of timber may be permitted—

16 “(i) to the extent necessary to improve forest health in ways that also —

17 “(II) improve the habitats of threatened or endangered species or  
18 species considered sensitive by the Secretary over the long term  
19 after completion of the vegetation management project; or

20 “(III) in the case of harvests in moist forest sites, is conducted—

21 “(aa) through variable density and clump based thinning;

22 “(bb) in stands up to 80 years of age to accelerate the  
23 development of structurally complex forest conditions; and

24 “(cc) in a manner that retains older trees and old growth  
25 trees; and

26 “(ii) is also in furtherance of the purposes for which the Conservation  
27 Emphasis Area was established; or

28 “(iii) for de minimis personal or administrative use within a Conservation  
29 Emphasis Area established in subsection (a), if the use would not impact  
30 the purposes for which the Conservation Network was established.

31 “(B) EXCEPTIONS.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), forest thinning and vegetation  
32 treatments may be permitted in a special management area designated by subsection (e),  
33 if the purpose of the treatments is—

34 “(i) to improve forest health in a case in which the forest is threatened by  
35 uncharacteristic fire, an insect event, or disease;

36 “(ii) to improve or maintain recreational facilities and opportunities; or

37 “(iii) to protect public health or safety.

38 “(i) NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM ADDITIONS -- 16 U.S. Code § 7202,

Establishment of the National Landscape Conservation System, is amended by added at the end of paragraph (a)

“(E) public land designated as Oregon and California Land grant lands in the State of Oregon administered by the Bureau of Land Management as conservation emphasis areas; and”

## “SEC. 12. LAND MANAGEMENT RATIONALIZATION

“(a) IN GENERAL.— In accordance with section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716), the Secretary may exchange Federal land in the Moist Forestry Emphasis Area or the Dry Forestry Emphasis Area or the Conservation Emphasis Area or interests in the Federal land in the Emphasis Areas for adjacent non-Federal land or interests in the non-Federal land if—

“(1) the Federal land does not contain critical habitat for a species listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

“(2) the Federal land is not identified in the landscape prioritization plan developed under section 6(a);

“(3) the Secretary determines that the land exchange would facilitate the administration of the Moist Forestry Emphasis Area or Dry Forestry Emphasis Area or the Conservation Emphasis Area; and

“(4) the Secretary determines that the land exchange is in the public interest, including, but not limited to, the acknowledgment that the consolidation of Federal land and non-Federal land is in public interest.

“(b) BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS TO THE FOREST SERVICE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The approximately 25,000 acres of lands, as generally depicted as ‘BLM to USFS’ on the map entitled ‘O & C Land Grant Act of 2014: Land Management Rationalization’ and dated July 31, 2014, are transferred to the administration of the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture from the administration of the Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management.

“(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary of Agriculture, through the Chief of the Forest Service, shall managed the lands described in subparagraph (1):

“(A) as other National Forest Systems lands and subject to the same statutes, regulations and policies;

“(B) as they have been generally managed under the Northwest Forest Plan at least until revised in a land and resource management plan revision; and

“(C) under any specific statutes that may apply to any of these lands.

“(3) NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARIES.—The Secretary of Agriculture, through the Chief of the Forest Service, shall adjust the official of the relevant national forests to accommodate the inclusion of the lands described in subparagraph (1).

“(c) FOREST SERVICE LANDS TO THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The approximately 25,000 acres of lands, as generally depicted as

‘USFS to BLM’ on the map entitled ‘O & C Land Grant Act of 2014: Land Management Rationalization’ and dated July 31, 2014, are transferred to the administration of the Bureau of Land Management in the Department of the Interior from the administration of the Department of Agriculture Forest Service.

“(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall managed the lands described in subparagraph (1):

“(A) as other covered lands and subject to the same statutes, regulations and policies;

“(B) under this Act, including as allocated under subparagraph (2);

“(3) LAND ALLOCATION.—The Secretary shall allocate, as most appropriately consistent with this Act, the lands described in subparagraph (1) into some or all of the following land allocations:

“(A) moist forestry emphasis area subject to the provisions of Section 9;

“(B) dry forestry emphasis area subject to the provisions of Section 10;

“(C) dry area conservation network subject to the provisions of Section 11(a);

“(D) moist area conservation network subject to the provisions of Section 11(a); and/or

“(E) the Old Growth Forest Heritage Areas as provided for in Sec. 11(b).

(4) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL. Within one year of the date of enactment of the Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report detailing how the lands described in subparagraph 1 were allocated pursuant to subparagraph 2.

“(B) PUBLIC COMMENT—Before submitting the report as required in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall make a draft available for public comment of no less than 60 days.

“(c) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS LANDS TO THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The approximately 3,502 acres of lands, as generally depicted as ‘USACE to BLM’ on the map entitled ‘O & C Land Grant Act of 2014: Land Management Rationalization’ and dated July 31, 2014, are transferred to the administration of the Bureau of Land Management in the Department of the Interior from the administration of the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

“(2) MANAGEMENT.—

“(A) BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall—

“(i) allocate as appropriate the transferred lands that are not within the Elk Creek Wild and Scenic River management corridor, to the Dry Areas Conservation Network or the Moist Areas Conservation Network established in Sec. 11(a); and

“(ii) consistent with this Act.

“(B) US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS.— The Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, will continue to have the obligation to maintain the safe condition of the Elk Creek Dam structure, rock piles and associated components, in an area of approximately 147.1 acres of the transferred lands.

“(d) Settlement of Controverted Land Status. — Under 43 U.S. C. section 1181g strike “are declared to be revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, and said lands” add a period after “forests” and strike “:Provided, ...” through until the end of the paragraph.”

### “SEC. 13. DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Effective for fiscal year 2014 and each fiscal year thereafter, all receipts generated from activities on covered land shall be deposited in a separate fund in the Treasury designated the ‘Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands Fund’, to be distributed annually in accordance with this section.

“(b) GENERAL FUND.—Subject to subsection (d)(4)(C), as soon as practicable after the end of each fiscal year described in subsection (a), \$4,000,000 of all amounts received by the Secretary for the applicable fiscal year from the covered land shall be transferred to the general fund of the Treasury.

“(c) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2) and subsection (d)(4)(C), all amounts received for the applicable fiscal year by the Secretary from the covered land shall be used to pay for the management of, administrative expenses for, and capital improvement costs for the covered land, including the restoration of fish and wildlife habitat on the covered land.

“(2) LIMITATIONS.—The amount of revenue that is used to pay for expenses and costs for a fiscal year under paragraph (1) shall not exceed—

“(A) 25 percent of all amounts received for the applicable fiscal year by the Secretary from the covered land during the fiscal year; or

“(B) \$20,000,000 in 2014 dollars indexed for inflation.

“(d) PAYMENTS TO COUNTIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—All amounts received for the applicable fiscal year by the Secretary from the covered land during a fiscal year that is in excess of the amount necessary to carry out subsections (b) and (c) shall be provided to the counties that contain covered land (referred to in this subsection as a ‘covered county’) in the form of annual payments.

“(2) TIMING.—Payments shall be made available to covered counties under this subsection as soon as practicable following the end of each fiscal year.

“(3) OTHER COUNTY FUNDS.—Payments made to covered counties under this subsection shall be used as other county funds.

“(4) AMOUNT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), for each fiscal year

described in subsection (a), the amount of payments allocated under this subsection to each covered county for a fiscal year shall be equal to the ratio that—

“(i) the assessed value of covered land in the covered county for fiscal year 1915; bears to

“(ii) the assessed value of covered land in all covered counties for fiscal year 1915.

“(B) NONASSESSED LAND.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the portion of the covered land in each of the covered counties that was not assessed for fiscal year 1915 shall be considered to have been assessed at the average assessed value of the covered land in the covered county.

“(C) MINIMUM AMOUNT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clauses (ii) and (iii), the annual payment paid to a covered county under this subsection, to the extent practicable, shall not be less than the payment that the covered county would have received solely under this Act (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014) for fiscal year 2013 if the covered county had elected to receive payment under this Act and not under any other law.

“(ii) USE OF GENERAL FUND SHARE.—If the portion of revenues to be provided to a covered county for a fiscal year is less than the amount described in clause (i), the payment made to the Treasury for the fiscal year under subsection (b) shall be reduced by an amount necessary to provide the minimum payments required under clause (i) for the covered county.

## “SEC. 14. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

“(a) FIRE PROVISIONS.—

“(1) COUNTY ACTIONS.—A county may carry out a vegetation management project in the Dry Forestry Emphasis Area to reduce the risk of a severe wildfire or the risk of an insect or disease outbreak, in a manner consistent with section 10 if—

“(A) the county provides to the Secretary a description of the proposed scope of work and proposed duration of the vegetation management project;

“(B) the Secretary determines the project is consistent with this Act and is in the best interest of the public; and

“(C) the county carries out the project using county funds, which may include amounts made available to the county under this Act.

“(2) ADJACENT PRIVATE LAND LANDOWNER ACTIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Without a permit from the Secretary, a person may enter and treat up to 50 feet into a Dry Forestry Emphasis Area that is located within 50 feet of the residence of that person if—

- 1 “(i) the residence is in existence on the date of enactment of the Oregon  
2 and California Land Grant Act of 2014;  
3 “(ii) the treatment is carried out at the expense of the person;  
4 “(iii) the person notifies the Secretary of the intent to treat that land; and  
5 “(iv) the Secretary has adequate supervisory, monitoring, and enforcement  
6 resources to ensure that the person carries out the treatment activities in  
7 accordance with subparagraph (C).

8 “(B) NOTICE.—

9 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Not less than 30 days before beginning to treat land  
10 described in subparagraph (A), the person shall notify, in writing, the  
11 Secretary of the intention of that person to treat that land.

12 “(ii) ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATION.—The person shall also notify the  
13 Secretary 14 days before beginning the treatment.

14 “(iii) COMMENCEMENT.—On receiving a notification to treat land under  
15 this paragraph, the Secretary, if the requirements of subparagraph (A)(iv)  
16 are satisfied, shall inform the person of the treatment requirements in  
17 subparagraph (C).

18 “(C) TREATMENT.—A person treating land described in subparagraph (A) shall  
19 carry out the treatment in accordance with the following requirements:

20 “(i) No dead tree, nest tree, old growth tree, or tree greater than 16 inches  
21 in diameter shall be cut.

22 “(ii) No herbicide or insecticide application shall be used.

23 “(iii) Vegetation shall be cut so that—

24 “(I) less flammable species are favored for retention; and

25 “(II) the adequate height and spacing between bushes and trees are  
26 maintained.

27 “(iv) Any residual trees shall be pruned—

28 “(I) to a height of the lesser of 10 feet or 50 percent of the crown  
29 height of the tree; and

30 “(II) so that all parts of the tree are at not less than 10 feet away  
31 from the residence.

32 “(v) All slash created from treatment activities under this subparagraph  
33 shall be removed or treated not later than 60 days after the date on which  
34 the slash is created.

35 “(vi) Any material of commercial value generated by the activity  
36 authorized in subparagraph (A) is the property of the United States.

37 “(b) STREAM IMPROVEMENT WORK.—

38 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct certain activities on the covered land in



1 accordance with this subsection.

2 “(2) PERMITTED ACTIVITIES.—

3 “(A) TREE TIPPING AND FELLING ACTIVITIES.—During a vegetation management  
4 project, the Secretary may carry out tree tipping and tree felling activities within  
5 the riparian reserves described in section 11 as the Secretary determines necessary  
6 to improve habitat for aquatic species.

7 “(B) WOODY DEBRIS AUGMENTATION.—The Secretary shall annually use not less  
8 than \$1,000,000 of amounts made available under subsection 13(c) to transport  
9 and place large trees in streams on Federal, State, or private land to improve fish  
10 habitat.

11 “(C) NATIVE VEGETATION.—Within the riparian reserves described in section 11,  
12 the Secretary may plant vegetation that is native to the site. .

13 “(D) CULVERT REPLACEMENT.—The Secretary may replace a culvert that impedes  
14 the passage of fish passage or is unable to withstand a 100-year flood event.

15 “(E) DECOMMISSIONING ROADS.—For the purposes of paragraph (3), the Secretary  
16 may decommission any road that—

17 “(i) was not established by the Bureau of Land Management; and

18 “(ii) is not more than 20 years old.

19 “(3) ACTIVITIES CATEGORICALLY EXCLUDED FROM REVIEW.—Except as provided in  
20 paragraph (4), each activity described in paragraph (2) shall be—

21 “(A) considered an action categorically excluded from review under the National  
22 Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) or section 1508.4 of  
23 title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation); and

24 “(B) exempt from administrative review.

25 “(4) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN AREAS.—Paragraph (3) does not apply to any activity  
26 located in—

27 “(A) a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System;

28 “(B) a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;

29 “(C) lands with wilderness characteristics as defined in the Bureau of Land  
30 Management Manual provisions 6310 and 6320; or

31 “(D) a Conservation Emphasis Area established by subsections 11(b), 11(c),  
32 11(d), 11(e) or 11(g) would be inconsistent with the purposes and values for  
33 which the area was established.

34 “(c) LEGACY ROADS AND TRAILS PROGRAM.—

35 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program to be known as the ‘Legacy  
36 Roads and Trails’ program to provide—

37 “(A) urgently needed road decommissioning, road and trail repair and  
38 maintenance and associated activities, and removal of fish passage barriers,



1 especially in areas in which roads may be contributing to water quality problems  
2 in streams and water bodies that support threatened, endangered, or sensitive  
3 species or community water sources;

4 “(B) urgently needed road repairs required due to recent storm events; or

5 “(C) the decommissioning of unauthorized roads that are not part of the  
6 transportation system.

7 “(2) PROJECT SELECTION.—

8 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

9 “(i) consider public input in the selection of projects; and

10 “(ii) publish the selection process of the Secretary on the website of the  
11 Bureau of Land Management.

12 “(B) PRIORITIES.—In selecting projects under this subsection, the Secretary shall  
13 give priority to decommissioning and repairing roads and trails in—

14 “(i) environmentally sensitive areas; and

15 “(ii) areas in which roads may be contributing to water quality problems in  
16 streams and water bodies that support threatened or endangered species, or  
17 species considered sensitive by the Secretary.

18 “(3) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 120 days after the end of each fiscal year, the  
19 Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the status of the projects selected for  
20 completion in the previous 2 fiscal years.

21 “(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to  
22 carry out this subsection \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2023.

23 “(d) PENALTIES FOR THE CUTTING OF OLD GROWTH TREES.—

24 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Oregon and  
25 California Land Grant Act of 2014, the Secretary shall establish a penalty system or  
26 guidelines designed to deter contractors from cutting old growth trees in the covered area  
27 in violation of this Act.

28 “(2) APPLICABILITY.—The penalty system shall allow for a specified de minimis  
29 quantity, as determined by the Secretary, of old growth trees that are under 250 years of  
30 age to be cut in error and not subject to penalty.

31 “(3) REVISION OF THE PENALTY SYSTEM.—If any contractor cuts more than twice the de  
32 minimis quantity of old growth trees established under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall,  
33 after notifying the public and providing a public comment period for 30 days, revise the  
34 penalty system.

35 “(4) ISSUANCE OF PENALTIES TO THE CONTRACTOR.—If a contractor cuts an old growth  
36 tree that is greater than 250 years of age, the contractor shall make a payment to the  
37 Secretary equal to 10 times the stumpage value of that tree.

38 “(e) REDESIGNATIONS OF MOIST FORESTRY EMPHASIS AREA AND DRY FORESTRY EMPHASIS AREA  
39 LANDS.—

1 “(1) AUTHORIZATION TO REDESIGNATE.—

2 “(A) EVALUATION REQUIRED.— As soon as the bill is enacted but not later than 10  
3 years after the date of enactment of the Oregon and California Land Grant Act of  
4 2014 and every 10 years thereafter, the Secretary—

5 “(i) shall evaluate the initial assignments of ‘Dry Forest’ and ‘Moist  
6 Forest’ on the map entitled ‘O&C Land Grant Act of 2014: Moist Forest  
7 and Dry Forest’ and dated July 31, 2014, and the resulting change in land  
8 in the Moist Forestry Emphasis Area or the Dry Forestry Emphasis Area;  
9 and

10 “(ii) may, as the Secretary determines to be necessary and in accordance  
11 with the criteria described in paragraph (2)—

12 “(I) redesignate Moist Forestry Emphasis Area land as Dry  
13 Forestry Emphasis Area land; and

14 “(II) redesignate Dry Forestry Emphasis Area land as Moist  
15 Forestry Emphasis Area land.

16 “(B) FIELD EXAMINATION.—In addition to adjustments authorized under  
17 subparagraph (A), the Secretary may adjust dry and moist forest assignments in  
18 specific locations based on an on-the-ground field examination by the Secretary.

19 “(2) CRITERIA.—

20 “(A) IN GENERAL.—In redesignating land as Moist Forestry Emphasis Area or  
21 Dry Forestry Emphasis Area, the Secretary shall use the criteria described in this  
22 paragraph.

23 “(B) MOIST FORESTRY EMPHASIS AREA.—For purposes of this subsection, land in  
24 the Moist Forestry Emphasis Area generally—

25 “(i)(I) experiences infrequent wildfires at intervals that are greater than  
26 100 years; and

27 “(II) the wildfires generally kill all of the trees that comprise the  
28 canopy of a stand; and

29 “(ii) contains 1 of the following plant association groups:

30 “(I) The Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) series.

31 “(II) The Sitka Spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) series.

32 “(III) The Western Red Cedar (*Thuja plicata*) series.

33 “(IV) The Pacific Silver Fir (*Abies amabilis*) series.

34 “(V) The Mountain Hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*) series.

35 “(VI) The Subalpine Fir-Engelmann Spruce (*Abies lasiocarpa*-  
36 *Picea engelmannii*) series.

37 “(VII) The Tanoak (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*) series.

38 “(VIII) The Moist Grand Fir (*Abies grandis*) plant association

group.

“(IX) The Moist White Fir (*Abies concolor*) plant association group.

“(C) DRY FORESTRY EMPHASIS AREA.—For purposes of this subsection, land in the Dry Forestry Emphasis Area generally—

“(i)(I) experiences relatively frequent wildfires; and

“(II) these wildfires are predominantly low or mixed in severity; and

“(ii) contains 1 of the following plant association groups:

“(I) The Moist Grand Fir (*Abies grandis*) plant association group.

“(II) The Moist White Fir (*Abies concolor*) plant association group.

“(III) The Ponderosa Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) series.

“(IV) The Oregon White Oak (*Quercus garryana*) series.

“(V) The Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) series.

“(VI) The Jeffrey Pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*) series.

“(VII) The Dry Grand Fir (*Abies grandis*) plant association group.

“(VIII) The Dry White Fir (*Abies concolor*) plant association group.

“(D) MIXED FORESTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this subsection, the Secretary may consider land that contains a Moist Grand Fir or a Moist White Fir plant association group as Moist Forestry Emphasis Area or Dry Forestry Emphasis Area based on the condition of the land, landscape context, or management goals.

“(ii) MIXED FORESTS.—For land that meets criteria under both subparagraph (A) and (B), the Secretary may choose to categorize the land as either Moist Forestry Emphasis Area or Dry Forestry Emphasis Area to align with the designations of adjacent covered land.

“(3) PUBLIC COMMENT.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall provide the public a period of not less than 60 days to comment on a proposed redesignation of land.

“(f) EXISTING RIGHTS.—NOTHING IN THIS ACT—

“(1) affects any private ownership or rights, including rights-of-way and reciprocal rights-of-way agreements, tail hold agreements, easement obligations, and tribal treaty rights; or

“(2) terminates any valid lease, permit, patent, or other right of authorization (including a lease, permit, patent, or other right of authorization for forest management activities) existing on the date of enactment of the Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014.

1 “(g) JURISDICTION.—Nothing in this Act affects the jurisdiction of the State of Oregon with  
2 respect to the management of fish and wildlife on public land in the State.

3 “(h) PESTICIDE USE.—Pesticides may be used within the covered land, if the use—

4 “(1) is limited to plants listed by the Oregon Department of Agriculture as invasive  
5 plants;

6 “(2) is part of an integrated pest management approach; and

7 “(3) is restricted to various ground-based systems that are designed to target only  
8 invasive species.

9 “(i) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH AREAS.—

10 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall designate 50,000 acres across 2 to 5 sites in the  
11 covered land to include moist forests and dry forests, as depicted on the map entitled  
12 ‘O&C Land Grant Act of 2014: Moist Forest and Dry Forest’ and dated July 31, 2014, to  
13 be co-managed by the Secretary and Oregon State University as special management and  
14 research areas in accordance with the criteria described in paragraph (2).

15 “(2) CRITERIA.—In designating land as special management and research areas under  
16 paragraph (1), the Secretary shall designate—

17 “(A) land that is designated as ‘Forestry Emphasis Areas’ on the map described  
18 in paragraphs (11) and (14) of section 2;

19 “(B) land, to the maximum extent practicable, contiguous to other land designated  
20 under paragraph (1);

21 “(C) land within close proximity of other land designated under paragraph (1);

22 “(D) land located within 150 miles of the main campus of Oregon State  
23 University in Corvallis, Oregon; and

24 “(E) land selected in consultation with Oregon State University.

25 “(3) AUTHORIZED PROJECTS.—Land designated under paragraph (1) shall be used by  
26 institutions of higher education in the State of Oregon for the conduct of research projects  
27 and demonstration projects that address—

28 “(A) increasing social awareness and knowledge of the environmental, social, and  
29 economic impacts on the implementation of ecological forestry on public land;

30 “(B) improving the health of rural communities and citizens;

31 “(C) reducing catastrophic fires and the degradation of ecosystem health;

32 “(D) increasing conservation with a landscape approach;

33 “(E) half will be managed as under the NWFP only and half will be managed  
34 using the ecological forestry management authorized by this Act; and

35 “(F) understanding the riparian reserve approaches authorized under this Act.

36 “(4) MONITORING.—Work performed on land designated under paragraph (1) shall  
37 include—

1 “(A) post-treatment monitoring of the effects of the treatments on the land; and  
2 “(B) if practicable, monitoring of other projects implemented under this Act,  
3 including monitoring by—

4 “(i) diverse stakeholders;

5 “(ii) collaborative groups;

6 “(iii) Federal agencies; and

7 “(iv) institutions of higher education.

8 “(5) INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—At least 10 percent of the authorized projects  
9 conducted annually under this subsection shall be conducted by an institution of higher  
10 education in the State of Oregon other than Oregon State University.

11 “(6) MINIMUM ACREAGE.—

12 “(A) IN GENERAL.—At least 3,750 acres of the land designated under paragraph  
13 (1) shall be treated during each 5-year period.

14 “(B) FAILURE TO TREAT.—If the minimum acreage under subparagraph (A) is not  
15 treated for 2 5-year periods during a 20-year period, management of the land  
16 designated under subsection (a) shall revert to traditional management status by  
17 the Secretary.

18 “(7) REVIEW.—The Bureau of Land Management State Director for the State of Oregon  
19 shall—

20 “(A) review and decide whether to permit each proposed treatment to be  
21 conducted as part of an authorized project under this subsection; and

22 “(B) review for adequacy the documentation required to be prepared for each  
23 treatment.

## 24 “SEC. 15. MONITORING AND EVALUATION.

25 “(a) MONITORING ASSESSMENTS.—

26 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Every 5 years after the Secretary issues a record of decision described  
27 in section 7(e), the Secretary shall prepare a monitoring assessment of the impacts of the  
28 vegetation management projects on the covered land.

29 “(2) COMPONENTS.—In preparing the monitoring assessment, the Secretary shall include  
30 assessments and reports on—

31 “(A) changes in the volume and quality of timber sold;

32 “(B) changes in water quality;

33 “(C) changes in recreation;

34 “(D) the effectiveness of fish and wildlife protections;

35 “(E) the effectiveness of measures to prevent uncharacteristic wildfire; and

36 “(F) changes in forest health and fish and wildlife habitat.

1 “(3) PUBLIC INPUT.—The Secretary shall provide for public comment prior to finalizing  
2 the monitoring assessment.

3 “(4) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—After considering public comment, the Secretary shall  
4 submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the  
5 Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a copy of the final  
6 monitoring assessment.

7 “(5) USE.—The Secretary shall use the Monitoring Assessment during the 5-year  
8 evaluation described in subsection 7(f).

9 “(b) ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT REPORTS.—

10 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Every 10 years after the Secretary issues a record of decision  
11 described in section 7(e), the Secretary shall prepare an adaptive management report to  
12 review the requirements of sections 9 through 12.

13 “(2) COMPONENTS.—In preparing the adaptive management report, the Secretary shall use  
14 the monitoring assessments under subsection (a) and the best available scientific information to  
15 report on—

16 “(A) the ability of the Secretary to implement sections 9 through 12;

17 “(B) any changes in management of the covered land consistent with the  
18 management objectives described in section 3(b);

19 “(C) any recommendations for revisiting the Landscape Management Plan and

20 “(D) any recommendations for amending this Act.

21 “(3) PUBLIC INPUT.—The Secretary shall provide for public comment prior to finalizing  
22 the adaptive management report.

23 “(4) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—After considering public comment, the Secretary shall  
24 submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the  
25 Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a copy of the final  
26 adaptive management report.

27 “(c) ANNUAL MONITORING.—The Secretary shall annually use not less than \$1,000,000 of  
28 amounts made available under subsection 13(c) to monitor short-term and long-term changes in  
29 forest health, water quality, and fish and wildlife habitat.

30 “SEC. 16. TRANSITION.

31 “(a) IN GENERAL.—During the period beginning on the date of enactment of the Oregon and  
32 California Land Grant Act of 2014 and ending 90 days after the date on which the record of  
33 decision is completed under section 7, a transition period shall be in effect in accordance with  
34 this section.

35 “(b) MANAGEMENT.—

36 “(1) EXISTING CONTRACTS.—Any timber sale or agreement to perform work on covered  
37 land that was entered into by the Secretary before the date of enactment of the Oregon  
38 and California Land Grant Act of 2014 shall remain binding and effective according to  
39 the terms of the contract.



1 “(2) PENDING TIMBER SALES.—Timber sales for which review under the National  
2 Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) has been completed or will be  
3 completed not later than 90 days following the date of enactment of the Oregon and  
4 California Land Grant Act of 2014 shall continue as planned.

5 “(3) INTERIM PROJECTS.—The Secretary may conduct vegetation management projects on  
6 the covered land during the transition period on the conditions that the vegetation  
7 management projects—

8 “(A) comply with the designations and requirements of this Act; and

9 “(B) are reviewed pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42  
10 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), outside of the process described in section 7.

11 “(4) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall seek to make such accommodations as are  
12 necessary to avoid interfering with the performance of a timber sale or work agreement  
13 described in paragraph (1) or (2).

14 “(c) SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW PROCESS.—The procedures established under section 105  
15 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6515) shall be the only process to  
16 administratively challenge projects during the transition period.”.

## 17 SEC. 302. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

18 (a) DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic  
19 Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

20 “(208) NESTUCCA RIVER, OREGON.—The approximately 15.5-mile segment from its  
21 confluence with Ginger Creek downstream until it crosses T. 4 S., R. 7 W., sec. 7,  
22 Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational  
23 river.

24 “(209) WALKER CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 2-mile segment from the  
25 headwaters in T. 3 S., R. 6 W., sec. 20 downstream to the confluence with the Nestucca  
26 River in T. 3 S., R. 6 W., sec. 15, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the  
27 Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

28 “(210) NORTH FORK SILVER CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 6-mile segment from  
29 the headwaters in T. 35 S., R. 9 W., sec. 1 downstream to the edge of the Bureau of Land  
30 Management boundary in T. 35 S., R. 9 W., sec. 17, Willamette Meridian, to be  
31 administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.

32 “(211) JENNY CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 17.6-mile segment from the Bureau  
33 of Land Management boundary located at the north boundary of the southwest quarter of  
34 the southeast quarter of T. 38 S., R. 4 E., sec. 34, Willamette Meridian, downstream to  
35 the Oregon State border, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic  
36 river.

37 “(212) SPRING CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 1.1-mile segment from its source at  
38 Shoat Springs in T. 40 S., R. 4 E., sec. 34, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the  
39 confluence with Jenny Creek in T. 41 S., R. 4 E., sec. 3, Willamette Meridian, to be  
40 administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.



“(213) LOBSTER CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 5-mile segment from T. 15 S., R. 8 W., sec. 35, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the edge of the Bureau of Land Management boundary in T. 15 S., R. 8 W., sec. 15, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.”.

(214) ELK CREEK, OREGON.—The approximately 5-mile segment from T. 15 S., R. 8 W., sec. 35, Willamette Meridian, downstream to the edge of the Bureau of Land Management boundary in T. 15 S., R. 8 W., sec. 15, Willamette Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river.”.

(1) Notwithstanding section 3(b), the lateral boundaries of the scenic river area along Elk 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.

(2) The Elk Creek Project, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-874, 21 September 1962) is deauthorized.

“(215) ELK RIVER SALMON EMPHASIS AREA, ELK RIVER, OREGON. —The approximately 22.4 miles consisting of Blackberry Creek of the approximately 4.8 mile segments from T. 33 S., R. 13 W., Sec. 34 Willamette Meridian to the confluence with Elk River as a wild river; Panther Creek the approximately 4.6 mile segments from T. 33 S., R. 13 W., Sec. 33, Willamette Meridian, T., 33S, R. 13, Sec. 31 & 32, W.M., and T. 33 S., R. 14 W., Sec. 36, W.M. to the confluence with Elk River as a wild river; Bald Mountain Creek the approximately 11.5 mile segment from Salal Springs T. 34 S., R. 14 W., Sec. 2, Willamette Meridian to the confluence with Elk River as a wild river; and Rock Creek the approximately 1.5 mile segment from T. 32 S., R. 15 W., Sec. 29, Willamette Meridian to the confluence with Elk River as a wild river.

(b) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by paragraphs (208) through (215) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) 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 relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

## TITLE IV—TRIBAL LAND

### Subtitle A—Oregon Coastal Land Conveyance

#### SEC. 401. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the approximately 14,804 acres of Federal land, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Oregon Coastal Land Conveyance”, and dated March 27, 2013.

(2) PLANNING AREA.—The term “planning area” means land—

(A) administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(B) located in—

- (i) the Coos Bay District;
- (ii) the Eugene District;
- (iii) the Medford District;
- (iv) the Roseburg District;
- (v) the Salem District; or
- (vi) the Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District.

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

(4) TRIBE.—The term “Tribe” means the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians.

## SEC. 402. CONVEYANCE.

(a) In General.—Subject to valid existing rights, including rights-of-way and reciprocal rights-of-way, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land, including any improvements located on the Federal land, appurtenances to the Federal land, and minerals on or in the Federal land, including oil and gas, shall be—

- (1) held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe; and
- (2) part of the reservation of the Tribe.

(b) Survey.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, if the Secretary determines a survey to be necessary, the Secretary shall complete a survey of the boundary lines to establish the boundaries of the land taken into trust under subsection (a).

## SEC. 403. MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) 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 Federal land with—

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

(b) Force and Effect.—The map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subtitle, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(c) Public Availability.—The map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Secretary.

## SEC. 404. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) In General.—Unless expressly provided in this subtitle, nothing in this subtitle affects any right or claim of the Tribe existing on the date of enactment of this Act to any land or interest in land.

(b) Prohibitions.—

- (1) EXPORTS OF UNPROCESSED LOGS.—Federal law (including regulations) relating to the export of unprocessed logs harvested from Federal land shall apply to any unprocessed

logs that are harvested from the Federal land.

(2) NON-PERMISSIBLE USE OF LAND.—Any real property taken into trust under section 402(a) shall not be eligible, or used, for any gaming activity carried out under Public Law 100–497 (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.).

## SEC. 405. FOREST MANAGEMENT.

(a) Applicable Law.—Any commercial forestry activity that is carried out on the Federal land shall be managed in accordance with all applicable Federal laws, including the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act (25 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.).

(b) Agreements.—The Tribe shall consult with the Secretary and other parties as necessary to develop agreements to provide for access to the land taken into trust under section 402(a) that provide for—

(1) honoring existing reciprocal right-of-way agreements;

(2) administrative access by the Bureau of Land Management; and

(3) management of the parcels of the land taken into trust under section 402(a) that are acquired or developed under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601–4 et seq.), consistent with section 8(f)(3) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 4601–8(f)(3)).

(c) Land Use Planning Requirements.—On conveyance of the Federal land to the Tribe under section 402, the Federal land shall not be subject to the land use planning requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) or the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874, chapter 876; 43 U.S.C. 1181a et seq.).

## Subtitle B—Canyon Mountain Land Conveyance

## SEC. 411. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) FEDERAL LAND.—The term “Federal land” means the approximately 17,826 acres of Federal land, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Canyon Mountain Land Conveyance”, and dated June 27, 2013.

(2) PLANNING AREA.—The term “planning area” means land—

(A) administered by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and

(B) located in—

(i) the Coos Bay District;

(ii) the Eugene District;

(iii) the Medford District;

(iv) the Roseburg District;

(v) the Salem District; or

(vi) the Klamath Falls Resource Area of the Lakeview District.

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

(4) TRIBE.—The term “Tribe” means the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians.

## SEC. 412. CONVEYANCE.

(a) In General.—Subject to valid existing rights, including rights-of-way and reciprocal rights-of-way, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Federal land, including any improvements located on the Federal land, appurtenances to the Federal land, and minerals on or in the Federal land, including oil and gas, shall be—

(1) held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe; and

(2) part of the reservation of the Tribe.

(b) Survey.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete a survey of the boundary lines to establish the boundaries of the land taken into trust under subsection (a).

## SEC. 413. MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) 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 Federal land with—

(1) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(b) Force and Effect.—The map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subtitle except that the Secretary may correct any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(c) Public Availability.—The map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Secretary.

## SEC. 414. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) In General.—Unless expressly provided in this subtitle, nothing in this subtitle affects any right or claim of the Tribe existing on the date of enactment of this Act to any land or interest in land.

(b) Prohibitions.—

(1) EXPORTS OF UNPROCESSED LOGS.—Federal law (including regulations) relating to the export of unprocessed logs harvested from Federal land shall apply to any unprocessed logs that are harvested from the Federal land.

(2) NON-PERMISSIBLE USE OF LAND.—Any real property taken into trust under section 412 shall not be eligible, or used, for any gaming activity carried out under Public Law 100–497 (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.).

(c) Effect on Timber Sale Contracts.—Nothing in this subtitle affects any timber sale contracts awarded as of the date of enactment of this Act.

## SEC. 415. FOREST MANAGEMENT.

(a) Applicable Law.—Any commercial forestry activity that is carried out on the Federal land shall be managed in accordance with all applicable Federal laws, including the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act (25 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.).

(b) Agreements.—The Tribe shall consult with the Director of the Bureau of Land Management and other parties as necessary to develop agreements to provide for access to the land taken into trust under section 412(a) that provide for—

(1) honoring existing reciprocal right-of-way agreements; and

(2) administrative access by the Bureau of Land Management.

(c) Land Use Planning Requirements.—On conveyance of the Federal land to the Tribe under section 412, the Federal land shall not be subject to the land use planning requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) or the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874, chapter 876; 43 U.S.C. 1181a et seq.).

## Subtitle C—Amendments to Coquille Restoration Act

### SEC. 421. AMENDMENTS TO COQUILLE RESTORATION ACT.

Section 5(d) of the Coquille Restoration Act (25 U.S.C. 715c(d)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

“(5) MANAGEMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, shall—

“(i) manage the Coquille Forest in accordance with the laws pertaining to the management of Indian trust land; and

“(ii) distribute revenues in accordance with the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act (25 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.).

“(B) ADMINISTRATION.—

“(i) UNPROCESSED LOGS.—Unprocessed logs harvested from the Coquille Forest shall be subject to the same Federal statutory restrictions on export to foreign nations that apply to unprocessed logs harvested from Federal land.

“(ii) SALES OF TIMBER.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all sales of timber from land subject to this subsection shall be advertised, offered, and awarded according to competitive bidding practices, with sales being awarded to the highest responsible bidder.”;

(2) by striking paragraph (9); and

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (10) through (12) as paragraphs (9) through (11), respectively.

## TITLE V—OREGON TREASURES

### Subtitle A—Wild Rogue Wilderness Area

### SEC. 501. WILD ROGUE WILDERNESS AREA.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(2) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Wild Rogue Wilderness Additions” and dated June 12, 2013.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means—

(A) the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to public land administered by the Secretary of the Interior; or

(B) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to National Forest System land.

(4) WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The term “Wilderness additions” means the land added to the Wild Rogue Wilderness under subsection (b)(1).

(b) Expansion of Wild Rogue Wilderness Area.—

(1) EXPANSION.—The approximately 56,100 acres of Federal land in the State of Oregon generally depicted on the map as “BLM Proposed Wilderness” and “Proposed USFS Wilderness” shall be added to and administered as part of the Wild Rogue Wilderness in accordance with Public Law 95–237 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 92 Stat. 43 ), except that—

(A) the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall administer the Federal land under their respective jurisdiction; and

(B) any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as applicable.

(2) MAP; LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the wilderness area designated by paragraph (1).

(B) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal description filed under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description filed under subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service.

(3) CORRECTION.—Section 3(b) of the Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; Public Law 95–237; 92 Stat. 43) is amended by striking “3(a)(5)” and inserting “3(a)(5)(A)”.

(4) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Wilderness additions are withdrawn from all forms of—

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

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

(C) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or



1 mineral materials.

2 (5) TRIBAL RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection alters, modifies, enlarges, diminishes, or  
3 abrogates the treaty rights of any Indian tribe.

4 (c) Potential Addition to Wilderness Area.—

5 (1) DESIGNATION.—Subject to paragraph (3) and in furtherance of the purposes of the  
6 Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain public land in the State of Oregon  
7 administered by the Secretary of the Interior, comprising approximately 600 acres, as  
8 generally depicted on the map as “Potential Wilderness”, shall be added to and  
9 administered as part of the Wild Rogue Wilderness.

10 (2) INTERIM MANAGEMENT.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall manage  
11 the land described in paragraph (1) to protect its suitability for designation as wilderness  
12 until the date on which the land is designated as wilderness in accordance with paragraph  
13 (3).

14 (3) WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.—

15 (A) IN GENERAL.—The land described in paragraph (1) shall be designated as  
16 wilderness and added to and administered as part of the Wild Rogue Wilderness  
17 on the date on which the Secretary publishes in the Federal Register notice that  
18 the conditions in the potential wilderness area that are incompatible with the  
19 Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) have been removed.

20 (B) ADMINISTRATION.—On designation as wilderness under paragraph (1), the  
21 land described in that paragraph shall be administered in accordance with this  
22 Act, the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), and Public Law 95–237 (16  
23 U.S.C. 1132 note; 92 Stat. 40).

24 (4) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the land described in paragraph (1)  
25 is withdrawn from all forms of—

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

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

28 (C) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or  
29 mineral materials.

30 (d) Withdrawal Area Protections.—

31 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Federal land described in paragraph  
32 (2) in a manner that preserves the natural and primitive character of the land for  
33 recreational, scenic, and scientific use.

34 (2) DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND.—The Federal land referred to in paragraph (1) is the  
35 approximately 4,000 acres generally depicted on the map as “Withdrawal Area”.

36 (3) MAPS AND LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—

37 (A) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act,  
38 the Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the land described in  
39 paragraph (2).



(B) FORCE OF LAW.—The map and legal description filed under subparagraph (A) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this section, except that the Secretary may correct typographical errors in the map and legal description.

(C) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description filed under subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

(4) USE OF LAND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, with respect to the Federal land described in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall only allow uses that are consistent with the purposes described in paragraph (1).

(B) PROHIBITED USES.—The following shall be prohibited on the Federal land described in paragraph (2):

(i) Permanent roads.

(ii) Commercial enterprises.

(iii) Except as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for the administration of the Federal land and to protect public health and safety—

(I) the use of motor vehicles; or

(II) the establishment of temporary roads.

(5) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land described in paragraph (2) is withdrawn from—

(A) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;

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

(C) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

(e) Wild and Scenic River Designations, Rogue River Area.—

(1) AMENDMENTS.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

“(5) ROGUE, OREGON.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The segment of the river extending from the mouth of the River downstream to the Lobster Creek Bridge, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as agreed to by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture or as directed by the President.

“(B) ADDITIONS.—In addition to the segment described in subparagraph (A), there are designated the following segments in the Rogue River:

“(i) KELSEY CREEK.—The approximately 4.8-mile segment of Kelsey Creek from the east section line of T. 32 S., R. 9 W., sec. 34, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

1 “(ii) EAST FORK KELSEY CREEK.—The approximately 4.6-mile segment of East  
2 Fork Kelsey Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8  
3 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with Kelsey Creek, as a wild  
4 river.

5 “(iii) WHISKY CREEK.—

6 “(I) RECREATIONAL RIVER.—The approximately 0.6-mile segment of  
7 Whisky Creek from the confluence of the East Fork and West Fork to 0.1  
8 miles downstream from road 33-8-23, as a recreational river.

9 “(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.9-mile segment of Whisky Creek  
10 from 0.1 miles downstream from road 33-8-23 to the confluence with the  
11 Rogue River, as a wild river.

12 “(iv) EAST FORK WHISKY CREEK.—

13 “(I) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 2.6-mile segment of East Fork  
14 Whisky Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8  
15 W., sec. 11, Willamette Meridian., to 0.1 miles downstream of road 33-8-  
16 26 crossing, as a wild river.

17 “(II) RECREATIONAL RIVER.—The approximately 0.3-mile segment of East  
18 Fork Whisky Creek from 0.1 miles downstream of road 33-8-26 to the  
19 confluence with Whisky Creek, as a recreational river.

20 “(v) WEST FORK WHISKY CREEK.—The approximately 4.8-mile segment of West  
21 Fork Whisky Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with Whisky Creek, as  
22 a wild river.

23 “(vi) BIG WINDY CREEK.—

24 “(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Big Windy  
25 Creek from its headwaters to 0.1 miles downstream from road 34-9-17.1,  
26 as a scenic river.

27 “(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 5.8-mile segment of Big Windy  
28 Creek from 0.1 miles downstream from road 34-9-17.1 to the confluence  
29 with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

30 “(vii) EAST FORK BIG WINDY CREEK.—

31 “(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.2-mile segment of East Fork  
32 Big Windy Creek from its headwaters to 0.1 miles downstream from road  
33 34-8-36, as a scenic river.

34 “(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 3.7-mile segment of East Fork Big  
35 Windy Creek from 0.1 miles downstream from road 34-8-36 to the  
36 confluence with Big Windy Creek, as a wild river.

37 “(viii) LITTLE WINDY CREEK.—The approximately 1.9-mile segment of Little  
38 Windy Creek from 0.1 miles downstream of road 34-8-36 to the confluence with  
39 the Rogue River, as a wild river.

40 “(ix) HOWARD CREEK.—

1                   “(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.3-mile segment of Howard  
2                   Creek from its headwaters to 0.1 miles downstream of road 34-9-34, as a  
3                   scenic river.

4                   “(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 6.9-mile segment of Howard  
5                   Creek from 0.1 miles downstream of road 34-9-34 to the confluence with  
6                   the Rogue River, as a wild river.

7                   “(x) MULE CREEK.—The approximately 6.3-mile segment of Mule Creek from the  
8                   east section line of T. 32 S., R. 10 W., sec. 25, Willamette Meridian, to the  
9                   confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

10                  “(xi) ANNA CREEK.—The approximately 3.5-mile segment of Anna Creek from its  
11                  headwaters to the confluence with Howard Creek, as a wild river.

12                  “(xii) MISSOURI CREEK.—The approximately 1.6-mile segment of Missouri Creek  
13                  from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 24,  
14                  Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

15                  “(xiii) JENNY CREEK.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Jenny Creek from  
16                  the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec.28, Willamette  
17                  Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

18                  “(xiv) RUM CREEK.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Rum Creek from the  
19                  Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 9, Willamette  
20                  Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

21                  “(xv) EAST FORK RUM CREEK.—The approximately 1.3-mile segment of East Rum  
22                  Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 10,  
23                  Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with Rum Creek, as a wild river.

24                  “(xvi) WILDCAT CREEK.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Wildcat Creek  
25                  from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a  
26                  wild river.

27                  “(xvii) MONTGOMERY CREEK.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of  
28                  Montgomery Creek from its headwaters downstream to the confluence with the  
29                  Rogue River, as a wild river.

30                  “(xviii) HEWITT CREEK.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Hewitt Creek  
31                  from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 19,  
32                  Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

33                  “(xix) BUNKER CREEK.—The approximately 6.6-mile segment of Bunker Creek  
34                  from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

35                  “(xx) DULOG CREEK.—

36                   “(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of Dulog Creek  
37                   from its headwaters to 0.1 miles downstream of road 34-8-36, as a scenic  
38                   river.

39                   “(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 1.0-mile segment of Dulog Creek  
40                   from 0.1 miles downstream of road 34-8-36 to the confluence with the

Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxi) QUAIL CREEK.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Quail Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 1, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxii) MEADOW CREEK.—The approximately 4.1-mile segment of Meadow Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxiii) RUSSIAN CREEK.—The approximately 2.5-mile segment of Russian Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 20, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxiv) ALDER CREEK.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Alder Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxv) BOOZE CREEK.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Booze Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxvi) BRONCO CREEK.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Bronco Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxvii) COPSEY CREEK.—The approximately 1.5-mile segment of Copsey Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxviii) CORRAL CREEK.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Corral Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxix) COWLEY CREEK.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of Cowley Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxx) DITCH CREEK.—The approximately 1.8-mile segment of Ditch Creek from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 5, Willamette Meridian, to its confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxxix) FRANCIS CREEK.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of Francis Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxxii) LONG GULCH.—The approximately 1.1-mile segment of Long Gulch from the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 23, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxxiii) BAILEY CREEK.—The approximately 1.7-mile segment of Bailey Creek from the west section line of T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 14, Willamette Meridian, to the confluence of the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxxiv) SHADY CREEK.—The approximately 0.7-mile segment of Shady Creek from its headwaters to the confluence with the Rogue River, as a wild river.

“(xxxv) SLIDE CREEK.—

“(I) SCENIC RIVER.—The approximately 0.5-mile segment of Slide Creek from its headwaters to 0.1 miles downstream from road 33-9-6, as a scenic river.

“(II) WILD RIVER.—The approximately 0.7-mile section of Slide Creek

1 from 0.1 miles downstream of road 33-9-6 to the confluence with the  
2 Rogue River, as a wild river.”.

3 (2) MANAGEMENT.—Each river segment designated by subparagraph (B) of section 3(a)(5) of  
4 the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(5)) (as added by paragraph (1)) shall be  
5 managed as part of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River.

6 (3) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of  
7 the river segments designated under subparagraph (B) of section 3(a)(5) of the Wild and Scenic  
8 Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(5)) (as added by paragraph (1)) is withdrawn from all forms of—

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

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

11 (C) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral  
12 materials.

13 (f) Additional Protections for Rogue River Tributaries.—

14 (1) LICENSING BY COMMISSION.—The Commission shall not license the construction of  
15 any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works  
16 on or directly affecting any stream described in paragraph (4).

17 (2) OTHER AGENCIES.—

18 (A) IN GENERAL.—No department or agency of the United States shall assist by  
19 loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water resources  
20 project on or directly affecting any stream segment that is described in paragraph  
21 (4), except to maintain or repair water resources projects in existence on the date  
22 of enactment of this Act.

23 (B) EFFECT.—Nothing in this paragraph prohibits any department or agency of  
24 the United States in assisting by loan, grant, license, or otherwise, a water  
25 resources project—

26 (i) the primary purpose of which is ecological or aquatic restoration; and

27 (ii) that provides a net benefit to water quality and aquatic resources.

28 (3) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land located within  $\frac{1}{4}$   
29 mile on either side of the stream segments described in paragraph (4), is withdrawn from  
30 all forms of—

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

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

33 (C) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal leasing or  
34 mineral materials.

35 (4) DESCRIPTION OF STREAM SEGMENTS.—The following are the stream segments referred  
36 to in paragraph (1):

37 (A) KELSEY CREEK.—The approximately 4.5-mile segment of Kelsey Creek from  
38 its headwaters to the east section line of T. 32 S., R. 9 W., sec. 34.

(B) EAST FORK KELSEY CREEK.—The approximately 0.2-mile segment of East Fork Kelsey Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 5.

(C) EAST FORK WHISKY CREEK.—The approximately 0.9-mile segment of East Fork Whisky Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 11.

(D) LITTLE WINDY CREEK.—The approximately 1.2-mile segment of Little Windy Creek from its headwaters to the west section line of T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 34.

(E) MULE CREEK.—The approximately 5.1-mile segment of Mule Creek from its headwaters to the east section line of T. 32 S., R. 10 W., sec. 25.

(F) MISSOURI CREEK.—The approximately 3.1-mile segment of Missouri Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 24.

(G) JENNY CREEK.—The approximately 3.1-mile segment of Jenny Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 28.

(H) RUM CREEK.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Rum Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 9.

(I) EAST FORK RUM CREEK.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of East Fork Rum Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 10.

(J) HEWITT CREEK.—The approximately 1.4-mile segment of Hewitt Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 19.

(K) QUAIL CREEK.—The approximately 0.8-mile segment of Quail Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 1.

(L) RUSSIAN CREEK.—The approximately 0.1-mile segment of Russian Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 8 W., sec. 20.

(M) DITCH CREEK.—The approximately 0.7-mile segment of Ditch Creek from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 9 W., sec. 5.

(N) LONG GULCH.—The approximately 1.4-mile segment of Long Gulch from its headwaters to the Wild Rogue Wilderness boundary in T. 33 S., R. 10 W., sec. 23.

(O) BAILEY CREEK.—The approximately 1.4-mile segment of Bailey Creek from its headwaters to the west section line of T. 34 S., R. 8 W., sec. 14.

(P) QUARTZ CREEK.—The approximately 3.3-mile segment of Quartz Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with the North Fork Galice Creek.

(Q) NORTH FORK GALICE CREEK.—The approximately 5.7-mile segment of the North Fork Galice Creek from its headwaters to its confluence with Galice Creek.

(R) GRAVE CREEK.—The approximately 10.2-mile segment of Grave Creek from the confluence of Wolf Creek downstream to the confluence with the Rogue



River.

(S) CENTENNIAL GULCH.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Centennial Gulch from its headwaters to its confluence with the Rogue River.

(T) GALICE CREEK.—The approximately 2.2-mile segment of Galice Creek from the confluence with the South Fork Galice Creek downstream to the Rogue River.

## Subtitle B—Devil’s Staircase Wilderness

### SEC. 511. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Devil’s Staircase Wilderness Proposal” and dated June 15, 2010.

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

(A) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(B) with respect to land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) STATE.—The term “State” means the State of Oregon.

(4) WILDERNESS.—The term “Wilderness” means the Devil’s Staircase Wilderness designated by section 512(a).

### SEC. 512. DEVIL’S STAIRCASE WILDERNESS, OREGON.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the approximately 30,540 acres of Forest Service land and Bureau of Land Management land in the State, as generally depicted on the map, is designated as wilderness and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to be known as the “Devil’s Staircase Wilderness”.

(b) MAP; LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—

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

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

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

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the area designated as wilderness by this section shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that—

(1) any reference in that Act to the effective date shall be considered to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) any reference in that Act to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be considered to be a reference to the Secretary that has jurisdiction over the land within the Wilderness.

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

(e) ADJACENT MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section creates any protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Wilderness.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE WILDERNESS.—The fact that a nonwilderness activity or use on land outside the Wilderness can be seen or heard within the Wilderness shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Wilderness.

(f) PROTECTION OF TRIBAL RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section diminishes any treaty rights of an Indian tribe.

(g) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Administrative jurisdiction over the approximately 49 acres of Bureau of Land Management land north of the Umpqua River in sec. 32, T. 21 S., R. 11 W., is transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the Forest Service.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the land transferred by paragraph (1) in accordance with—

(A) the Act of March 1, 1911 (commonly known as the “Weeks Law”) (16 U.S.C. 480 et seq.); and

(B) any laws (including regulations) applicable to the National Forest System.

## SEC. 513. WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS, WASSON CREEK AND FRANKLIN CREEK, OREGON.

Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 302(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(214) FRANKLIN CREEK, OREGON.—The 4.5-mile segment from its headwaters to the line of angle points within sec. 8, T. 22 S., R. 10 W., shown on the survey recorded in the Official Records of Douglas County, Oregon, as M64–62, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(215) WASSON CREEK, OREGON.—The 10.1-mile segment in the following classes:

“(A) The 4.2-mile segment from the eastern boundary of sec. 17, T. 21 S., R. 9 W., downstream to the western boundary of sec. 12, T. 21 S., R. 10 W., to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a wild river.

“(B) The 5.9-mile segment from the western boundary of sec. 12, T. 21 S., R. 10 W., downstream to the eastern boundary of the northwest quarter of sec. 22, T. 21 S., R. 10 W., to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.”.

## Subtitle C—Additional Wild and Scenic River Designations and Technical Corrections

## SEC. 521. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS, MOLALLA RIVER, OREGON.

(a) In General.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) (as amended by section 513) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(216) MOLALLA RIVER, OREGON.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The following segments in the State of Oregon, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a recreational river:

“(i) MOLALLA RIVER.—The approximately 15.1-mile segment from the southern boundary line of T. 7 S., R. 4 E., sec. 19, downstream to the edge of the Bureau of Land Management boundary in T. 6 S., R. 3 E., sec. 7.

“(ii) TABLE ROCK FORK MOLALLA RIVER.—The approximately 6.2-mile segment from the easternmost Bureau of Land Management boundary line in the NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. 4, T. 7 S., R. 4 E., downstream to the confluence with the Molalla River.

“(B) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal land within the boundaries of the river segments designated by subparagraph (A) is withdrawn from all forms of—

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

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

“(iii) disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.”.

(b) Technical Corrections.—Section 3(a)(102) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(102)) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “SQUAW CREEK” and inserting “WHYCHUS CREEK”;

(2) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “McAllister Ditch, including the Soap Fork Squaw Creek, the North Fork, the South Fork, the East and West Forks of Park Creek, and Park Creek Fork” and inserting “Plainview Ditch, including the Soap Creek, the North and South Forks of Whychus Creek, the East and West Forks of Park Creek, and Park Creek”; and

(3) in subparagraph (B), by striking “McAllister Ditch” and inserting “Plainview Ditch”.

## SEC. 522. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT.

Section 3(a)(69) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(69)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(2) in the matter preceding clause (i) (as so redesignated), by striking “The 44.5–mile” and inserting the following:

- 1                   “(A) DESIGNATIONS.—The 44.5–mile”;  
2           (3) in clause (i) (as so redesignated)—  
3                   (A) by striking “25.5–mile” and inserting “27.5–mile”; and  
4                   (B) by striking “Boulder Creek at the Kalmiopsis Wilderness boundary” and  
5                   inserting “Mislatah Creek”;  
6           (4) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated)—  
7                   (A) by striking “8–mile” and inserting “7.5–mile”; and  
8                   (B) by striking “Boulder Creek to Steel Bridge” and inserting “Mislatah Creek to  
9                   Eagle Creek”;  
10          (5) in clause (iii) (as so redesignated)—  
11                   (A) by striking “11–mile” and inserting “9.5–mile”; and  
12                   (B) by striking “Steel Bridge” and inserting “Eagle Creek”; and  
13          (6) by adding at the end the following:  
14                   “(B) WITHDRAWAL.—Subject to valid rights, the Federal land within the  
15                   boundaries of the river segments designated by subparagraph (A), is withdrawn  
16                   from all forms of—  
17                               “(i) entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;  
18                               “(ii) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and  
19                               “(iii) disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral and geothermal  
20                               leasing or mineral materials.”.