

107TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2871

To amend the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and related laws to strengthen the protection of native biodiversity and ban clearcutting on Federal land, and to designate certain Federal land as ancient forests, roadless areas, watershed protection areas, special areas, and Federal boundary areas where logging and other intrusive activities are prohibited.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 1, 2002

Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. CLELAND, Mr. REED, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. DURBIN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

A BILL

To amend the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and related laws to strengthen the protection of native biodiversity and ban clearcutting on Federal land, and to designate certain Federal land as ancient forests, roadless areas, watershed protection areas, special areas, and Federal boundary areas where logging and other intrusive activities are prohibited.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

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

2 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
3 “Act to Save America’s Forests”.

4 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of
5 this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings and purposes.

TITLE I—LAND MANAGEMENT

Sec. 101. Committee of scientists.

Sec. 102. Administration and management.

Sec. 103. Conforming amendments.

TITLE II—PROTECTION FOR ANCIENT FORESTS, ROADLESS
AREAS, WATERSHED PROTECTION AREAS, SPECIAL AREAS, AND
FEDERAL BOUNDARY AREAS

Sec. 201. Findings.

Sec. 202. Definitions.

Sec. 203. Designation of special areas.

Sec. 204. Restrictions on management activities in ancient forests, roadless
areas, watershed protection areas, special areas, and Federal
boundary areas.

TITLE III—EFFECTIVE DATE

Sec. 301. In general.

Sec. 302. Effect on existing contracts.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

8 (1) Federal agencies that permit clearcutting
9 and other forms of even-age logging operations in-
10 clude the Forest Service, the United States Fish and
11 Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Land Manage-
12 ment;

13 (2) clearcutting and other forms of even-age
14 logging operations cause substantial alterations in
15 native biodiversity by—

1 (A) emphasizing the production of a lim-
 2 ited number of commercial species, and often
 3 only a single species, of trees on each site;

4 (B) manipulating the vegetation toward
 5 greater relative density of the commercial spe-
 6 cies;

7 (C) suppressing competing species; and

8 (D) requiring the planting, on numerous
 9 sites, of a commercial strain of the species that
 10 reduces the relative diversity of other genetic
 11 strains of the species that were traditionally lo-
 12 cated on the same sites;

13 (3) clearcutting and other forms of even-age
 14 logging operations—

15 (A) frequently lead to the death of immo-
 16 bile species and the very young of mobile spe-
 17 cies of wildlife; and

18 (B) deplete the habitat of deep-forest spe-
 19 cies of animals, including endangered species
 20 and threatened species;

21 (4)(A) clearcutting and other forms of even-age
 22 logging operations—

23 (i) expose the soil to direct sunlight and
 24 the impact of precipitation;

25 (ii) disrupt the soil surface;

1 (iii) compact organic layers; and

2 (iv) disrupt the run-off restraining capa-
 3 bilities of roots and low-lying vegetation, result-
 4 ing in soil erosion, the leaching of nutrients, a
 5 reduction in the biological content of soil, and
 6 the impoverishment of soil; and

7 (B) all of the consequences described in sub-
 8 paragraph (A) have a long-range deleterious effect
 9 on all land resources, including timber production;

10 (5) clearcutting and other forms of even-age
 11 logging operations aggravate global climate change
 12 by—

13 (A) decreasing the capability of the soil to
 14 retain carbon; and

15 (B) during the critical periods of felling
 16 and site preparation, reducing the capacity of
 17 the biomass to process and to store carbon,
 18 with a resultant loss of stored carbon to the at-
 19 mosphere;

20 (6) clearcutting and other forms of even-age
 21 logging operations render soil increasingly sensitive
 22 to acid deposits by causing a decline of soil wood
 23 and coarse woody debris;

24 (7) a decline of solid wood and coarse woody
 25 debris reduces the capacity of soil to retain water

1 and nutrients, which in turn increases soil heat and
2 impairs soil's ability to maintain protective carbon
3 compounds on the soil surface;

4 (8) clearcutting and other forms of even-age
5 logging operations result in—

6 (A) increased stream sedimentation and
7 the silting of stream bottoms;

8 (B) a decline in water quality;

9 (C) the impairment of life cycles and
10 spawning processes of aquatic life from benthic
11 organisms to large fish; and

12 (D) as a result of the effects described in
13 subparagraphs (A) through (C), a depletion of
14 the sport and commercial fisheries of the
15 United States;

16 (9) clearcutting and other forms of even-age
17 management of Federal forests disrupt natural dis-
18 turbance regimes that are critical to ecosystem func-
19 tion;

20 (10) clearcutting and other forms of even-age
21 logging operations increase harmful edge effects,
22 including—

23 (A) blowdowns;

24 (B) invasions by weed species; and

1 (C) heavier losses to predators and com-
2 petitors;

3 (11) by reducing the number of deep, canopied,
4 variegated, permanent forests, clearcutting and other
5 forms of even-age logging operations—

6 (A) limit areas where the public can satisfy
7 an expanding need for recreation; and

8 (B) decrease the recreational value of land;
9 (12) clearcutting and other forms of even-age
10 logging operations replace forests described in para-
11 graph (11) with a surplus of clearings that grow into
12 relatively impenetrable thickets of saplings, and then
13 into monoculture tree plantations;

14 (13) human beings depend on native biological
15 resources, including plants, animals, and micro-
16 organisms—

17 (A) for food, medicine, shelter, and other
18 important products; and

19 (B) as a source of intellectual and sci-
20 entific knowledge, recreation, and aesthetic
21 pleasure;

22 (14) alteration of native biodiversity has serious
23 consequences for human welfare, as the United
24 States irretrievably loses resources for research and
25 agricultural, medicinal, and industrial development;

(15) alteration of biodiversity in Federal forests adversely affects the functions of ecosystems and critical ecosystem processes that—

(A) moderate climate;

(B) govern nutrient cycles and soil conservation and production;

(C) control pests and diseases; and

(D) degrade wastes and pollutants;

(16) the harm of clearcutting and other forms of even-age logging operations on the natural resources of the United States and the quality of life of the people of the United States is substantial, severe, and avoidable;

(17) by substituting selection management, as required by this Act, for clearcutting and other forms of even-age logging operations, the Federal agencies involved with those logging operations would substantially reduce devastation to the environment and improve the quality of life of the people of the United States;

(18) by protecting native biodiversity, as required by this Act, Federal agencies would maintain vital native ecosystems and improve the quality of life of the people of the United States;

(19) selection logging—

1 (A) is more job intensive, and therefore
 2 provides more employment than clearcutting
 3 and other forms of even-age logging operations
 4 to manage the same quantity of timber produc-
 5 tion; and

6 (B) produces higher quality sawlogs than
 7 clearcutting and other forms of even-age log-
 8 ging operations; and

9 (20) the judicial remedies available to enforce
 10 Federal forest laws are inadequate, and should be
 11 strengthened by providing for injunctions, declara-
 12 tory judgments, statutory damages, and reasonable
 13 costs of suit.

14 (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are, on all
 15 Federal land, to conserve native biodiversity and protect
 16 all native ecosystems against losses that result from—

17 (1) clearcutting and other forms of even-age
 18 logging operations; and

19 (2) logging in ancient forests, roadless areas,
 20 watershed protection areas, special areas, and Fed-
 21 eral boundary areas.

22 **TITLE I—LAND MANAGEMENT**

23 **SEC. 101. COMMITTEE OF SCIENTISTS.**

24 Section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable
 25 Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604) is

1 amended by striking subsection (h) and inserting the fol-
 2 lowing:

3 “(h) COMMITTEE OF SCIENTISTS.—

4 “(1) IN GENERAL.—To carry out subsection
 5 (g), the Secretary shall appoint a committee com-
 6 posed of scientists—

7 “(A) who are not officers or employees of
 8 the Forest Service, of any other public entity,
 9 or of any entity engaged in whole or in part in
 10 the production of wood or wood products;

11 “(B) not more than one-third of whom
 12 have contracted with or represented any entity
 13 described in subparagraph (A) during the 5-
 14 year period ending on the date of the proposed
 15 appointment to the committee; and

16 “(C) not more than one-third of whom are
 17 foresters.

18 “(2) QUALIFICATIONS OF FORESTERS.—A for-
 19 ester appointed to the committee shall be an indi-
 20 vidual with—

21 “(A) extensive training in conservation bi-
 22 ology; and

23 “(B) field experience in selection manage-
 24 ment.

1 “(3) DUTIES.—The committee shall provide sci-
 2 entific and technical advice and counsel on proposed
 3 guidelines and procedures and all other issues involv-
 4 ing forestry and native biodiversity to promote an ef-
 5 fective interdisciplinary approach to forestry and na-
 6 tive biodiversity.

7 “(4) TERMINATION.—The committee shall ter-
 8 minate on the date that is 10 years after the date
 9 of enactment of the Act to Save America’s Forests.”

10 **SEC. 102. ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT.**

11 The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources
 12 Planning Act of 1974 is amended by adding after section
 13 6 (16 U.S.C. 1604) the following:

14 **“SEC. 6A. CONSERVATION OF NATIVE BIODIVERSITY.**

15 “(a) APPLICABILITY.—This section applies to the ad-
 16 ministration and management of—

17 “(1) National Forest System land, under this
 18 Act;

19 “(2) Federal land, under the Federal Land Pol-
 20 icy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701
 21 et seq.); and

22 “(3) National Wildlife Refuge System land,
 23 under the National Wildlife Refuge System Adminis-
 24 tration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd et seq.).

1 “(b) NATIVE BIODIVERSITY IN FORESTED AREAS.—

2 The Secretary shall provide for the conservation or res-
 3 toration of native biodiversity in each stand and each wa-
 4 tershed throughout each forested area, except during the
 5 extraction stage of authorized mineral development or dur-
 6 ing authorized construction projects, in which cases the
 7 Secretary shall conserve native biodiversity to the max-
 8 imum extent practicable.

9 “(c) RESTRICTION ON USE OF CERTAIN LOGGING
 10 PRACTICES.—

11 “(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

12 “(A) AGE DIVERSITY.—The term ‘age di-
 13 versity’ means the naturally occurring range
 14 and distribution of age classes within a given
 15 species.

16 “(B) BASAL AREA.—The term ‘basal area’
 17 means the area of the cross section of a tree
 18 stem, including the bark, at 4.5 feet above the
 19 ground.

20 “(C) CLEARCUTTING.—The term
 21 ‘clearcutting’ means an even-age logging oper-
 22 ation that removes all of the trees over a con-
 23 siderable portion of a stand at 1 time.

24 “(D) CONSERVATION.—The term ‘con-
 25 servation’ means protective measures for main-

1 taining native biodiversity and active and pas-
 2 sive measures for restoring diversity through
 3 management efforts, in order to protect, re-
 4 store, and enhance as much of the variety of
 5 species and communities as practicable in abun-
 6 dances and distributions that provide for their
 7 continued existence and normal functioning, in-
 8 cluding the viability of populations throughout
 9 their natural geographic distributions.

10 “(E) EVEN-AGE LOGGING OPERATION.—

11 “(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘even-
 12 age logging operation’ means a logging ac-
 13 tivity that—

14 “(I) creates a clearing or opening
 15 that exceeds in width in any direction
 16 the height of the tallest tree standing
 17 within 10 feet outside the edge of the
 18 clearing or opening;

19 “(II) creates a stand in which the
 20 majority of trees are within 10 years
 21 of the same age; or

22 “(III) cuts or removes more than
 23 20 percent of the basal area of a
 24 stand (not including the basal area of

1 any tree of a non-native invasive tree
2 species) within a period of 30 years.

3 “(ii) INCLUSION.—The term ‘even-age
4 logging operation’ includes the application
5 of clearcutting, high grading, seed-tree cut-
6 ting, shelterwood cutting, or any other log-
7 ging method in a manner inconsistent with
8 selection management.

9 “(iii) EXCLUSION.—The term ‘even-
10 age logging operation’ does not include the
11 cutting or removal of a tree of a non-native
12 invasive tree species.

13 “(F) GENETIC DIVERSITY.—The term ‘ge-
14 netic diversity’ means the differences in genetic
15 composition within and among populations of a
16 species.

17 “(G) HIGH GRADING.—The term ‘high
18 grading’ means the removal of only the larger
19 or more commercially valuable trees in a stand,
20 resulting in an alteration in the natural range
21 of age diversity or species diversity in the stand.

22 “(H) NATIVE BIODIVERSITY.—

23 “(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘native
24 biodiversity’ means—

1 “(I) the full range of variety and
 2 variability within and among living or-
 3 ganisms; and

4 “(II) the ecological complexes in
 5 which the living organisms would have
 6 occurred (including naturally occur-
 7 ring disturbance regimes) in the ab-
 8 sence of significant human impact.

9 “(ii) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘native
 10 biodiversity’ includes diversity—

11 “(I) within a species (including
 12 genetic diversity, species diversity, and
 13 age diversity);

14 “(II) within a community of spe-
 15 cies;

16 “(III) between communities of
 17 species;

18 “(IV) within a discrete area, such
 19 as a watershed;

20 “(V) along a vertical plane from
 21 ground to sky, including application of
 22 the plane to all the other types of di-
 23 versity; and

24 “(VI) along the horizontal plane
 25 of the land surface, including applica-

1 tion of the plane to all the other types
2 of diversity.

3 “(I) NON-NATIVE INVASIVE TREE SPE-
4 CIES.—

5 “(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘non-na-
6 tive invasive tree species’ means a species
7 of tree not native to North America.

8 “(ii) INCLUSIONS.—The term ‘non-na-
9 tive invasive tree species’ includes—

10 “(I) Australian pine (*Casaurina*
11 *equisetifolia*);

12 “(II) Brazilian pepper (*Schinus*
13 *terebinthifolius*);

14 “(III) Common buckthorn
15 (*Rhamnus cathartica*);

16 “(IV) Glossy buckthorn
17 (*Rhamnus frangula*);

18 “(V) Melaleuca (*Melaleuca*
19 *quinquenervia*);

20 “(VI) Norway maple (*Acer*
21 *platanoides*);

22 “(VII) Princess tree (*Paulownia*
23 *tomentosa*);

24 “(VIII) Salt cedar (*Tamarix* spe-
25 cies);

1 “(IX) Silk tree (Albizia
2 julibrissin);

3 “(X) Strawberry guava (Psidium
4 cattleianum);

5 “(XI) Tree-of-heaven (Ailanthus
6 altissima);

7 “(XII) Velvet tree (Miconia
8 calvenscens); and

9 “(XIII) White poplar (Populus
10 alba).

11 “(J) SEED-TREE CUT.—The term ‘seed-
12 tree cut’ means an even-age logging operation
13 that leaves a small minority of seed trees in a
14 stand for any period of time.

15 “(K) SELECTION MANAGEMENT.—

16 “(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘selec-
17 tion management’ means—

18 “(I) a method of logging that
19 emphasizes the periodic removal of
20 trees, including mature, undesirable,
21 and cull trees, in a manner that
22 ensures—

23 “(aa) the maintenance of
24 continuous high forest cover

1 where high forest cover naturally
2 occurs;

3 “(bb) the maintenance or
4 natural regeneration of all native
5 species in a stand; and

6 “(cc) the growth and devel-
7 opment of trees through a range
8 of diameter or age classes to pro-
9 vide a sustained yield of forest
10 products including clean water,
11 rich soil, and native plants and
12 wildlife; and

13 “(II) cutting methods that de-
14 velop and maintain selection stands,
15 including—

16 “(aa) individual-tree selec-
17 tion, in which individual trees of
18 varying size and age classes are
19 selected and logged in a generally
20 uniform pattern throughout a
21 stand; and

22 “(bb) group selection, in
23 which small groups of trees are
24 selected and logged.

25 “(ii) EXCLUSION.—

1 “(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to
 2 subclause (II), the term ‘selection
 3 management’ does not include an
 4 even-age logging operation.

5 “(II) FELLING AGE; NATIVE BIO-
 6 DIVERSITY.—Subclause (I) does not—

7 “(aa) establish a 150-year
 8 projected felling age as the
 9 standard at which individual
 10 trees in a stand are to be cut; or

11 “(bb) limit native biodiver-
 12 sity to that which occurs within
 13 the context of a 150-year pro-
 14 jected felling age.

15 “(L) SHELTERWOOD CUT.—The term
 16 ‘shelterwood cut’ means an even-age logging op-
 17 eration that leaves—

18 “(i) a minority of the stand (larger
 19 than a seed-tree cut) as a seed source; or

20 “(ii) a protection cover remaining
 21 standing for any period of time.

22 “(M) SPECIES DIVERSITY.—The term ‘spe-
 23 cies diversity’ means the richness and variety of
 24 native species in a particular location.

“(N) STAND.—The term ‘stand’ means a biological community of trees on land described in subsection (a), comprised of not more than 100 contiguous acres with sufficient identity of 1 or more characteristics (including location, topography, and dominant species) to be managed as a unit.

“(O) TIMBER PURPOSE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘timber purpose’ means the use, sale, lease, or distribution of trees, including the felling of trees or portions of trees.

“(ii) EXCEPTION.—The term ‘timber purpose’ does not include the felling of trees or portions of trees to create land space for a Federal administrative structure.

“(P) WITHIN-COMMUNITY DIVERSITY.—

The term ‘within-community diversity’ means the distinctive assemblages of species and ecological processes that occur in various physical settings of the biosphere and distinct locations.

“(2) PROHIBITION OF CLEARCUTTING AND OTHER FORMS OF EVEN-AGE LOGGING OPERATIONS.—No clearcutting or other form of even-age

1 logging operation shall be permitted in any stand or
2 watershed.

3 “(3) MANAGEMENT OF NATIVE BIODIVER-
4 SITY.—On each stand on which an even-age logging
5 operation has been conducted on or before the date
6 of enactment of this section, and on each deforested
7 area managed for timber purposes on or before the
8 date of enactment of this section, excluding areas oc-
9 cupied by existing buildings, the Secretary shall—

10 “(A) prescribe a shift to selection manage-
11 ment; or

12 “(B) cease managing the stand for timber
13 purposes, in which case the Secretary shall—

14 “(i) undertake an active restoration of
15 the native biodiversity of the stand; or

16 “(ii) permit the stand to regain native
17 biodiversity.

18 “(4) ENFORCEMENT.—

19 “(A) FINDING.— Congress finds that all
20 people of the United States are injured by ac-
21 tions on land to which subsection (g)(3)(B) and
22 this subsection applies.

23 “(B) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this para-
24 graph is to foster the widest possible enforce-

1 ment of subsection (g)(3)(B) and this sub-
2 section.

3 “(C) FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT.—The Sec-
4 retary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Inte-
5 rior, and the Attorney General shall enforce
6 subsection (g)(3)(B) and this subsection against
7 any person that violates 1 or more of those pro-
8 visions.

9 “(D) CITIZEN SUITS.—

10 “(i) IN GENERAL.—A citizen harmed
11 by a violation of subsection (g)(3)(B) or
12 this subsection may bring a civil action in
13 United States district court for a declara-
14 tory judgment, a temporary restraining
15 order, an injunction, statutory damages, or
16 other remedy against any alleged violator,
17 including the United States.

18 “(ii) JUDICIAL RELIEF.—If a district
19 court of the United States determines that
20 a violation of subsection (g)(3)(B) or this
21 subsection has occurred, the district
22 court—

23 “(I) shall impose a damage
24 award of not less than \$5,000;

1 “(II) may issue 1 or more injunc-
2 tions or other forms of equitable re-
3 lief; and

4 “(III) shall award to the plain-
5 tiffs reasonable costs of bringing the
6 action, including attorney’s fees, wit-
7 ness fees, and other necessary ex-
8 penses.

9 “(iii) STANDARD OF PROOF.—The
10 standard of proof in all actions under this
11 subparagraph shall be the preponderance
12 of the evidence.

13 “(iv) TRIAL.—A trial for any action
14 under this subsection shall be de novo.

15 “(E) PAYMENT OF DAMAGES.—

16 “(i) NON-FEDERAL VIOLATOR.—A
17 damage award under subparagraph (B)(ii)
18 shall be paid to the Treasury by a non-
19 Federal violator or violators designated by
20 the court.

21 “(ii) FEDERAL VIOLATOR.—

22 “(I) IN GENERAL.—Not later
23 than 40 days after the date on which
24 judgment is rendered, a damage
25 award under subparagraph (B)(ii) for

1 which the United States is determined
2 to be liable shall be paid from the
3 Treasury, as provided under section
4 1304 of title 31, United States Code,
5 to the person or persons designated to
6 receive the damage award.

7 “(II) USE OF DAMAGE AWARD.—

8 A damage award described under sub-
9 clause (I) shall be used by the recipi-
10 ent to protect or restore native bio-
11 diversity on Federal land or on land
12 adjoining Federal land.

13 “(III) COURT COSTS.—Any

14 award of costs of litigation and any
15 award of attorney fees shall be paid
16 by a Federal violator not later than
17 40 days after the date on which judg-
18 ment is rendered.

19 “(F) WAIVER OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.—

20 “(i) IN GENERAL.—The United States
21 (including agents and employees of the
22 United States) waives its sovereign immu-
23 nity in all respects in all actions under
24 subsection (g)(3)(B) and this subsection.

1 “(ii) NOTICE.—No notice is required
2 to enforce this subsection.”.

3 **SEC. 103. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**

4 Section 6(g)(3) of the Forest and Rangeland Renew-
5 able Resource Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C.
6 1604(g)(3)) is amended—

7 (1) in subparagraph (D), by inserting “and”
8 after the semicolon at the end;

9 (2) in subparagraph (E), by striking “; and”
10 and inserting a period; and

11 (3) by striking subparagraph (F).

12 **TITLE II—PROTECTION FOR AN-**
13 **CIENT FORESTS, ROADLESS**
14 **AREAS, WATERSHED PROTEC-**
15 **TION AREAS, SPECIAL AREAS,**
16 **AND FEDERAL BOUNDARY**
17 **AREAS**

18 **SEC. 201. FINDINGS.**

19 Congress finds that—

20 (1) unfragmented forests on Federal land,
21 unique and valuable assets to the general public, are
22 damaged by extractive logging;

23 (2) less than 10 percent of the original
24 unlogged forests of the United States remain, and
25 the vast majority of the remnants of the original for-

1 ests of the United States are located on Federal
2 land;

3 (3) large, unfragmented forest watersheds pro-
4 vide high-quality water supplies for drinking, agri-
5 culture, industry, and fisheries across the United
6 States;

7 (4) the most recent scientific studies indicate
8 that several thousand species of plants and animals
9 are dependent on large, unfragmented forest areas;

10 (5) many neotropical migratory songbird species
11 are experiencing documented broad-scale population
12 declines and require large, unfragmented forests to
13 ensure their survival;

14 (6) destruction of large-scale natural forests
15 has resulted in a tremendous loss of jobs in the fish-
16 ing, hunting, tourism, recreation, and guiding indus-
17 tries, and has adversely affected sustainable non-
18 timber forest products industries such as the collec-
19 tion of mushrooms and herbs;

20 (7) extractive logging programs on Federal land
21 are carried out at enormous financial costs to the
22 Treasury and taxpayers of the United States;

23 (8) ancient forests continue to be threatened by
24 logging and deforestation and are rapidly dis-
25 appearing;

1 (9) ancient forests help regulate atmospheric
2 balance, maintain biodiversity, and provide valuable
3 scientific opportunity for monitoring the health of
4 the planet;

5 (10) prohibiting extractive logging in the an-
6 cient forests would create the best conditions for en-
7 suring stable, well distributed, and viable popu-
8 lations of the northern spotted owl, marbled
9 murrelet, American marten, and other vertebrates,
10 invertebrates, vascular plants, and nonvascular
11 plants associated with those forests;

12 (11) prohibiting extractive logging in the an-
13 cient forests would create the best conditions for en-
14 suring stable, well distributed, and viable popu-
15 lations of anadromous salmonids, resident
16 salmonids, and bull trout;

17 (12) roadless areas are de facto wilderness that
18 provide wildlife habitat and recreation;

19 (13) large unfragmented forests, contained in
20 large part on roadless areas on Federal land, are
21 among the last refuges for native animal and plant
22 biodiversity, and are vital to maintaining viable pop-
23 ulations of threatened, endangered, sensitive, and
24 rare species;

1 (14) roads cause soil erosion, disrupt wildlife
2 migration, and allow nonnative species of plants and
3 animals to invade native forests;

4 (15) the mortality and reproduction patterns of
5 forest dwelling animal populations are adversely af-
6 fected by traffic-related fatalities that accompany
7 roads;

8 (16) the exceptional recreational, biological, sci-
9 entific, or economic assets of certain special forested
10 areas on Federal land are valuable to the public of
11 the United States and are damaged by extractive
12 logging;

13 (17) in order to gauge the effectiveness and ap-
14 propriateness of current and future resource man-
15 agement activities, and to continue to broaden and
16 develop our understanding of silvicultural practices,
17 many special forested areas need to remain in a nat-
18 ural, unmanaged state to serve as scientifically es-
19 tablished baseline control forests;

20 (18) certain special forested areas provide habi-
21 tat for the survival and recovery of endangered and
22 threatened plant and wildlife species, such as grizzly
23 bears, spotted owls, Pacific salmon, and Pacific yew,
24 that are harmed by extractive logging;

1 (19) many special forested areas on Federal
2 land are considered sacred sites by native peoples;

3 (20) ecological, economic, and aesthetic values
4 on private property are damaged by logging and
5 road building in Federal boundary areas; and

6 (21) as a legacy for the enjoyment, knowledge,
7 and well-being of future generations, provisions must
8 be made for the protection and perpetuation of the
9 ancient forests, roadless areas, watershed protection
10 areas, special areas, and Federal boundary areas of
11 the United States.

12 **SEC. 202. DEFINITIONS.**

13 In this title:

14 (1) ANCIENT FOREST.—The term “ancient for-
15 est” means—

16 (A) the northwest ancient forests,
17 including—

18 (i) Federal land identified as late-suc-
19 cessional reserves, riparian reserves, and
20 key watersheds under the heading “Alter-
21 native 1” of the report entitled “Final
22 Supplemental Environmental Impact
23 Statement on Management of Habitat for
24 Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest
25 Related Species Within the Range of the

Northern Spotted Owl, Vol. I.”, and dated February 1994; and

(ii) Federal land identified by the term “medium and large conifer multi-storied, canopied forests” as defined in the report described in clause (i);

(B) the eastside Cascade ancient forests, including—

(i) Federal land identified as “Late-Succession/Old-growth Forest (LS/OG)” depicted on maps for the Colville National Forest, Fremont National Forest, Malheur National Forest, Ochoco National Forest, Umatilla National Forest, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, and Winema National Forest in the report entitled “Interim Protection for Late-Successional Forests, Fisheries, and Watersheds: National Forests East of the Cascade Crest, Oregon, and Washington”, prepared by the Eastside Forests Scientific Society Panel (The Wildlife Society, Technical Review 94–2, August 1994);

(ii) Federal land east of the Cascade crest in the States of Oregon and Wash-

ington, defined as “late successional and old-growth forests” in the general definition on page 28 of the report described in clause (i); and

(iii) Federal land classified as “Oregon Aquatic Diversity Areas”, as defined in the report described in clause (i); and

(C) the Sierra Nevada ancient forests, including—

(i) Federal land identified as “Areas of Late-Successional Emphasis (ALSE)” in the report entitled, “Final Report to Congress: Status of the Sierra Nevada”, prepared by the Sierra Nevada Ecosystem Project (Wildland Resources Center Report #40, University of California, Davis, 1996/97);

(ii) Federal land identified as “Late-Succession/Old-Growth Forests Rank 3, 4 or 5” in the report described in clause (i); and

(iii) Federal land identified as “Potential Aquatic Diversity Management Areas” on the map on page 1497 of Volume II of the report described in clause (i).

1 (2) EXTRACTIVE LOGGING.—The term “extrac-
2 tive logging” means the felling or removal of any
3 trees from Federal forest land for any purpose.

4 (3) FEDERAL BOUNDARY AREA.—The term
5 “Federal boundary area” means land that is—

6 (A) managed by the Forest Service, the
7 Bureau of Land Management, or the United
8 States Fish and Wildlife Service; and

9 (B) located within 200 feet of a property
10 line.

11 (4) IMPROVED ROAD.—The term “improved
12 road” means any road maintained for travel by
13 standard passenger type vehicles.

14 (5) ROADLESS AREA.—The term “roadless
15 area” means a contiguous parcel of Federal land
16 that is—

17 (A) devoid of improved roads, except as
18 provided in subparagraph (B); and

19 (B) composed of—

20 (i) at least 1,000 acres west of the
21 100th meridian (with up to ½ mile of im-
22 proved roads per 1,000 acres);

23 (ii) at least 1,000 acres east of the
24 100th meridian (with up to ½ mile of im-
25 proved roads per 1,000 acres); or

1 (iii) less than 1,000 acres, but share
 2 a border that is not an improved road with
 3 a wilderness area, primitive area, or wil-
 4 derness study area.

5 (6) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary”, with
 6 respect to any Federal land in an ancient forest,
 7 roadless area, watershed protection area, special
 8 area, or Federal boundary area, means the head of
 9 the Federal agency having jurisdiction over the Fed-
 10 eral land.

11 (7) SPECIAL AREA.—The term “special area”
 12 means an area of Federal forest land designated
 13 under section 3 that may not meet the definition of
 14 an ancient forest, roadless area, watershed protec-
 15 tion area, or Federal boundary area, but that—

16 (A) possesses outstanding biological, sce-
 17 nic, recreational, or cultural values; and

18 (B) is exemplary on a regional, national, or
 19 international level.

20 (8) WATERSHED PROTECTION AREA.—The
 21 term “watershed protection area” means Federal
 22 land that extends—

23 (A) 300 feet from both sides of the active
 24 stream channel of any permanently flowing
 25 stream or river;

1 (B) 100 feet from both sides of the active
 2 channel of any intermittent, ephemeral, or sea-
 3 sonal stream, or any other nonpermanently
 4 flowing drainage feature having a definable
 5 channel and evidence of annual scour or deposi-
 6 tion of flow-related debris;

7 (C) 300 feet from the edge of the max-
 8 imum level of any natural lake or pond; or

9 (D) 150 feet from the edge of the max-
 10 imum level of a constructed lake, pond, or res-
 11 ervoir, or a natural or constructed wetland.

12 **SEC. 203. DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL AREAS.**

13 (a) IN GENERAL.—

14 (1) FINDING.—A special area shall possess at
 15 least 1 of the values described in paragraphs (2)
 16 through (5).

17 (2) BIOLOGICAL VALUES.—The biological values
 18 of a special area may include the presence of—

19 (A) threatened species or endangered spe-
 20 cies of plants or animals;

21 (B) rare or endangered ecosystems;

22 (C) key habitats necessary for the recovery
 23 of endangered species or threatened species;

24 (D) recovery or restoration areas of rare or
 25 underrepresented forest ecosystems;

- 1 (E) migration corridors;
- 2 (F) areas of outstanding biodiversity;
- 3 (G) old growth forests;
- 4 (H) commercial fisheries; and
- 5 (I) sources of clean water such as key wa-
- 6 tersheds.

7 (3) SCENIC VALUES.—The scenic values of a
8 special area may include the presence of—

- 9 (A) unusual geological formations;
- 10 (B) designated wild and scenic rivers;
- 11 (C) unique biota; and
- 12 (D) vistas.

13 (4) RECREATIONAL VALUES.—The recreational
14 values of a special area may include the presence
15 of—

- 16 (A) designated national recreational trails
- 17 or recreational areas;
- 18 (B) areas that are popular for such recre-
- 19 ation and sporting activities as—
- 20 (i) hunting;
- 21 (ii) fishing;
- 22 (iii) camping;
- 23 (iv) hiking;
- 24 (v) aquatic recreation; and
- 25 (vi) winter recreation;

1 (C) Federal land in regions that are under-
 2 served in terms of recreation;

3 (D) land adjacent to designated wilderness
 4 areas; and

5 (E) solitude.

6 (5) CULTURAL VALUES.—The cultural values of
 7 a special area may include the presence of—

8 (A) sites with Native American religious
 9 significance; and

10 (B) historic or prehistoric archaeological
 11 sites eligible for listing on the national historic
 12 register.

13 (b) SIZE VARIATION.—A special area may vary in
 14 size to encompass the outstanding biological, scenic, rec-
 15 reational, or cultural value or values to be protected.

16 (c) DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL AREAS.—There are
 17 designated the following special areas, which shall be sub-
 18 ject to the management restrictions specified in section
 19 204:

20 (1) ALABAMA.—

21 (A) SIPSEY WILDERNESS HEADWATERS.—

22 Certain land in the Bankhead National Forest,
 23 Bankhead Ranger District, in Lawrence Coun-
 24 ty, totaling approximately 22,000 acres, located

1 directly north and upstream of the Sipsey Wil-
2 derness, and directly south of Forest Road 213.

3 (B) BRUSHY FORK.—Certain land in the
4 Bankhead National Forest, Bankhead Ranger
5 District, in Lawrence County, totaling approxi-
6 mately 6,200 acres, bounded by Forest Roads
7 249, 254, and 246 and Alabama Highway 33.

8 (C) REBECCA MOUNTAIN.—Certain land in
9 the Talladega National Forest, Talladega Rang-
10 er District, Talladega County and Clay County,
11 totaling approximately 9,000 acres, comprised
12 of all Talladega National Forest lands south of
13 Forest Roads 621 and 621 B, east of Alabama
14 Highway 48/77 and County Highway 308, and
15 north of the power transmission line.

16 (D) AUGUSTA MINE RIDGE.—Certain land
17 in the Talladega National Forest, Shoal Creek
18 Ranger District, Cherokee County and Cleburn
19 County, totaling approximately 6,000 acres, and
20 comprised of all Talladega National Forest land
21 north of the Chief Ladiga Rail Trail.

22 (E) MAYFIELD CREEK.—Certain land in
23 the Talladega National Forest, Oakmulgee
24 Ranger District, in Rail County, totaling ap-

proximately 4,000 acres, and bounded by Forest Roads 731, 723, 718, and 718A.

(F) BEAR BAY.—Certain land in the Conecuh National Forest, Conecuh District, in Covington County, totaling approximately 3,000 acres, bounded by County Road 11, Forest Road 305, County Road 3, and the County Road connecting County Roads 3 and 11.

(2) ALASKA.—

(A) TURNAGAIN ARM.—Certain land in the Chugach National Forest, on the Kenai Peninsula, totaling approximately 100,000 acres, extending from sea level to ridgetop surrounding the inlet of Turnagain Arm, known as “Turnagain Arm”.

(B) HONKER DIVIDE.—Certain land in the Tongass National Forest, totaling approximately 75,000 acres, located on north central Prince of Wales Island, comprising the Thorne River and Hatchery Creek watersheds, stretching approximately 40 miles northwest from the vicinity of the town of Thorne Bay to the vicinity of the town of Coffman Cove, generally known as the “Honker Divide”.

1 (3) ARIZONA: NORTH RIM OF THE GRAND CAN-
 2 YON.—Certain land in the Kaibab National Forest
 3 that is included in the Grand Canyon Game Pre-
 4 serve, totaling approximately 500,000 acres, abut-
 5 ting the northern side of the Grand Canyon in the
 6 area generally known as the “North Rim of the
 7 Grand Canyon”.

8 (4) ARKANSAS.—

9 (A) COW CREEK DRAINAGE, ARKANSAS.—
 10 Certain land in the Ouachita National Forest,
 11 Mena Ranger District, in Polk County, totaling
 12 approximately 7,000 acres, known as “Cow
 13 Creek Drainage, Arkansas”, and bounded
 14 approximately—

15 (i) to the north, by County Road 95;
 16 (ii) to the south, by County Road 157;
 17 (iii) to the east, by County Road 48;

18 and

19 (iv) to the west, by the Arkansas-
 20 Oklahoma border.

21 (B) LEADER AND BRUSH MOUNTAINS.—

22 Certain land in the Ouachita National Forest,
 23 Montgomery County and Polk County, totaling
 24 approximately 120,000 acres, known as “Lead-
 25 er Mountain” and “Brush Mountain”, located

1 in the vicinity of the Blaylock Creek Watershed
2 between Long Creek and the South Fork of the
3 Saline River.

4 (C) POLK CREEK AREA.—Certain land in
5 the Ouachita National Forest, Mena Ranger
6 District, totaling approximately 20,000 acres,
7 bounded by Arkansas Highway 4 and Forest
8 Roads 73 and 43, known as the “Polk Creek
9 area”.

10 (D) LOWER BUFFALO RIVER WATER-
11 SHED.—Certain land in the Ozark National
12 Forest, Sylamore Ranger District, totaling ap-
13 proximately 6,000 acres, including Forest Serv-
14 ice land that has not been designated as a wil-
15 derness area before the date of enactment of
16 this Act, located in the watershed of Big Creek
17 southwest of the Leatherwood Wilderness Area,
18 Searcy County and Marion County, and known
19 as the “Lower Buffalo River Watershed”.

20 (E) UPPER BUFFALO RIVER WATER-
21 SHED.—Certain land in the Ozark National
22 Forest, Buffalo Ranger District, totaling ap-
23 proximately 220,000 acres, comprised of Forest
24 Service that has not been designated as a wil-
25 derness area before the date of enactment of

1 this Act, known as the “Upper Buffalo River
 2 Watershed”, located approximately 35 miles
 3 from the town of Harrison, Madison County,
 4 Newton County, and Searcy County, upstream
 5 of the confluence of the Buffalo River and Rich-
 6 land Creek in the watersheds of—

7 (i) the Buffalo River;

8 (ii) the various streams comprising
 9 the Headwaters of the Buffalo River;

10 (iii) Richland Creek;

11 (iv) Little Buffalo Headwaters;

12 (v) Edgmon Creek;

13 (vi) Big Creek; and

14 (vii) Cane Creek.

15 (5) CALIFORNIA: GIANT SEQUOIA PRESERVE.—

16 Certain land in the Sequoia National Forest and Si-
 17 erra National Forest, known as the “Giant Sequoia
 18 Preserve”, comprised of 3 discontinuous parcels and
 19 approximately 442,425 acres, located in Fresno
 20 County, Tulare County, and Kern County, in the
 21 Southern Sierra Nevada mountain range,
 22 including—

23 (A) the Kings River Unit (145,600 acres)

24 and nearby Redwood Mountain Unit (11,730

1 acres), located approximately 25 miles east of
2 the city of Fresno; and

3 (B) the South Unit (285,095 acres), lo-
4 cated approximately 15 miles east of the city of
5 Porterville.

6 (6) COLORADO: COCHETOPA HILLS.—Certain
7 land in the Gunnison Basin area, known as the
8 “Cochetopa Hills”, administered by the Gunnison
9 National Forest, Grand Mesa National Forest,
10 Uncompahgre National Forest, and Rio Grand Na-
11 tional Forest, totaling approximately 500,000 acres,
12 spanning the continental divide south and east of
13 the city of Gunnison, in Saguache County, and
14 including—

15 (A) Elk Mountain and West Elk Mountain;
16 (B) the Grand Mesa;
17 (C) the Uncompahgre Plateau;
18 (D) the northern San Juan Mountains;
19 (E) the La Garitas Mountains; and
20 (F) the Cochetopa Hills.

21 (7) GEORGIA.—

22 (A) ARMUCHEE CLUSTER.—Certain land
23 in the Chattahoochee National Forest,
24 Armuchee Ranger District, known as the
25 “Armuchee Cluster”, totaling approximately

1 19,700 acres, comprised of 3 parcels known as
 2 “Rocky Face”, “Johns Mountain”, and “Hid-
 3 den Creek”, located approximately 10 miles
 4 southwest of Dalton and 14 miles north of
 5 Rome, in Whitfield County, Walker County,
 6 Chattooga County, Floyd County, and Gordon
 7 County.

8 (B) BLUE RIDGE CORRIDOR CLUSTER,
 9 GEORGIA AREAS.—Certain land in the Chat-
 10 tahoochee National Forest, Chestatee Ranger
 11 District, totaling approximately 15,000 acres,
 12 known as the “Blue Ridge Corridor Cluster,
 13 Georgia Areas”, comprised of 5 parcels known
 14 as “Horse Gap”, “Hogback Mountain”,
 15 “Blackwell Creek”, “Little Cedar Mountain”,
 16 and “Black Mountain”, located approximately
 17 15 to 20 miles north of the town of Dahlonega,
 18 in Union County and Lumpkin County.

19 (C) CHATTOOGA WATERSHED CLUSTER,
 20 GEORGIA AREAS.—Certain land in the Chat-
 21 tahoochee National Forest, Tallulah Ranger
 22 District, totaling 63,500 acres, known as the
 23 “Chattooga Watershed Cluster, Georgia Areas”,
 24 comprised of 7 areas known as “Rabun Bald”,
 25 “Three Forks”, “Ellicott Rock Extension”,

1 “Rock Gorge”, “Big Shoals”, “Thrift’s Ferry”,
 2 and “Five Falls”, in Rabun County, near the
 3 towns of Clayton, Georgia, and Dillard, South
 4 Carolina.

5 (D) COHUTTA CLUSTER.—Certain land in
 6 the Chattahoochee National Forest, Cohutta
 7 Ranger District, totaling approximately 28,000
 8 acres, known as the “Cohutta Cluster”, com-
 9 prised of 4 parcels known as “Cohutta Exten-
 10 sions”, “Grassy Mountain”, “Emery Creek”,
 11 and “Mountaintown”, near the towns of
 12 Chatsworth and Ellijay, in Murray County,
 13 Fannin County, and Gilmer County.

14 (E) DUNCAN RIDGE CLUSTER.—Certain
 15 land in the Chattahoochee National Forest,
 16 Brasstown and Toccoa Ranger Districts, total-
 17 ing approximately 17,000 acres, known as the
 18 “Duncan Ridge Cluster”, comprised of the par-
 19 cels known as “Licklog Mountain”, “Duncan
 20 Ridge”, “Board Camp”, and “Cooper Creek
 21 Scenic Area Extension”, approximately 10 to
 22 15 miles south of the town of Blairsville, in
 23 Union County and Fannin County.

24 (F) ED JENKINS NATIONAL RECREATION
 25 AREA CLUSTER.—Certain land in the Chat-

1 tahoochee National Forest, Toccoa and
 2 Chestatee Ranger Districts, totaling approxi-
 3 mately 19,300 acres, known as the “Ed Jenkins
 4 National Recreation Area Cluster”, comprised
 5 of the Springer Mountain, Mill Creek, and
 6 Toonowee parcels, 30 miles north of the town
 7 of Dahlonega, in Fannin County, Dawson
 8 County, and Lumpkin County.

9 (G) GAINESVILLE RIDGES CLUSTER.—Cer-
 10 tain land in the Chattahoochee National Forest,
 11 Chattooga Ranger District, totaling approxi-
 12 mately 14,200 acres, known as the “Gainesville
 13 Ridges Cluster”, comprised of 3 parcels known
 14 as “Panther Creek”, “Tugaloo Uplands”, and
 15 “Middle Fork Broad River”, approximately 10
 16 miles from the town of Toccoa, in Habersham
 17 County and Stephens County.

18 (H) NORTHERN BLUE RIDGE CLUSTER,
 19 GEORGIA AREAS.—Certain land in the Chat-
 20 tahoochee National Forest, Brasstown and
 21 Tallulah Ranger Districts, totaling approxi-
 22 mately 46,000 acres, known as the “Northern
 23 Blue Ridge Cluster, Georgia Areas”, comprised
 24 of 8 areas known as “Andrews Cove”, “Anna
 25 Ruby Falls Scenic Area Extension”, “High

1 Shoals”, “Tray Mountain Extension”, “Kelly
 2 Ridge-Moccasin Creek”, “Buzzard Knob”,
 3 “Southern Nantahala Extension”, and “Patter-
 4 son Gap”, approximately 5 to 15 miles north of
 5 Helen, 5 to 15 miles southeast of Hiawassee,
 6 north of Clayton, and west of Dillard, in White
 7 County, Towns County, and Rabun County.

8 (I) RICH MOUNTAIN CLUSTER.—Certain
 9 land in the Chattahoochee National Forest,
 10 Toccoa Ranger District, totaling approximately
 11 9,500 acres, known as the “Rich Mountain
 12 Cluster”, comprised of the parcels known as
 13 “Rich Mountain Extension” and “Rocky Moun-
 14 tain”, located 10 to 15 miles northeast of the
 15 town of Ellijay, in Gilmer County and Fannin
 16 County.

17 (J) WILDERNESS HEARTLANDS CLUSTER,
 18 GEORGIA AREAS.—Certain land in the Chat-
 19 tahoochee National Forest, Chestatee,
 20 Brasstown and Chattooga Ranger Districts, to-
 21 taling approximately 16,500 acres, known as
 22 the “Wilderness Heartlands Cluster, Georgia
 23 Areas”, comprised of 4 parcels known as the
 24 “Blood Mountain Extensions”, “Raven Cliffs
 25 Extensions”, “Mark Trail Extensions”, and

1 “Brasstown Extensions”, near the towns of
 2 Dahlonega, Cleveland, Helen, and Blairsville, in
 3 Lumpkin County, Union County, White County,
 4 and Towns County.

5 (8) IDAHO.—

6 (A) COVE/MALLARD.—Certain land in the
 7 Nez Perce National Forest, totaling approxi-
 8 mately 94,000 acres, located approximately 30
 9 miles southwest of the town of Elk City, and
 10 west of the town of Dixie, in the area generally
 11 known as “Cove/Mallard”.

12 (B) MEADOW CREEK.—Certain land in the
 13 Nez Perce National Forest, totaling approxi-
 14 mately 180,000 acres, located approximately 8
 15 miles east of the town of Elk City in the area
 16 generally known as “Meadow Creek”.

17 (C) FRENCH CREEK/PATRICK BUTTE.—
 18 Certain land in the Payette National Forest, to-
 19 taling approximately 141,000 acres, located ap-
 20 proximately 20 miles north of the town of
 21 McCall in the area generally known as “French
 22 Creek/Patrick Butte”.

23 (9) ILLINOIS.—

24 (A) CRIPPS BEND.—Certain land in the
 25 Shawnee National Forest, totaling approxi-

1 mately 39 acres, located in Jackson County in
 2 the Big Muddy River watershed, in the area
 3 generally known as “Cripps Bend”.

4 (B) OPPORTUNITY AREA 6.—Certain land
 5 in the Shawnee National Forest, totaling ap-
 6 proximately 50,000 acres, located in northern
 7 Pope County surrounding Bell Smith Springs
 8 Natural Area, in the area generally known as
 9 “Opportunity Area 6”.

10 (C) QUARREL CREEK.—Certain land in the
 11 Shawnee National Forest, totaling approxi-
 12 mately 490 acres, located in northern Pope
 13 County in the Quarrel Creek watershed, in the
 14 area generally known as “Quarrel Creek”.

15 (10) MICHIGAN: TRAP HILLS.—Certain land in
 16 the Ottawa National Forest, Bergland Ranger Dis-
 17 trict, totaling approximately 37,120 acres, known as
 18 the “Trap Hills”, located approximately 5 miles
 19 from the town of Bergland, in Ontonagon County.

20 (11) MINNESOTA.—

21 (A) TROUT LAKE AND SUOMI HILLS.—Cer-
 22 tain land in the Chippewa National Forest, to-
 23 taling approximately 12,000 acres, known as
 24 “Trout Lake/Suomi Hills” in Itasca County.

1 (B) LULLABY WHITE PINE RESERVE.—

2 Certain land in the Superior National Forest,
3 Gunflint Ranger District, totaling approxi-
4 mately 2,518 acres, in the South Brule Oppor-
5 tunity Area, northwest of Grand Marais in
6 Cook County, known as the “Lullaby White
7 Pine Reserve”.

8 (12) MISSOURI: ELEVEN POINT-BIG SPRINGS
9 AREA.—Certain land in the Mark Twain National
10 Forest, Eleven Point Ranger District, totaling ap-
11 proximately 200,000 acres, comprised of the admin-
12 istrative area of the Eleven Point Ranger District,
13 known as the “Eleven Point-Big Springs Area”.

14 (13) MONTANA: MOUNT BUSHNELL.—Certain
15 land in the Lolo National Forest, totaling approxi-
16 mately 41,000 acres, located approximately 5 miles
17 southwest of the town of Thompson Falls in the
18 area generally known as “Mount Bushnell”.

19 (14) NEW MEXICO.—

20 (A) ANGOSTURA.—Certain land in the
21 eastern half of the Carson National Forest, Ca-
22 mino Real Ranger District, totaling approxi-
23 mately 10,000 acres, located in Township 21,
24 Ranges 12 and 13, known as “Angostura”, and
25 bounded—

- 1 (i) to the northeast, by Highway 518;
- 2 (ii) to the southeast, by the Angostura
- 3 Creek watershed boundary;
- 4 (iii) to the southern side, by Trail 19
- 5 and the Pecos Wilderness; and
- 6 (iv) to the west, by the Agua Piedra
- 7 Creek watershed.

8 (B) LA MANGA.—Certain land in the west-
 9 ern half of the Carson National Forest, El Rito
 10 Ranger District, at the Vallecitos Sustained
 11 Yield Unit, totaling approximately 5,400 acres,
 12 known as “La Manga”, in Township 27, Range
 13 6, and bounded—

- 14 (i) to the north, by the Tierra
- 15 Amarilla Land Grant;
- 16 (ii) to the south, by Canada
- 17 Escondida;
- 18 (iii) to the west, by the Sustained
- 19 Yield Unit boundary and the Tierra
- 20 Amarilla Land Grant; and
- 21 (iv) to the east, by the Rio Vallecitos.

22 (C) ELK MOUNTAIN.—Certain land in the
 23 Santa Fe National Forest, totaling approxi-
 24 mately 7,220 acres, known as “Elk Mountain”

1 located in Townships 17 and 18 and Ranges 12
 2 and 13, and bounded—

3 (i) to the north, by the Pecos Wilder-
 4 ness;

5 (ii) to the east, by the Cow Creek Wa-
 6 tershed;

7 (iii) to the west, by the Cow Creek;
 8 and

9 (iv) to the south, by Rito de la Osha.

10 (D) JEMEZ HIGHLANDS.—Certain land in
 11 the Jemez Ranger District of the Santa Fe Na-
 12 tional Forest, totaling approximately 54,400
 13 acres, known as the “Jemez Highlands”, lo-
 14 cated primarily in Sandoval County.

15 (15) NORTH CAROLINA.—

16 (A) CENTRAL NANTAHALA CLUSTER,
 17 NORTH CAROLINA AREAS.—Certain land in the
 18 Nantahala National Forest, Tusquitee, Cheoah,
 19 and Wayah Ranger Districts, totaling approxi-
 20 mately 107,000 acres, known as the “Central
 21 Nantahala Cluster, North Carolina Areas”,
 22 comprised of 9 parcels known as “Tusquitee
 23 Bald”, “Shooting Creek Bald”, “Cheoah Bald”,
 24 “Piercy Bald”, “Wesser Bald”, “Tellico Bald”,
 25 “Split White Oak”, “Siler Bald”, and “South-

ern Nantahala Extensions”, near the towns of
 Murphy, Franklin, Bryson City, Andrews, and
 Beechertown, in Cherokee County, Macon
 County, Clay County, and Swain County.

(B) CHATTOOGA WATERSHED CLUSTER,
 NORTH CAROLINA AREAS.—Certain land in the
 Nantahala National Forest, Highlands Ranger
 District, totaling approximately 8,000 acres,
 known as the “Chattooga Watershed Cluster,
 North Carolina Areas”, comprised of the Over-
 flow (Blue Valley) and Terrapin Mountain par-
 cels, 5 miles from the town of Highlands, in
 Macon County and Jackson County.

(C) TENNESSEE BORDER CLUSTER, NORTH
 CAROLINA AREAS.—Certain land in the
 Nantahala National Forest, Tusquitee and
 Cheoah Ranger Districts, totaling approxi-
 mately 28,000 acres, known as the “Tennessee
 Border Cluster, North Carolina Areas”, com-
 prised of the 4 parcels known as the “Unicoi
 Mountains”, “Deaden Tree”, “Snowbird”, and
 “Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Extension”, near the
 towns of Murphy and Robbinsville, in Cherokee
 County and Graham County.

1 (D) BALD MOUNTAINS.—Certain land in
2 the Pisgah National Forest, French Broad
3 Ranger District, totaling approximately 13,000
4 acres known as the “Bald Mountains”, located
5 12 miles northeast of the town of Hot Springs,
6 in Madison County.

7 (E) BIG IVY TRACT.—Certain land in the
8 Pisgah National Forest, totaling approximately
9 14,000 acres, located approximately 15 miles
10 west of Mount Mitchell in the area generally
11 known as the “Big Ivy Tract”.

12 (F) BLACK MOUNTAINS CLUSTER, NORTH
13 CAROLINA AREAS.—Certain land in the Pisgah
14 National Forest, Toecane and Grandfather
15 Ranger Districts, totaling approximately 62,000
16 acres, known as the “Black Mountains Cluster,
17 North Carolina Areas”, comprised of 5 parcels
18 known as “Craggy Mountains”, “Black Moun-
19 tains”, “Jarrett Creek”, “Mackey Mountain”,
20 and “Woods Mountain”, near the towns of
21 Burnsville, Montreat and Marion, in Buncombe
22 County, Yancey County, and McDowell County.

23 (G) LINVILLE CLUSTER.—Certain land in
24 the Pisgah National Forest, Grandfather Dis-
25 trict, totaling approximately 42,000 acres,

known as the “Linville Cluster”, comprised of 7 parcels known as “Dobson Knob”, “Linville Gorge Extension”, “Steels Creek”, “Sugar Knob”, “Harper Creek”, “Lost Cove”, and “Upper Wilson Creek”, near the towns of Marion, Morgantown, Spruce Pine, Linville, and Blowing Rock, in Burke County, McDowell County, Avery County, and Caldwell County.

(H) NOLICHUCKY, NORTH CAROLINA AREA.—Certain land in the Pisgah National Forest, Toecane Ranger District, totaling approximately 4,000 acres, known as the “Nolichucky, North Carolina Area”, located 25 miles northwest of Burnsville, in Mitchell County and Yancey County.

(I) PISGAH CLUSTER, NORTH CAROLINA AREAS.—Certain land in the Pisgah National Forest, Pisgah Ranger District, totaling approximately 52,000 acres, known as the “Pisgah Cluster, North Carolina Areas”, comprised of 5 parcels known as “Shining Rock and Middle Prong Extensions”, “Daniel Ridge”, “Cedar Rock Mountain”, “South Mills River”, and “Laurel Mountain”, 5 to 12 miles north of the town of Brevard and southwest of the city of

1 Asheville, in Haywood County, Transylvania
2 County, and Henderson County.

3 (J) WILDCAT.—Certain land in the Pisgah
4 National Forest, French Broad Ranger Dis-
5 trict, totaling approximately 6,500 acres, known
6 as “Wildcat”, located 20 miles northwest of the
7 town of Canton, in Haywood County.

8 (16) OHIO.—

9 (A) ARCHERS FORK COMPLEX.—Certain
10 land in the Marietta Unit of the Athens Ranger
11 District, in the Wayne National Forest, in
12 Washington County, known as “Archers Fork
13 Complex”, totaling approximately 18,350 acres,
14 located northeast of Newport and bounded—

15 (i) to the northwest, by State High-
16 way 26;

17 (ii) to the northeast, by State High-
18 way 260;

19 (iii) to the southeast, by the Ohio
20 River; and

21 (iv) to the southwest, by Bear Run
22 and Danas Creek.

23 (B) BLUEGRASS RIDGE.—Certain land in
24 the Ironton Ranger District on the Wayne Na-
25 tional Forest, in Lawrence County, known as

1 “Bluegrass Ridge”, totaling approximately
 2 4,000 acres, located 3 miles east of Etna in
 3 Township 4 North, Range 17 West, Sections 19
 4 through 23 and 27 through 30.

5 (C) BUFFALO CREEK.—Certain land in the
 6 Ironton Ranger District of the Wayne National
 7 Forest, Lawrence County, Ohio, known as
 8 “Buffalo Creek”, totaling approximately 6500
 9 acres, located 4 miles northwest of Waterloo in
 10 Township 5 North, Range 17 West, sections 3
 11 through 10 and 15 through 18.

12 (D) LAKE VESUVIUS.—Certain land in the
 13 Ironton Ranger District of the Wayne National
 14 Forest, in Lawrence County, totaling approxi-
 15 mately 4,900 acres, generally known as “Lake
 16 Vesuvius”, located to the east of Etna in Town-
 17 ship 2 North, Range 18 West, and bounded—

18 (i) to the southwest, by State High-
 19 way 93; and

20 (ii) to the northwest, by State High-
 21 way 4.

22 (E) MORGAN SISTERS.—Certain land in
 23 the Ironton Ranger District of the Wayne Na-
 24 tional Forest, in Lawrence County, known as
 25 “Morgan Sisters”, totaling approximately 2,500

1 acres, located 1 mile east of Gallia and bounded
 2 by State Highway 233 in Township 6 North,
 3 Range 17 West, sections 13, 14, 23 and 24 and
 4 Township 5 North, Range 16 West, sections 18
 5 and 19.

6 (F) UTAH RIDGE.—Certain land in the
 7 Athens Ranger District of the Wayne National
 8 Forest, in Athens County, known as “Utah
 9 Ridge”, totaling approximately 9,000 acres, lo-
 10 cated 1 mile northwest of Chauncey and
 11 bounded—

12 (i) to the southeast, by State Highway
 13 682 and State Highway 13;

14 (ii) to the southwest, by US Highway
 15 33 and State Highway 216; and

16 (iii) to the north, by State Highway
 17 665.

18 (G) WILDCAT HOLLOW.—Certain land in
 19 the Athens Ranger District of the Wayne Na-
 20 tional Forest, in Perry County and Morgan
 21 County, known as “Wildcat Hollow”, totaling
 22 approximately 4,500 acres, located 1 mile east
 23 of Corning in Township 12 North, Range 14
 24 West, sections 1, 2, 11–14, 23 and 24 and

1 Township 8 North, Range 13 West, sections 7,
2 18, and 19.

3 (17) OKLAHOMA: COW CREEK DRAINAGE, OKLA-
4 HOMA.—Certain land in the Ouachita National For-
5 est, Mena Ranger District, in Le Flore County, to-
6 taling approximately 3,000 acres, known as “Cow
7 Creek Drainage, Oklahoma”, and bounded
8 approximately—

9 (A) to the west, by the Beech Creek Na-
10 tional Scenic Area;

11 (B) to the north, by State Highway 63;

12 (C) to the east, by the Arkansas-Oklahoma
13 border; and

14 (D) to the south, by County Road 9038 on
15 the south.

16 (18) OREGON: APPLGATE WILDERNESS.—Cer-
17 tain land in the Siskiyou National Forest and Rogue
18 River National Forest, totaling approximately
19 20,000 acres, approximately 20 miles southwest of
20 the town of Grants Pass and 10 miles south of the
21 town of Williams, in the area generally known as the
22 “Applegate Wilderness”.

23 (19) SOUTH CAROLINA.—

24 (A) BIG SHOALS, SOUTH CAROLINA
25 AREA.—Certain land in the Sumter National

1 Forest, Andrew Pickens Ranger District, in
 2 Oconee County, totaling approximately 2,000
 3 acres, known as “Big Shoals, South Carolina
 4 Area”, 15 miles south of Highlands, North
 5 Carolina.

6 (B) BRASSTOWN CREEK, SOUTH CAROLINA
 7 AREA.—Certain land in the Sumter National
 8 Forest, Andrew Pickens Ranger District, in
 9 Oconee County, totaling approximately 3,500
 10 acres, known as “Brasstown Creek, South
 11 Carolina Area”, approximately 15 miles west of
 12 Westminster, South Carolina.

13 (C) CHAUGA.—Certain land in the Sumter
 14 National Forest, Andrew Pickens Ranger Dis-
 15 trict, in Oconee County, totaling approximately
 16 16,000 acres, known as “Chauga”, approxi-
 17 mately 10 miles west of Walhalla, South Caro-
 18 lina.

19 (D) DARK BOTTOMS.—Certain land in the
 20 Sumter National Forest, Andrew Pickens Rang-
 21 er District, in Oconee County, totaling approxi-
 22 mately 4,000 acres, known as “Dark Bottoms”,
 23 approximately 10 miles northwest of West-
 24 minster, South Carolina.

1 (E) ELLICOTT ROCK EXTENSION, SOUTH
2 CAROLINA AREA.—Certain land in the Sumter
3 National Forest, Andrew Pickens Ranger Dis-
4 trict, in Oconee County, totaling approximately
5 2,000 acres, known as “Ellicott Rock Exten-
6 sion, South Carolina Area”, located approxi-
7 mately 10 miles south of Cashiers, North Caro-
8 lina.

9 (F) FIVE FALLS, SOUTH CAROLINA
10 AREA.—Certain land in the Sumter National
11 Forest, Andrew Pickens Ranger District, in
12 Oconee County, totaling approximately 3,500
13 acres, known as “Five Falls, South Carolina
14 Area”, approximately 10 miles southeast of
15 Clayton, Georgia.

16 (G) PERSIMMON MOUNTAIN.—Certain land
17 in the Sumter National Forest, Andrew Pickens
18 Ranger District, in Oconee County, totaling ap-
19 proximately 7,000 acres, known as “Persimmon
20 Mountain”, approximately 12 miles south of
21 Cashiers, North Carolina.

22 (H) ROCK GORGE, SOUTH CAROLINA
23 AREA.—Certain land in the Sumter National
24 Forest, Andrew Pickens Ranger District, in
25 Oconee County, totaling approximately 2,000

1 acres, known as “Rock Gorge, South Carolina
2 Area”, 12 miles southeast of Highlands, North
3 Carolina.

4 (I) TAMASSEE.—Certain land in the Sum-
5 ter National Forest, Andrew Pickens Ranger
6 District, in Oconee County, totaling approxi-
7 mately 5,500 acres, known as “Tamassee”, ap-
8 proximately 10 miles north of Walhalla, South
9 Carolina.

10 (J) THRIFT’S FERRY, SOUTH CAROLINA
11 AREA.—Certain land in the Sumter National
12 Forest, Andrew Pickens Ranger District, in
13 Oconee County, totaling approximately 5,000
14 acres, known as “Thrift’s Ferry, South Caro-
15 lina Area”, 10 miles east of Clayton, Georgia.

16 (20) SOUTH DAKOTA.—

17 (A) BLACK FOX AREA.—Certain land in
18 the Black Hills National Forest, totaling ap-
19 proximately 12,400 acres, located in the upper
20 reaches of the Rapid Creek watershed, known
21 as the “Black Fox Area”, and roughly
22 bounded—

23 (i) to the north, by FDR 206;

24 (ii) to the south, by the steep slopes
25 north of Forest Road 231; and

1 (iii) to the west, by a fork of Rapid
2 Creek.

3 (B) BREAKNECK AREA.—Certain land in
4 the Black Hills National Forest, totaling 6,700
5 acres, located along the northeast edge of the
6 Black Hills in the vicinity of the Black Hills
7 National Cemetery and the Bureau of Land
8 Management’s Fort Meade Recreation Area,
9 known as the “Breakneck Area”, and
10 generally—

11 (i) bounded by Forest Roads 139 and
12 169 on the north, west, and south; and

13 (ii) demarcated along the eastern and
14 western boundaries by the ridge-crests di-
15 viding the watershed.

16 (C) NORBECK PRESERVE.—Certain land in
17 the Black Hills National Forest, totaling ap-
18 proximately 27,766 acres, known as the
19 “Norbeck Preserve”, and encompassed approxi-
20 mately by a boundary that, starting at the
21 southeast corner—

22 (i) runs north along FDR 753 and
23 United States Highway Alt. 16, then along
24 SD 244 to the junction of Palmer Creek

1 Road, which serves generally as a north-
2 west limit;

3 (ii) heads south from the junction of
4 Highways 87 and 89;

5 (iii) runs southeast along Highway
6 87; and

7 (iv) runs east back to FDR 753, ex-
8 cluding a corridor of private land along
9 FDR 345.

10 (D) PILGER MOUNTAIN AREA.—Certain
11 land in the Black Hills National Forest, total-
12 ing approximately 12,600 acres, known as the
13 “Pilger Mountain Area”, located in the Elk
14 Mountains on the southwest edge of the Black
15 Hills, and roughly bounded—

16 (i) to the east and northeast, by For-
17 est Roads 318 and 319;

18 (ii) to the north and northwest, by
19 Road 312; and

20 (iii) to the southwest, by private land.

21 (E) STAGEBARN CANYONS.—Certain land
22 in the Black Hills National Forest, known as
23 “Stagebarn Canyons”, totaling approximately
24 7,300 acres, approximately 10 miles west of
25 Rapid City, South Dakota.

1 (21) TENNESSEE.—

2 (A) BALD MOUNTAINS CLUSTER, TEN-
3 NESSEE AREAS.—Certain land in the
4 Nolichucky and Unaka Ranger Districts of the
5 Cherokee National Forest, in Cocke County,
6 Green County, Washington County, and Unicoi
7 County, totaling approximately 46,133 acres,
8 known as the “Bald Mountains Cluster, Ten-
9 nessee Areas”, and comprised of 10 parcels
10 known as “Laurel Hollow Mountain”, “Devil’s
11 Backbone”, “Laurel Mountain”, “Walnut
12 Mountain”, “Wolf Creek”, “Meadow Creek
13 Mountain”, “Brush Creek Mountain”, “Paint
14 Creek”, “Bald Mountain”, and “Sampson
15 Mountain Extension”, located near the towns of
16 Newport, Hot Springs, Greeneville, and Erwin.

17 (B) BIG FROG/COHUTTA CLUSTER.—Cer-
18 tain land in the Cherokee National Forest, in
19 Polk County, Ocoee Ranger District, Hiwassee
20 Ranger District, and Tennessee Ranger Dis-
21 trict, totaling approximately 28,800 acres,
22 known as the “Big Frog/Cohutta Cluster”,
23 comprised of 4 parcels known as “Big Frog Ex-
24 tensions”, “Little Frog Extensions”, “Smith
25 Mountain”, and “Rock Creek”, located near the

towns of Copperhill, Ducktown, Turtletown, and Benton.

(C) CITICO CREEK WATERSHED CLUSTER
TENNESSEE AREAS.—Certain land in the
Tellico Ranger District of the Cherokee Na-
tional Forest, in Monroe County, totaling ap-
proximately 14,256 acres, known as the “Citico
Creek Watershed Cluster, Tennessee Areas”,
comprised of 4 parcels known as “Flats Moun-
tain”, “Miller Ridge”, “Cowcamp Ridge”, and
“Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Extension”, near the
town of Tellico Plains.

(D) IRON MOUNTAINS CLUSTER.—Certain
land in the Cherokee National Forest, Watauga
Ranger District, totaling approximately 58,090
acres, known as the “Iron Mountains Cluster”,
comprised of 8 parcels known as “Big Laurel
Branch Addition”, “Hickory Flat Branch”,
“Flint Mill”, “Lower Iron Mountain”, “Upper
Iron Mountain”, “London Bridge”,
“Beaverdam Creek”, and “Rodgers Ridge”, lo-
cated near the towns of Bristol and
Elizabethton, in Sullivan County and Johnson
County.

1 (E) NORTHERN UNICOI MOUNTAINS CLUS-
 2 TER.—Certain land in the Tellico Ranger Dis-
 3 trict of the Cherokee National Forest, in Mon-
 4 roe County, totaling approximately 30,453
 5 acres, known as the “Northern Unicoi Moun-
 6 tain Cluster”, comprised of 4 parcels known as
 7 “Bald River Gorge Extension”, “Upper Bald
 8 River”, “Sycamore Creek”, and “Brushy
 9 Ridge”, near the town of Tellico Plains.

10 (F) ROAN MOUNTAIN CLUSTER.—Certain
 11 land in the Cherokee National Forest, Unaka
 12 and Watauga Ranger Districts, totaling ap-
 13 proximately 23,725 acres known as the “Roan
 14 Mountain Cluster”, comprised of 7 parcels
 15 known as “Strawberry Mountain”, “Highlands
 16 of Roan”, “Ripshin Ridge”, “Doe River Gorge
 17 Scenic Area”, “White Rocks Mountain”, “Slide
 18 Hollow” and “Watauga Reserve”, approxi-
 19 mately 8 to 20 miles south of the town of
 20 Elizabethton, in Unicoi County, Carter County,
 21 and Johnson County.

22 (G) SOUTHERN UNICOI MOUNTAINS CLUS-
 23 TER.—Certain land in the Hiwassee Ranger
 24 District of the Cherokee National Forest, in
 25 Polk County, Monroe County, and McMinn

County, totaling approximately 11,251 acres, known as the “Southern Unicoi Mountains Cluster”, comprised of 3 parcels known as “Gee Creek Extension”, “Coker Creek”, and “Buck Bald”, near the towns of Etowah, Benton, and Turtletown.

(H) UNAKA MOUNTAINS CLUSTER, TENNESSEE AREAS.—Certain land in the Cherokee National Forest, Unaka Ranger District, totaling approximately 15,669 acres, known as the “Unaka Mountains Cluster, Tennessee Areas”, comprised of 3 parcels known as “Nolichucky”, “Unaka Mountain Extension”, and “Stone Mountain”, approximately 8 miles from Erwin, in Unicoi County and Carter County.

(22) TEXAS: LONGLEAF RIDGE.—Certain land in the Angelina National Forest, in Jasper County and Angelina County, totaling approximately 30,000 acres, generally known as “Longleaf Ridge”, and bounded—

(A) to the west, by Upland Island Wilderness Area;

(B) to the south, by the Neches River; and

(C) to the northeast, by Sam Rayburn Reservoir.

1 (23) VERMONT.—

2 (A) GLASTENBURY AREA.—Certain land in
3 the Green Mountain National Forest, totaling
4 approximately 35,000 acres, located 3 miles
5 northeast of Bennington, generally known as
6 the “Glastenbury Area”, and bounded—

7 (i) to the north, by Kelly Stand Road;

8 (ii) to the east, by Forest Road 71;

9 (iii) to the south, by Route 9; and

10 (iv) to the west, by Route 7.

11 (B) LAMB BROOK.—Certain land in the
12 Green Mountain National Forest, totaling ap-
13 proximately 5,500 acres, located 3 miles south-
14 west of Wilmington, generally known as “Lamb
15 Brook”, and bounded—

16 (i) to the west, by Route 8;

17 (ii) to the south, by Route 100;

18 (iii) to the north, by Route 9; and

19 (iv) to the east, by land owned by
20 New England Power Company.

21 (C) ROBERT FROST MOUNTAIN AREA.—
22 Certain land in the Green Mountain National
23 Forest, totaling approximately 8,500 acres,
24 known as “Robert Frost Mountain Area”, lo-

1 cated northeast of Middlebury, consisting of the
 2 Forest Service land bounded—

3 (i) to the west, by Route 116;

4 (ii) to the north, by Bristol Notch
 5 Road;

6 (iii) to the east, by Lincoln/Ripton
 7 Road; and

8 (iv) to the south, by Route 125.

9 (24) VIRGINIA.—

10 (A) BEAR CREEK.—Certain land in the
 11 Jefferson National Forest, Wythe Ranger Dis-
 12 trict, known as “Bear Creek”, north of Rural
 13 Retreat, in Smyth County and Wythe County.

14 (B) CAVE SPRINGS.—Certain land in the
 15 Jefferson National Forest, Clinch Ranger Dis-
 16 trict, totaling approximately 3,000 acres, known
 17 as “Cave Springs”, between State Route 621
 18 and the North Fork of the Powell River, in Lee
 19 County.

20 (C) DISMAL CREEK.—Certain land totaling
 21 approximately 6,000 acres, in the Jefferson Na-
 22 tional Forest, Blacksburg Ranger District,
 23 known as “Dismal Creek”, north of State
 24 Route 42, in Giles County and Bland County.

1 (D) STONE COAL CREEK.—Certain land in
 2 the Jefferson National Forest, New Castle
 3 Ranger District, totaling approximately 2,000
 4 acres, known as “Stone Coal Creek”, in Craig
 5 County and Botetourt County.

6 (E) WHITE OAK RIDGE: TERRAPIN MOUN-
 7 TAIN.—Certain land in the Glenwood Ranger
 8 District of the Jefferson National Forest,
 9 known as “White Oak Ridge—Terrapin Moun-
 10 tain”, totaling approximately 8,000 acres, east
 11 of the Blue Ridge Parkway, in Botetourt
 12 County and Rockbridge County.

13 (F) WHITETOP MOUNTAIN.—Certain land
 14 in the Jefferson National Forest, Mt. Rodgers
 15 Recreation Area, totaling 3,500 acres, known as
 16 “Whitetop Mountain”, in Washington County,
 17 Smyth County, and Grayson County.

18 (G) WILSON MOUNTAIN.—Certain land
 19 known as “Wilson Mountain”, in the Jefferson
 20 National Forest, Glenwood Ranger District, to-
 21 taling approximately 5,100 acres, east of Inter-
 22 state 81, in Botetourt County and Rockbridge
 23 County.

24 (H) FEATHERCAMP.—Certain land in the
 25 Mt. Rodgers Recreation Area of the Jefferson

1 National Forest, totaling 4,974 acres, known as
2 “Feathercamp”, located northeast of the town
3 of Damascus and north of State Route 58 on
4 the Feathercamp ridge, in Washington County.
5 (25) WISCONSIN.—

6 (A) FLYNN LAKE.—Certain land in the
7 Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest,
8 Washburn Ranger District, totaling approxi-
9 mately 5,700 acres, known as “Flynn Lake”, in
10 the Flynn Lake semi-primitive nonmotorized
11 area, in Bayfield County.

12 (B) GHOST LAKE CLUSTER.—Certain land
13 in the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest,
14 Great Divide Ranger District, totaling approxi-
15 mately 6,000 acres, known as “Ghost Lake
16 Cluster”, including 5 parcels known as “Ghost
17 Lake”, “Perch Lake”, “Lower Teal River”,
18 “Foo Lake”, and “Bulldog Springs”, in Sawyer
19 County.

20 (C) LAKE OWENS CLUSTER.—Certain land
21 in the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest,
22 Great Divide and Washburn Ranger Districts,
23 totaling approximately 3,600 acres, known as
24 “Lake Owens Cluster”, comprised of parcels
25 known as “Lake Owens”, “Eighteenmile

1 Creek”, “Northeast Lake”, and “Sugarbush
2 Lake”, in Bayfield County.

3 (D) MEDFORD CLUSTER.—Certain land in
4 the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest,
5 Medford-Park Falls Ranger District, totaling
6 approximately 23,000 acres, known as the
7 “Medford Cluster”, comprised of 12 parcels
8 known as “County E Hardwoods”, “Silver
9 Creek/Mondeaux River Bottoms”, “Lost Lake
10 Esker”, “North and South Fork Yellow Riv-
11 ers”, “Bear Creek”, “Brush Creek”,
12 “Chequamegon Waters”, “John’s and Joseph
13 Creeks”, “Hay Creek Pine-Flatwoods”, “558
14 Hardwoods”, “Richter Lake”, and “Lower Yel-
15 low River”, in Taylor County.

16 (E) PARK FALLS CLUSTER.—Certain land
17 in the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest,
18 Medford-Park Falls Ranger District, totaling
19 approximately 23,000 acres, known as “Park
20 Falls Cluster”, comprised of 11 parcels known
21 as “Sixteen Lakes”, “Chippewa Trail”, “Tuck-
22 er and Amik Lakes”, “Lower Rice Creek”,
23 “Doering Tract”, “Foulds Creek”, “Bootjack
24 Conifers”, “Pond”, “Mud and Riley Lake

1 Peatlands”, “Little Willow Drumlin”, and “Elk
2 River”, in Price County and Vilas County.

3 (F) PENOKEE MOUNTAIN CLUSTER.—Cer-
4 tain land in the Chequamegon-Nicolet National
5 Forest, Great Divide Ranger District, totaling
6 approximately 23,000 acres, known as
7 “Penokee Mountain Cluster”, comprised of—

8 (i) the Marengo River and
9 Brunsweler River semi-primitive non-
10 motorized areas; and

11 (ii) parcels known as “St. Peters
12 Dome”, “Brunsweler River Gorge”, “Lake
13 Three”, “Hell Hole Creek”, and “North
14 Country Trail Hardwoods”, in Ashland
15 County and Bayfield County.

16 (G) SOUTHEAST GREAT DIVIDE CLUS-
17 TER.—Certain land in the Chequamegon-
18 Nicolet National Forest, Medford Park Falls
19 Ranger District, totaling approximately 25,000
20 acres, known as the “Southeast Great Divide
21 Cluster”, comprised of parcels known as
22 “Snoose Lake”, “Cub Lake”, “Springbrook
23 Hardwoods”, “Upper Moose River”, “East
24 Fork Chippewa River”, “Upper Torch River”,
25 “Venison Creek”, “Upper Brunet River”,

1 “Bear Lake Slough”, and “Noname Lake”, in
 2 Ashland County and Sawyer County.

3 (H) DIAMOND ROOF CLUSTER.—Certain
 4 land in the Chequamegon-Nicolet National For-
 5 est, Lakewood-Laona Ranger District, totaling
 6 approximately 6,000 acres, known as “Diamond
 7 Roof Cluster”, comprised of 4 parcels known as
 8 “McCaslin Creek”, “Ada Lake”, “Section 10
 9 Lake”, and “Diamond Roof”, in Forest County,
 10 Langlade County, and Oconto County.

11 (I) ARGONNE FOREST CLUSTER.—Certain
 12 land in the Chequamegon-Nicolet National For-
 13 est, Eagle River-Florence Ranger District, to-
 14 taling approximately 12,000 acres, known as
 15 “Argonne Forest Cluster”, comprised of parcels
 16 known as “Argonne Experimental Forest”,
 17 “Scott Creek”, “Atkins Lake”, and “Island
 18 Swamp”, in Forest County.

19 (J) BONITA GRADE.—Certain land in the
 20 Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, Lake-
 21 wood-Laona Ranger District, totaling approxi-
 22 mately 1,200 acres, known as “Bonita Grade”,
 23 comprised of parcels known as “Mountain
 24 Lakes”, “Temple Lake”, “Second South

1 Branch”, “First South Branch”, and “South
2 Branch Oconto River”, in Langlade County.

3 (K) FRANKLIN AND BUTTERNUT LAKES
4 CLUSTER.—Certain land in the Chequamegon-
5 Nicolet National Forest, Eagle River-Florence
6 Ranger District, totaling approximately 12,000
7 acres, known as “Franklin and Butternut
8 Lakes Cluster”, comprised of 8 parcels known
9 as “Bose Lake Hemlocks”, “Luna White
10 Deer”, “Echo Lake”, “Franklin and Butternut
11 Lakes”, “Wolf Lake”, “Upper Ninemile”,
12 “Meadow”, and “Bailey Creeks”, in Forest
13 County and Oneida County.

14 (L) LAUTERMAN LAKE AND KIEPER
15 CREEK.—Certain land in the Chequamegon-
16 Nicolet National Forest, Eagle River-Florence
17 Ranger District, totaling approximately 2,500
18 acres, known as “Lauterman Lake and Kieper
19 Creek”, in Florence County.

20 (26) WYOMING: SAND CREEK AREA.—

21 (A) IN GENERAL.—Certain land in the
22 Black Hills National Forest, totaling approxi-
23 mately 8,300 acres known as the “Sand Creek
24 area”, located in Crook County, in the far
25 northwest corner of the Black Hills.

1 (B) BOUNDARY.—Beginning in the north-
 2 west corner and proceeding counterclockwise,
 3 the boundary for the Sand Creek Area roughly
 4 follows—

5 (i) forest Roads 863, 866, 866.1B;

6 (ii) a line linking forest roads 866.1B
 7 and 802.1B;

8 (iii) forest road 802.1B;

9 (iv) forest road 802.1;

10 (v) an unnamed road;

11 (vi) Spotted Tail Creek (excluding all
 12 private land);

13 (vii) forest road 829.1;

14 (viii) a line connecting forest roads
 15 829.1 and 864;

16 (ix) forest road 852.1; and

17 (x) a line connecting forest roads
 18 852.1 and 863.

19 (d) COMMITTEE OF SCIENTISTS.—

20 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretaries con-
 21 cerned shall appoint a committee consisting of sci-
 22 entists who—

23 (A) are not officers or employees of the
 24 Federal Government;

1 (B) are not officers or employees of any
 2 entity engaged in whole or in part in the pro-
 3 duction of wood or wood products; and

4 (C) have not contracted with or rep-
 5 resented any entity described in subparagraph
 6 (A) or (B) in a period beginning 5 years before
 7 the date on which the scientist is appointed to
 8 the committee.

9 (2) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL SPE-
 10 CIAL AREAS.—Not later than 2 years of the date of
 11 the enactment of this Act, the committee shall pro-
 12 vide Congress with recommendations for additional
 13 special areas.

14 (3) CANDIDATE AREAS.—Candidate areas for
 15 recommendation as additional special areas shall
 16 have outstanding biological values that are exem-
 17 plary on a local, regional, and national level, includ-
 18 ing the presence of—

19 (A) threatened or endangered species of
 20 plants or animals;

21 (B) rare or endangered ecosystems;

22 (C) key habitats necessary for the recovery
 23 of endangered or threatened species;

24 (D) recovery or restoration areas of rare or
 25 underrepresented forest ecosystems;

- 1 (E) migration corridors;
- 2 (F) areas of outstanding biodiversity;
- 3 (G) old growth forests;
- 4 (H) commercial fisheries; and
- 5 (I) sources of clean water such as key wa-
- 6 tersheds.

7 (4) GOVERNING PRINCIPLE—The committee
 8 shall adhere to the principles of conservation biology
 9 in identifying special areas based on biological val-
 10 ues.

11 **SEC. 204. RESTRICTIONS ON MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN**
 12 **ANCIENT FORESTS, ROADLESS AREAS, WA-**
 13 **TERSHERD PROTECTION AREAS, SPECIAL**
 14 **AREAS, AND FEDERAL BOUNDARY AREAS.**

15 (a) RESTRICTION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.—
 16 On Federal land located in ancient forests, roadless areas
 17 (except military installations), watershed protection areas
 18 (except military installations), special areas, and Federal
 19 boundary areas—

20 (1) no roads shall be constructed or recon-
 21 structed;

22 (2) no extractive logging shall be permitted; and

23 (3) no improvements for the purpose of extrac-
 24 tive logging shall be permitted.

25 (b) MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING ROADS.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
 2 graph (2), the restrictions described in subsection
 3 (a) shall not prohibit the maintenance of an im-
 4 proved road, or any road accessing private
 5 inholdings.

6 (2) ABANDONED ROADS.—Any road that the
 7 Secretary determines to have been abandoned before
 8 the date of enactment of this Act shall not be main-
 9 tained or reconstructed.

10 (c) ENFORCEMENT.—

11 (1) FINDING.—Congress finds that all people of
 12 the United States are injured by actions on land to
 13 which this section applies.

14 (2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this subsection
 15 is to foster the widest possible enforcement of this
 16 section.

17 (3) FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT.—The Secretary
 18 and the Attorney General of the United States shall
 19 enforce this section against any person that violates
 20 this section.

21 (4) CITIZEN SUITS.—

22 (A) IN GENERAL.—A citizen harmed by a
 23 violation of this section may enforce this section
 24 by bringing a civil action for a declaratory judg-
 25 ment, a temporary restraining order, an injunc-

tion, statutory damages, or other remedy against any alleged violator, including the United States, in any district court of the United States.

(B) JUDICIAL RELIEF.—If a district court of the United States determines that a violation of this section has occurred, the district court—

(i) shall impose a damage award of not less than \$5,000;

(ii) may issue 1 or more injunctions or other forms of equitable relief; and

(iii) shall award to each prevailing party the reasonable costs of bringing the action, including attorney's fees, witness fees, and other necessary expenses.

(C) STANDARD OF PROOF.—The standard of proof in all actions under this paragraph shall be the preponderance of the evidence.

(D) TRIAL.—A trial for any action under this section shall be de novo.

(E) PAYMENT OF DAMAGES.—

(i) NON-FEDERAL VIOLATOR.—A damage award under subparagraph (B)(i) shall be paid by a non-Federal violator or

1 violators designated by the court to the
2 Treasury.

3 (ii) FEDERAL VIOLATOR.—

4 (I) IN GENERAL.—Not later than
5 40 days after the date on which judg-
6 ment is rendered, a damage award
7 under subparagraph (B)(i) for which
8 the United States is determined to be
9 liable shall be paid from the Treasury,
10 as provided under section 1304 of title
11 31, United States Code, to the person
12 or persons designated to receive the
13 damage award.

14 (II) USE OF DAMAGE AWARD.—A
15 damage award described under sub-
16 clause (I) shall be used by the recipi-
17 ent to protect or restore native bio-
18 diversity on Federal land or on land
19 adjoining Federal land.

20 (III) COURT COSTS.—Any award
21 of costs of litigation and any award of
22 attorney fees shall be paid by a Fed-
23 eral violator not later than 40 days
24 after the date on which judgment is
25 rendered.

1 (5) WAIVER OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.—

2 (A) IN GENERAL.—The United States (in-
3 cluding agents and employees of the United
4 States) waives its sovereign immunity in all re-
5 spects in all actions under this section.

6 (B) NOTICE.—No notice is required to en-
7 force this subsection.

8 **TITLE III—EFFECTIVE DATE**

9 **SEC. 301. IN GENERAL.**

10 This Act and the amendments made by this Act take
11 effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

12 **SEC. 302. EFFECT ON EXISTING CONTRACTS.**

13 This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall
14 not apply to any contract for the sale of timber that was
15 entered into on or before the date of enactment of this
16 Act.

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