

XIX. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

1. Eightmile (study)

PUBLIC LAW 107-65—NOV. 6, 2001

115 STAT. 484

Public Law 107-65
107th Congress

An Act

To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a segment of the Eightmile River in the State of Connecticut for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes.

Nov. 6, 2001

[H.R. 182]

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Eightmile River Wild and Scenic River Study Act of 2001”.

Eightmile River
Wild and Scenic
River Study Act
of 2001.
16 USC 1271
note.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) the Eightmile River in the State of Connecticut possesses important resource values, including wildlife, ecological, and scenic values, and historic sites and a cultural past important to America’s heritage;

(2) there is strong support among State and local officials, area residents, and river users for a cooperative wild and scenic river study of the area; and

(3) there is a longstanding interest among State and local officials, area residents, and river users in undertaking a concerted cooperative effort to manage the river in a productive and meaningful way.

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION FOR STUDY.

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

“(138) EIGHTMILE RIVER, CONNECTICUT.—The segment from its headwaters downstream to its confluence with the Connecticut River.”.

SEC. 4. STUDY AND REPORT.

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

“(18) The study of the Eightmile River, Connecticut, named in paragraph (138) of subsection (a) shall be completed by the Secretary of the Interior and the report thereon submitted to Congress not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this paragraph.”.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

Approved November 6, 2001.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 182:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 107-36 (Comm. on Resources).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 107-75 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 147 (2001):

May 1, considered and passed House.

Oct. 17, considered and passed Senate.



2. Lamprey

PUBLIC LAW 106-176—MAR. 10, 2000

114 STAT. 23

Public Law 106-176
106th Congress

An Act

To make technical corrections to the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 and to other laws related to parks and public lands.

Mar. 10, 2000
[H.R. 149]

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCE TO OMNIBUS PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1996.

Omnibus Parks
Technical
Corrections Act
of 2000.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Omnibus Parks Technical Corrections Act of 2000”.

16 USC 1 note.

(b) **REFERENCE TO OMNIBUS PARKS ACT.**—In this Act, the term “Omnibus Parks Act” means the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4093).

**TITLE I—TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO
DIVISION I**

* * * * *

SEC. 106. LAMPREY WILD AND SCENIC RIVER.

114 STAT. 25

(a) **TECHNICAL CORRECTION.**—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)), as amended by section 405(a) of division I of the Omnibus Parks Act (110 Stat. 4149), is amended in the second sentence of the paragraph relating to the Lamprey River, New Hampshire, by striking “through cooperation agreements” and inserting “through cooperative agreements”.

114 STAT. 26

(b) **CROSS REFERENCE.**—Section 405(b)(1) of division I of the Omnibus Parks Act (110 Stat. 4149; 16 U.S.C. 1274 note) is amended by striking “this Act” and inserting “the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act”.

* * * * *

Approved March 10, 2000.

114 STAT. 34

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 149:

- HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106-17 (Comm. on Resources).
- SENATE REPORTS: No. 106-125 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
- CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
 - Vol. 145 (1999): Feb. 23, considered and passed House.
 - Nov. 19, considered and passed Senate, amended.
 - Vol. 146 (2000): Feb. 15, House concurred in Senate amendments.



114 STAT. 233

PUBLIC LAW 106-192—MAY 2, 2000

Public Law 106-192
106th Congress

An Act

May 2, 2000
[H.R. 1615]

To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to extend the designation of a portion of the Lamprey River in New Hampshire as a recreational river to include an additional river segment.

Lamprey Wild
and Scenic River
Extension Act.
16 USC 1271
note.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Lamprey Wild and Scenic River Extension Act”.

SEC. 2. LAMPREY RECREATIONAL RIVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(a) **ADDITIONAL SEGMENT.**—The paragraph entitled “LAMPREY RIVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE” in section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking “11.5-mile segment extending from the southern Lee town line” and inserting “23.5-mile segment extending from the Bunker Pond Dam in Epping”; and

(2) by striking “towns of” and inserting “towns of Epping”.

(b) **MANAGEMENT.**—Section 405 of division I of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333; 110 Stat. 4149; 16 U.S.C. 1274 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2), by inserting “Epping,” before “Durham”; and

(2) by striking subsection (c).

Approved May 2, 2000.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 1615:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106-368 (Comm. on Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 145 (1999): Oct. 12, considered and passed House.

Vol. 146 (2000): Apr. 13, considered and passed Senate.



3. Lower Delaware

PUBLIC LAW 106–418—NOV. 1, 2000

114 STAT. 1817

Public Law 106–418
106th Congress**An Act**To designate portions of the lower Delaware River and associated tributaries as
a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.Nov. 1, 2000
[S. 1296]*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*Lower Delaware
Wild and Scenic
Rivers Act.
16 USC 1271
note.**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**This Act may be cited as the “Lower Delaware Wild and Scenic
Rivers Act”.**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds that—

(1) Public Law 102–460 directed the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation and consultation with appropriate Federal, State, regional, and local agencies, to conduct a study of the eligibility and suitability of the lower Delaware River for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System;

(2) during the study, the Lower Delaware Wild and Scenic River Study Task Force and the National Park Service prepared a river management plan for the study area entitled “Lower Delaware River Management Plan” and dated August 1997, which establishes goals and actions that will ensure long-term protection of the river’s outstanding values and compatible management of land and water resources associated with the river; and

(3) after completion of the study, 24 municipalities along segments of the Delaware River eligible for designation passed resolutions supporting the Lower Delaware River Management Plan, agreeing to take action to implement the goals of the plan, and endorsing designation of the river.

SEC. 3 DESIGNATION.

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

(1) by designating the first undesignated paragraph following paragraph 156, pertaining to Elkhorn Creek and enacted by Public Law 104–208, as paragraph 157;

(2) by designating the second undesignated paragraph following paragraph 156, pertaining to the Clarion River, Pennsylvania, and enacted by Public Law 104–314, as paragraph 158;

(3) by designating the third undesignated paragraph following paragraph 156, pertaining to the Lamprey River, New Hampshire, and enacted by Public Law 104–333, as paragraph 159;

114 STAT. 1818

PUBLIC LAW 106-418—NOV. 1, 2000

(4) by striking the fourth undesignated paragraph following paragraph 156, pertaining to Elkhorn Creek and enacted by Public Law 104-333; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

New Jersey.
Pennsylvania.

“(161) LOWER DELAWARE RIVER AND ASSOCIATED TRIBUTARIES, NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.—(A) The 65.6 miles of river segments in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, consisting of—

“(i) the segment from river mile 193.8 to the northern border of the city of Easton, Pennsylvania (approximately 10.5 miles), as a recreational river;

“(ii) the segment from a point just south of the Gilbert Generating Station to a point just north of the Point Pleasant Pumping Station (approximately 14.2 miles), as a recreational river;

“(iii) the segment from the point just south of the Point Pleasant Pumping Station to a point 1,000 feet north of the Route 202 bridge (approximately 6.3 miles), as a recreational river;

“(iv) the segment from a point 1,750 feet south of the Route 202 bridge to the southern border of the town of New Hope, Pennsylvania (approximately 1.9 miles), as a recreational river;

“(v) the segment from the southern boundary of the town of New Hope, Pennsylvania, to the town of Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania (approximately 6 miles), as a recreational river;

“(vi) Tinicum Creek (approximately 14.7 miles), as a scenic river;

“(vii) Tohickon Creek from the Lake Nockamixon Dam to the Delaware River (approximately 10.7 miles), as a scenic river; and

“(viii) Paunacussing Creek in Solebury Township (approximately 3 miles), as a recreational river.

“(B) ADMINISTRATION.—The river segments referred to in subparagraph (A) shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior. Notwithstanding section 10(c), the river segments shall not be administered as part of the National Park System.”.

16 USC 1274
note.

SEC. 4. MANAGEMENT OF RIVER SEGMENTS.

(a) MANAGEMENT OF SEGMENTS.—The river segments designated in section 3 shall be managed—

(1) in accordance with the river management plan entitled “Lower Delaware River Management Plan” and dated August 1997 (referred to as the “management plan”), prepared by the Lower Delaware Wild and Scenic River Study Task Force and the National Park Service, which establishes goals and actions that will ensure long-term protection of the river’s outstanding values and compatible management of land and water resources associated with the river; and

(2) in cooperation with appropriate Federal, State, regional, and local agencies, including—

(A) the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection;

(B) the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources;

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114 STAT. 1819

(C) the Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal Heritage Corridor Commission;

(D) the Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission; and

(E) the Delaware River Greenway Partnership.

(b) **SATISFACTION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR PLAN.**—The management plan shall be considered to satisfy the requirements for a comprehensive management plan under subsection 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)).

(c) **FEDERAL ROLE.**—

(1) **RESTRICTIONS ON WATER RESOURCE PROJECTS.**—In determining under section 7(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1278(a)) whether a proposed water resources project would have a direct and adverse effect on the value for which a segment is designated as part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the “Secretary”) shall consider the extent to which the project is consistent with the management plan.

(2) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—Any cooperative agreements entered into under section 10(e) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e)) relating to any of the segments designated by this Act shall—

(A) be consistent with the management plan; and

(B) may include provisions for financial or other assistance from the United States to facilitate the long-term protection, conservation, and enhancement of the segments.

(3) **SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION.**—The Secretary may provide technical assistance, staff support, and funding to assist in the implementation of the management plan.

(d) **LAND MANAGEMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may provide planning, financial, and technical assistance to local municipalities to assist in the implementation of actions to protect the natural, economic, and historic resources of the river segments designated by this Act.

(2) **PLAN REQUIREMENTS.**—After adoption of recommendations made in section III of the management plan, the zoning ordinances of the municipalities bordering the segments shall be considered to satisfy the standards and requirements under section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)).

(e) **ADDITIONAL SEGMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In this paragraph, the term “additional segment” means—

(A) the segment from the Delaware Water Gap to the Toll Bridge connecting Columbia, New Jersey, and Portland, Pennsylvania (approximately 9.2 miles), which, if made part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System in accordance with this paragraph, shall be administered by the Secretary as a recreational river;

(B) the segment from the Erie Lackawanna railroad bridge to the southern tip of Dildine Island (approximately 3.6 miles), which, if made part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System in accordance with this paragraph, shall be administered by the Secretary as a recreational river;

(C) the segment from the southern tip of Mack Island to the northern border of the town of Belvidere, New Jersey (approximately 2 miles), which, if made part of the Wild

and Scenic Rivers System in accordance with this paragraph, shall be administered by the Secretary as a recreational river;

(D) the segment from the southern border of the town of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, to a point just north of Gilbert Generating Station (approximately 9.5 miles), which, if made part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System in accordance with this paragraph, shall be administered by the Secretary as a recreational river;

(E) Paulinskill River in Knowlton Township (approximately 2.4 miles), which, if made part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System in accordance with this paragraph, shall be administered by the Secretary as a recreational river; and

(F) Cook's Creek (approximately 3.5 miles), which, if made part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System in accordance with this paragraph, shall be administered by the Secretary as a scenic river.

(2) FINDING.—Congress finds that each of the additional segments is suitable for designation as a recreational river or scenic river under this paragraph, if there is adequate local support for the designation.

(3) DESIGNATION.—If the Secretary finds that there is adequate local support for designating any of the additional segments as a recreational river or scenic river—

(A) the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a notice of the designation of the segment; and

(B) the segment shall thereby be designated as a recreational river or scenic river, as the case may be, in accordance with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.).

(4) CRITERIA FOR LOCAL SUPPORT.—In determining whether there is adequate local support for the designation of an additional segment, the Secretary shall consider, among other things, the preferences of local governments expressed in resolutions concerning designation of the segment.

PUBLIC LAW 106-418—NOV. 1, 2000

114 STAT. 1821

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

16 USC 1274
note.

There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

Approved November 1, 2000.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 1296:

SENATE REPORTS: No. 106-207 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 145 (1999): Nov. 19, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 146 (2000): Oct. 17, considered and passed House.



4. Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord

113 STAT. 30

PUBLIC LAW 106–20—APR. 9, 1999

Public Law 106–20
106th Congress**An Act**Apr. 9, 1999
[H.R. 193]

To designate a portion of the Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord Rivers as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*Sudbury,
Assabet, and
Concord Wild
and Scenic River
Act.
Massachusetts.
16 USC 1271
note.**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord Wild and Scenic River Act”.

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF SUDBURY, ASSABET, AND CONCORD SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS, MASSACHUSETTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) The Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord Wild and Scenic River Study Act (title VII of Public Law 101–628; 104 Stat. 4497)—

(A) designated segments of the Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord Rivers in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, totaling 29 river miles, for study and potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; and

(B) directed the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord Rivers Study Committee (in this section referred to as the “Study Committee”) to advise the Secretary in conducting the study and in the consideration of management alternatives should the rivers be included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

(2) The study determined the following river segments are eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System based on their free-flowing condition and outstanding scenic, recreation, wildlife, cultural, and historic values:

(A) The 16.6-mile segment of the Sudbury River beginning at the Danforth Street Bridge in the town of Framingham, to its confluence with the Assabet River.

(B) The 4.4-mile segment of the Assabet River from 1,000 feet downstream from the Damon Mill Dam in the town of Concord to the confluence with the Sudbury River at Egg Rock in Concord.

(C) The 8-mile segment of the Concord River from Egg Rock at the confluence of the Sudbury and Assabet Rivers to the Route 3 bridge in the town of Billerica.

(3) The towns that directly abut the segments, including Framingham, Sudbury, Wayland, Lincoln, Concord, Bedford, Carlisle, and Billerica, Massachusetts, have each demonstrated

PUBLIC LAW 106-20—APR. 9, 1999

113 STAT. 31

their desire for National Wild and Scenic River designation through town meeting votes endorsing designation.

(4) During the study, the Study Committee and the National Park Service prepared a comprehensive management plan for the segment, entitled “Sudbury, Assabet and Concord Wild and Scenic River Study, River Conservation Plan” and dated March 16, 1995 (in this section referred to as the “plan”), which establishes objectives, standards, and action programs that will ensure long-term protection of the rivers’ outstanding values and compatible management of their land and water resources.

(5) The Study Committee voted unanimously on February 23, 1995, to recommend that the Congress include these segments in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System for management in accordance with the plan.

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

“(160) SUDBURY, ASSABET, AND CONCORD RIVERS, MASSACHUSETTS.—(A) The 29 miles of river segments in Massachusetts, as follows:

“(i) The 14.9-mile segment of the Sudbury River beginning at the Danforth Street Bridge in the town of Framingham, downstream to the Route 2 Bridge in Concord, as a scenic river.

“(ii) The 1.7-mile segment of the Sudbury River from the Route 2 Bridge downstream to its confluence with the Assabet River at Egg Rock, as a recreational river.

“(iii) The 4.4-mile segment of the Assabet River beginning 1,000 feet downstream from the Damon Mill Dam in the town of Concord, to its confluence with the Sudbury River at Egg Rock in Concord; as a recreational river.

“(iv) The 8-mile segment of the Concord River from Egg Rock at the confluence of the Sudbury and Assabet Rivers downstream to the Route 3 Bridge in the town of Billerica, as a recreational river.

“(B) The segments referred to in subparagraph (A) shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in cooperation with the SUASCO River Stewardship Council provided for in the plan referred to in subparagraph (C) through cooperative agreements under section 10(e) between the Secretary and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its relevant political subdivisions (including the towns of Framingham, Wayland, Sudbury, Lincoln, Concord, Carlisle, Bedford, and Billerica).

“(C) The segments referred to in subparagraph (A) shall be managed in accordance with the plan entitled ‘Sudbury, Assabet and Concord Wild and Scenic River Study, River Conservation Plan’, dated March 16, 1995. The plan is deemed to satisfy the requirement for a comprehensive management plan under subsection (d) of this section.”

(c) FEDERAL ROLE IN MANAGEMENT.—(1) The Director of the National Park Service or the Director’s designee shall represent the Secretary of the Interior in the implementation of the plan, this section, and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act with respect to each of the segments designated by the amendment made by subsection (b), including the review of proposed federally assisted water resources projects that could have a direct and adverse effect

16 USC 1274
note.

on the values for which the segment is established, as authorized under section 7(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1278(a)).

(2) Pursuant to sections 10(e) and section 11(b)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e), 1282(b)(1)), the Director shall offer to enter into cooperative agreements with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its relevant political subdivisions, the Sudbury Valley Trustees, and the Organization for the Assabet River. Such cooperative agreements shall be consistent with the plan and may include provisions for financial or other assistance from the United States to facilitate the long-term protection, conservation, and enhancement of each of the segments designated by the amendment made by subsection (b).

(3) The Director may provide technical assistance, staff support, and funding to assist in the implementation of the plan, except that the total cost to the Federal Government of activities to implement the plan may not exceed \$100,000 each fiscal year.

(4) Notwithstanding section 10(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(c)), any portion of a segment designated by the amendment made by subsection (b) that is not already within the National Park System shall not under this section—

(A) become a part of the National Park System;

(B) be managed by the National Park Service; or

(C) be subject to regulations which govern the National Park System.

16 USC 1274
note.

(d) WATER RESOURCES PROJECTS.—(1) In determining whether a proposed water resources project would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which the segments designated by the amendment made by subsection (b) were included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, the Secretary of the Interior shall specifically consider the extent to which the project is consistent with the plan.

(2) The plan, including the detailed Water Resources Study incorporated by reference in the plan and such additional analysis as may be incorporated in the future, shall serve as the primary source of information regarding the flows needed to maintain instream resources and potential compatibility between resource protection and possible additional water withdrawals.

16 USC 1274
note.

(e) LAND MANAGEMENT.—(1) The zoning bylaws of the towns of Framingham, Sudbury, Wayland, Lincoln, Concord, Carlisle, Bedford, and Billerica, Massachusetts, as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, are deemed to satisfy the standards and requirements under section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)). For the purpose of that section, the towns are deemed to be “villages” and the provisions of that section which prohibit Federal acquisition of lands through condemnation shall apply.

(2) The United States Government shall not acquire by any means title to land, easements, or other interests in land along the segments designated by the amendment made by subsection (b) or their tributaries for the purposes of designation of the segments under the amendment. Nothing in this section shall prohibit Federal acquisition of interests in land along those segments or tributaries under other laws for other purposes.

16 USC 1274
note.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior to carry out this section not to exceed \$100,000 for each fiscal year.

PUBLIC LAW 106-20—APR. 9, 1999

113 STAT. 33

(g) EXISTING UNDESIGNATED PARAGRAPHS; REMOVAL OF DUPLICATION.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking the first undesignated paragraph after paragraph (156), relating to Elkhorn Creek, Oregon; and

(2) by designating the three remaining undesignated paragraphs after paragraph (156) as paragraphs (157), (158), and (159), respectively.

Approved April 9, 1999.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 193:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106-10 (Comm. on Resources).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 106-25 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 145 (1999):

Feb. 23, considered and passed House.

Mar. 25, considered and passed Senate.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 35 (1999):

Apr. 9, Presidential statement.



5. Taunton (study)

114 STAT. 1278

PUBLIC LAW 106-318—OCT. 19, 2000

Public Law 106-318
106th Congress

An Act

Oct. 19, 2000
[H.R. 2778]

To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate segments of the Taunton River in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes.

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

Taunton River
Wild and Scenic
River Study Act
of 2000.
16 USC 1271
note.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Taunton River Wild and Scenic River Study Act of 2000”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Taunton River in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts possesses important resource values (including wildlife, ecological, and scenic values), historic sites, and a cultural past important to the heritage of the United States;

(2) there is strong support among State and local officials, area residents, and river users for a cooperative wild and scenic river study of the area; and

(3) there is a longstanding interest among State and local officials, area residents, and river users in undertaking a concerted cooperative effort to manage the river in a productive and meaningful way.

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION FOR STUDY.

Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(a)) is amended—

(1) by designating the undesignated paragraph following (135) as paragraph (136); and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(137) TAUNTON RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.—The segment downstream from the headwaters, from the confluence of the Town River and the Matfield River in Bridgewater to the confluence with the Forge River in Raynham, Massachusetts.”.

SEC. 4. STUDY AND REPORT.

Section 5(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(b)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating the second paragraph (8) as paragraph (10);

(2) by redesignating the second paragraph (11) as paragraph (12);

(3) by redesignating the third paragraph (11) as paragraph (13);

PUBLIC LAW 106-318—OCT. 19, 2000

114 STAT. 1279

(4) by redesignating the fourth paragraph (11) as paragraph (14);

(5) by redesignating the first undesignated paragraph as paragraph (15);

(6) by redesignating the second undesignated paragraph as paragraph (16);

(7) in paragraph (16), as so redesignated by paragraph (6) of this subsection, by striking “paragraph ()” and inserting “paragraph (136)”; and

(8) by adding at the end the following:

“(17) TAUNTON RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary of the Interior—

Deadline.

“(A) shall complete the study of the Taunton River, Massachusetts; and

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

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

Approved October 19, 2000.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 2778 (S. 1569):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106-678 (Comm. on Resources).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 106-209 accompanying S. 1569 (Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 145 (1999): Nov. 19, S. 1569 considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 146 (2000): June 19, considered and passed House.

Oct. 5, considered and passed Senate.



6. Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational

113 STAT. 1604

PUBLIC LAW 106-119—DEC. 3, 1999

Public Law 106-119
106th Congress

An Act

Dec. 3, 1999
[H.R. 20]

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct and operate a visitor center for the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River on land owned by the State of New York.

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

Upper Delaware
Scenic and
Recreational
River Mongaup
Visitor Center
Act of 1999.
16 USC 1274
note.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River Mongaup Visitor Center Act of 1999”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The Secretary of the Interior approved a management plan for the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River, as required by section 704 of Public Law 95-625 (16 U.S.C. 1274 note), on September 29, 1987.

(2) The river management plan called for the development of a primary visitor contact facility located at the southern end of the river corridor.

(3) The river management plan determined that the visitor center would be built and operated by the National Park Service.

(4) The Act that designated the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River and the approved river management plan limits the Secretary of the Interior’s authority to acquire land within the boundary of the river corridor.

(5) The State of New York authorized on June 21, 1993, a 99-year lease between the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and the National Park Service for the construction and operation of a visitor center by the Federal Government on State-owned land in the Town of Deerpark, Orange County, New York, in the vicinity of Mongaup, which is the preferred site for the visitor center.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF VISITOR CENTER FOR UPPER DELAWARE SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RIVER.

For the purpose of constructing and operating a visitor center for the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary of the Interior may—

(1) enter into a lease with the State of New York, for a term of 99 years, for State-owned land within the boundaries of the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River located at an area known as Mongaup near the confluence of the

PUBLIC LAW 106-119—DEC. 3, 1999

113 STAT. 1605

Mongaup and Upper Delaware Rivers in the State of New York; and

(2) construct and operate such a visitor center on land leased under paragraph (2).

Approved December 3, 1999.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 20:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106-361 (Comm. on Resources).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 106-211 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 145 (1999):

Oct. 12, considered and passed House.

Nov. 19, considered and passed Senate.



7. Wekiva

114 STAT. 1050

PUBLIC LAW 106–299—OCT. 13, 2000

Public Law 106–299
106th Congress

An Act

Oct. 13, 2000
[H.R. 2773]

To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate the Wekiva River and its tributaries of Wekiwa Springs Run, Rock Springs Run, and Black Water Creek in the State of Florida as components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

Wekiva Wild and
Scenic River Act
of 2000.
16 USC 1271
note.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Wekiva Wild and Scenic River Act of 2000”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Public Law 104–311 (110 Stat. 3818) amended section 5 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276) to require the study of the Wekiva River and its tributaries of Rock Springs Run and Seminole Creek for potential inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(2) The study determined that the Wekiva River, Wekiwa Springs Run, Rock Springs Run, and Black Water Creek are eligible for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(3) The State of Florida has demonstrated its commitment to protecting these rivers and streams by the enactment of the Wekiva River Protection Act (Florida Statute chapter 369), by the establishment of a riparian wildlife protection zone and water quality protection zone by the St. Johns River Water Management District, and by the acquisition of lands adjacent to these rivers and streams for conservation purposes.

(4) The Florida counties of Lake, Seminole, and Orange have demonstrated their commitment to protect these rivers and streams in their comprehensive land use plans and land development regulations.

(5) The desire for designation of these rivers and streams as components of the national wild and scenic rivers system has been demonstrated through strong public support, State and local agency support, and the endorsement of designation by the Wekiva River Basin Ecosystem Working Group, which represents a broad cross section of State and local agencies, landowners, environmentalists, nonprofit organizations, and recreational users.

(6) The entire lengths of the Wekiva River, Rock Springs Run, and Black Water Creek are held in public ownership

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114 STAT. 1051

or conservation easements or are defined as waters of the State of Florida.

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF WEKIVA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, FLORIDA, AS COMPONENTS OF NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM.

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

“(161) WEKIVA RIVER, WEKIWA SPRINGS RUN, ROCK SPRINGS RUN, AND BLACK WATER CREEK, FLORIDA.—The 41.6-mile segments referred to in this paragraph, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

“(A) WEKIVA RIVER AND WEKIWA SPRINGS RUN.—The 14.9 miles of the Wekiva River, along Wekiwa Springs Run from its confluence with the St. Johns River to Wekiwa Springs, to be administered in the following classifications:

“(i) From the confluence with the St. Johns River to the southern boundary of the Lower Wekiva River State Preserve, approximately 4.4 miles, as a wild river.

“(ii) From the southern boundary of the Lower Wekiva River State Preserve to the northern boundary of Rock Springs State Reserve at the Wekiva River, approximately 3.4 miles, as a recreational river.

“(iii) From the northern boundary of Rock Springs State Reserve at the Wekiva River to the southern boundary of Rock Springs State Reserve at the Wekiva River, approximately 5.9 miles, as a wild river.

“(iv) From the southern boundary of Rock Springs State Reserve at the Wekiva River upstream along Wekiwa Springs Run to Wekiwa Springs, approximately 1.2 miles, as a recreational river.

“(B) ROCK SPRINGS RUN.—The 8.8 miles from the confluence of Rock Springs Run with the Wekiwa Springs Run forming the Wekiva River to its headwaters at Rock Springs, to be administered in the following classifications:

“(i) From the confluence with Wekiwa Springs Run to the western boundary of Rock Springs Run State Reserve at Rock Springs Run, approximately 6.9 miles, as a wild river.

“(ii) From the western boundary of Rock Springs Run State Reserve at Rock Springs Run to Rock Springs, approximately 1.9 miles, as a recreational river.

“(C) BLACK WATER CREEK.—The 17.9 miles from the confluence of Black Water Creek with the Wekiva River to outflow from Lake Norris, to be administered in the following classifications:

“(i) From the confluence with the Wekiva River to approximately .25 mile downstream of the Seminole State Forest road crossing, approximately 4.1 miles, as a wild river.

“(ii) From approximately .25 mile downstream of the Seminole State Forest road to approximately .25 mile upstream of the Seminole State Forest road crossing, approximately .5 mile, as a scenic river.

“(iii) From approximately .25 mile upstream of the Seminole State Forest road crossing to approximately .25

mile downstream of the old railroad grade crossing (approximately River Mile 9), approximately 4.4 miles, as a wild river.

“(iv) From approximately .25 mile downstream of the old railroad grade crossing (approximately River Mile 9), upstream to the boundary of Seminole State Forest (approximately River Mile 10.6), approximately 1.6 miles, as a scenic river.

“(v) From the boundary of Seminole State Forest (approximately River Mile 10.6) to approximately .25 mile downstream of the State Road 44 crossing, approximately .9 mile, as a wild river.

“(vi) From approximately .25 mile downstream of State Road 44 to approximately .25 mile upstream of the State Road 44A crossing, approximately .6 mile, as a recreational river.

“(vii) From approximately .25 mile upstream of the State Road 44A crossing to approximately .25 mile downstream of the Lake Norris Road crossing, approximately 4.7 miles, as a wild river.

“(viii) From approximately .25 mile downstream of the Lake Norris Road crossing to the outflow from Lake Norris, approximately 1.1 miles, as a recreational river.”

16 USC 1274
note.

SEC. 4. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO WEKIVA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section and section 5:

(1) WEKIVA RIVER SYSTEM.—The term “Wekiva River system” means the segments of the Wekiva River, Wekiwa Springs Run, Rock Springs Run, and Black Water Creek in the State of Florida designated as components of the national wild and scenic rivers system by paragraph (161) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)), as added by this Act.

(2) COMMITTEE.—The term “Committee” means the Wekiva River System Advisory Management Committee established pursuant to section 5.

(3) COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The terms “comprehensive management plan” and “plan” mean the comprehensive management plan to be developed pursuant to section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)).

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

(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(1) USE AUTHORIZED.—In order to provide for the long-term protection, preservation, and enhancement of the Wekiva River system, the Secretary shall offer to enter into cooperative agreements pursuant to sections 10(e) and 11(b)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e), 1282(b)(1)) with the State of Florida, appropriate local political jurisdictions of the State, namely the counties of Lake, Orange, and Seminole, and appropriate local planning and environmental organizations.

(2) EFFECT OF AGREEMENT.—Administration by the Secretary of the Wekiva River system through the use of cooperative agreements shall not constitute National Park Service administration of the Wekiva River system for purposes of

section 10(c) of such Act (10 U.S.C. 1281(c)) and shall not cause the Wekiva River system to be considered as being a unit of the National Park System. Publicly owned lands within the boundaries of the Wekiva River system shall continue to be managed by the agency having jurisdiction over the lands, in accordance with the statutory authority and mission of the agency.

(c) **COMPLIANCE REVIEW.**—After completion of the comprehensive management plan, the Secretary shall biennially review compliance with the plan and shall promptly report to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate any deviation from the plan that could result in any diminution of the values for which the Wekiva River system was designated as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

Reports.

(d) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND OTHER SUPPORT.**—The Secretary may provide technical assistance, staff support, and funding to assist in the development and implementation of the comprehensive management plan.

(e) **LIMITATION ON FEDERAL SUPPORT.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize funding for land acquisition, facility development, or operations.

SEC. 5. WEKIVA RIVER SYSTEM ADVISORY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

16 USC 1274
note.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary shall establish an advisory committee, to be known as the Wekiva River System Advisory Management Committee, to assist in the development of the comprehensive management plan for the Wekiva River system.

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Committee shall be composed of a representative of each of the following agencies and organizations:

(1) The Department of the Interior, represented by the Director of the National Park Service or the Director's designee.

(2) The East Central Florida Regional Planning Council.

(3) The Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks.

(4) The Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Wekiva River Aquatic Preserve.

(5) The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Forestry, Seminole State Forest.

(6) The Florida Audubon Society.

(7) The nonprofit organization known as the Friends of the Wekiva.

(8) The Lake County Water Authority.

(9) The Lake County Planning Department.

(10) The Orange County Parks and Recreation Department, Kelly Park.

(11) The Seminole County Planning Department.

(12) The St. Johns River Water Management District.

(13) The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

(14) The City of Altamonte Springs.

(15) The City of Longwood.

(16) The City of Apopka.

(17) The Florida Farm Bureau Federation.

(18) The Florida Forestry Association.

(c) **ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.**—Other interested parties may be added to the Committee by request to the Secretary and unanimous consent of the existing members.

(d) **APPOINTMENT.**—Representatives and alternates to the Committee shall be appointed as follows:

(1) State agency representatives, by the head of the agency.

(2) County representatives, by the Boards of County Commissioners.

(3) Water management district, by the Governing Board.

(4) Department of the Interior representative, by the Southeast Regional Director, National Park Service.

(5) East Central Florida Regional Planning Council, by Governing Board.

(6) Other organizations, by the Southeast Regional Director, National Park Service.

(e) **ROLE OF COMMITTEE.**—The Committee shall assist in the development of the comprehensive management plan for the Wekiva River system and provide advice to the Secretary in carrying out the management responsibilities of the Secretary under this Act. The Committee shall have an advisory role only, it will not have regulatory or land acquisition authority.

(f) **VOTING AND COMMITTEE PROCEDURES.**—Each member agency, agency division, or organization referred to in subsection (b) shall have one vote and provide one member and one alternate. Committee decisions and actions will be made with consent of three-fourths of all voting members. Additional necessary Committee procedures shall be developed as part of the comprehensive management plan.

16 USC 1274
note.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act and paragraph (161) of section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)), as added by this Act.

Approved October 13, 2000.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 2773 (S. 2352):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106-739 (Comm. on Resources).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 106-316 accompanying S. 2352 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 146 (2000):

July 24, considered and passed House.

Oct. 3, considered and passed Senate.



8. White Clay Creek

PUBLIC LAW 106–357—OCT. 24, 2000

114 STAT. 1393

Public Law 106–357
106th Congress

An Act

To designate segments and tributaries of White Clay Creek, Delaware and Pennsylvania, as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Oct. 24, 2000
[S. 1849]

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “White Clay Creek Wild and Scenic Rivers System Act”.

White Clay Creek
Wild and Scenic
Rivers System
Act.
16 USC 1271
note.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Public Law 102–215 (105 Stat. 1664) directed the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation and consultation with appropriate State and local governments and affected landowners, to conduct a study of the eligibility and suitability of White Clay Creek, Delaware and Pennsylvania, and the tributaries of the creek for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;

(2) as a part of the study described in paragraph (1), the White Clay Creek Wild and Scenic Study Task Force and the National Park Service prepared a watershed management plan for the study area entitled “White Clay Creek and Its Tributaries Watershed Management Plan”, dated May 1998, that establishes goals and actions to ensure the long-term protection of the outstanding values of, and compatible management of land and water resources associated with, the watershed; and

(3) after completion of the study described in paragraph (1), Chester County, Pennsylvania, New Castle County, Delaware, Newark, Delaware, and 12 Pennsylvania municipalities located within the watershed boundaries passed resolutions that—

(A) expressed support for the White Clay Creek Watershed Management Plan;

(B) expressed agreement to take action to implement the goals of the Plan; and

(C) endorsed the designation of the White Clay Creek and the tributaries of the creek for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF WHITE CLAY CREEK.

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

“(162) WHITE CLAY CREEK, DELAWARE AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The 190 miles of river segments of White Clay Creek (including tributaries of White Clay Creek and all second order tributaries of the designated segments) in the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania, as depicted on the recommended designation and classification maps (dated June 2000), to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, as follows:

“(A) 30.8 miles of the east branch, including Trout Run, beginning at the headwaters within West Marlborough township downstream to a point that is 500 feet north of the Borough of Avondale wastewater treatment facility, as a recreational river.

“(B) 15.0 miles of the east branch beginning at the southern boundary line of the Borough of Avondale to a point where the East Branch enters New Garden Township at the Franklin Township boundary line, including Walnut Run and Broad Run outside the boundaries of the White Clay Creek Preserve, as a recreational river.

“(C) 4.0 miles of the east branch that flow through the boundaries of the White Clay Creek Preserve, Pennsylvania, beginning at the northern boundary line of London Britain township and downstream to the confluence of the middle and east branches, as a scenic river.

“(D) 6.8 miles of the middle branch, beginning at the headwaters within Londonderry township downstream to a point that is 500 feet north of the Borough of West Grove wastewater treatment facility, as a recreational river.

“(E) 14 miles of the middle branch, beginning at a point that is 500 feet south of the Borough of West Grove wastewater treatment facility downstream to the boundary of the White Clay Creek Preserve in London Britain township, as a recreational river.

“(F) 2.1 miles of the middle branch that flow within the boundaries of the White Clay Creek Preserve in London Britain township, as a scenic river.

“(G) 17.2 miles of the west branch, beginning at the headwaters within Penn township downstream to the confluence with the middle branch, as a recreational river.

“(H) 12.7 miles of the main stem, excluding Lamborn Run, that flow through the boundaries of the White Clay Creek Preserve, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and White Clay Creek State Park, Delaware, beginning at the confluence of the east and middle branches in London Britain township, Pennsylvania, downstream to the northern boundary line of the city of Newark, Delaware, as a scenic river.

“(I) 5.4 miles of the main stem (including all second order tributaries outside the boundaries of the White Clay Creek Preserve and White Clay Creek State Park), beginning at the confluence of the east and middle branches in London Britain township, Pennsylvania, downstream to the northern boundary of the city of Newark, Delaware, as a recreational river.

“(J) 16.8 miles of the main stem beginning at Paper Mill Road downstream to the Old Route 4 bridge, as a recreational river.

“(K) 4.4 miles of the main stem beginning at the southern boundary of the property of the corporation known as United

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114 STAT. 1395

Water Delaware downstream to the confluence of White Clay Creek with the Christina River, as a recreational river.

“(L) 1.3 miles of Middle Run outside the boundaries of the Middle Run Natural Area, as a recreational river.

“(M) 5.2 miles of Middle Run that flow within the boundaries of the Middle Run Natural Area, as a scenic river.

“(N) 15.6 miles of Pike Creek, as a recreational river.

“(O) 38.7 miles of Mill Creek, as a recreational river.”.

SEC. 4. BOUNDARIES.16 USC 1274
note.

With respect to each of the segments of White Clay Creek and its tributaries designated by the amendment made by section 3, in lieu of the boundaries provided for in section 3(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(b)), the boundaries of the segment shall be 250 feet as measured from the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the segment.

SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATION.16 USC 1274
note.

(a) **BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.**—The segments designated by the amendment made by section 3 shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”), in cooperation with the White Clay Creek Watershed Management Committee as provided for in the plan prepared by the White Clay Creek Wild and Scenic Study Task Force and the National Park Service, entitled “White Clay Creek and Its Tributaries Watershed Management Plan” and dated May 1998 (referred to in this Act as the “Management Plan”).

(b) **REQUIREMENT FOR COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—The Management Plan shall be considered to satisfy the requirements for a comprehensive management plan under section 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(d)).

(c) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—In order to provide for the long-term protection, preservation, and enhancement of the segments designated by the amendment made by section 3, the Secretary shall offer to enter into a cooperative agreement pursuant to sections 10(c) and 11(b)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e), 1282(b)(1)) with the White Clay Creek Watershed Management Committee as provided for in the Management Plan.

SEC. 6. FEDERAL ROLE IN MANAGEMENT.16 USC 1274
note.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the National Park Service (or a designee) shall represent the Secretary in the implementation of the Management Plan, this Act, and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act with respect to each of the segments designated by the amendment made by section 3, including the review, required under section 7(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1278(a)), of proposed federally-assisted water resources projects that could have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which the segment is designated.

(b) **ASSISTANCE.**—To assist in the implementation of the Management Plan, this Act, and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act with respect to each of the segments designated by the amendment made by section 3, the Secretary may provide technical assistance, staff support, and funding at a cost to the Federal Government in an amount, in the aggregate, of not to exceed \$150,000 for each fiscal year.

114 STAT. 1396

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(c) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—Any cooperative agreement entered into under section 10(e) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(e)) relating to any of the segments designated by the amendment made by section 3—

(1) shall be consistent with the Management Plan; and

(2) may include provisions for financial or other assistance from the United States to facilitate the long-term protection, conservation, and enhancement of the segments.

(d) **NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM.**—Notwithstanding section 10(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1281(c)), any portion of a segment designated by the amendment made by section 3 that is not in the National Park System as of the date of the enactment of this Act shall not, under this Act—

(1) be considered a part of the National Park System;

(2) be managed by the National Park Service; or

(3) be subject to laws (including regulations) that govern the National Park System.

16 USC 1274
note.

SEC. 7. STATE REQUIREMENTS.

State and local zoning laws and ordinances, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, shall be considered to satisfy the standards and requirements under section 6(c) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(c)) with respect to the segment designated by the amendment made by section 3.

16 USC 1274
note.

SEC. 8. NO LAND ACQUISITION.

The Federal Government shall not acquire, by any means, any right or title in or to land, any easement, or any other interest along the segments designated by the amendment made by section 3 for the purpose of carrying out the amendment or this Act.

Approved October 24, 2000.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 1849 (H.R. 3520):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106-813 accompanying H.R. 3520 (Comm. on Resources).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 106-266 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 146 (2000):

Apr. 13, considered and passed Senate.

Sept. 18, considered and passed House, amended.

Oct. 5, Senate concurred in House amendment.

