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1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
118-67

M.H. DUTCH SALMON GREATER GILA WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ACT

JULY 19, 2023.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MANCHIN, from the Committee on Energy and Natural
Resources, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 776]

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to which was referred the bill (S. 776), to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain segments of the Gila River system in the State of New Mexico as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, to provide for the transfer of administrative jurisdiction over certain Federal land in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purposes of S. 776 are to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain segments of the Gila River system in the State of New Mexico as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and to provide for the transfer of administrative jurisdiction over approximately 440 acres of Federal land in New Mexico from the Forest Service to the National Park Service, for inclusion in the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument.

BACKGROUND AND NEED

The Greater Gila Watershed comprises the largest remaining network of natural free-flowing river segments in the United States. S. 776 designates approximately 411 miles of certain portions of the Gila River, some of its tributaries, and certain other rivers in the Gila National Forest in New Mexico as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior.

The proposed river segments provide unique habitat for several native threatened and endangered species, including the Gila trout, loach minnow, Gila chub, Chiricahua leopard frog, yellow-billed cuckoo, and southwestern willow-flycatcher. The Gila River and surrounding watershed is also popular for recreational uses, including for hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, horseback riding, and off-highway vehicle use. The watershed includes many significant geological, historical, and cultural resources, including evidence of the Mogollon civilization dating to 9,500 B.C., and rock and landscape formations that display 30 million years of geologic change.

S. 776 also transfers approximately 440 acres of lands and facilities from the Gila National Forest to the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, administered by the National Park Service, to improve agency management. Legislation is required to complete the property transfer.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

S. 776 was introduced by Senators Heinrich and Luján on March 14, 2023. Similar legislation, S. 3129, was introduced in the 117th Congress by Senators Heinrich and Luján on November 2, 2021. The Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining held a hearing on the bill on June 7, 2022. The Committee ordered S. 3129 reported favorably with an amendment in the nature of a substitute on July 21, 2022 (S. Rept. 117–283).

Senators Udall and Heinrich introduced similar legislation in the 116th Congress, S. 3670, on May 7, 2020. The Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining held a hearing on S. 3670 on September 16, 2020 (S. Hrg. 116–380). No further action was taken on the bill.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION AND TABULATION OF VOTES

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, in an open business session on May 17, 2023, by a majority vote of a quorum present, recommends that the Senate pass S. 776.

The roll call vote on reporting the measure was 11 yeas, 8 nays, as follows:

YEAS	NAYS
Mr. Manchin	Mr. Barrasso
Mr. Wyden	Mr. Risch *
Ms. Cantwell	Mr. Lee *
Mr. Sanders *	Ms. Murkowski
Mr. Heinrich	Mr. Hoeven
Ms. Hirono	Mr. Cassidy *
Mr. King	Mrs. Hyde-Smith
Ms. Cortez Masto	Mr. Hawley
Mr. Kelly	
Mr. Hickenlooper	
Mr. Daines	

* Indicates vote by proxy.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1. Short title

Section 1 provides the short title for the bill, the “M.H. Dutch Salmon Greater Gila Wild and Scenic River Act.”

Sec. 2. Designation of Wild and Scenic Rivers

Subsection (a) defines key terms used in the bill.

Subsection (b) amends the section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) to add approximately 411 miles of rivers and creeks of the Gila River system in New Mexico managed by the BLM and the Forest Service as components of the National Wild and Scenic River System.

Subsection (c) withdraws the designated segments from all forms of disposal under public land laws, new mining claims, and energy and mineral leasing and development.

Subsection (d) directs the Secretary to prepare maps and legal descriptions of the designated segments, make them available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service, and if necessary, correct minor errors.

Subsection (e) requires the Secretary to prepare a comprehensive management plan for the designated segments after consultation with Tribal governments, counties or other political subdivisions of the State, and members of the public.

Subsection (f) states that if any non-Federal land is acquired within or adjacent to a designated segment, the land will be incorporated and administered as part of the applicable segment.

Subsection (g)(1) states that nothing in the bill affects existing grazing permits or leases, water rights, existing water distribution infrastructure and points of diversion, including maintenance, repair, or replacement, and valid existing rights for mining and mineral leases.

Paragraph (2) clarifies that the bill does not affect existing mining activities or mineral processing facilities outside the boundaries of a segment, including any rights granted under a permit with respect to those activities.

Paragraph (3) prohibits any acquisition of land or interest in land without the consent of the landowner.

Paragraph (4) clarifies that this bill does not amend or affect the Arizona Water Settlements Act (Public Law 108–451; 118 Stat. 3478).

Paragraph (5) permits the Secretary to authorize the construction of native fish habitat restoration projects, including necessary fish barriers, within the designated river segments if the projects enhance the recovery of species listed as threatened or endangered and do not unreasonably diminish the free-flowing nature of the segments. This section also states that nothing in the bill affects existing native fish habitat restoration projects, and that projects in designated Wilderness Areas must be constructed in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and the applicable wilderness management plan.

Paragraph (6) states that the bill does not affect the jurisdiction of land under the State, including land under the jurisdiction of the

New Mexico State Land Office and the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish.

Paragraph (7) provides that nothing in the bill affects the jurisdiction of the State with respect to fish and wildlife.

Paragraph (8) states that nothing in the bill affects the treaty rights of an Indian Tribe with respect to hunting, fishing, gathering, and cultural or religious rights in the vicinity of a designated segment.

Sec. 3. Modification of boundaries of Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument and Gila National Forest

Subsection (a) transfers 440 acres from the Gila National Forest to the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument and transfers administrative jurisdiction of the land from the Forest Service to the National Park Service.

Subsection (b) modifies the boundary of the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument to incorporate the addition of the 440 acres and modifies the Gila National Forest boundary to exclude the transferred land. This section directs the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture to prepare and keep on file for public inspection a map and legal description of the revised boundaries and allows the Secretaries to correct minor errors.

COST AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS

The Committee has requested, but has not yet received, the Congressional Budget Office's estimate of the cost of S. 776, as ordered reported. When the Congressional Budget Office completes its cost estimate, it will be posted on the internet at www.cbo.gov.

On November 21, 2022, the Congressional Budget Office provided a table entitled "Summary Estimates of Legislation Ordered Reported" by the Committee during the 117th Congress. The table included a cost estimate of similar legislation in the 117th Congress, S. 3129. The table is posted at www.cbo.gov.

REGULATORY IMPACT EVALUATION

In compliance with paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee makes the following evaluation of the regulatory impact which would be incurred in carrying out S. 776. The bill is not a regulatory measure in the sense of imposing Government-established standards or significant economic responsibilities on private individuals and businesses. No personal information would be collected in administering the program. Therefore, there would be no impact on personal privacy. Little, if any, additional paperwork would result from the enactment of S. 776, as ordered reported.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING

S. 776, as ordered reported, does not contain any congressionally directed spending items, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

The testimony provided by the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service at the June 7, 2022, hearing on S. 3129, similar legislation that was filed during the 117th Congress, follows:

NADA WOLFF CULVER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, POLICY AND PROGRAMS BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Introduction

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on the following bills related to Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The BLM manages approximately 245 million surface acres, located primarily in 12 western states, as well as 30 percent of the nation's onshore mineral resources across 700 million subsurface acres, overlain by properties managed by other Federal agencies such as the Department of Defense and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) as well state and private lands.

The BLM manages public lands under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), passed by Congress in 1976. The BLM remains committed to its core mission of multiple use and sustained yield, which provides for a careful balancing across many uses and resources to steward the public lands for all.

Under the BLM's multiple use mandate, the BLM manages public lands for a broad range of uses, such as renewable and conventional energy development, livestock grazing, timber production, hunting and fishing, recreation, and conservation—including protecting cultural and historic resources. Lands managed by the BLM also provide vital habitat for more than 3,000 species of wildlife and support fisheries of exceptional regional and national value. In addition, the Biden Administration's America the Beautiful initiative emphasizes the conservation of the nation's natural resources recognizing that many uses of our lands and waters, including working lands, can be consistent with the long-term health and sustainability of natural systems.

Overall, the BLM estimates that commercial activities on public lands, support nearly 524,000 jobs in timber, recreation, grazing, nonenergy minerals and the energy sector. That activity is the economic driver for communities across the West. It is also a significant generator of tax revenues that support state and local governments. We appreciate the Sponsors' work on the bills under consideration today. A review of each of the bills follows.

* * * * *

S. 3129, M.H. Dutch Salmon Greater Gila Wild & Scenic River Act

S. 3129, the M.H. Dutch Salmon Greater Gila Wild and Scenic River Act, would designate nearly 450 miles of rivers and creeks of the Gila River system managed by the

BLM and the USFS in New Mexico as components of the National WSR System. The BLM-managed sections in the bill include 2.1 miles of the Gila River in the area known as the Gila Lower Box to be designated as a recreational river; 6.1 miles of the Gila River in the Gila Lower Box as a wild river; and 2.4 miles of the Gila River in the area known as the Gila Middle Box as a wild river.

The bill requires the Department and the USDA to consult with Tribal governments, applicable political subdivisions of the state, and interested members of the public when preparing the comprehensive management plan for such segments. Any nonfederal land within or adjacent to a WSR segment designated by the bill that is acquired by the United States would be incorporated in and administered as part of the applicable segment. However, the bill prohibits the United States from acquiring such land without the owner's consent.

The bill also authorizes the Department and the USDA to construct, maintain, or replace fish barriers or other projects if necessary for the recovery of a species listed as endangered or threatened, if the species is identified as an outstandingly remarkable value of the river segment, or if the barrier is included in the applicable species recovery plan. Lastly, the bill would transfer 440 acres of land from the Gila National Forest to the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, which is administered by the NPS.

Analysis

The Gila River and its watershed are part of one of the most iconic river systems in the Southwestern United States. The area provides habitat to many rare and unusual birds, and has one of the highest bird diversities in the state. In addition to its scenic, cultural, and ecological values, the river provides opportunities for canoeing or rafting during spring runoff, hunting, and year-round fishing and camping. The President's America the Beautiful initiative specifically emphasizes the value of conserving the nation's natural resources, recognizing that multiple uses of our lands and waters can be consistent with the long-term health and sustainability of natural systems. S. 3129 aligns with the Administration's goals to conserve at least 30 percent of our lands and waters by 2030, and the Department supports the bill.

The BLM's Mimbres Resource Management Plan (RMP) recommends designation of the Gila Lower Box and the Gila Middle Box as Wild and Scenic River Study Areas due to their free-flowing nature and the presence of Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORVs). The BLM notes that S. 3129 would designate all but .84 miles of the river within the Gila Lower Box as a Wild and Scenic River, and the BLM recommends that the Sponsor consider including this remaining portion within the designations provided by the bill. In addition, the BLM recommends that the Sponsor consider a wild designation for those river segments that

cross through WSAs and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.

The bill also proposes to transfer 440 acres of land from the Gila National Forest to the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument. The NPS already manages these lands and associated facilities through an agreement with the USFS. This transfer, which is supported by both agencies, would provide administrative clarity and improve efficiency. The NPS would not anticipate any substantial changes to the uses of the transferred lands.

In addition, the FWS is concerned that S. 3129 may hinder recovery efforts for native species in the Gila River basin and would welcome the opportunity to work with the Committee and the bill's Sponsors to ensure the Service can continue to manage native species in the Gila basin. The BLM defers to the USDA regarding the bill's provisions affecting the management of lands under their jurisdiction.

* * * * *

TESTIMONY OF CHRISTOPHER FRENCH, DEPUTY CHIEF, NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE

Chair Cortez Masto, Ranking Member Lee, and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the views of the U.S. Department of Agriculture on several bills that includes provisions related to the USDA Forest Service.

* * * * *

S. 3129, M.H. Dutch Salmon Greater Gila Wild and Scenic River Act

This bill designates approximately 450 miles of the Gila River system in New Mexico as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and transfers 440 acres of land from the Gila National Forest to the Gila Cliff Dwellings Monument.

The Gila National Forest recently went through the Forest Plan Revision process, which included a process of evaluation of rivers eligible for Wild and Scenic designation. This process was done through a stringent interdisciplinary process with public input to determine river-related outstanding remarkable values. We recognize the importance of protecting and enhancing identified river values for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations and we would like to work with the Subcommittee and bill sponsors to clarify some technical concerns associated with the proposed designations and their classifications, as there are some river segments within the proposed legislation that were not identified in this Draft Forest Management Plan's public process.

Proposed language in the bill gives the Secretary authorization to build barriers with certain constraints. We would like to work with the committee to revise this sec-

tion to ensure that the language would not unintentionally preclude or negatively affect restoration and preservation projects for native fish species.

USDA would also like to ensure new designations are properly integrated into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System with enough time to develop comprehensive river management plans (CRMPs) and to establish detailed boundaries in cooperation with Tribes, State, and local governments, and interested stakeholders. The timeframes for completing detailed boundaries and CRMPs, identified under Sections 3(b) and 3(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, can be challenging to meet, especially for the number of river segments included in the bill. Therefore, we would like to work with the Subcommittee and bill sponsors to allow additional time for completion of CRMP and boundary requirements.

This bill proposes to transfer 440 acres of land from the Gila National Forest to the Gila Cliff Dwellings Monument. The agency supports the proposed land transfer and looks forward to working with the Committee to ensure multiple uses would not be affected. The Forest Service is committed to collaborating with Congress, Tribes, and all members of the interested public during our land management planning process to identify and propose appropriate parcels of land or river segments within the National Forest System in New Mexico for potential designation as wild and scenic, and to manage those parcels responsibly when designated. We look forward to working with the sponsors of this bill to address the concerns outlined above and to provide appropriate clarifications that may be useful.

USDA supports the goals and intent of the bill as well as those specific designations that comport with the eligibility and preliminary classification findings informed by the Draft Forest Management Plan's public process. We would like to work with the Subcommittee and bill sponsors to resolve some of the above concerns associated with the current bill language and to engage further with us in development of the Draft Forest Plan.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill S. 776, as ordered reported, are shown below (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT

Public Law 90-542

AN ACT To provide for a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes.

* * * * *

SEC. 3. (a) The following rivers and the land adjacent thereto are hereby designated as components of the national wild and scenic rivers system:

* * * * *

(231) *GILA RIVER SYSTEM, NEW MEXICO.*—*The following segments of the Gila River system in Las Animas Creek, Holden Prong, and McKnight Canyon in the State of New Mexico, to be administered by the Secretary concerned (as defined in section 2(a) of the M.H. Dutch Salmon Greater Gila Wild and Scenic River Act) in the following classifications:*

(A) *APACHE CREEK.*—*The approximately 10.5-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Apache Creek” and dated April 30, 2020, as a wild river.*

(B) *BLACK CANYON CREEK.*—

(i) *The 11.8-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Black Canyon Creek” and dated April 30, 2020, as a wild river.*

(ii) *The 0.6-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Black Canyon Creek” and dated April 30, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(iii) *The 1.9-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Black Canyon Creek” and dated April 30, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(iv) *The 11-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Black Canyon Creek” and dated April 30, 2020, as a wild river.*

(C) *DIAMOND CREEK.*—

(i) *The approximately 13.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Diamond Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.*

(ii) *The approximately 4.7-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Diamond Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.*

(iii) *The approximately 3.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Diamond Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(iv) *The approximately 1.6-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Diamond Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(v) *The approximately 4.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Diamond Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.*

(D) *SOUTH DIAMOND CREEK.*—*The approximately 16.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “South Diamond Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.*

(E) *GILA RIVER.*—

(i) *The approximately 34.9-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Gila River” and dated April 30, 2020, as a wild river.*

(ii) *The approximately 2.5-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Gila River” and dated April 30, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(iii) *The approximately 3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Gila River” and dated April 30, 2020, as a wild river.*

(F) *GILA RIVER, EAST FORK.—The approximately 10.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “East Fork Gila River” and dated April 30, 2020, as a wild river.*

(G) *GILA RIVER, LOWER BOX.—*

(i) *The approximately 3.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Gila River, Lower Box” and dated April 21, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(ii) *The approximately 6.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Gila River, Lower Box” and dated April 21, 2020, as a wild river.*

(H) *GILA RIVER, MIDDLE BOX.—*

(i) *The approximately 0.6-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Gila River, Middle Box” and dated April 30, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(ii) *The approximately 0.4-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Gila River, Middle Box” and dated April 30, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(iii) *The approximately 0.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Gila River, Middle Box” and dated April 30, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(iv) *The approximately 0.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Gila River, Middle Box” and dated April 30, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(v) *The approximately 1.6-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Gila River, Middle Box” and dated April 30, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(vi) *The approximately 9.8-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Gila River, Middle Box” and dated April 30, 2020, as a wild river.*

(I) *GILA RIVER, MIDDLE FORK.—*

(i) *The approximately 1.2-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Middle Fork Gila River” and dated May 1, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(ii) *The approximately 35.5-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Middle Fork Gila River” and dated May 1, 2020, as a wild river.*

(J) *GILA RIVER, WEST FORK.—*

(i) *The approximately 30.6-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “West Fork Gila River” and dated May 1, 2020, as a wild river.*

(ii) *The approximately 4-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “West Fork Gila River” and dated May 1, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(K) *GILITA CREEK.—The approximately 6.4-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Gilita Creek” and dated March 4, 2020, as a wild river.*

(L) *HOLDEN PRONG.—The approximately 7.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Holden Prong” and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.*

(M) *INDIAN CREEK.—*

(i) *The approximately 5-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Indian Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(ii) *The approximately 9.5-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Indian Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.*

(N) *IRON CREEK.—The approximately 13.2-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Iron Creek” and dated March 4, 2020, as a wild river.*

(O) *LAS ANIMAS CREEK.—*

(i) *The approximately 5.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Las Animas Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.*

(ii) *The approximately 2.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Las Animas Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a scenic river.*

(P) *LITTLE CREEK.—*

(i) *The approximately 0.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Little Creek” and dated May 1, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(ii) *The approximately 18.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Little Creek” and dated May 1, 2020, as a wild river.*

(Q) *MCKNIGHT CANYON.—The approximately 10.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “McKnight Canyon” and dated March 4, 2020, as a wild river.*

(R) *MINERAL CREEK.—*

(i) *The approximately 8.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mineral Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.*

(ii) *The approximately 0.5-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mineral Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(iii) *The approximately 0.5-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mineral Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(iv) *The approximately 0.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mineral Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(v) *The approximately 0.03-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mineral Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(vi) *The approximately 0.02-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mineral Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(vii) *The approximately 0.6-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mineral Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(viii) *The approximately 0.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mineral Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(ix) *The approximately 0.03-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mineral Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(x) *The approximately 0.7-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mineral Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(S) *MOGOLLON CREEK.—The approximately 15.8-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mogollon Creek” and dated April 2, 2020, as a wild river.*

(T) *WEST FORK MOGOLLON CREEK.—The approximately 8.5-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “West Fork Mogollon Creek” and dated March 4, 2020, as a wild river.*

(U) *MULE CREEK.—The approximately 4.3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mule Creek” and dated March 4, 2020, as a wild river.*

(V) *SAN FRANCISCO RIVER, DEVIL’S CREEK.—*

(i) *The approximately 1.8-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “San Francisco River, Devil’s Creek” and dated October 29, 2021, as a scenic river.*

(ii) *The approximately 6.4-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “San Francisco River, Devil’s Creek” and dated October 29, 2021, as a scenic river.*

(iii) *The approximately 6.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “San Francisco River, Devil’s Creek” and dated October 29, 2021, as a scenic river.*

(iv) *The approximately 1.2-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “San Francisco River, Devil’s Creek” and dated October 29, 2021, as a recreational river.*

(v) *The approximately 5.9-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “San Francisco River, Devil’s Creek” and dated October 29, 2021, as a recreational river.*

(W) *SAN FRANCISCO RIVER, LOWER SAN FRANCISCO RIVER CANYON.—*

(i) *The approximately 1.8-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “San Francisco River, Lower San Francisco River Canyon” and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.*

(ii) *The approximately 0.6-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “San Francisco River, Lower San Francisco River Canyon” and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(iii) *The approximately 14.6-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “San Francisco River, Lower San Francisco River Canyon” and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.*

(X) *SAN FRANCISCO RIVER, UPPER FRISCO BOX.—The approximately 6-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “San Francisco River, Upper Frisco Box” and dated March 4, 2020, as a wild river.*

(Y) *SAPILLO CREEK.—The approximately 7.2-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Sapillo Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.*

(Z) *SPRUCE CREEK.*—*The approximately 3.7-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Spruce Creek” and dated March 4, 2020, as a wild river.*

(AA) *TAYLOR CREEK.*—

(i) *The approximately 0.4-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Taylor Creek” and dated April 30, 2020, as a scenic river.*

(ii) *The approximately 6.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Taylor Creek” and dated April 30, 2020, as a wild river.*

(iii) *The approximately 6.7-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Taylor Creek” and dated April 30, 2020, as a wild river.*

(BB) *TURKEY CREEK.*—*The approximately 17.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Turkey Creek” and dated April 30, 2020, as a wild river.*

(CC) *WHITEWATER CREEK.*—

(i) *The approximately 13.5-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Whitewater Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a wild river.*

(ii) *The approximately 1.1-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Whitewater Creek” and dated March 27, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(DD) *WILLOW CREEK.*—

(i) *The approximately 3-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Willow Creek” and dated April 30, 2020, as a recreational river.*

(ii) *The approximately 2.9-mile segment, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Willow Creek” and dated April 30, 2020, as a recreational river.*

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