

Subcommittee on Federal Lands
Tom McClintock, Chairman
Hearing Memorandum

December 7, 2015

To: All Subcommittee on Federal Lands Members

From: Majority Staff, Spencer Kimball
Subcommittee on Federal Lands, x 6-7736

Subject: Legislative hearing on H.R. 3668 (Rep. Paul Cook, R-CA), “*California Minerals, Off-Road Recreation, and Conservation Act*”

The Subcommittee will hold a legislative hearing on H.R. 3668 (Rep. Paul Cook, R-CA), “*California Minerals, Off-Road Recreation, and Conservation Act*” **on December 9, 2015 at 2:00 PM in the 1334 Longworth HOB hearing room.**

Bill Summary

H.R. 3668, introduced by Congressman Paul Cook (R-CA), would codify in law and expand certain off-highway vehicle recreation areas in the State of California, designate as wilderness certain public lands in the State of California administered by the Bureau of Land Management, expand the Death Valley National Park Wilderness and the San Gorgonio Wilderness in San Bernardino National Forest, ensure the conservation and necessary management of wildlife in these wilderness areas, establish the Mojave Trails Special Management Area and for other purposes.

Invited Witness

Panel I

The Honorable Paul Cook
Member of Congress

Panel II

Ms. Kristin Bail
Assistant Director, National Landscape Conservation System & Community Partnerships
Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Robert Lovingood
Supervisor, District 1
San Bernardino County, California
San Bernardino, California

Background

In 1994, President Clinton signed into law the *California Desert Protection Act* (PL 103-433), which established the Mojave National Preserve, the Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Parks and over 7 million acres of wilderness in the California desert, which stretches across millions of acres of the southeastern corner of the state. Since then, there have been numerous legislative efforts to apply additional federal lands protections in this area, including the designation of additional wilderness and national monuments and expansion of National Parks. This Congress, Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) introduced S.414, the *California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015*, a bill that amends and updates the *California Desert Protection Act of 1994* and reflects similar bills introduced in previous Congresses. S. 414 creates two new national monuments, designates approximately 349,000 acres as wilderness, and expands Death Valley National Park, Joshua Tree National Park and the Mojave National Preserve.

Due to a lack of action in the Senate on S. 414 and low likelihood of passage in both chambers of Congress, Senator Feinstein recently asked the Obama Administration to use its authority under the Antiquities Act of 1906 to designate three national monuments in the California desert - the Mojave Trails National Monument, Sand to Snow National Monument, and Castle Mountains National Monument - without Congressional approval.¹ Senator Feinstein also requested that these national monument designations include over 250,000 acres of federal land beyond the acreage of areas outlined in S. 414.

In October, Senator Feinstein, the Department of the Interior, and U.S. Department of Agriculture hosted a public meeting to hear feedback from local communities about the prospect of designating these areas as National Monuments, as well as other management priorities for the California desert area. This hearing was seen by many as a critical initial step in laying the groundwork for a presidential designation under the Antiquities Act, which could have devastating economic impacts on local communities.

As a result, Representative Cook has crafted an alternative legislative proposal that better balances environmental protection of the desert's diverse ecological landscapes with recreational and other multiple-use activities that have occurred in the area for decades. While H.R. 3668 designates some new wilderness areas and one national monument, the size and location of those designations have been sensibly crafted with local stakeholders. Further, H.R. 3668 would designate the Mojave Trails area, which spans almost one million acres, as a Special Management Area (SMA). This designation would amply protect the area while allowing for many multiple uses, including designating over 1,200 miles of roads and trails for off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreation use and preserving certain mining activities. Under S. 414 the Mojave Trails area would be designated as a national monument.

H.R. 3668 puts an increased emphasis on sustaining recreational activities in the California desert, particularly OHV use. The bill establishes five new National OHV Recreation Areas in Spangler Hills, El Mirage, Rasor, Dumont Dunes, and Stoddard Valley, creating the

¹ Letter from Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) to President Barack Obama requesting designation of three National Monuments in California. August 3, 2015.

first system of National OHV Recreation Areas in the nation and ensuring that these areas cannot be closed administratively. Additionally, it re-designates Johnson Valley as a National OHV Recreation Area and expands it by nearly 20,000 acres. In total, this legislation preserves a total of 300,000 acres for OHV recreational use.

The bill also protects many desert landscapes in areas with unique environmental value. The Black Lava Butte and Flat Top Mesa area would be designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern in order to protect scenic vistas and historic Native American cultural sites from industrial-scale energy projects. The bill would also establish the Sand to Snow National Monument covering approximately 140,000 acres of federal land near Morongo Valley. The vast majority of this area exists as part of the San Geronio Wilderness and the Big Morongo Canyon Preserve between the Joshua Tree National Park and the San Bernardino National Forest in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. 342,000 acres would be designated as wilderness, most of which is already within a national park or designated as a Wilderness Study Area. It also releases 154,000 acres of existing Wilderness Study Areas back into multiple-use.

Importantly, in order to protect and sustain the balanced uses of the California desert established by this bill, it specifically bars the President from using the Antiquities Act to designate monuments in any lands designated by the bill as either a “Special Management Area” or “National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area.” H.R. 3668 was developed with local stakeholders in order to better sustain a balance between environmental protection and recreation and other multiple uses, a long-standing philosophy in the California desert. Designation of multiple national monuments unilaterally under the Antiquities Act, or the excessive wilderness and national monument designations under S. 414, would not strike this balance.

Major Provisions

Title I: National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Areas

Title I would designate a total of six existing administrative off-highway vehicle areas as “National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Areas,” the first system of National OHV Recreation Areas in the nation. These include Johnson Valley, Spangler Hills, El Mirage, Rasor, Dumont Dunes, and Stoddard Valley. These designations would provide additional protection to OHV users by ensuring that the areas couldn’t be administratively closed. Three of these OHV areas would be expanded by approximately 61,000 acres and total acreage for the newly designated six areas would be just over 300,000 acres.

Title II: Wilderness

Title II would designate approximately 342,000 acres of wilderness in the California Desert. The vast majority of this acreage is within a national park (59,100 acres) or already designated as a Wilderness Study Area (223,700 acres). This title also releases 154,000 acres of existing Wilderness Study Areas back into multiple-use.

Title III: National Park System Expansions

Title III would add approximately 68,000 acres of land to the National Park System. Thirty-five thousand acres of land would be added to Death Valley National Park, 29,000 acres of which are already part of a wilderness study area. It would include language requested by Castle Mountain Mine that would transfer approximately 14,750 acres of land to the Mojave National Preserve, while leaving the remaining 13,250 acres in BLM control until all mining operations have ended. Finally, it would add approximately 4,500 acres of land to Joshua Tree National Park, some of which would be donated by the Mojave Desert Land Trust. Additionally, it would authorize the park to acquire the Joshua Tree Visitor Center.

Title IV: Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers

Title IV would designate 77 miles of wild, scenic, and recreational rivers under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)). These designations will maintain all current legal OHV use.

Title V: Black Lava Butte and Flat Top Mesa

Title V would designate approximately 6,500 acres of BLM land north of Yucca Valley and west of Flamingo Heights as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern in order to preserve and protect over 1,700 Native American petroglyphs.

Title VI: Mojave Trails Special Management Area

Title VI would designate a SMA covering approximately 965,000 acres in the Mojave Desert northeast of the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center. It would protect all existing mining operations and would allow for new and expanded mining so long as operations never exceed a total of 10% of the SMA (approximately 96,500 acres). It would protect the entire area from industrial-scale renewable energy development and would preclude new mining claims in the approximately 196,000 acres that had been donated to the federal government for conservation purposes. It would also designate approximately 1,400 miles of roads and trails for OHV use and consolidate and expedite the environmental review for repairing trestle bridges on Route 66.

Title VII: Sand to Snow National Monument

Title VII would establish a national monument covering approximately 140,000 acres of federal land between Joshua Tree National Park and the San Bernardino National Forest in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. Currently, nearly all land in this area is designated as part of the San Gorgonio Wilderness or part of the Big Morongo Canyon Reserve. It would provide for continued access to all private in-holdings within the monument and prevent the designation from interfering with any potential future communications facilities in the Morongo Gorge.

Title VIII: Land Conveyances, Withdrawals, and Related Provisions

Title IX provides for several land exchanges to consolidate private holdings within Sand to Snow National Monument and conveys land to the Town of Apple Valley and the City of Twenty-nine for recreational uses. It also prohibits renewable energy development and generation on approximately 28,000 acres of land at Juniper Flats. Renewable energy development in this area

was opposed by local governments including the County of San Bernardino and the cities of Apple Valley and Hesperia.

Title IX: Miscellaneous

Title IX includes various provisions protecting tribal cultural activities and the Department of Defense's right to conduct low-level overflights. Additionally, it allows the Department of the Interior to accept easements and deed restrictions on donated lands within the California Desert Conservation Area in the future. It also specifically bars the President from using the Antiquities Act to designate monuments in any lands designated as either a "Special Management Area" or "National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area." It includes language expediting environmental permitting for an Inyo County project to install fiber optic cable for broadband internet. Finally, it includes language making it easier to install wildlife "guzzlers" to protect local populations of bighorn sheep.

Administration Position

Unknown at this time.

Cost

A Congressional Budget Office cost estimate has not yet been completed for this bill.

Effect on Current Law (Ramseyer)

Current Law as Amended by H.R. 3668

[new text highlighted in yellow; deleted text bracketed and highlighted in blue]

Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113-66)

SEC. 2942. MANAGEMENT OF WITHDRAWN AND RESERVED LAND.

- (a) Management by the Secretary of the Navy; Condition.--
- (1) In general.--Except as provided in subsection (b), during the period of withdrawal and reservation of land made by section 2941, the Secretary of the Navy shall manage the land withdrawn and reserved by such section for the purposes described in subsection (c) of such section in accordance with--
- (A) an integrated natural resources management plan prepared and implemented under title I of the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670a et seq.);
- (B) subtitle A and this subtitle;
- (C) a programmatic agreement between the Marine Corps and the California State Historic Preservation Officer regarding operation, maintenance, training, and construction at the United States Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California; and
- (D) any other applicable law.
- (2) Live-fire training.--The boundary of the Exclusive Military Use Area described in section 2941 shall be clearly identified before the Exclusive Military Use Area is used for any live-fire military training. The Secretary of the Navy shall ensure the military boundary is maintained.
- (b) Management by the Secretary of the Interior; Exception.--
- (1) Secretary of the interior management.--
- (A) In general.--Except as provided in paragraph (2), during the period of withdrawal and reservation of land made by section 2941, the Secretary of the Interior shall manage the Shared Use Area.
- (B) Applicable law.--During the period of the management by the Secretary of the Interior under this paragraph, the Secretary of the Interior shall manage the Shared Use Area for the purposes described in subsection (d) of section 2941 in accordance with--
- (i) the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); and
- (ii) any other applicable law.
- (2) Secretary of the navy management.--
- (A) <<NOTE: Time period.>> Exception.--Twice a year during the period of withdrawal and reservation of land by this section, there shall be a 30-day period during which the Secretary of the Navy shall--
- (i) manage the Shared Use Area; and
- (ii) exclusively use the Shared Use Area for military training purposes.
- (B) Applicable law.--During the period of the management by the Secretary of the Navy under this

paragraph, the Secretary of the Navy shall manage the Shared Use Area for the purposes described in subsection (c) of section 2941 in accordance with--

- (i) an integrated natural resources management plan prepared and implemented in accordance with title I of the Sikes Act (16 U.S.C. 670a et seq.);
- (ii) subtitle A and this subtitle;
- (iii) the programmatic agreement described in subsection (a) (3); and
- (iv) any other applicable law.

(C) Limitation.--The Secretary of the Navy shall prohibit the firing of dud-producing ordnance into the Shared Use Area.

(c) Implementation Agreement.--

(1) In general.--The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy shall enter into a written agreement to implement the management responsibilities of the respective Secretaries with respect to the Shared Use Area.

(2) Components.--The agreement entered into under paragraph (1)--

(A) shall be of a duration that is equal to the period of the withdrawal and reservation of land under section 2941;

(B) may be amended from time to time;

(C) may provide for the integration of the management plans required of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy;

(D) may provide for delegation, to civilian law enforcement personnel of the Department of the Navy, of the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to enforce laws relating to protection of natural and cultural resources and fish and wildlife; and

(E) may provide for the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy to share resources so as to most efficiently and effectively manage the Shared Use Area.

(3) Linkage.--The Secretary of the Interior shall ensure access is provided between the two non-contiguous Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area parcels described in section 2945.

(d) Military Training.--

(1) Not conditional.--Military training within the Shared Use Area shall not be conditioned on--

(A) the existence of, or precluded by the lack of, a recreation management plan or land use management plan for the area developed and implemented by the Secretary of the Interior; or

(B) the existence of any legal or administrative challenge to such a recreation management plan or land use plan.

(2) Management.--

(A) Use agreement.--The Secretary of the Interior shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary of the Navy within one year of the date of the enactment of this Act for the exclusive use by the Marine Corps of two company objective areas, each measuring approximately 300 meters square (approximately 22

acres), located inside the boundaries of the Shared Use Area and totaling approximately 44 acres. These areas will be closed to all public access for the period of the withdrawal specified in section 2946. The purpose of this agreement will be to accommodate the construction, maintenance, modification, and use of these areas for the purposes identified in section 2941(c).

(B) Range management.--Small, static, short-range explosives may be used in the two company objective areas described in subparagraph (A). Explosives that fail to function in the company objective areas will be immediately identified and located, training will temporarily halt, and on-scene explosive ordnance disposal personnel will render the munition safe before training resumes. Existing Marine Corps range safety policies and procedures as identified in Marine Corps Order 3570.1X will be followed to ensure all munitions are rendered safe and the area will again be swept after the training exercise by qualified personnel to further ensure no hazards remain.

(C) Access.--The Shared Use Area shall be managed in a manner that does not compromise the ability of the Navy to conduct military training in such area.

SEC. 2945. JOHNSON VALLEY NATIONAL OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.

(a) Designation.--There is hereby designated the ``Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area'', consisting of--

(1) 43,431 acres (as depicted on the map referred to in subsection (b) of section 2941) of the existing Bureau of Land Management-designated Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Area that is not withdrawn and reserved for defense-related uses by such section; and

(2) The Shared Use Area.

(b) Authorized Activities.--To the extent consistent with applicable Federal law (including regulations) and this subtitle, any authorized recreation activities and use designation in effect on the date of enactment of this Act and applicable to the Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area may continue, including casual off-highway vehicular use and recreation.

(c) Administration.--The Secretary of the Interior shall administer the Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area (other than the Shared Use Area, which is being managed in accordance with the other provisions of this subtitle) in accordance with--

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

(2) any other applicable law.

(d) Transit.--In coordination with the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Navy may authorize transit through the Johnson Valley National Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area for defense-related purposes supporting military training (including military range management and management of exercise activities) conducted on the land withdrawn and reserved by section 2941.

SEC. 408. JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY REVISION.

(a) In General- The boundary of the Joshua Tree National Park is adjusted to include the 2,879 acres of land managed by Director of the Bureau of Land Management that are contiguous at several different places to the northern boundaries of Joshua Tree National Park in the northwest section of the Park, as depicted on the map entitled 'Joshua Tree National Park Proposed Boundary Addition', numbered 156/100,077, and dated August 2009.

(b) Additional Lands To Be Acquired- The Secretary may acquire the 1,639 acres of land from the Mojave Desert Land Trust that are contiguous at several different places to the northern boundaries of Joshua Tree National Park in the northwest section of the Park, as depicted on the map entitled 'Mojave Desert Land Trust National Park Service Additions', numbered 156/126,376, and dated September 2014. After such lands are acquired by the Secretary, the boundary of the Joshua Tree National Park shall be adjusted to include those lands.

(c) Availability of Maps- The map described in subsection (a) and the map depicting the 25 acres described in subsection (d)(2) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(d) Administration-

(1) IN GENERAL- The Secretary shall administer any land added to the Joshua Tree National Park under subsection (a) and the additional land described in paragraph (2)--

(A) as part of Joshua Tree National Park; and

(B) in accordance with applicable laws (including regulations).

(2) DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL LAND- The additional land referred to in paragraph (1) is the 25 acres of land--

(A) depicted on the map entitled 'Joshua Tree National Park Boundary Adjustment Map', numbered 156/80,049, and dated April 1, 2003;

(B) added to Joshua Tree National Park by the notice of the Department of the Interior of August 28, 2003 (68 Fed. Reg. 51799); and

(C) more particularly described as lots 26, 27, 28, 33, and 34 in sec. 34, T. 1 N., R. 8 E., San Bernardino Meridian.

(e) Southern California Edison Company Energy Transport Facilities and Rights-of-Way-

(1) IN GENERAL- Nothing in this section terminates--

(A) any right-of-way issued, granted, or permitted to Southern California Edison Company (including any predecessor or

successor in interest or assign) as of the date of the enactment of this Act that is located on land described in subsections (a) and (b); or

(B) the customary operation, maintenance, upgrade, repair, relocation within such a right-of-way, replacement, or other authorized energy transport facility activities (including the use of any mechanized vehicle, helicopter, and other aerial device) within such a right-of-way.

(2) UPGRADES AND REPLACEMENTS- Nothing in this section prohibits the upgrading or replacement of--

(A) Southern California Edison Company energy transport facilities, including the energy transport facilities referred to as the Jellystone, Burnt Mountain, Whitehorn, Allegra, and Utah distribution circuits rights-of-way; or

(B) an energy transport facility in rights-of-way issued, granted, or permitted by the Secretary adjacent to Southern California Edison's energy transport facilities within Joshua Tree National Park.

(3) PUBLICATION OF PLANS- Not later than the date that is one year after the date of enactment of this section or the issuance of a new energy transport facility right-of-way within the Joshua Tree National Park, whichever is earlier, the Secretary, in consultation with the Southern California Edison Company, shall publish plans for regular and emergency access by the Southern California Edison Company to the rights-of-way of the Southern California Edison Company within Joshua Tree National Park.

SEC. 409. VISITOR CENTER.

(a) In General- Subject to subsection (d), the Secretary may acquire not more than 5 acres of land and interests in land, and improvements on the land and interests, outside the boundaries of Joshua Tree National Park, in the unincorporated village of Joshua Tree, for the purpose of operating a visitor center. The land and facilities so acquired may include the property owned (as of the date of enactment of this section) by the Joshua Tree National Park Association and commonly referred to as the 'Joshua Tree National Park Visitor Center'.

(b) Boundary- Upon acquisition of the land authorized for acquisition by subsection (a), the Secretary shall modify the boundary of Joshua Tree National Park to include the land acquired under this section as a noncontiguous parcel.

(c) Administration- Land and facilities acquired under this section shall be administered by the Secretary as part of Joshua Tree National Park.

(d) Authorized Acquisition Methods- Land and facilities may be acquired under this section only with the consent of the owner, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

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

(196) Amargosa river, California.-The following segments of the Amargosa River in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

[(A) The approximately 4.1-mile segment of the Amargosa River from the northern boundary of sec. 7, T. 21 N., R. 7 E., to 100 feet upstream of the Tecopa Hot Springs road crossing, as a scenic river.]

(A)(i) The approximately 1.4-mile segment of the Amargosa River in the State of California, from the private property boundary in sec. 19, T. 22 N., R. 7 E., to 100 feet downstream of Highway 178, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river as an addition to the wild and scenic river segments of the Amargosa River on publication by the Secretary of a notice in the Federal Register that sufficient inholdings within the boundaries of the segments have been acquired as scenic easements or in fee title to establish a manageable addition to those segments.

(ii) The approximately 6.1-mile segment of the Amargosa River in the State of California, from 100 feet downstream of the State Highway 178 crossing to 100 feet upstream of the Tecopa Hot Springs Road crossing, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a scenic river.

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(213) SURPRISE CANYON CREEK, CALIFORNIA-

(A) IN GENERAL- The following segments of Surprise Canyon Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

(i) The approximately 5.3 miles of Surprise Canyon Creek from the confluence of Frenchman's Canyon and Water Canyon to 100 feet upstream of Chris Wicht Camp, as a wild river.

(ii) The approximately 1.8 miles of Surprise Canyon Creek from 100 feet upstream of Chris Wicht Camp to the southern boundary of sec. 14, T. 21 N., R. 44 E., as a recreational river.

(B) EFFECT ON HISTORIC MINING STRUCTURES- Nothing in this paragraph affects the historic mining structures associated with the former Panamint Mining District.

(C) EFFECT ON SURPRISE CANYON ROAD- Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed--

(i) to restrict continued access to Chris Wicht Camp along Surprise Canyon Road; or

(ii) to prevent Inyo County, California, from maintaining and repairing Surprise Canyon Road, up to the boundary of the wild river 100 feet upstream of Chris Wicht Camp, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

(214) DEEP CREEK, CALIFORNIA-

(A) IN GENERAL- The following segments of Deep Creek in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture:

(i) The approximately 6.5-mile segment from 0.125 mile downstream of the Rainbow Dam site in sec. 33, T. 2 N., R. 2 W., to 0.25 miles upstream of the Road 3N34 crossing, as a wild river.

(ii) The 0.5-mile segment from 0.25 mile upstream of the Road 3N34 crossing to 0.25 mile downstream of the Road 3N34 crossing, as a scenic river.

(iii) The 2.5-mile segment from 0.25 miles downstream of the Road 3 N. 34 crossing to 0.25 miles upstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing, as a wild river.

(iv) The 0.5-mile segment from 0.25 miles upstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing to 0.25 mile downstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing, as a scenic river.

(v) The 10-mile segment from 0.25 miles downstream of the Trail 2W01 crossing to the upper limit of the Mojave dam flood zone in sec. 17, T. 3 N., R. 3 W., as a wild river.

(vi) The 11-mile segment of Holcomb Creek from 100 yards downstream of the Road 3N12 crossing to .25 miles downstream of Holcomb Crossing, as a recreational river.

(vii) The 3.5-mile segment of the Holcomb Creek from 0.25 miles downstream of Holcomb Crossing to the Deep Creek confluence, as a wild river.

(B) EFFECT ON SKI OPERATIONS- Nothing in this paragraph affects--

(i) the operations of the Snow Valley Ski Resort; or

(ii) the State regulation of water rights and water quality associated with the operation of the Snow Valley Ski Resort.

(215) WHITEWATER RIVER, CALIFORNIA- The following segments of the Whitewater River in the State of California, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, acting jointly:

(A) The 5.8-mile segment of the North Fork Whitewater River from the source of the River near Mt. San Gorgonio to the confluence with the Middle Fork, as a wild river.

(B) The 6.4-mile segment of the Middle Fork Whitewater River from the source of the River to the confluence with the South Fork, as a wild river.

(C) The 1-mile segment of the South Fork Whitewater River from the confluence of the River with the East Fork to the section line between sections 32 and 33, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., as a wild river.

(D) The 1-mile segment of the South Fork Whitewater River from the section line between sections 32 and 33, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., to the section line between sections 33 and 34, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., as a recreational river.

(E) The 4.9-mile segment of the South Fork Whitewater River from the section line between sections 33 and 34, T. 1 S., R. 2 E., to the confluence with the Middle Fork, as a wild river.

(F) The 5.4-mile segment of the main stem of the Whitewater River from the confluence of the South and Middle Forks to the San Gorgonio Wilderness boundary, as a wild river.

(G) The 3.6-mile segment of the main stem of the Whitewater River from the San Gorgonio Wilderness boundary to .25 miles upstream of the southern boundary of section 35, T. 2 S., R. 3 E., as a recreational river.