

H.R. 90 recognizes three classes of national scenic river areas, and directs that each river shall be classified and managed according to the degree of wilderness, accessibility by roads, and amount of shoreline development.

S. 119, H.R. 8416, and H.R. 6166 also permit State or local wild or scenic rivers to be added to the system under certain conditions.

## *2. Rivers designated as initial units of system*

H.R. 8416 designates segments of four rivers—Rogue, Oregon; Rio Grande, New Mexico; Salmon, Idaho; and Clearwater, Idaho.

S. 119 designates segments of nine rivers—the four designated by H.R. 8416, and five additional ones—Eleven Point, Missouri; Wolf, Wisconsin; Namekagon, Wisconsin; Saint Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin; and Illinois, Oregon.

H.R. 6166 designates segments of nine rivers—the four designated by H.R. 8416 and five additional ones—Eleven Point, Arkansas and Missouri; Cacavon, West Virginia; Shenandoah, West Virginia; Saint Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin; and Wolf, Wisconsin.

H.R. 90 designates segments of sixteen rivers—the nine designated by H.R. 6166 and seven additional ones—Klamath, California; Skagit, Washington; Hudson, New York; Green, Wyoming; Missouri, Montana; Flathead, Montana; and Suwannee, Georgia and Florida.

## *3. Method of designation of boundaries*

H.R. 8416 and H.R. 90 designate the boundaries of the national scenic river areas by reference to certain maps referred to in the bills.

S. 119 and H.R. 6166 use the concept of a narrow ribbon for the national wild or scenic river areas, i.e., they provide that such areas may include not more than a total of 320 acres per mile, with detailed boundaries to be established after enactment of the legislation.

## *4. Rivers specifically mentioned for study as potential additions to system*

H.R. 8416 lists 20 rivers; S. 119 lists 28 rivers; H.R. 6166 lists 35 rivers; and H.R. 90 lists 66 rivers. (See page 43 for listing of rivers.)

H.R. 8416 requires detailed studies of the rivers to be considered for addition to the system, including potential alternative uses of the rivers. It also requires the preparation of comprehensive study reports similar to those prepared for Corps of Engineer projects, and for the printing of such reports as Senate or House documents.

S. 119, H.R. 90, and H.R. 6166 contain similar provisions—each provides for Federal-State planning for additions to the system.

## *5. Restrictions on acquisition of lands by condemnation proceedings*

H.R. 8416 precludes the condemnation of lands within the boundaries of any political subdivision of a State, without the consent of the political subdivision, if the lands are subject to approved zoning, whereas the remaining bills only preclude the condemnation of lands subject to approved zoning that are within incorporated cities, villages, or boroughs.

S. 119 precludes condemnation of lands or interests therein (other than scenic easements), without the owner's consent, where 50 percent or more of the wild or scenic river area is in public ownership; none of the other bills contains such a provision. Where less than 50 percent of the area is in public ownership, S. 119 limits the acquisition of a fee title, by condemnation or any other method, on both sides of the river to a total of not more than 100 acres per mile.

H.R. 90 limits condemnation of a fee title to not more than one mile on either side of the river, and condemnation of a less than fee title to not more than two miles on either side of the river.

H.R. 6166 generally limits the acquisition of a fee title, by condemnation or any other method, on both sides of the river to a total of not more than 100 acres per mile.

## *6. Applicability of U.S. mining and mineral leasing laws*

All of the bills continue the applicability of such laws, except that mining activities on mining claims perfected after the date of the Act and on mineral leases issued after the date of the Act will be subject to appropriate regulations.

H.R. 8416, H.R. 90, and H.R. 6166 also provide that mining claims perfected after the date of the Act will give the mining claimant title only to the mineral deposits in the claim, together with the right to use the land surface.