

103^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2638

To designate certain public lands in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national park and preserve study areas, wild land recovery areas, and biological connecting corridors, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 14, 1993

Mrs. MALONEY (for herself, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. DELLUMS, and Mr. WALSH) introduced the following bill; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries

SEPTEMBER 17, 1993

Additional sponsors: Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. CARR, Mr. PORTER, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. BYRNE, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. YATES, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. NADLER, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. FISH, Mr. STARK, Mr. CLAY, Mr. GILCHREST, and Ms. NORTON

A BILL

To designate certain public lands in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national park and preserve study areas, wild land recovery areas, and biological connecting corridors, and for other purposes.

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

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the “Northern Rockies
3 Ecosystem Protection Act of 1993”.

4 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

5 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that:

6 (1) Many areas of undeveloped National Forest
7 System lands in the States of Idaho, Montana, Or-
8 egon, Washington, and Wyoming possess outstand-
9 ing natural characteristics which give them high val-
10 ues as wilderness, parks, and wild and scenic rivers,
11 and will, if properly preserved, contribute as an en-
12 during resource of wilderness, wild land areas, and
13 biodiversity for the benefit of the American people.

14 (2) The bioregion of the Northern Rockies con-
15 tains the most diverse array of wild lands remaining
16 south of Canada, providing sanctuary for a host of
17 species listed as threatened or endangered under the
18 Endangered Species Act of 1973. These national in-
19 terest public lands are among the most popular wild
20 lands in the Nation, embracing major ecosystems
21 and national treasures such as the Greater Yellow-
22 stone, Greater Glacier/Continental Divide, Greater
23 Hells Canyon, Greater Salmon/Selway, and Greater
24 Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk ecosystems. The headwaters
25 for nearly two-thirds of North America originate in
26 the Northern Rockies, sending waters to three

1 oceans and providing critical supplies of clean water
2 for wildlife and other users.

3 (3) The wildlife treasures of the Northern
4 Rockies are of international significance with a re-
5 markably intact large mammalian fauna and rare
6 and unique plant life.

7 (4) However, wildlife habitat fragmentation due
8 to roadbuilding, timber harvest, mining, oil and gas
9 exploration, lack of interagency cooperation, and
10 other activities has severe effects on the wildlife pop-
11 ulations and their habitat, including those listed as
12 threatened or endangered under the Endangered
13 Species Act of 1973, the water quality, ancient for-
14 ests, and greater ecosystems of the Northern Rock-
15 ies Bioregion. Continued fragmentation and develop-
16 ment of the remaining roadless and essentially
17 roadless ecosystems and biological connectors of the
18 Northern Rockies would cause a loss to the Nation
19 of an entire wild land region, and the only remaining
20 areas south of Canada still pristine enough to sup-
21 port populations of caribou, gray wolves, grizzly
22 bears, anadromous fish, and numerous other rare
23 and endangered plant and animal life all in one in-
24 tact bioregion.

1 (5) Since the 1936 roadless area inventory com-
2 pleted by Bob Marshall, millions of acres of roadless
3 wild lands have been developed in the Northern
4 Rockies. Extensive fragmentation of wild lands and
5 wildlife habitat has resulted in the listing of several
6 species as threatened or endangered and reduced the
7 numbers and range of many others, including anad-
8 romous fish.

9 (6) A review of the current situation in the
10 Northern Rockies has revealed the urgent need for
11 an ecological reserve system for the Northern Rock-
12 ies Bioregion which includes core ecosystem reserve
13 areas and biological connecting corridors necessary
14 to ensure wildlife movements and genetic inter-
15 change between the core reserve areas.

16 (7) The economic value to the Nation of most
17 of these undeveloped areas left in their natural state,
18 greatly exceeds any potential return to the United
19 States Treasury from timber harvest and develop-
20 ment. If current Federal land management in the
21 Northern Rockies continues to result in the develop-
22 ment of roadless areas, the American public will pay
23 with tax dollars for permanent reductions in wilder-
24 ness, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, as well
25 as species and biological diversity.

1 (8) The congressional review of roadless areas
2 within National Forest System lands in the States
3 of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyo-
4 ming has identified areas which, on the basis of
5 their land form, ecosystem, associated fish and wild-
6 life, economic value, and location will help to fulfill
7 the role of the United States Forest Service to en-
8 sure a quality National Wilderness Preservation Sys-
9 tem. This review has identified other areas which
10 may contain outstanding values as national park and
11 preserves and wild and scenic rivers. This review has
12 also identified areas which may not possess out-
13 standing wilderness attributes and should not now
14 be designated as components of the National Wilder-
15 ness Preservation System, but which should be stud-
16 ied to determine their role in maintaining biological
17 diversity in the Northern Rockies.

18 (9) Many areas of National Forest System
19 lands have been damaged and their productivity re-
20 duced by unwise development practices which have
21 also impaired ecosystem function and biological di-
22 versity. The Island Park area adjacent to Yellow-
23 stone National Park contains large clear-cut areas
24 right up to the park boundary. Efforts should be
25 made to return these areas to their former ecological

1 health and native diversity by designating them as
2 National Wildland Restoration and Recovery areas.
3 These efforts seek to ensure that vital ecosystem
4 components are restored, especially in areas where
5 wildlife travel corridors and native fish and wildlife
6 populations have been damaged or eliminated, and
7 restoration efforts will seek to ensure and maintain
8 genetic interchange, biological diversity, and restora-
9 tion of native species diversity throughout the
10 Northern Rockies Bioregion.

11 (10) Federal agencies entrusted with managing
12 the Bioregion's natural resources operate under con-
13 tradictory Congressional mandates, and thus are in
14 dissension over management policies which involve
15 common resources and major ecosystems.

16 (b) DESIGNATIONS.—The purposes of this Act are
17 to—

18 (1) designate certain National Forest System
19 lands in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon,
20 Washington, and Wyoming as components of the
21 National Wilderness Preservation System;

22 (2) designate certain National Forest System
23 lands in the States of Montana, Oregon, and Idaho
24 as national park and preserve study areas;

1 (3) designate certain National Forest System
2 lands and watercourses in the States of Montana,
3 Idaho, Wyoming, and Washington as components of
4 the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and as
5 Wild and Scenic River study areas;

6 (4) establish a pilot system of National
7 Wildland Restoration and Recovery Areas and a
8 Wildlands Recovery Corps to help restore biological
9 diversity and native species; and

10 (5) establish a system of biological connecting
11 corridors between the core ecosystems in the region.

12 (c) GENERAL PURPOSES.—The designations made by
13 this Act are made in order to—

14 (1) promote, perpetuate, and preserve the wil-
15 derness character of the land,

16 (2) protect watersheds and wildlife habitat, in-
17 cluding that of species protected under the Endan-
18 gered Species Act of 1973,

19 (3) protect the ecological integrity and contigu-
20 ity of major wild land ecosystems and their inter-
21 connecting corridors identified by the United States
22 Fish and Wildlife Service, and other sources,

23 (4) protect and maintain biological and native
24 species diversity,

1 (5) promote and ensure interagency cooperation
2 in the implementation of integrated, holistic eco-
3 system management and protection of the
4 ecosystems and corridors covered by this Act,

5 (6) preserve scenic, historic, and cultural re-
6 sources,

7 (7) promote scientific research, primitive recre-
8 ation, solitude, physical and mental challenge, and
9 inspiration for the benefit of all the American peo-
10 ple,

11 (8) avoid the misinvestment of scarce capital in
12 lands of marginal timber value, and

13 (9) ensure that all resources on Federal lands
14 in the Northern Rockies Bioregion are managed on
15 an ecologically and economically sustainable basis.

16 **SEC. 3. WILDERNESS.**

17 (a) DESIGNATION AS WILDERNESS.—In furtherance
18 of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131–
19 1136), the following lands in the States of Idaho, Mon-
20 tana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming are hereby des-
21 ignated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the
22 National Wilderness Preservation System:

23 (1) GREATER GLACIER/CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
24 ECOSYSTEM.—(A) The core of this region is Glacier
25 National Park and the Bob Marshall Wilderness,

1 America's first Wilderness area. This ecosystem in-
2 cludes unique lands such as the Rocky Mountain
3 Front, where grizzlies still roam the prairies and
4 America's largest bighorn sheep herd scales the
5 craggy peaks. The Swan and Mission mountain
6 ranges contain some of Montana's largest old growth
7 forests and pristine bull trout and westslope cut-
8 throat trout spawning runs. The Rocky Mountain
9 Gray Wolf is making a comeback here, and the eco-
10 system is home to the largest grizzly population in
11 the lower 48.

12 (B)(i) In order to protect this unique eco-
13 system, the areas named in the table in clause (ii),
14 which together comprise approximately 1,256,175
15 acres as generally depicted on the maps with titles
16 corresponding to each such area and dated July 1,
17 1993, are hereby designated as wilderness. Each
18 such wilderness area shall either be incorporated
19 into the wilderness area indicated or shall be known
20 by the name given to it in such table, as specified
21 in such table. Each such map shall be on file and
22 available for public inspection in the Office of the
23 Chief of the Forest Service, United States Depart-
24 ment of Agriculture.

1 (ii) The table referred to in clause (i) is as fol-
 2 lows:

GREATERT GLACIER/CONTINENTAL DIVIDE ECOSYSTEM

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area:

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Bob Marshall Wilderness		
Choteau Mountain/Teton High Peaks	65,433	Lewis & Clark National Forest/BLM
Deep Creek	49,322	Lewis & Clark National Forest/BLM
Renshaw	57,591	Lewis & Clark National Forest/BLM
Swan Front	165,133	Flathead Lolo National Forest
Swan Crest	89,402	Flathead National Forest
Limestone Caves/Lost Jack	57,640	Flathead National Forest
Monture Creek	99,846	Lolo National Forest
Total	584,367	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Great Bear Wilderness Area:

Middle Fork	41,339	Flathead National Forest
South Fork	53,779	Flathead National Forest
Total	95,118	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Scapegoat Wilderness Area:

Stonewall Mountain	54,238	Helena National Forest
Silver King/Falls Creek	43,192	Lewis & Clark/Helena National Forest
Benchmark/Elk Creek	32,314	Lewis & Clark National Forest
Total	129,744	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Mission Mountains Wilderness Area:

Mission additions	3,916	Flathead National Forest
Marshall Peak	9,757	Lolo National Forest
Total	13,673	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Rattlesnake Wilderness Area:

Rattlesnake reclassification and additions	26,780	Lolo National Forest
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The following areas shall become components of the National Wilderness Preservation System and each area shall take the name given to it in the table:

Badger-Two Medicine	125,353	Lewis & Clark National Forest
Sawtooth Ridge	15,195	Lewis & Clark National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Mt. Hefty/Tuchuck/Thompson-Seton	103,361	Flathead/Kootenai National Forest
Le Beau	6,289	Flathead/Kootenai National Forest
Ten Lakes	43,663	Kootenai National Forest
Lincoln Gulch	8,286	Helena National Forest
Anaconda Hill	19,212	Helena National Forest
Specimen Creek	13,267	Helena National Forest
Crater Mountain	9,985	Helena National Forest
Ogden Mountain	12,418	Helena National Forest
Nevada Mountain	49,464	Helena National Forest
Ecosystem Total	1,256,175	

1 (2) GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM.—(A)

2 The core of this great region is Yellowstone, the Na-
3 tion's first national park. This world-famous region
4 of geyser basins, towering mountains, abundant
5 wildlife and vast forests contains the headwaters for
6 many of the Nation's most famous blue-ribbon trout
7 streams. Small glaciers and permanent snowfields
8 cloak the rugged Teton and Beartooth mountains,
9 with several peaks greater than 12,000 feet. Diverse
10 habitat ranges from cactus desert lowlands to arctic
11 tundra. Wildlife includes the threatened grizzly bear,
12 the Nation's last wild bison herd, trumpeter swans,
13 and nearly 35,000 elk.

14 (B)(i) In order to protect this unique eco-
15 system, the areas named in the table in clause (ii),
16 which comprise approximately 3,261,673 acres as
17 generally depicted on the maps with titles cor-
18 responding to each such area and dated July 1,

1 1993, are hereby designated as wilderness. Each
 2 such wilderness area shall either be incorporated
 3 into the wilderness area indicated or shall be known
 4 by the name given to it in such table, as specified
 5 in such table. Each such map shall be on file and
 6 available for public inspection in the Office of the
 7 Chief of the Forest Service, United States Depart-
 8 ment of Agriculture.

9 (ii) The table referred to in clause (i) is as fol-
 10 lows:

GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area:

Name of Wilderness Area	Approxi- mate Acre- age	Location
Absaroka-Beartooth additions	196,969	Gallatin/Custer/Sho- shone National For- est

The following areas shall be incorporated into the North Absaroka Wilderness Area:

North Absaroka additions	140,290	Shoshone National For- est
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The following areas shall be incorporated into the Washakie Wilderness Area:

Washakie additions	219,008	Shoshone National For- est
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The following areas shall be incorporated into the Teton Wilderness Area:

DuNoir/Pacific Creek/Blackrock Creek	56,682	Bridger-Teton/Shoshone National Forest
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The following areas shall be incorporated into the Gros Ventre Wilderness Area:

Shoal Creek addition	38,525	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Gros Ventre additions	70,080	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Total	108,605	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Bridger Wilderness Area:

Bridger additions	79,262	Bridger-Teton National Forest
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Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
The following areas shall be incorporated into the Popo Agie Wilderness Area:		
Popo Agie additions	48,031	Shoshone National Forest
The following areas shall be incorporated into the Winegar Hole Wilderness Area:		
Winegar Hole addition	5,800	Targhee National Forest
The following areas shall be incorporated into the Lee Metcalf Wilderness Area:		
Cowboys Heaven	32,279	Gallatin National Forest
Lee Metcalf additions	74,062	Gallatin/Beaverhead National Forest
Total	106,341	
The following areas shall become components of the National Wilderness Preservation System and each area shall take the name given to it in the table:		
Gallatin Range	211,595	Gallatin National Forest
Lionhead	48,225	Gallatin/Targhee National Forest
Line Creek Plateau/Deep Lake	112,473	Custer/Shoshone National Forest
Monument Ridge	16,640	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Munger Mountain	8,690	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Little Sheep Mountain	15,014	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Palisades	120,619	Bridger-Teton/Targhee National Forest
Mt Leidy Highlands	165,275	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Salt River Range	217,712	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Grayback Ridge	211,574	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Commissary Ridge	94,626	Bridger-Teton National Forest
South Wyoming Range	65,838	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Middle Wyoming Range	57,600	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Gannett Hills	41,600	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Garns Mountain	110,494	Targhee National Forest
Bear Creek	93,927	Targhee National Forest
Snake River	6,930	Targhee National Forest
Jackass	5,190	Targhee National Forest
Stump Creek	92,249	Targhee National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Centennial Mountains	123,320	Targhee National Forest/BLM
Caribou	70,028	Caribou National Forest
Poker Peak	19,825	Caribou National Forest
Bitters Peak	12,376	Caribou National Forest
Wolverine Creek	20,640	Caribou National Forest
Gravelly Mountains	269,055	Beaverhead National Forest
Snowcrest	97,633	Beaverhead National Forest
Tobacco Root Mountains	102,031	Beaverhead/Deerlodge National Forest
ECOSYSTEM TOTAL	3,261,673	

1 (3) GREATER SALMON/SELWAY ECOSYSTEM.—

2 (A) This region is one of the most rugged and wild
3 areas in America, and one of the largest intact for-
4 est ecosystems in the temperate zones of the Earth.
5 The core is comprised of the Frank Church-River of
6 No Return and Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness areas.
7 Swimming the Salmon and Clearwater river systems,
8 several species of salmon and sea-going trout still
9 make the 900 mile spawning journey from the Pa-
10 cific Ocean to small tributaries in the high mountain
11 country. Biological and landscape diversity is great,
12 ranging from rocky, dry canyon country to wet for-
13 ests of ancient cedars many feet in diameter in the
14 Mallard-Larkins and other areas. A wide array of
15 forest dwelling species reside here, and the gray wolf
16 is making a comeback.

1 (B)(i) In order to protect this unique eco-
 2 system, the areas named in the table in clause (ii),
 3 which comprise approximately 5,160,727 acres as
 4 generally depicted on the maps with titles cor-
 5 responding to each such area and dated July 1,
 6 1993, are hereby designated as wilderness. Each
 7 such wilderness area shall either be incorporated
 8 into the wilderness area indicated or shall be known
 9 by the name given to it in such table, as specified
 10 in such table. Each such map shall be on file and
 11 available for public inspection in the Office of the
 12 Chief of the Forest Service, United States Depart-
 13 ment of Agriculture.

14 (ii) The table referred to in clause (i) is as fol-
 15 lows:

GREATER SALMON ECOSYSTEM

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Area:

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Bluejoint	63,812	Bitterroot/Salmon National Forests
Camas Creek	98,836	Challis/Salmon National Forests
Blue Bunch	12,557	Challis/Boise National Forests
Loon Creek	109,995	Challis/Sawtooth National Forests
Pinnacle Peak	4,500	Payette National Forest
Meadow Creek	21,783	Payette National Forest
Big Creek Fringe	1,149	Payette National Forest
Placer Creek	7,170	Payette National Forest
Smith Creek	2,257	Payette National Forest
Cottontail Point-Pilot Peak	166,380	Payette National Forest
Bernard	20,731	Boise National Forest
Burnt Log	23,010	Boise National Forest
Whiskey	3,416	Boise National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Nameless Creek	2,282	Boise National Forest
Tennessee	877	Boise National Forest
Poker Meadows	674	Boise National Forest
Panther Creek	42,774	Salmon National Forest
McEleny	3,608	Salmon National Forest
Little Horse	7,620	Salmon National Forest
Oreana	7,406	Salmon National Forest
Duck Peak	48,407	Salmon National Forest
Long Tom	21,633	Salmon National Forest
Challis Creek	40,074	Challis National Forest
Seafoam	26,202	Challis National Forest
Greylock	12,605	Challis National Forest
Rackliff-Gedney	90,173	Clearwater/Nez Perce National Forests
Jersey-Jack	45,873	Nez Perce National Forest
Mallard	23,232	Nez Perce National Forest
Marshall Mountain	5,315	Coeur d'Alene Dist. BLM
Total	914,351	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Gospel Hump Wilderness Area:

Gospel Hump Additions	21,200	Nez Perce National Forest
Carey Creek	8,556	Payette National Forest
Total	29,756	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area:

Bitterroot additions	108,591	Bitterroot National Forest
Lochsa Face	73,027	Clearwater National Forest
North Lochsa Slope	112,382	Clearwater National Forest
Elk Summit	55,788	Clearwater National Forest
West Meadow Creek	107,512	Nez Perce National Forest
East Meadow Creek	94,203	Nez Perce National Forest
Lolo Creek	16,344	Lolo/Clearwater/Bitterroot National Forests
Total	567,847	
Sawtooth Wilderness		
Sawtooth completion (Hansen Lakes/Huckleberry/Pettit/Smoky Mountains/Ten Mile/Black Warrior/South Boise/Yuba)	520,729	Boise/Sawtooth/Challis National Forests

The following areas shall become components of the National Wilderness Preservation System and each area shall take the name given to it in the table:

French Creek/Patrick Butte	168,215	Payette National Forest
Crystal Mountain	13,912	Payette National Forest
Secesh	259,682	Payette National Forest
Needles	166,245	Payette/Boise National Forests

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Caton Lake	98,839	Payette/Boise National Forests
Mount Heinen	17,170	Boise National Forest
Grape Mountain	15,378	Boise National Forest
Peace Rock	198,257	Boise National Forest
Deadwood	56,412	Boise National Forest
Whitehawk Mountain	9,250	Boise National Forest
Red Mountain	108,836	Boise National Forest
Breadwinner	40,829	Boise National Forest
Elk Creek	16,113	Boise National Forest
Steel Mountain	23,051	Boise National Forest
Rainbow	12,036	Boise National Forest
Grand Mountain	21,263	Boise National Forest
Sheep Creek	93,735	Boise National Forest
Snowbank	35,471	Boise National Forest
House Mountain	16,800	Boise National Forest
Danskin/South Fork Boise	42,038	Boise National Forest
Cow Creek	9,710	Boise National Forest
Lime Creek	114,433	Boise/Sawtooth National Forests
O'Hara Falls Creek	25,326	Nez Perce National Forest
Lick Point	8,006	Nez Perce National Forest
Goddard Creek	13,380	Nez Perce National Forest
Middle Fork Face	11,000	Nez Perce National Forest
Clear Creek	26,700	Nez Perce National Forest
Silver Creek-Pilot Knob	35,920	Nez Perce National Forest
Perreau Creek	8,493	Salmon National Forest
Napias	9,721	Salmon National Forest
Napoleon Ridge	49,703	Salmon National Forest
Jesse Creek	16,161	Salmon National Forest
Haystack Mountain	10,646	Salmon National Forest
Phelan	10,465	Salmon National Forest
Sheepeater	24,082	Salmon National Forest
South Fork Deep Creek	12,975	Salmon National Forest
Deep Creek	5,265	Salmon National Forest
Taylor Mountain	61,930	Salmon/Challis National Forests
Squaw Creek	96,699	Challis National Forest
White Knob	62,416	Challis National Forest
Porphyry Peak	45,273	Challis National Forest
Pioneer Mountains	284,750	Sawtooth/Challis National Forests
Railroad Ridge	39,230	Sawtooth/Challis National Forests
Boulder/White Clouds	531,345	Sawtooth/Challis National Forest/BLM
Cache Peak	25,949	Sawtooth National Forest
Buttercup Mountain	71,806	Sawtooth National Forest
Little Wood River	5,401	Shoshone Dist. BLM

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Friedman Creek	11,176	Shoshone Dist. BLM
Great Burn Wildlands Complex:		
Great Burn	250,396	Clearwater/Lolo National Forests
Meadow Creek/Upper North Fork/Rawhide	62,712	Idaho Panhandle/Lolo National Forests
Sheep Mountain	64,608	Idaho Panhandle/Lolo National Forests
Mallard-Larkins	255,803	Clearwater/Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Bighorn-Weitas	235,094	Clearwater National Forest
Siwash	8,851	Clearwater National Forest
Pot Mountain	49,792	Clearwater National Forest
Moose Mountain	21,393	Clearwater National Forest
Eldorado Creek	7,238	Clearwater National Forest
Weir-Post Office	22,605	Clearwater National Forest
Mosquito Fly	15,437	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Midget Peak	6,973	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Total	1,000,902	
ECOSYSTEM TOTAL	5,160,727	

1 (4) GREATER CABINET/YAAK/SELKIRK ECO-
2 SYSTEM.—(A) The wettest part of the Northern
3 Rockies, this wild land region contains the last
4 major stands of low elevation ancient forests in the
5 region, including the Long Canyon area which con-
6 tains the oldest living cedars in the Nation. The only
7 caribou herd in the lower 48 roams these mountains
8 joined by the grizzly and the gray wolf. Towering
9 mountains include the Cabinet, Selkirk, and Purcell
10 ranges.

1 (B)(i) In order to protect this unique, heavily
 2 fragmented, and endangered ecosystem, the areas
 3 named in the table in clause (ii), which comprise ap-
 4 proximately 758,318 acres as generally depicted on
 5 the maps with titles corresponding to each such area
 6 and dated July 1, 1993, are hereby designated as
 7 wilderness. Each such wilderness area shall either be
 8 incorporated into the wilderness area indicated or
 9 shall be known by the name given to it in such table,
 10 as specified in such table. Each such map shall be
 11 on file and available for public inspection in the Of-
 12 fice of the Chief of the Forest Service, United States
 13 Department of Agriculture.

14 (ii) The table referred to in clause (i) is as fol-
 15 lows:

GREATER CABINET/YAAK/SELKIRK ECOSYSTEM

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Area:

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acre- age	Location
Cabinet Additions	68,297	Kootenai National For- est

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Salmo-Priest Wilderness Area and will be known as the Salmo-Priest Wilderness Area:

Salmo-Priest Additions	26,860	Colville/Kaniksu Na- tional Forests
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The following areas shall become components of the National Wilderness Preservation System and shall take the name given in in the table:

Zulu Creek	6,200	Kootenai National For- est
Saddle Mountain	7,400	Kootenai National For- est
Roberts Mountain	6,100	Kootenai National For- est

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Galena Creek	18,710	Kootenai National Forest
Berray Mountain	8,081	Kootenai National Forest
Lone Cliff-Smeads	6,680	Kootenai National Forest
McNeeley	8,104	Kootenai National Forest
Northwest Peak	20,330	Kootenai National Forest
Roderick	24,800	Kootenai National Forest
Grizzly Peak	4,890	Kootenai National Forest
Cataract Peak	26,836	Kootenai/Lolo National Forests
Cube Iron-Silcox	38,085	Kootenai/Lolo National Forests
Sundance Ridge	8,852	Lolo National Forest
Teepee-Spring Creek	11,357	Lolo National Forest
Scotchman's Peak	83,942	Kootenai/Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Elk Creek	11,623	Kootenai/Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Buckhorn Ridge	32,545	Kootenai/Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Little Grass Mountain	7,867	Colville/Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Grassy Top	13,781	Colville National Forest
Harvey Creek	11,520	Colville National Forest
Abercrombie-Hooknose	32,021	Colville National Forest
South Fork Mountain	7,680	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Blacktail Mountain	5,140	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Upper Priest Lake	12,900	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Long Canyon/Selkirk Crest	40,240	Idaho Panhandle National Forest/Bureau of Land Management
Saddle Mountain	8,289	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Katka Peak	10,929	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Boulder	13,500	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Mt. Willard/Lake Estelle	52,555	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Trestle Peak	7,137	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Beetop	11,615	Idaho Panhandle National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Packsaddle	17,536	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Blacktail Mountain	5,021	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Magee	34,800	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Tepee Creek	5,294	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Trouble Creek	6,100	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Graham Coal	11,319	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Grandmother Mountain	23,382	Idaho Panhandle National Forest/Bureau of Land Management
Ecosystem total	758,318	

1 (5) ISLANDS IN THE SKY WILDERNESS.—(A)

2 There are several island mountain ranges in the
3 Northern Rockies Bioregion, separated from other
4 mountains by the intervening prairies. These wild
5 and beautiful mountains are home to an abundant
6 array of native wildlife and birds and are representa-
7 tive of a unique ecological complex. These lands in-
8 clude the Bighorn, Big Snowy, Pryor, Elkhorn, and
9 Caribou Mountain Ranges.

10 (B)(i) In order to protect this unique and in-
11 creasingly isolated ecological treasure, the areas
12 named in the table in clause (ii), which comprise ap-
13 proximately 1,289,712 acres as generally depicted on
14 the maps with titles corresponding to each such area
15 and dated July 1, 1993, are hereby designated as
16 wilderness. Each such wilderness area shall be
17 known by the name given to it in such table. Each

1 such map shall be on file and available for public in-
 2 spection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest
 3 Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

4 (ii) The table referred to in clause (i) is as fol-
 5 lows:

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
ISLANDS IN THE SKY WILDERNESS AREAS:		
Kettle Mountains:		
Thirteen Mile	12,714	Colville National Forest
Bald Snow	20,383	Colville National Forest
Profanity	29,002	Colville National Forest
Twin Sisters	13,311	Colville National Forest
South Huckleberry	10,090	Colville National Forest
Cougar Mountain	5,225	Colville National Forest
Hoodoo	7,210	Colville National Forest
Total	97,935	
Bighorn Mountains:		
Cloud Peak Additions	82,171	Bighorn National Forest
Wolf Creek	46,888	Bighorn National Forest
Little Bighorn	41,442	Bighorn National Forest
Total	170,501	
Pryor Mountains:		
Pryors	110,080	Custer National Forest/ Bighorn National Recreation Area
Blue Mountains:		
Additions to Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness:		
Upper Tucannon	14,600	Umatilla National Forest
W-T Three	2,000	Umatilla National Forest
Total	16,600	
Willow Springs	10,460	Umatilla National Forest
Asotin Creek	16,900	Umatilla National Forest
Spangler	5,900	Umatilla National Forest
Wenatchee Creek	15,500	Umatilla National Forest
Mill Creek	26,700	Umatilla National Forest
Walla Walla	34,500	Umatilla National Forest
Jassaud	4,220	Umatilla National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Grande Ronde	17,600	Umatilla National Forest
Texas Butte	6,900	Umatilla National Forest
Skookum	7,700	Umatilla National Forest
Potamus	5,400	Umatilla National Forest
South Fork-Tower	17,000	Umatilla National Forest
Squaw	7,400	Umatilla National Forest
Greenhorn Mountain	30,000	Umatilla National Forest
Lookingglass	5,000	Umatilla National Forest
Hellhole/Mount Emily	71,322	Umatilla/Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
North Mount Emily	5,400	Umatilla/Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Beaver Creek	12,470	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Twin Mountain	60,903	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Upper Grande Ronde	11,810	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Marble Point	7,135	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Total Umatilla/Wallowa-Whitman NF.	380,220	
Baldy Mountain	6,500	Malheur National Forest
Dixie Butte	13,000	Malheur National Forest
Murderers Creek	35,000	Malheur National Forest
Flag Creek	7,800	Malheur National Forest
Fox Creek	7,000	Malheur National Forest
Glacier Mountain	19,360	Malheur National Forest
Jumpoff Joe	10,000	Malheur National Forest
Malheur River	12,000	Malheur National Forest
McClellan Mountain	22,000	Malheur National Forest
Myrtle-Silvies	13,000	Malheur National Forest
Nipple Butte	11,500	Malheur National Forest
North Fork Malheur River	30,000	Malheur National Forest
Pine Creek	14,000	Malheur National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Shaketable	7,000	Malheur National Forest
Utley Butte	11,000	Malheur National Forest
Monument Rock	5,458	Malheur National Forest
Total Malheur NF	224,618	
Flint Range	60,297	Deerlodge National Forest
Fred Burr	6,643	Deerlodge National Forest
Elkhorn Mountains	71,637	Helena National Forest
Cache Crest	38,000	Cache National Forest
Mount Naomi/Worm Creek	70,000	Caribou National Forest
Cuddy Mountain	43,181	Payette National Forest
Island Wilderness Total	1,289,712	

1 (b) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing
2 rights, each wilderness area designated under this section
3 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in
4 accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act gov-
5 erning areas designated by that Act as wilderness, except
6 that any reference in such provisions to the effective date
7 of the Wilderness Act or any similar reference shall be
8 deemed to be a reference to the date of the enactment
9 of this Act.

10 (c) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—As soon as practicable
11 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
12 of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of
13 each wilderness area designated under this section with
14 the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the
15 Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
16 Each such map and legal description shall have the same

1 force and effect as if included in this Act, except that cor-
2 rection of clerical and typographical errors in such map
3 and legal description may be made. Each such map and
4 legal description shall be on file and available for public
5 inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service,
6 United States Department of Agriculture.

7 **SEC. 4. BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS.**

8 (a) FINDING.—The Congress finds that—

9 (1) the most recent scientific information on ec-
10 ological reserve design and function points out the
11 critical need for biological connecting corridors be-
12 tween the larger core ecosystem areas;

13 (2) while none of the remaining major wild land
14 ecosystems of the Northern Rockies Bioregion ap-
15 pear to be of sufficient size to perpetuate the full
16 complement of self-sustaining viable populations of
17 native wildlife, biological diversity, and full range of
18 ecological processes on their own, it appears that an
19 effective reserve system can be achieved if biological
20 connecting corridors are identified and protected;
21 and

22 (3) therefore a system of biological connecting
23 corridors are designated and protected by this sec-
24 tion.

1 (b) GENERAL DESCRIPTION.—These wild land areas
 2 are located between the major core ecosystems of the re-
 3 gion and are essential for wildlife and plant migration and
 4 genetic interchange. They are some of the most beautiful
 5 and wild mountain ranges in the Nation, including the
 6 Bitterroot, Sapphire, Lost River, Lemhi, and Bridger
 7 mountain ranges.

8 (c) DESIGNATION.—(1)(A) To protect the life flow of
 9 the Northern Rockies Bioregion, the areas identified in the
 10 table in subparagraph (B) as biological connecting cor-
 11 ridors, which comprise approximately 4,560,983 acres as
 12 generally depicted on the maps with titles corresponding
 13 to each such area and dated July 1, 1993, are hereby des-
 14 igned as Biological Connecting Corridors. In addition,
 15 the areas described as wilderness on such maps are hereby
 16 designated as wilderness and shall be known by the name
 17 given in such table. Each such biological connecting cor-
 18 ridor shall be known by the name given to it in such table.
 19 Each such map shall be on file and available for public
 20 inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service,
 21 United States Department of Agriculture.

22 (B) The table referred to in subparagraph (A) is as
 23 follows:

BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS

Two Part Designation	(a) portion designated as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System
.....	(b) portion designated as special corridor management area

BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS—Continued

Sapphire Mountains/Continental Divide Corridor-Lolo/Bitterroot/Deerlodge/Beaverhead National Forests:

Name of Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Welcome Creek Addition	1,102	Lolo National Forest
Anaconda Pintlar Additions	114,948	Bitterroot/Deerlodge/ Beaverhead National Forests
Sapphire	116,530	Bitterroot/Deerlodge National Forests
Stony Mountain	102,452	Lolo/Deerlodge/Beaver- head National For- ests
Quigg Peak	75,711	Lolo/Deerlodge Na- tional Forests
Silver King	28,884	Lolo/Deerlodge Na- tional Forests
Emerine	16,664	Deerlodge National Forest
Sleeping Child	21,423	Bitterroot National Forest
Beaver Lake	7,836	Beaverhead National Forest
Total	(a) 485,550	
.....	(b) 119,914	

Jocko Mountains/Cabinet Mountains Corridor-Lolo National Forest:

Mount Bushnell	41,589	Lolo National Forest
Cherry Peak	38,568	Lolo National Forest
Patricks Knob	17,282	Lolo National Forest
South Siegel-South Cutoff	13,599	Lolo National Forest
North Siegel	8,563	Lolo National Forest
North Cutoff	8,563	Lolo National Forest
Reservation Divide	24,616	Lolo National Forest
Total	(a) 152,780	
.....	(b) 242,885	

Nine Mile/Great Burn Corridor—Lolo National Forest:

Burdette	16,380	Lolo National Forest
Petty Mountain/Deep Creek	22,588	Lolo National Forest
Total	(a) 38,968	
.....	(b) 115,138	

Anaconda-Pintlar-Divide Corridor-Deerlodge/Beaverhead National Forest:

Fleecer	37,053	Deerlodge/Beaverhead National Forests
Highlands	19,020	Deerlodge National Forest
Basin Creek	9,658	Deerlodge National Forest
Granulated Mountain	14,960	Beaverhead National Forest
Total	(a) 80,691	
.....	(b) 105,215	

Name of Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Ten Lakes/Cabinet/Yaak Corridor-Kootenai National Forest:		
Gold Hill West	5,800	Kootenai National Forest
Total	(a) 11,600	
.....	(b) 161,280	
Cabinet/Yaak/Great Burn Complex Corridor—Panhandle/Lolo/Clearwater National Forests:		
Maple Peak	16,294	Lolo/Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Storm Creek	8,550	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Hammond Creek	18,520	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
North Fork	32,100	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Big Creek	73,510	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Lost Creek	11,000	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
East Cathedral Peak	22,338	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Spion Kop	23,714	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Roland Point	6,300	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Trout Creek	39,920	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Wonderful Peak	6,670	Idaho Panhandle/Lolo National Forests
Stevens Peak	4,970	Idaho Panhandle/Lolo National Forests
Evans Gulch	8,219	Lolo National Forest
Clear Creek	5,533	Lolo National Forest
Gilt Edge-Silver Creek	9,495	Lolo/Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Ward Eagle	8,999	Lolo National Forest
Marble Point	10,732	Lolo National Forest
Total	(a) 306,854	
.....	(b) 204,918	
Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk Corridor		
Total	(a)	See Total Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk
.....	(b) 97,280	
Cabinet/Yaak/Canada Corridor		
Total	(a) 0	
.....	(b) 42,880	
Anaconda-Pintlar/Bitterroot Mountains Corridor—Beaverhead National Forest:		
West Pioneers	245,684	Beaverhead National Forest

East Pioneers	143,803	Beaverhead National Forest
Total	(a) 389,487	
.....	(b) 38,400	
.		
Frank Church Complex/Greater Yellowstone Corridor-Bitterroot/Salmon/Beaverhead/Targhee National Forests:		
Tolan Creek	7,088	Bitterroot National Forest
Allan Mountain	152,851	Bitterroot/Salmon National Forests
Anderson Mountain	47,651	Salmon/Beaverhead National Forests
West Big Hole	210,114	Beaverhead/Salmon National Forests
Goat Mountain	44,942	Salmon/Beaverhead National Forests
Italian Peaks	287,758	Beaverhead/Salmon/Targhee National Forests
Garfield Mountain	42,701	Beaverhead/Targhee National Forests
Four Eyes Canyon	8,237	Beaverhead National Forest
Bear Creek	8,252	Beaverhead National Forest
Tendoy Mountains	57,490	Beaverhead National Forest
Saginaw Creek	8,493	Beaverhead National Forest
Tash Peak	59,839	Beaverhead National Forest
Signal Peak	7,040	Targhee National Forest
Mount Jefferson	60,000	Targhee National Forest/BLM
Eighteen Mile	24,344	Salmon Dist. BLM
Total	(a)	
.....	1,026,800	
.....	(b) 584,960	
.		
French Creek/Hells Canyon Study Area Corridor:		
Total	(a) 0	
.....	(b) 33,920	
.		
Lemhi Mountains Corridor - Salmon - Challis - Targhee National Forest:		
North Lemhi Mountains	303,127	Salmon/Challis National Forests
Diamond Peak	183,880	Salmon/Challis/Targhee National Forests
Black Canyon	4,989	Idaho Falls Dist. BLM
Goldbug	5,344	Salmon Dist. BLM
Total	(a) 487,007	
.....	(b) 20,480	
.		
Lost River Range Corridor - Challis National Forest:		
Borah Peak	129,581	Challis National Forest
King Mountain	82,695	Challis National Forest

Grouse Peak	7,985	Challis National Forest
Red Hill	14,274	Challis National Forest
Jumpoff Mountain	13,337	Challis National Forest
Wood Canyon	7,626	Challis National Forest
Pahsimeroi	72,107	Challis National Forest
Borah Peak	6,215	Salmon Dist. BLM
Burnt Creek	21,852	Salmon/Idaho Falls Dist. BLM
Hawley Mountain	17,421	Idaho Falls Dist. BLM
Total	(a) 284,383	
.....	(b) 0	
Frank Church Complex/Lemhi Range Corridor		
Total	(a) 0	
.....	(b) 59,726	
Boulder/White Clouds/Lost River Range Corridor:		
Jerry Peak	27,781	Salmon Dist. BLM
Jerry Peak West	14,375	Salmon Dist. BLM
Corral-Horse Basin	68,251	Salmon Dist. BLM
Appendicitis Hill	25,782	Idaho Falls Dist. BLM
White-Knob Mountains	10,121	Idaho Falls Dist. BLM
Total	(a) 146,310	
.....	(b) 9,600	
Bitterroot/Lemhi Corridor:		
Total	(a) 0	
.....	(b) 21,120	
Greater Glacier/Greater Yellowstone Corridors		
Tenderfoot/Deep Creek	92,570	Lewis and Clark Na- tional Forest
Middle Fork Judith	84,904	Lewis and Clark Na- tional Forest
Pilgrim Creek	44,919	Lewis and Clark Na- tional Forest
Paine Gulch	7,368	Lewis and Clark Na- tional Forest
Sawmill Creek	11,477	Lewis and Clark Na- tional Forest
Spring Creek	19,300	Lewis and Clark Na- tional Forest
TW Mountain	8,539	Lewis and Clark Na- tional Forest
Big Baldy	43,060	Lewis and Clark Na- tional Forest
Granite Mountain	10,260	Lewis and Clark Na- tional Forest
Tollgate-Sheep	24,193	Lewis and Clark Na- tional Forest
Mount-High	33,489	Lewis and Clark Na- tional Forest
Bluff Mountain	36,197	Lewis and Clark Na- tional Forest
North Fork Smith	8,584	Lewis and Clark Na- tional Forest
Big Snowies	97,985	Lewis and Clark Na- tional Forest

1 corridors identified on the maps accompanying this
2 Act, which are not designated as components of the
3 National Wilderness Preservation System shall be
4 managed in the following way:

5 (i) The practice of even-aged silvicultural
6 management and timber harvesting shall be
7 prohibited.

8 (ii) Mining, oil and gas exploration and de-
9 velopment, and new road construction or recon-
10 struction is hereby prohibited.

11 (iii) The Federal land management agen-
12 cies responsible for said lands shall take imme-
13 diate steps to ensure that road densities within
14 the corridors' approach, as nearly as possible,
15 zero miles of road per square mile of land area.
16 Road density shall not exceed 0.25 miles per
17 square mile.

18 (iv) The provisions of this section shall
19 apply only to lands under the jurisdiction of the
20 United States Forest Service, the Bureau of
21 Land Management, and the United States Fish
22 and Wildlife Service.

23 (v) The Secretaries of Interior and Agri-
24 culture are hereby directed to seek and enter
25 into cooperative agreements with private, State,

1 corporate landowners, and sovereign Indian
2 tribes to ensure that portions of the corridors
3 located within their ownership shall be managed
4 in a similar fashion to that prescribed by this
5 Act for lands within the jurisdiction of the
6 United States Forest Service, Bureau of Land
7 Management, and United States Fish and Wild-
8 life Service. The Secretaries of Interior and Ag-
9 riculture shall, when deemed appropriate, seek
10 to accomplish land trades or acquisitions in
11 order to accomplish the purposes of this section.
12 The Secretaries shall submit a report on the
13 progress of cooperative agreements, acquisi-
14 tions, and proposed land exchanges to the Com-
15 mittee on Natural Resources of the House of
16 Representatives and the Committee on Energy
17 and Natural Resources of the Senate no later
18 than 3 years from the date of enactment of this
19 Act.

20 (vi) The following roads and highways are
21 hereby expressly exempted from the provisions
22 of this section: U.S. Highway 93; U.S. Highway
23 2; U.S. Highway 95; U.S. Highway 10; U.S.
24 Highway 12; U.S. Highway 20; U.S. Highway
25 89; U.S. Highway 91; Interstate Highway 15;

1 Interstate Highway 90; Idaho State Highway
2 28; Idaho State Highway 29; Idaho State High-
3 way 87; Idaho State Highway 3; Montana State
4 Highway 200; Montana State Highway 37;
5 Montana State Highway 38; Montana State
6 Highway 135; Montana State Highway 83;
7 Montana State Highway 43; Montana State
8 Highway 56; Montana State Highway 324;
9 Montana State Highway 278; Montana State
10 Highway 87; Montana State Highway 2; Mon-
11 tana State Highway 298; Montana State High-
12 way 293; Montana State Highway 294; Mon-
13 tana State Highway 58; Montana Secondary
14 Road 508; Montana Secondary Road 278; Mon-
15 tana Secondary Road 279; Montana Secondary
16 Road 324; Montana Secondary Road 411; Mon-
17 tana Secondary Road 92; the Thompson Pass
18 Road (Montana-Idaho); the Moyie Springs to
19 East Port Road (Idaho); the Red Rock Pass
20 Road (Montana); Boundary County (ID) Route
21 18; Boundary County (ID) Route 47; Boundary
22 County (ID) Route 3; Boundary County (ID)
23 Route 34; Lolo National Forest Route 102;
24 Gallatin National Forest Route 259; Kelly Can-
25 yon Road (Gallatin NF); Middle Fork Canyon

1 Road (Gallatin NF); Lewis and Clark County
2 Road 280 (MT); Lewis and Clark County Road
3 164 (MT); Lewis and Clark County Road 4
4 (MT); Lewis and Clark County Road 291
5 (MT); Lewis and Clark County Road 287
6 (MT); the Pahsimeroi Road (Butte County,
7 ID).

8 **SEC. 5. ROADLESS LANDS EVALUATION.**

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—Uninventoried roadless lands
10 within the national forests in the States of Idaho, Mon-
11 tana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming which are not
12 designated as components of the National Wilderness
13 Preservation System under this Act shall be evaluated by
14 the scientific review panel created in section 12 of this
15 Act. The panel shall study the role of these areas in main-
16 taining biological diversity in the Northern Rockies and
17 as part of the overall reserve system and shall make rec-
18 ommendations for their management which shall be in-
19 cluded in their report.

20 (b) PROHIBITION.—Until Congress determines other-
21 wise, no new road construction or reconstruction, or tim-
22 ber harvest (except firewood gathering) shall be allowed.
23 Additionally, no oil and gas leasing, mining, or other de-
24 velopment which impairs the natural and roadless qualities
25 of these areas shall be allowed.

1 **SEC. 6. NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE STUDIES.**

2 (a) GREATER HELLS CANYON/WALLOWA ECO-
3 SYSTEM.

4 (1) FINDING.—The deepest river-carved canyon
5 in the world at over 8,000 feet deep, the Hells Can-
6 yon of the Snake River forms the centerpiece of this
7 rugged region. The ancestral home of the Nez Perce
8 Indians and their famous leader Chief Joseph, the
9 region abounds in cultural and archaeological sites.
10 Breathtaking scenery includes the 10,000 foot peaks
11 of the Wallowa and Seven Devils Mountains, old
12 growth forests of ponderosa pine and larch, and the
13 desert-like canyon walls themselves. The Imnaha
14 River Chinook salmon are among the largest salmon
15 in the Nation. Wildlife includes one of the largest
16 free-roaming elk herds in the Nation.

17 (2) HELLS CANYON/CHIEF JOSEPH NATIONAL
18 PARK AND PRESERVE STUDY.—(A) The Congress
19 hereby directs the Secretary of the Interior, acting
20 through the Director of the National Park Service,
21 to study the feasibility of creating a Hells Canyon/
22 Chief Joseph National Park and Preserve.

23 (B) The study area shall consist of that area
24 generally known as the Hells Canyon National
25 Recreation Area and Eagle Cap Wilderness, and sur-
26 rounding lands on the Wallowa-Whitman, Nez

1 Perce, and Payette National Forests. The study area
2 shall comprise approximately 1,439,444 acres, as de-
3 lineated on the maps entitled "Hells Canyon/Chief
4 Joseph National Park and Preserve Study" and
5 dated July 1, 1993.

6 (C) The Secretary shall study the feasibility of
7 designating such areas as a unit of the National
8 Park System, including national park and national
9 preserve designations to be administered by the Na-
10 tional Park Service. The Study shall include specific
11 recommendations as to which areas within the study
12 boundary should be classified as national park, and
13 which should be classified as national preserve where
14 hunting, fishing, and some motorized use shall be al-
15 lowed.

16 (D) The study shall be completed 3 years after
17 the date of enactment of this Act.

18 (E) The national park and preserve study area
19 designated by this paragraph shall, until Congress
20 determines otherwise, be administered by the Sec-
21 retary of Agriculture so as to maintain its presently
22 existing natural character and potential for inclusion
23 in the National Park System. Until Congress deter-
24 mines otherwise, no new road construction or recon-
25 struction, or timber harvest (except firewood gather-

1 ing) shall be allowed. Additionally, no oil and gas
2 leasing, mining, or other development which impairs
3 the natural and roadless qualities of the study area
4 shall be allowed. Special consideration shall be given
5 to preserving scenery, water quality and fisheries
6 habitat, biological diversity, and wildlife habitat for
7 threatened and endangered species.

8 (3) FLATHEAD NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE
9 STUDY.—(A) The Congress hereby directs the Sec-
10 retary of the Interior, acting through the Director of
11 National Park Service to study the feasibility of cre-
12 ating a Flathead National Park and Preserve.

13 (B) The study area shall consist of that area
14 generally known as the Glacier View Ranger District
15 of the Flathead National Forest, excepting those
16 lands south of the Big Mountain Road. The study
17 area shall comprise approximately 285,078 acres, as
18 delineated on the map entitled “Flathead National
19 Park and Preserve Study” and dated July 1, 1993.

20 (C) The Secretary shall study the feasibility of
21 creating a unit of the National Park System, includ-
22 ing national park and national preserve designations
23 to be administered by the National Park Service.
24 The study shall include specific recommendations as
25 to which areas within the study boundary should be

1 classified as national park, and which should be clas-
2 sified as national preserve where hunting, fishing,
3 and some motorized use shall be allowed.

4 (D) The study shall be completed 3 years after
5 the date of enactment of this Act.

6 (E) The national park and preserve study area
7 designated by this paragraph shall, until Congress
8 determines otherwise, be administered by the Sec-
9 retary of Agriculture so as to maintain its presently
10 existing natural character and potential for inclusion
11 in the National Park System. Until Congress deter-
12 mines otherwise, no new road construction or recon-
13 struction, or timber harvest (except firewood gather-
14 ing) shall be allowed within the study areas. Addi-
15 tionally, no oil and gas leasing, mining, or other de-
16 velopment which impairs the natural and roadless
17 qualities of the study area shall be allowed. Special
18 consideration shall be given to preserving scenery,
19 water quality and fisheries habitat, biological diver-
20 sity, and wildlife habitat for threatened and endan-
21 gered species.

22 **SEC. 7. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS DESIGNATIONS.**

23 (a) DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.—
24 Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C.

1 1274(a)) is amended by adding the following new para-
2 graphs at the end:

3 “() SOUTH FORK PAYETTE, IDAHO.—The segment
4 within the Boise and Sawtooth National Forests from the
5 Sawtooth Wilderness Boundary downstream approxi-
6 mately 54 miles to confluence with the Middle Fork and
7 then downstream on the main stem to the confluence with
8 the North Fork, as generally depicted on the boundary
9 map entitled ‘South Fork Payette Wild River’ and dated
10 July 1, 1993; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
11 culture as a wild river.

12 “() MIDDLE FORK PAYETTE, IDAHO.—The seg-
13 ment within the Boise National Forest from Railroad Pass
14 downstream approximately 17.9 miles to Boiling Springs,
15 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Mid-
16 dle Fork Payette Wild and Recreational River’ and dated
17 July 1, 1993; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
18 culture as a wild river and the segment within the Boise
19 National Forest from Boiling Springs downstream ap-
20 proximately 14.7 miles to the national forest boundary,
21 as generally depicted on such map, to be administered by
22 the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

23 “() DEADWOOD, IDAHO.—The segment within the
24 Boise National Forest comprising approximately 21.3
25 miles as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled

1 'Deadwood Wild and Scenic River' and dated July 1,
2 1993; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture,
3 the 12.8 mile segment from Threemile Creek to Julie
4 Creek, as a wild river, and the 8.9 mile segment from Julie
5 Creek to the South Fork of the Payette, as a scenic river.

6 “() UPPER PRIEST, IDAHO.—The segment within
7 the Panhandle National Forest from the Canadian border
8 downstream approximately 18.5 miles to Upper Priest
9 Lake, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
10 'Upper Priest Wild River' and dated July 1, 1993; to be
11 administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
12 river.

13 “() COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.—The segment within
14 the Panhandle National Forest from the headwaters
15 downstream approximately 110.4 miles as generally de-
16 picted on the boundary map entitled 'Coeur d'Alene Wild
17 and Recreational River' and dated July 1, 1993; to be ad-
18 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture, the 8.5 miles
19 from the headwaters downstream to Beaver Creek as a
20 recreational river, the 15.2 miles from Road No. 3099 to
21 Teepee Creek as a wild river, the 52 miles from the South
22 Fork to Teepee Creek as a recreational river, the 7.7 miles
23 from Mission Creek to the South Fork as a recreational
24 river, and the 27 miles from Mission Creek to Lake Coeur
25 d'Alene as a recreational river.

1 “() LITTLE NORTH FORK CLEARWATER, IDAHO.—
2 The segment within the Panhandle National Forest from
3 Adair Creek downstream approximately 23.5 miles to
4 Cedar Creek, as generally depicted on the boundary map
5 entitled ‘Little North Fork Clearwater Wild River’ and
6 dated July 1, 1993; to be administered by the Secretary
7 of Agriculture as a wild river.

8 “() KELLY CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment includ-
9 ing all tributaries, within the Clearwater National Forest
10 from its headwaters downstream approximately 19 miles
11 to the forest service work station, as generally depicted
12 on the boundary map entitled ‘Kelly Creek Wild and Rec-
13 reational River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to be adminis-
14 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river and
15 the 12-mile segment from USFS Road No. 581 to the
16 North Fork of the Clearwater River to be administered
17 by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

18 “() CAYUSE CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment within
19 the Clearwater National Forest from its headwaters down-
20 stream approximately 39 miles to its mouth, as generally
21 depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Cayuse Creek Wild
22 River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to be administered by the
23 Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

24 “() BARGAMIN CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment
25 within the Nez Perce National Forest comprising approxi-

1 mately 21 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary
2 map entitled ‘Bargamin Creek Wild and Scenic River’ and
3 dated July 1, 1993; to be administered by the Secretary
4 of Agriculture, the 15-mile segment from the North
5 Boundary of the Frank Church River of No Return Wil-
6 derness to the Salmon River, as a wild river and the 6-
7 mile segment from its headwaters to USFS Road No. 468,
8 as a scenic river.

9 “() LAKE CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment within
10 the Nez Perce National Forest from the wilderness bound-
11 ary downstream approximately 10 miles to Crooked Creek,
12 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Lake
13 Creek Wild River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to be adminis-
14 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

15 “() MEADOW CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment within
16 the Nez Perce National Forest from its headwaters down-
17 stream approximately 34 miles to Selway River, as gen-
18 erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Meadow
19 Creek Recreational River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to be
20 administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
21 river, except for the 1-mile segment above the confluence
22 with the Selway River which shall be administered as a
23 recreational river.

24 “() RUNNING CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment with-
25 in the Nez Perce National Forest comprising approxi-

1 mately 14 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary
2 map entitled ‘Running Creek Scenic River’ and dated July
3 1, 1993; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
4 culture, the 7-mile segment from the wilderness boundary
5 to the Selway River, as a wild river and the 8-mile segment
6 from its headwaters to the wilderness boundary, as a sce-
7 nic river.

8 “() SOUTH FORK TWO MEDICINE RIVER, MON-
9 TANA.—The segment within the Lewis and Clark National
10 Forest from its headwaters downstream approximately 10
11 miles to the Sawmill Flat Trailhead, as generally depicted
12 on the boundary map entitled ‘South Fork Two Medicine
13 Wild River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to be administered
14 by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

15 “() BADGER CREEK, INCLUDING THE SOUTH AND
16 NORTH FORKS, MONTANA.—The segment within the
17 Lewis and Clark National Forest from its headwaters
18 downstream to the national forest boundary, comprising
19 approximately 23.8 miles, as generally depicted on the
20 boundary map entitled ‘Badger Creek Wild River’ and
21 dated July 1, 1993; to be administered by the Secretary
22 of Agriculture, as a wild river.

23 “() DEARBORN, MONTANA.—The segment within
24 the Lewis and Clark National Forest downstream approxi-
25 mately 18.1 miles to the national forest boundary, as gen-

1 erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Dearborn
2 Wild River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to be administered
3 by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

4 “() NORTH FORK BIRCH CREEK, MONTANA.—The
5 segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from
6 its headwaters downstream approximately 6.6 miles to the
7 national forest boundary, as generally depicted on the
8 boundary map entitled ‘North Fork Birch Creek Wild
9 River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to be administered by the
10 Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

11 “() SOUTH FORK SUN, MONTANA.—The segment
12 within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from its head-
13 waters at Sun Lake downstream approximately 25.5 miles
14 to its confluence with the North Fork, as generally de-
15 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘South Fork Sun
16 Wild River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to be administered
17 by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

18 “() NORTH FORK SUN, MONTANA.—The segment
19 comprising approximately 26.7 miles within the Lewis and
20 Clark National Forest from the confluence of Open Creek
21 and Fool Creek downstream approximately 25.4 miles to
22 the Bob Marshall Wilderness boundary, as generally de-
23 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘North Fork Sun
24 Wild and Recreational River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to
25 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild

1 river and the segment from the Bob Marshall Wilderness
2 boundary downstream approximately 1.3 miles to its con-
3 fluence with the South Fork, to be administered by the
4 Secretary of Agriculture, as a recreational river.

5 “() TENDERFOOT CREEK, MONTANA.—The seg-
6 ment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from
7 The Falls downstream approximately 4.6 miles to the
8 Smith River, as generally depicted on the boundary map
9 entitled ‘Tenderfoot Creek Wild River’ and dated July 1,
10 1993; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture,
11 as a wild river.

12 “() GREEN FORK STRAIGHT CREEK, MONTANA.—
13 The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest
14 from its headwaters downstream approximately 4.5 miles
15 to Straight Creek, as generally depicted on the boundary
16 map entitled ‘Green Fork Straight Creek Wild River’ and
17 dated July 1, 1993; to be administered by the Secretary
18 of Agriculture, as a wild river.

19 “() YAAK RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within
20 the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of the
21 East and West Forks downstream 38 miles to the Yaak
22 Falls, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
23 ‘Yaak River Wild and Recreational River’ and dated July
24 1, 1993; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
25 culture as a recreational river and the segment from the

1 Yaak Falls downstream 8 miles to the mouth of the Yaak
2 River at the junction of the Kootenai River, as a wild
3 river.

4 “() KOOTENAI RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment
5 within the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of
6 the Fisher River (3 miles below Libby Dam) downstream
7 for 46 miles to the State line, as generally depicted on
8 the boundary map entitled ‘Kootenai River Recreational
9 River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to be administered by the
10 Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

11 “() BULL RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within
12 the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of the
13 North and South Forks downstream 21 miles to the Cabi-
14 net Gorge Reservoir, as generally depicted on the bound-
15 ary map entitled ‘Bull River Recreational River’ and dated
16 July 1, 1993; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
17 culture as a recreational river.

18 “() VERMILLION RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment
19 within the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of
20 Willow Creek, downstream 12 miles to the Noxon Res-
21 ervoir, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
22 ‘Vermillion Recreational River’ and dated July 1, 1993;
23 to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a
24 recreational river.

1 “() SALMON, IDAHO.—The segment within the
2 Salmon and Sawtooth National Forests from its source
3 downstream approximately 177 miles to North Fork,
4 Idaho, excluding that part in the town of Salmon, and the
5 segment from Hammer Creek downstream approximately
6 45 miles to its mouth, as generally depicted on the bound-
7 ary map entitled ‘Salmon Recreational River’ and dated
8 July 1, 1993; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
9 culture, as a recreational river.

10 “() EAST FORK SALMON, IDAHO.—The segment
11 within the Salmon and Sawtooth National Forests from
12 the Sawtooth NRA boundary downstream approximately
13 20 miles to its confluence with the main stem, as generally
14 depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘East Fork Salmon
15 Recreational River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to be adminis-
16 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a recreational
17 river.

18 “() NORTH FORK, CLEARWATER, IDAHO.—The
19 segment within the Clearwater National Forest from the
20 Route No. 250 Bridge downstream approximately 60 miles
21 to the slackwater in Dwarshak Reservoir, as generally de-
22 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘North Fork Clear-
23 water Recreational River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to be
24 administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a rec-
25 reational river.

1 “() NORTH FORK COEUR D’ALENE, IDAHO.—The
2 segment within the Panhandle National Forest from its
3 headwaters south of Honey Mountain downstream ap-
4 proximately 32.5 miles to its confluence with the Coeur
5 d’Alene River, as generally depicted on the boundary map
6 entitled ‘North Fork Coeur d’Alene Recreational River’
7 and dated July 1, 1993; to be administered by the Sec-
8 retary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

9 “() PACK, IDAHO.—The segment within the Pan-
10 handle National Forest from Harrison Lake downstream
11 approximately 14 miles to the national forest boundary,
12 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Pack
13 Recreational River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to be adminis-
14 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational
15 river.

16 “() HENRY’S FORK, IDAHO.—The segment within
17 the Targhee National Forest from Big Springs down-
18 stream approximately 28 miles to the Osborne Bridge, ex-
19 cept for Island Park Reservoir, as generally depicted on
20 the boundary map entitled ‘Henry’s Fork Wild and Scenic
21 River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to be administered by the
22 Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river, and the segment
23 from Osborne Bridge to the confluence of the Warm River,
24 to be administered as a wild river.

1 “() FALLS RIVER, IDAHO.—The segment within
2 the Targhee National Forest from Yellowstone National
3 Park downstream approximately 13 miles to the National
4 Forest Boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary
5 map entitled ‘Falls Wild River’ and dated July 1, 1993;
6 to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a
7 wild river.

8 “() WEST FORK MADISON, MONTANA.—The seg-
9 ment within the Beaverhead National Forest from ap-
10 proximately the midpoint of Section 28, R. 2 W., T. 12
11 S., downstream approximately 6 miles to Landon Camp,
12 and from Section 32, R. 1 W., T. 12 S. downstream ap-
13 proximately 5.2 miles to Shakelford Cow Camp, as gen-
14 erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘West Fork
15 Madison Wild River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to be admin-
16 istered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river and
17 the segment from Miner Creek (Section 30, R. 2 W., T.
18 12 S.) downstream approximately 2.5 miles to the mid-
19 point of Section 28, and the segment from Landon Camp
20 downstream approximately 1.5 miles to the boundary of
21 Sections 32 and 33, R. 1 W., T. 12 S. and from
22 Shakelford Cow Camp downstream approximately 1.5
23 miles to Sloan Cow Camp, and from Sloan Cow Camp
24 downstream approximately .75 miles to Partridge Cow
25 Camp, and from Partridge Cow Camp downstream ap-

1 proximately 3.75 miles to the northeast corner of Section
2 4, R. 1 E., T. 12 S., as generally depicted on the boundary
3 map entitled 'West Fork Madison Scenic River' and dated
4 July 1, 1993; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
5 culture, as a scenic river and the segment from the north-
6 east corner of Section 4, R. 1 E., T. 12 S. downstream
7 approximately 6.5 miles to the West Fork Rest Area, as
8 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled 'West
9 Fork Madison Scenic River' and dated July 1, 1993; to
10 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a sce-
11 nic river.

12 “() ELK RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within
13 the Beaverhead National Forest in the southeast corner
14 of Section 16, R. 2 W., T. 11 S., downstream approxi-
15 mately 12.2 miles to the southeast corner of Section 3,
16 R. 1 W., T. 12 S. including the headwaters (Barnett Creek
17 and all other tributaries), as generally depicted on the
18 boundary map entitled 'Elk Wild River' and dated July
19 1, 1993; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
20 culture, as a wild river; and the segment from the south-
21 east corner of Section 3, R. 1 W., T. 12 S., downstream
22 approximately 5.2 miles to the confluence with the West
23 Fork of the Madison River, as generally depicted on the
24 boundary map entitled 'Elk Scenic River' and dated July

1 1, 1993; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
2 culture, as a scenic river.

3 “() BROWNS CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment
4 within the Beaverhead National Forest from the west
5 central part of Section 1, R. 14 W., T. 8 S., downstream
6 approximately 4.3 miles to the forest boundary, as gen-
7 erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Browns
8 Creek Wild River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to be adminis-
9 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

10 “() CANYON CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment
11 within the Beaverhead National Forest from Canyon Lake
12 downstream approximately 4 miles to the Canyon Creek
13 Campground, and the Lion Creek tributary (approxi-
14 mately 2.5 miles), as generally depicted on the boundary
15 map entitled ‘Canyon Creek Wild River’ and dated July
16 1, 1993; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
17 culture as a wild river.

18 “() DEADMAN CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment
19 within the Beaverhead National Forest from its source
20 downstream approximately 10.2 miles to the forest bound-
21 ary, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
22 ‘Deadman Creek Wild River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to
23 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
24 river.

1 “() SALT RIVER, WYOMING.—The segment within
2 the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source down-
3 stream approximately 12 miles to forest road 10072, as
4 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Salt Wild
5 River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to be administered by the
6 Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

7 “() SWIFT CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment with-
8 in the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
9 downstream approximately 8 miles to Periodic Spring, as
10 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Swift
11 Creek Wild River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to be adminis-
12 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

13 “() HOBACK RIVER, WYOMING.—The segment
14 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
15 downstream approximately 10 miles to the end of forest
16 road 30710, as generally depicted on the boundary map
17 entitled ‘Hoback Wild River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to
18 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
19 river.

20 “() WILLOW CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
21 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
22 downstream approximately 20 miles to the confluence with
23 the Hoback River, as generally depicted on the boundary
24 map entitled ‘Willow Creek Wild River’ and dated July

1 1, 1993; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
2 culture as a wild river.

3 “() GROS VENTRE, WYOMING.—The segment with-
4 in the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
5 downstream approximately 12 miles to Horn Ranch, as
6 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Gros
7 Ventre Wild River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to be adminis-
8 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river, and
9 the segment from Horn Ranch downstream approximately
10 28 miles to the forest boundary, as generally depicted on
11 the boundary map entitled ‘Gros Ventre Scenic River’ and
12 dated July 1, 1993; to be administered by the Secretary
13 of Agriculture as a scenic river.

14 “() CRYSTAL CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
15 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
16 downstream approximately 12 miles to the Gros Ventre
17 Wilderness boundary, as generally depicted on the bound-
18 ary map entitled ‘Crystal Creek Wild River’ and dated
19 July 1, 1993; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
20 culture as a wild river; and the segment from the end of
21 the road downstream approximately 3 miles to the con-
22 fluence with the Gros Ventre River, as generally depicted
23 on the boundary map entitled ‘Crystal Creek Scenic River’
24 and dated July 1, 1993; to be administered by the Sec-
25 retary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

1 “() PACIFIC CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
2 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
3 downstream approximately 25 miles to the Teton Wilder-
4 ness Boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary
5 map entitled ‘Pacific Creek Wild River’ and dated July
6 1, 1993; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
7 culture as a wild river; and the segment from the Wilder-
8 ness boundary downstream approximately 8 miles to the
9 confluence with the Snake River, as generally depicted on
10 the boundary map entitled ‘Pacific Creek Scenic River’
11 and dated July 1, 1993; to be administered by the Sec-
12 retary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

13 “() BUFFALO FORK, WYOMING.—The segment
14 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest upstream from
15 Turpin Meadows for approximately 68 miles, as generally
16 depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Buffalo Fork Wild
17 River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to be administered by the
18 Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river; and the segment
19 from Turpin Meadows downstream approximately 16
20 miles to the boundary of Grand Teton National Park, as
21 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Buffalo
22 Fork Scenic River’ and dated July 1, 1993; to be adminis-
23 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

24 “() SNAKE, WYOMING.—The segment within the
25 Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source down-

1 stream approximately 7 miles to the boundary of Yellow-
2 stone National Park, as generally depicted on the bound-
3 ary map entitled 'Snake Wild River' and dated July 1,
4 1993; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture
5 as a wild river.

6 “() THOROFARE, WYOMING.—The segment of the
7 main stem within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from
8 the source downstream approximately 25 miles to the con-
9 fluence with the Yellowstone River, and the source of Open
10 Creek downstream 10 miles to the confluence with the
11 main stem, as generally depicted on the boundary map en-
12 titled 'Thorofare Wild River' and dated July 1, 1993; to
13 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
14 river.

15 “() ATLANTIC CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
16 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the Part-
17 ing of the Waters downstream approximately 10 miles to
18 the confluence with the Yellowstone River, as generally de-
19 picted on the boundary map entitled 'Atlantic Creek Wild
20 River' and dated July 1, 1993; to be administered by the
21 Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

22 “() YELLOWSTONE, WYOMING.—The segment
23 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
24 downstream approximately 28 miles to the boundary of
25 Yellowstone National Park, as generally depicted on the

1 boundary map entitled ‘Yellowstone Wild River’ and dated
2 July 1, 1993; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
3 culture as a wild river.’’.

4 **SEC. 8. WILD AND SCENIC RIVER STUDIES.**

5 (a) STUDIES.—Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic
6 Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1271–1287) is amended by adding
7 the following new paragraphs at the end thereof—

8 “() SMITH RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment with-
9 in the Lewis and Clark National Forest from Tenderfoot
10 Creek downstream to Deep Creek, comprising approxi-
11 mately 11.8 miles. Notwithstanding any other provision of
12 this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the
13 Director of the National Park Service shall be the lead
14 agency for conducting the study of the river segment de-
15 scribed in this paragraph. The study of the river segment
16 described in this paragraph shall be completed not later
17 than 3 years after the enactment of this paragraph.

18 “() YELLOWSTONE RIVER, WYOMING AND MON-
19 TANA.—The segment within the Gallatin National Forest
20 and Yellowstone National Park from the southern bound-
21 ary of Yellowstone National Park to the confluence with
22 Yellowstone Lake, and from the Fishing Bridge down-
23 stream to the mouth of Yankee Jim Canyon comprising
24 approximately 102 miles. Notwithstanding any other pro-
25 vision of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, acting

1 through the Director of the National Park Service shall
2 be the lead agency for conducting the study of the river
3 segment described in this paragraph. The study of the
4 river segment described in this paragraph shall be com-
5 pleted not later than 3 years after the enactment of this
6 paragraph.

7 “() MIDDLE FORK JUDITH RIVER, MONTANA.—
8 The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest
9 from Arch Coulee Junction downstream to the national
10 forest boundary, comprising approximately 4.8 miles. Not-
11 withstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary
12 of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Na-
13 tional Park Service shall be the lead agency for conducting
14 the study of the river segment described in this paragraph.
15 The study of the river segment described in this paragraph
16 shall be completed not later than 3 years after the enact-
17 ment of this paragraph.

18 “() ROCK CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment with-
19 in the Lolo and Deerlodge National Forests from the
20 Gilles Bridge downstream to the confluence with the Clark
21 Fork River, in the northwest quarter of section 12, T11N,
22 R16W, comprising approximately 35 miles. Notwithstand-
23 ing any other provision of this Act, the Secretary of the
24 Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park
25 Service shall be the lead agency for conducting the study

1 of the river segment described in this paragraph. The
2 study of the river segment described in this paragraph
3 shall be completed not later than 3 years after the enact-
4 ment of this paragraph.”.

5 (b) SPECIAL PROVISIONS.—Except as otherwise pro-
6 vided by this section, and subject to existing private rights,
7 the wild and scenic river study areas designated by this
8 Act shall, until Congress determines otherwise, be admin-
9 istered by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior so
10 as to maintain their presently existing wild and scenic
11 character and potential for inclusion in the National Wild
12 and Scenic Rivers System at their highest level of eligi-
13 bility. The streambed and the lands one half mile wide
14 along either side of the streambed of any river or stream
15 included in the study shall be managed to protect their
16 presently existing suitability for inclusion into the Na-
17 tional Wild and Scenic Rivers System as wild rivers. No
18 new road construction or reconstruction, bridges, dams,
19 timber harvesting, mining, oil and gas leasing, or other
20 developments shall be allowed within the one half mile cor-
21 ridor along either side of rivers and streams under study.

22 **SEC. 9. WILDLAND RECOVERY SYSTEM.**

23 (a) NATIONAL WILDLAND RESTORATION AND RE-
24 COVERY SYSTEM.—In recognition of the fact that certain
25 National Forest System lands and surrounding areas have

1 been damaged by unwise resource extraction and develop-
 2 ment activities and practices, and where the productive po-
 3 tential of the lands and waters of these areas has been
 4 reduced by development activities, there is hereby estab-
 5 lished the National Wildland Restoration and Recovery
 6 System (hereinafter in this section referred to as the “Re-
 7 covery System”).

8 (b) MANAGEMENT.—Recovery System lands shall be
 9 managed so as to restore their native vegetative cover and
 10 species diversity, stabilize slopes and soils so as to prevent
 11 or reduce further erosion, recontour slopes to their original
 12 contours, remove barriers to natural fish spawning runs,
 13 and generally restore, as much as possible, such lands to
 14 their natural condition as existed prior to their entry and
 15 development.

16 (c) COMPONENTS.—The following areas, as depicted
 17 on the maps dated July 1, 1993, and entitled “National
 18 Wildland Restoration and Recovery Area”, shall be compo-
 19 nents of the National Wildland Recovery and Restoration
 20 System:

Recovery areas	Acres	National Forest
Skyland	10,126	Flathead National Forest
Hungry Horse	204,981	Flathead National Forest
(except Hungry Horse Dam and Reservoir).		
Lolo Creek	59,398	Lolo/Clearwater National Forests
Yellowstone West	137,600	Targhee National Forest
Mt. Leidy	69,912	Bridger/Teton National Forests
Cabinet/Yaak	99,591	Kootenai National Forest
Lightning Creek	30,722	Panhandle National Forest

Recovery areas	Acres	National Forest
Coeur d'Alene River ..	372,072	Panhandle National Forest
Magruder Corridor	11,522	Nez Perce/Bitterroot National Forests

1 (d) NATIONAL WILDLAND RECOVERY CORPS.—
2 There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may
3 be necessary to establish a special unit of the United
4 States Forest Service known as the National Wildland Re-
5 covery Corps which shall hire the necessary personnel and
6 purchase the necessary equipment to carry out its land
7 recovery responsibilities as defined by this Act.

8 (e) RECOVERY PLANS.—The National Wildland Re-
9 covery Corps established in subsection (d) shall be respon-
10 sible for the development of wildland recovery plans, which
11 shall detail necessary work and funding requirements
12 needed to implement the management direction estab-
13 lished under subsection (b) of this section.

14 **SEC. 10. BLACKFEET WILDERNESS.**

15 (a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of
16 the Wilderness Act, the preservation of Blackfeet religious
17 lands, and Blackfeet treaty rights, certain lands within the
18 Lewis and Clark National Forest comprising approxi-
19 mately 123,000 acres known as the Badger-Two Medicine
20 Area, as depicted on the map dated July 1, 1993, and
21 entitled “Blackfeet Wilderness”, are hereby designated as
22 the Blackfeet Wilderness Area.

1 (b) TREATY RIGHTS.—The Congress recognizes that
2 the Blackfeet Nation retains treaty rights in this area pro-
3 vided for in the 1896 treaty with the United States Gov-
4 ernment.

5 (c) STUDY.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall con-
6 duct a review of the wilderness area established under this
7 section in accordance with the Wilderness Act and report
8 his findings to Congress within 3 years from the date of
9 enactment of this Act. In conducting the review, the Sec-
10 retary shall:

11 (1) Establish a committee composed of rep-
12 resentatives of the Blackfeet Tribal Business Coun-
13 cil, and Blackfeet Tribal Traditionalists selected in
14 a manner consistent with the historic Cultural Law
15 of the Tribe independent of the Business Council
16 with careful consideration given to the Blackfeet
17 Language community and their views, and the Na-
18 tional Park Service, the State of Montana, and rep-
19 resentatives of the user public including environ-
20 mental groups heretofore appropriately involved (the
21 “committee”). The committee shall regularly advise
22 the Secretary during the preparation of the report
23 and submit its findings to Congress concurrently
24 with those of the Secretary.

1 (2) Instruct the committee to develop a wilder-
2 ness management plan for the area which ensures
3 that Blackfeet religious and treaty rights to the area
4 are recognized and honored.

5 Special consideration shall be given to the religious, wil-
6 derness, and wildlife uses of the area, taking into account
7 any treaties the United States has entered into with the
8 Blackfeet Nation.

9 (d) WITHDRAWAL.—The Badger-Two Medicine Wil-
10 derness Area is hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry,
11 appropriation, the disposal under the mining laws, and
12 disposition under the geothermal and mineral leasing laws.

13 **SEC. 11. RATTLESNAKE RECLASSIFICATION AND ADDI-**
14 **TIONS.**

15 (a) WILDERNESS.—In furtherance of the purposes of
16 the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131–1136), the following
17 lands are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore
18 as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation
19 System:

20 (1) certain lands in the Rattlesnake National
21 Recreation Area, which comprise approximately
22 20,780 acres, as generally depicted on a map enti-
23 tled “Rattlesnake Wilderness—Proposed”, dated
24 July 1, 1993, and which shall be known as the Rat-
25 tlesnake Wilderness; and

1 (2) certain lands, which comprise approximately
2 6,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled
3 “Rattlesnake Wilderness—Proposed”, dated Septem-
4 ber 10, 1992, and which shall be added to and ad-
5 ministered as part of the Rattlesnake Wilderness
6 Area.

7 (b) ADDITION TO NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.—
8 Approximately 1,280 acres of lands, as generally depicted
9 on a map entitled “Rattlesnake National Recreation
10 Area—Proposed”, dated July 1, 1993, shall be added to
11 and administered as part of the Rattlesnake National
12 Recreation Area.

13 (c) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the
14 Rattlesnake National Recreation Area is hereby adjusted
15 to reflect the designations made by this section.

16 **SEC. 12. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING.**

17 (a) IN GENERAL.—Within 3 years of the date of en-
18 actment of this Act, the Secretaries of Interior and Agri-
19 culture shall submit a report to the Chairman of the Com-
20 mittee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate
21 and the Chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources
22 of the House of Representatives which shall detail the im-
23 plementation of this Act. The report shall also detail any
24 additional work and funding requirements necessary to
25 achieve the purposes of this Act, and shall be produced

1 by a panel of independent scientists appointed by the Na-
2 tional Academy of Sciences, in consultation with the Soci-
3 ety for Conservation Biology.

4 (b) INTERAGENCY TEAM.—The Secretaries of Agri-
5 culture and the Interior shall establish an interagency
6 team with an equal number of participants from the pri-
7 vate sector to monitor, evaluate, and make adjustments
8 to ensure long-term results proscribed by this Act.

9 (c) GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The team
10 established under subsection (b) shall develop a geographic
11 information system for monitoring the Northern Rockies
12 Bioregion. The geographic information system should be
13 based on satellite gathered data and will include, as a min-
14 imum, comprehensive maps and data bases for change de-
15 tection, updated periodically to record the following: vege-
16 tation cover, with species occurrence and densities, human
17 impacts, water and air quality, and those activities that
18 bear on forest husbandry and restoration. This geographic
19 information system shall include status reports on the
20 progress of ecosystem protection, corridor consolidation,
21 and forest recovery efforts as well as reports on the status
22 of threatened and endangered species which are primary
23 indicators of ecosystem health.

24 (d) REVIEW BOARD.—The Secretaries of Agriculture
25 and the Interior shall establish a governmental review

1 board with an equal number of participants from the pri-
2 vate sector to review the goals and mandates of all Federal
3 agencies with responsibilities of natural resource manage-
4 ment, and prepare a report to Congress with recommenda-
5 tions to legally restate and unify the various agency re-
6 source management mandates. These recommendations
7 will be guided by holistic and scientific methods of re-
8 source management, and will ensure the long-term wealth
9 of the Bioregion's ecology for this and future generations.
10 This report shall be submitted to Congress no later than
11 3 years from the date of enactment of this Act.

12 **SEC. 13. NATIVE AMERICAN USES.**

13 (a) IN GENERAL.—In recognition of the past use of
14 portions of the Wilderness areas, National Park and Pre-
15 serve Study areas, Wildland Recovery areas and Biological
16 Corridors (hereafter in this section referred to as “pro-
17 tected areas”) designated by this Act by Native Americans
18 for transitional cultural and religious purposes, the Sec-
19 retaries shall assure nonexclusive access to these protected
20 areas by native people for such traditional cultural and
21 religious purposes. Such access shall be consistent with the
22 purpose and intent of the American Indian Religious Free-
23 dom Act of August 11, 1978 (42 U.S.C. 1996). The Sec-
24 retaries, in accordance with such Act, upon request of an
25 Indian tribe, may from time-to-time temporarily close to

1 the general public use one or more specific portions of
2 these protected areas in order to protect the privacy of
3 religious activities and cultural uses in such portion by an
4 Indian people. In preparation of the general management
5 plans, the Secretary shall request that the chief executive
6 officers of appropriate Indian tribes makes recommenda-
7 tions on assuring access to important sites, enhancing the
8 privacy of traditional cultural and religious activities, and
9 protecting cultural and religious sites.

10 (b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—The Forest Service
11 shall enter into cooperative management agreements with
12 the appropriate Indian tribes to assure protection of reli-
13 gious, burial, and gathering sites, and shall work coopera-
14 tively on the management of all uses in the protected areas
15 that impact Indian lands and people.

16 **SEC. 14. CULTURAL RESOURCES.**

17 In managing the protected areas in accordance with
18 the provisions of this Act, the Secretaries shall give par-
19 ticular emphasis to the preservation and protection of cul-
20 tural resources located within these areas in accordance
21 with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
22 and the National Historic Preservation Act. Cultural re-
23 sources within the protected areas shall be managed in
24 consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officers,
25 Indian tribes, and other appropriate parties in the States

1 affected with emphasis on the preservation of resources
2 in the areas and the interpretive, educational, and long-
3 term scientific uses of these resources.

4 **SEC. 15. WATER.**

5 (a) RESERVATION.—With respect to each wilderness
6 area designated by this Act, Congress hereby reserves a
7 quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes for
8 which such area is designated. The priority date of such
9 reserved rights shall be the date of enactment of this Act.

10 (b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of Agri-
11 culture, and all other officers of the United States shall
12 take all steps necessary to protect the rights reserved by
13 subsection (a), including the filing of claims for quantifica-
14 tion of such rights in any present or future appropriate
15 stream adjudication in the courts of the States of Idaho,
16 Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, and Washington in which the
17 United States has been or is hereafter properly joined in
18 accordance with section 208 of the Act of July 10, 1952
19 (66 Stat. 5460; 43 U.S.C. 666; commonly referred to as
20 the “McCarran Amendment”).

21 (c) CONSTRUCTION.—(1) Nothing in this Act shall be
22 construed as a relinquishment or reduction of any water
23 rights reserved, appropriated, or otherwise secured by the
24 United States in the States of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming,

1 Oregon, and Washington on or before the date of enact-
2 ment of this Act.

3 (2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as estab-
4 lishing a precedent with regard to any future designations,
5 including designations of wilderness, or as constituting an
6 interpretation of any other Act or designations made pur-
7 suant thereto.

8 **SEC. 16. DEFINITIONS.**

9 As used in this Act:

10 (1) The term “bioregion” refers to that portion
11 of the Northern Rocky Mountains in the States of
12 Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, and Washington
13 depicted on maps referred to in this Act as the
14 Northern Rockies Bioregion.

15 (2) The term “greater ecosystem” denotes eco-
16 logical land units of sufficient scale for supporting
17 and maintaining populations of large vertebrate spe-
18 cies and the other native plant and animal species
19 of the area. These units are comprised of lands
20 which are similar in regards to topography, climate,
21 and plant and animal species. The ecosystems in the
22 Northern Rockies are also defined in terms of the
23 habitat of wildlife indicator species protected under
24 the Endangered Species Act of 1973, including griz-
25 zly bear, gray wolf, bald eagle, and caribou, and

1 have been depicted on maps published by Federal
2 agencies.

3 (3) The term “entry” means to enter a roadless
4 area for development purposes and associated activi-
5 ties such as roadbuilding, timber harvest, mining, or
6 other such activities which eliminate the roadless
7 character of the land.

8 (4) The term “development” means activities
9 that eliminate the roadless and wilderness character-
10 istics of the land and includes such activities as
11 roadbuilding, timber harvest, mining, oil and gas
12 drilling, and ski resort facilities.

13 **SEC. 17. SAVINGS CLAUSE.**

14 Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect or
15 modify any treaty or other right of an Indian tribe.

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