

106TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1732

To designate certain Federal land in the State of Utah as wilderness, and
for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 6, 1999

Mr. HINCHEY (for himself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. BALDACCI, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BOUCHER, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. COYNE, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DIXON, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FORBES, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HOLT, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LARSON, Mr. LEACH, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LUTHER, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. OLVER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCARELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. PORTER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SABO, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SAWYER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SPRATT, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. STARK, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. VENTO, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr.

WEINER, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. WEYGAND, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. WYNN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Resources

A BILL

To designate certain Federal land in the State of Utah
as wilderness, 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,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the
5 “America’s Red Rock Wilderness Act of 1999”.

6 (b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of
7 this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

Sec. 101. Great Basin Wilderness Areas.
Sec. 102. Zion and Mojave Desert Wilderness Areas.
Sec. 103. Grand Staircase-Escalante Wilderness Areas.
Sec. 104. Moab-LaSal Canyons Wilderness Areas.
Sec. 105. Henry Mountains Wilderness Areas.
Sec. 106. Glen Canyon Wilderness Areas.
Sec. 107. San Juan-Anasazi Wilderness Areas.
Sec. 108. Canyonlands Basin Wilderness Areas.
Sec. 109. San Rafael Swell Wilderness Areas.
Sec. 110. Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin Wilderness Areas.

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 201. General provisions.
Sec. 202. Administration.
Sec. 203. State school trust land within wilderness areas.
Sec. 204. Water.
Sec. 205. Roads.
Sec. 206. Livestock.
Sec. 207. Fish and wildlife.
Sec. 208. Management of newly acquired land.

Sec. 209. Withdrawal.

Sec. 210. Authorization of appropriations.

1 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
4 the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bu-
5 reau of Land Management.

6 (2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State
7 of Utah.

8 **TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF**
9 **WILDERNESS AREAS**

10 **SEC. 101. GREAT BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.**

11 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

12 (1) the Great Basin region of western Utah is
13 comprised of starkly beautiful mountain ranges that
14 rise as islands from the desert floor;

15 (2) the Wah Wah Mountains in the Great
16 Basin region are arid and austere, with massive cliff
17 faces and leathery slopes speckled with piñon and ju-
18 niper;

19 (3) the Pilot Range and Stansbury Mountains
20 in the Great Basin region are high enough to draw
21 moisture from passing clouds and support eco-
22 systems found nowhere else on earth;

23 (4) from bristlecone pine, the world’s oldest liv-
24 ing organism, to newly-flowered mountain meadows,

1 mountains of the Great Basin region are islands of
2 nature that—

3 (A) support remarkable biological diversity;

4 and

5 (B) provide opportunities to experience the
6 colossal silence of the Great Basin; and

7 (5) the Great Basin region of western Utah
8 should be protected and managed to ensure the pres-
9 ervation of the natural conditions of the region.

10 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-
11 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in
12 the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-
13 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

14 (1) Barn Hills (approximately 21,000 acres).

15 (2) Black Hills (approximately 9,000 acres).

16 (3) Bullgrass Knoll (approximately 16,000
17 acres).

18 (4) Burbank Hills/Tunnel Spring (approxi-
19 mately 94,000 acres).

20 (5) Cedar Mountains (approximately 108,000
21 acres).

22 (6) Conger Mountains (approximately 22,000
23 acres).

24 (7) Cougar Canyon/Does Pass (approximately
25 43,000 acres).

1 (8) Crater Bench (approximately 35,000 acres).

2 (9) Crater and Silver Island Mountains (ap-
3 proximately 124,000 acres).

4 (10) Cricket Mountains Cluster (approximately
5 63,000 acres).

6 (11) Deep Creek Mountains (approximately
7 114,000 acres).

8 (12) Drum Mountains (approximately 40,000
9 acres).

10 (13) Dugway Mountains (approximately 24,000
11 acres).

12 (14) Fish Springs Range (approximately
13 53,000 acres).

14 (15) Granite Peak (approximately 17,000
15 acres).

16 (16) Grassy Mountains (approximately 24,000
17 acres).

18 (17) Grouse Creek Mountains (approximately
19 15,000 acres).

20 (18) House Range (approximately 174,000
21 acres).

22 (19) Keg Mountains (approximately 38,000
23 acres).

24 (20) King Top (approximately 101,000 acres).

- 1 (21) Ledger Canyon (approximately 9,000
2 acres).
- 3 (22) Little Goose Creek (approximately 1,300
4 acres).
- 5 (23) Middle/Granite Mountains (approximately
6 82,000 acres).
- 7 (24) Mount Escalante (approximately 17,000
8 acres).
- 9 (25) Mountain Home Range (approximately
10 90,000 acres).
- 11 (26) Newfoundland Mountains (approximately
12 23,000 acres).
- 13 (27) Ochre Mountain (approximately 13,000
14 acres).
- 15 (28) Painted Rock Mountain (approximately
16 26,000 acres).
- 17 (29) Paradise/Steamboat Mountains (approx-
18 imately 124,000 acres).
- 19 (30) Pilot Range (approximately 46,000 acres).
- 20 (31) Red Top (approximately 27,000 acres).
- 21 (32) Rockwell-Little Sahara (approximately
22 12,000 acres).
- 23 (33) San Francisco Mountains (approximately
24 40,000 acres).
- 25 (34) Sand Ridge (approximately 73,000 acres).

1 (35) Simpson Mountains (approximately 43,000
2 acres).

3 (36) Snake Valley (approximately 101,000
4 acres).

5 (37) Stansbury Mountains (approximately
6 25,000 acres).

7 (38) Thomas Range (approximately 36,000
8 acres).

9 (39) Tule Valley (approximately 156,000
10 acres).

11 (40) Wah Wah Mountains (approximately
12 150,000 acres).

13 (41) Wasatch/Sevier Plateaus (approximately
14 30,000 acres).

15 (42) White Rock Range (approximately 5,500
16 acres).

17 **SEC. 102. ZION AND MOJAVE DESERT WILDERNESS AREAS.**

18 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

19 (1) the renowned landscape of Zion National
20 Park, including soaring cliff walls, forested plateaus,
21 and deep narrow gorges, extends beyond the bound-
22 aries of the Park onto surrounding public lands
23 managed by the Secretary;

24 (2) from the pink sand dunes of Moquith
25 Mountain to the golden pools of Beaver Dam Wash,

1 the Zion and Mojave Desert areas encompass 3
2 major provinces of the Southwest that include—

3 (A) the sculpted canyon country of the
4 Colorado Plateau;

5 (B) the Mojave Desert; and

6 (C) portions of the Great Basin;

7 (3) the Zion and Mojave Desert areas display
8 a rich mosaic of biological, archaeological, and scenic
9 diversity;

10 (4) 1 of the last remaining populations of
11 threatened desert tortoise is found within this re-
12 gion; and

13 (5) the Zion and Mojave Desert areas in Utah
14 should be protected and managed as wilderness
15 areas.

16 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-
17 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in
18 the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-
19 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

20 (1) Beaver Dam Mountains-North (approx-
21 imately 19,000 acres).

22 (2) Beaver Dam Mountains-South (approx-
23 imately 12,000 acres).

24 (3) Beaver Dam Wash (approximately 23,000
25 acres).

1 (4) Beaver Dam Wilderness Expansion (ap-
2 proximately 7,600 acres).

3 (5) Canaan Mountain (approximately 56,000
4 acres).

5 (6) Cottonwood Canyon (approximately 12,000
6 acres).

7 (7) Glass Eye Canyon (approximately 18,000
8 acres).

9 (8) Joshua Tree (approximately 13,000 acres).

10 (9) Parunuweap Canyon (approximately 44,000
11 acres).

12 (10) Red Butte (approximately 4,200 acres).

13 (11) Red Mountain (approximately 19,000
14 acres).

15 (12) Scarecrow Peak (approximately 17,000
16 acres).

17 (13) Zion Adjacent (approximately 56,000
18 acres).

19 **SEC. 103. GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE WILDERNESS**
20 **AREAS.**

21 (a) GRAND STAIRCASE AREA.—

22 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

23 (A) the area known as the Grand Staircase
24 rises more than 6,000 feet in a series of great
25 cliffs and plateaus from the depths of the

1 Grand Canyon to the forested rim of Bryce
2 Canyon;

3 (B) the Grand Staircase—

4 (i) spans 6 major life zones, from the
5 lower Sonoran Desert to the alpine forest;
6 and

7 (ii) encompasses geologic formations
8 that display 3,000,000,000 years of
9 Earth's history;

10 (C) land managed by the Secretary lines
11 the intricate canyon system of the Paria River
12 and forms a vital natural corridor connection to
13 the deserts and forests of these national parks;

14 (D) land described in paragraph (2) (other
15 than Upper Kanab Creek, Moquith Mountain,
16 and Vermillion Cliffs) is located within the
17 Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument;
18 and

19 (E) the Grand Staircase in Utah should be
20 protected and managed as a wilderness area.

21 (2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the
22 Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the fol-
23 lowing areas in the State are designated as wilder-
24 ness areas and as components of the National Wil-
25 derness Preservation System:

1 (A) Bunting Point (approximately 11,000
2 acres).

3 (B) East of Bryce (approximately 800
4 acres).

5 (C) Ladder Canyon (approximately 14,000
6 acres).

7 (D) Moquith Mountain (approximately
8 15,000 acres).

9 (E) Nephi Point (approximately 13,000
10 acres).

11 (F) Paria-Hackberry (approximately
12 186,000 acres).

13 (G) land adjacent to the Paria Wilderness
14 (approximately 2,900 acres).

15 (H) Pine Hollow (approximately 10,000
16 acres).

17 (I) Timber Mountain (approximately
18 46,000 acres).

19 (J) Upper Kanab Creek (approximately
20 48,000 acres).

21 (K) Vermillion Cliffs (approximately
22 27,000 acres).

23 (L) Willis Creek (approximately 21,000
24 acres).

1 (M) Willis Creek North (approximately
2 690 acres).

3 (b) KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU.—

4 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

5 (A) the Kaiparowits Plateau east of the
6 Paria River is 1 of the most rugged and iso-
7 lated wilderness regions in the United States;

8 (B) the Kaiparowits Plateau, a windswept
9 land of harsh beauty, contains distant vistas
10 and a remarkable variety of plant and animal
11 species;

12 (C) ancient forests, an abundance of big
13 game animals, and 22 species of raptors thrive
14 undisturbed on the grassland mesa tops of the
15 Kaiparowits Plateau;

16 (D) each of the areas described in para-
17 graph (2) is located within the Grand Staircase-
18 Escalante National Monument; and

19 (E) the Kaiparowits Plateau should be pro-
20 tected and managed as a wilderness area.

21 (2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the
22 Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the fol-
23 lowing areas in the State are designated as wilder-
24 ness areas and as components of the National Wil-
25 derness Preservation System:

1 (A) Andalex Not (approximately 15,000
2 acres).

3 (B) Box Canyon (approximately 2,900
4 acres).

5 (C) Burning Hills (approximately 80,000
6 acres).

7 (D) Carcass Canyon (approximately
8 84,000 acres).

9 (E) Fiftymile Bench (approximately
10 13,000 acres).

11 (F) Fiftymile Mountain (approximately
12 201,000 acres).

13 (G) Heaps Canyon (approximately 4,100
14 acres).

15 (H) Horse Spring Canyon (approximately
16 32,000 acres).

17 (I) Little Valley Canyon (approximately
18 4,100 acres).

19 (J) Mud Spring Canyon (approximately
20 65,000 acres).

21 (K) Nipple Bench (approximately 29,000
22 acres).

23 (L) Paradise Canyon-Wahweap (approx-
24 imately 264,000 acres).

1 (M) Rock Cove (approximately 17,000
2 acres).

3 (N) The Blues (approximately 22,000
4 acres).

5 (O) The Cockscomb (approximately 12,000
6 acres).

7 (P) Warm Creek (approximately 23,000
8 acres).

9 (Q) Wide Hollow (approximately 7,100
10 acres).

11 (c) ESCALANTE CANYONS.—

12 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

13 (A) glens and coves carved in massive
14 sandstone cliffs, spring-watered hanging gar-
15 dens, and the silence of ancient Anasazi ruins
16 are examples of the unique features that entice
17 hikers, campers, and sightseers from around
18 the world to Escalante Canyon;

19 (B) Escalante Canyon links the spruce fir
20 forests of the 11,000-foot Aquarius Plateau
21 with winding slickrock canyons that flow into
22 Lake Powell;

23 (C) Escalante Canyon, 1 of Utah's most
24 popular natural areas, contains critical habitat

1 for deer, elk, and wild bighorn sheep that also
2 enhances the scenic integrity of the area;

3 (D) each of the areas described in para-
4 graph (2) is located within the Grand Staircase-
5 Escalante National Monument; and

6 (E) Escalante Canyon should be protected
7 and managed as a wilderness area.

8 (2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the
9 Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the fol-
10 lowing areas in the State are designated as wilder-
11 ness areas and as components of the National Wil-
12 derness Preservation System:

13 (A) Brinkerhof Flats (approximately 3,100
14 acres).

15 (B) Colt Mesa (approximately 28,000
16 acres).

17 (C) Death Hollow (approximately 49,000
18 acres).

19 (D) Forty Mile Gulch (approximately
20 5,500 acres).

21 (E) Hurricane Wash (approximately
22 10,000 acres).

23 (F) Lampstand (approximately 8,000
24 acres).

1 (G) North Escalante Canyons (approx-
2 imately 177,000 acres).

3 (H) Pioneer Mesa (approximately 11,000
4 acres).

5 (I) Scorpion (approximately 44,000 acres).

6 (J) Sooner Bench (approximately 530
7 acres).

8 (K) Steep Creek (approximately 35,000
9 acres).

10 (L) Studhorse Peaks (approximately
11 24,000 acres).

12 **SEC. 104. MOAB-LASAL CANYONS WILDERNESS AREAS.**

13 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

14 (1) the canyons surrounding the La Sal Moun-
15 tains and the town of Moab offer a variety of ex-
16 traordinary landscapes;

17 (2) outstanding examples of natural formations
18 and landscapes in the Moab-LaSal area include the
19 huge sandstone fins of Behind the Rocks, the mys-
20 terious Fisher Towers, and the whitewater rapids of
21 Westwater Canyon; and

22 (3) the Moab-LaSal area should be protected
23 and managed as a wilderness area.

24 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-
25 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in

1 the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-
2 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

3 (1) Beaver Creek (approximately 40,000 acres).

4 (2) Behind the Rocks and Hunters Canyon (ap-
5 proximately 23,000 acres).

6 (3) Big Triangle (approximately 21,000 acres).

7 (4) Black Ridge Canyon (approximately 410
8 acres).

9 (5) Dome Plateau-Professor Valley (approxi-
10 mately 35,000 acres).

11 (6) Fisher Towers (approximately 18,000
12 acres).

13 (7) Goldbar Canyon (approximately 6,900
14 acres).

15 (8) Granite Creek (approximately 5,000 acres).

16 (9) Mary Jane Canyon (approximately 24,000
17 acres).

18 (10) Mill Creek (approximately 15,000 acres).

19 (11) Porcupine Rim and Morning Glory (ap-
20 proximately 19,000 acres).

21 (12) Westwater Canyon (approximately 37,000
22 acres).

23 (13) Yellow Bird (approximately 400 acres).

24 **SEC. 105. HENRY MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS AREAS.**

25 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

1 (1) the Henry Mountain Range, the last moun-
2 tain range to be discovered and named by early ex-
3 plorers in the contiguous United States, still retains
4 a wild and undiscovered quality;

5 (2) fluted badlands that surround the flanks of
6 11,000-foot Mounts Ellen and Pennell contain areas
7 of critical habitat for mule deer and for the largest
8 herd of free-roaming buffalo in the United States;

9 (3) despite their relative accessibility, the Henry
10 Mountain Range remains 1 of the wildest, least-
11 known ranges in the United States; and

12 (4) the Henry Mountain range should be pro-
13 tected and managed to ensure the preservation of
14 the range as a wilderness area.

15 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-
16 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in
17 the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-
18 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

19 (1) Bull Mountain (approximately 17,000
20 acres).

21 (2) Bullfrog Creek (approximately 35,000
22 acres).

23 (3) Dogwater Creek (approximately 4,500
24 acres).

1 (4) Fremont Gorge (approximately 21,000
2 acres).

3 (5) Long Canyon (approximately 17,000 acres).

4 (6) Mount Ellen-Blue Hills (approximately
5 132,000 acres).

6 (7) Mount Hillers (approximately 19,000
7 acres).

8 (8) Mount Pennell (approximately 147,000
9 acres).

10 (9) Notom Bench (approximately 6,500 acres).

11 (10) Ragged Mountain (approximately 28,000
12 acres).

13 **SEC. 106. GLEN CANYON WILDERNESS AREAS.**

14 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

15 (1) the side canyons of Glen Canyon, including
16 the Dirty Devil River and the Red, White and Blue
17 Canyons, contain some of the most remote and out-
18 standing landscapes in southern Utah;

19 (2) the Dirty Devil River, once the fortress
20 hideout of outlaw Butch Cassidy's Wild Bunch, has
21 sculpted a maze of slickrock canyons through an im-
22 posing landscape of monoliths and inaccessible
23 mesas;

1 (3) the Red and Blue Canyons contain colorful
2 Chinle/Moenkopi badlands found nowhere else in the
3 region; and

4 (4) the canyons of Glen Canyon in the State
5 should be protected and managed as wilderness
6 areas.

7 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-
8 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in
9 the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-
10 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

11 (1) Cane Spring Desert (approximately 18,000
12 acres).

13 (2) Dark Canyon (approximately 137,000
14 acres).

15 (3) Dirty Devil (approximately 243,000 acres).

16 (4) Fiddler Butte (approximately 93,000 acres).

17 (5) Flat Tops (approximately 30,000 acres).

18 (6) Little Rockies (approximately 63,000
19 acres).

20 (7) Red Rock Plateau (approximately 210,000
21 acres).

22 (8) White Canyon (approximately 96,000
23 acres).

24 **SEC. 107. SAN JUAN-ANASAZI WILDERNESS AREAS.**

25 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

1 (1) more than 1,000 years ago, the Anasazi In-
2 dian culture flourished in the slickrock canyons and
3 on the piñon-covered mesas of southeastern Utah;

4 (2) evidence of the ancient presence of the
5 Anasazi pervades the Cedar Mesa area of the San
6 Juan-Anasazi area where cliff dwellings, rock art,
7 and ceremonial kivas embellish sandstone overhangs
8 and isolated benchlands;

9 (3) the Cedar Mesa area is in need of protec-
10 tion from the vandalism and theft of its unique cul-
11 tural resources;

12 (4) the Cedar Mesa wilderness areas should be
13 created to protect both the archaeological heritage
14 and the extraordinary wilderness, scenic, and eco-
15 logical values of the United States; and

16 (5) the San Juan-Anasazi area should be pro-
17 tected and managed as a wilderness area to ensure
18 the preservation of the unique and valuable re-
19 sources of that area.

20 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-
21 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in
22 the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-
23 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

24 (1) Allen Canyon (approximately 9,000 acres).

25 (2) Arch Canyon (approximately 31,000 acres).

1 (3) Comb Ridge (approximately 16,000 acres).

2 (4) East Montezuma (approximately 48,000
3 acres).

4 (5) Fish and Owl Creek Canyons (approx-
5 imately 72,000 acres).

6 (6) Grand Gulch (approximately 158,000
7 acres).

8 (7) Hammond Canyon (approximately 4,600
9 acres).

10 (8) Nokai Dome (approximately 94,000 acres).

11 (9) Road Canyon (approximately 63,000 acres).

12 (10) San Juan River (Sugarloaf) (approx-
13 imately 15,000 acres).

14 (11) The Tabernacle (approximately 7,700
15 acres).

16 **SEC. 108. CANYONLANDS BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.**

17 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

18 (1) Canyonlands National Park safeguards only
19 a small portion of the extraordinary red-hued, cliff-
20 walled canyonland region of the Colorado Plateau;

21 (2) areas near Arches National Park and
22 Canyonlands National Park contain canyons with
23 rushing perennial streams, natural arches, bridges,
24 and towers;

1 (3) the gorges of the Green and Colorado Riv-
2 ers, lie on adjacent land managed by the Secretary;

3 (4) popular overlooks in Canyonlands Nations
4 Park and Dead Horse Point State Park have views
5 directly into adjacent areas, including Lockhart
6 Basin and Indian Creek; and

7 (5) designation of these areas as wilderness
8 would ensure the protection of this erosional master-
9 piece of nature and of the rich pockets of wildlife
10 found within its expanded boundaries.

11 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-
12 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in
13 the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-
14 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

15 (1) Bridger Jack Mesa (approximately 33,000
16 acres).

17 (2) Butler Wash (approximately 29,000 acres).

18 (3) Dead Horse Cliffs (approximately 3,000
19 acres).

20 (4) Demon's Playground (approximately 3,700
21 acres).

22 (5) Duma Point (approximately 10,000 acres).

23 (6) Gooseneck (approximately 9,000 acres).

24 (7) Hatch Point Canyons/Lockhart Basin (ap-
25 proximately 149,000 acres).

1 (8) Horsethief Point (approximately 14,000
2 acres).

3 (9) Indian Creek (approximately 28,000 acres).

4 (10) Labyrinth Canyon (approximately 152,000
5 acres).

6 (11) San Rafael River (approximately 102,000
7 acres).

8 (12) Shay Mountain (approximately 15,000
9 acres).

10 (13) Sweetwater Reef (approximately 69,000
11 acres).

12 (14) Upper Horseshoe Canyon (approximately
13 60,000 acres).

14 **SEC. 109. SAN RAFAEL SWELL WILDERNESS AREAS.**

15 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

16 (1) the San Rafael Swell towers above the
17 desert like a castle, ringed by 1,000-foot ramparts of
18 Navajo Sandstone;

19 (2) the highlands of the San Rafael Swell have
20 been fractured by uplift and rendered hollow by ero-
21 sion over countless millennia, leaving a tremendous
22 basin punctuated by mesas, buttes, and canyons and
23 traversed by sediment-laden desert streams;

24 (3) among other places, the San Rafael wilder-
25 ness offers exceptional back country opportunities in

1 the colorful Wild Horse Badlands, the monoliths of
2 North Caineville Mesa, the rock towers of Cliff
3 Wash, and colorful cliffs of Humbug Canyon;

4 (4) the mountains within these areas are among
5 Utah's most valuable habitat for desert bighorn
6 sheep; and

7 (5) the San Rafael Swell area should be pro-
8 tected and managed to ensure its preservation as a
9 wilderness area.

10 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-
11 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in
12 the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-
13 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

14 (1) Cedar Mountain (approximately 15,000
15 acres).

16 (2) Devils Canyon (approximately 23,000
17 acres).

18 (3) Hondu Country (approximately 20,000
19 acres).

20 (4) Jones Bench (approximately 2,800 acres).

21 (5) Limestone Cliffs (approximately 24,000
22 acres).

23 (6) Lost Spring Wash (approximately 36,000
24 acres).

1 (7) Mexican Mountain (approximately 99,000
2 acres).

3 (8) Molen Reef (approximately 33,000 acres).

4 (9) Muddy Creek (approximately 235,000
5 acres).

6 (10) Mussentuchit Badlands (approximately
7 25,000 acres).

8 (11) Price River-Humbug (approximately
9 99,000 acres).

10 (12) Red Desert (approximately 40,000 acres).

11 (13) Rock Canyon (approximately 17,000
12 acres).

13 (14) San Rafael Reef (approximately 105,000
14 acres).

15 (15) Sids Mountain (approximately 146,000
16 acres).

17 (16) Upper Muddy Creek (approximately
18 19,000 acres).

19 (17) Wild Horse Mesa (approximately 91,000
20 acres).

21 **SEC. 110. BOOK CLIFFS AND UINTA BASIN WILDERNESS**

22 **AREAS.**

23 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

24 (1) the Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin wilderness
25 areas offer—

1 (A) unique big game hunting opportunities
2 in verdant high-plateau forests;

3 (B) the opportunity for float trips of sev-
4 eral days duration down the Green River in
5 Desolation Canyon; and

6 (C) the opportunity for calm water canoe
7 weekends on the White River;

8 (2) the long rampart of the Book Cliffs bounds
9 the area on the south, while seldom-visited uplands,
10 dissected by the rivers and streams, slope away to
11 the north into the Uinta Basin;

12 (3) bighorn sheep, elk, mule deer, bears, and
13 cougars flourish in the back country of the Book
14 Cliffs; and

15 (4) the Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin areas
16 should be protected and managed to ensure the pro-
17 tection of the areas as wilderness.

18 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-
19 ness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the following areas in
20 the State are designated as wilderness areas and as com-
21 ponents of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

22 (1) Bourdette Draw (approximately 16,000
23 acres).

24 (2) Bull Canyon (approximately 3,000 acres).

- 1 (3) Chipeta Cluster (approximately 98,000
2 acres).
- 3 (4) Desbrough Canyon (approximately 13,000
4 acres).
- 5 (5) Desolation Canyon (approximately 552,000
6 acres).
- 7 (6) Diamond Canyon (approximately 167,000
8 acres).
- 9 (7) Diamond Breaks (approximately 8,000
10 acres).
- 11 (8) Diamond Mountain (also known as “Wild
12 Mountain”) (approximately 27,000 acres).
- 13 (9) Goslin Mountain (approximately 5,100
14 acres).
- 15 (10) Hideout Canyon (approximately 13,000
16 acres).
- 17 (11) Lower Bitter Creek (approximately 14,000
18 acres).
- 19 (12) Lower Flaming Gorge (approximately
20 20,000 acres).
- 21 (13) Mexico Point (approximately 15,000
22 acres).
- 23 (14) Moonshine Draw (also known as “Daniels
24 Canyon”) (approximately 10,000 acres).

1 (15) O-Wi-Yu-Kuts (approximately 11,000
2 acres).

3 (16) Red Creek Badlands (approximately 3,800
4 acres).

5 (17) Sunday School Canyon (approximately
6 18,000 acres).

7 (18) Survey Point (approximately 9,000 acres).

8 (19) Tabyago Canyon (approximately 21,000
9 acres).

10 (20) Turtle Canyon (approximately 37,000
11 acres).

12 (21) White River (approximately 19,000 acres).

13 (22) Winter Ridge (approximately 38,000
14 acres).

15 **TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE** 16 **PROVISIONS**

17 **SEC. 201. GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

18 (a) NAMES OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—Each wilder-
19 ness area named in title I shall—

20 (1) consist of the quantity of land referenced
21 with respect to that named area, as generally de-
22 picted on the map entitled “Utah BLM Wilderness
23 Proposed by S. 861, 106th Congress”; and

24 (2) be known by the name given to it in title
25 I.

1 (b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—

2 (1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after
3 the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary
4 shall file a map and a legal description of each wil-
5 derness area designated by this Act with—

6 (A) the Committee on Resources of the
7 House of Representatives; and

8 (B) the Committee on Energy and Natural
9 Resources of the Senate.

10 (2) FORCE OF LAW.—A map and legal descrip-
11 tion filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same
12 force and effect as if included in this Act, except
13 that the Secretary may correct clerical and typo-
14 graphical errors in the map and legal description.

15 (3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Each map and
16 legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be
17 filed and made available for public inspection in the
18 Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Man-
19 agement.

20 **SEC. 202. ADMINISTRATION.**

21 Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of en-
22 actment of this Act, each wilderness area designated under
23 this Act shall be administered by the Secretary in accord-
24 ance with—

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

3 (2) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et
4 seq.).

5 **SEC. 203. STATE SCHOOL TRUST LANDS WITHIN WILDER-**
6 **NESS AREAS.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), if State-
8 owned land is included in an area designated by this Act
9 as a wilderness area, the Secretary shall offer to exchange
10 land owned by the United States in the State of approxi-
11 mately equal value in accordance with section 603(c) of
12 the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
13 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)) and section 5(a) of the Wilderness
14 Act (16 U.S.C. 1134(a)).

15 (b) MINERAL INTERESTS.—The Secretary shall not
16 transfer any mineral interests under subsection (a) unless
17 the State transfers to the Secretary any mineral interests
18 in land designated by this Act as a wilderness area.

19 **SEC. 204. WATER.**

20 (a) RESERVATION.—

21 (1) WATER FOR WILDERNESS AREAS.—

22 (A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to each
23 wilderness area designated by this Act, Con-
24 gress reserves a quantity of water determined

1 by the Secretary to be sufficient for the wilder-
2 ness area.

3 (B) PRIORITY DATE.—The priority date of
4 a right reserved under subparagraph (A) shall
5 be the date of enactment of this Act.

6 (2) PROTECTION OF RIGHTS.—The Secretary
7 and other officers and employees of the United
8 States shall take any steps necessary to protect the
9 rights reserved by paragraph (1)(A), including the
10 filing of a claim for the quantification of the rights
11 in any present or future appropriate stream adju-
12 dication in the courts of the State—

13 (A) in which the United States is or may
14 be joined; and

15 (B) that is conducted in accordance with
16 section 208 of the Department of Justice Ap-
17 propriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 560, chapter
18 651).

19 (b) PRIOR RIGHTS NOT AFFECTED.—Nothing in this
20 Act relinquishes or reduces any water rights reserved or
21 appropriated by the United States in the State on or be-
22 fore the date of enactment of this Act.

23 (c) ADMINISTRATION.—

1 (1) SPECIFICATION OF RIGHTS.—The Federal
2 water rights reserved by this Act are specific to the
3 wilderness areas designated by this Act.

4 (2) NO PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED.—Nothing in
5 this Act related to reserved Federal water rights—

6 (A) shall establish a precedent with regard
7 to any future designation of water rights; or

8 (B) shall affect the interpretation of any
9 other Act or any designation made under any
10 other Act.

11 **SEC. 205. ROADS.**

12 (a) SETBACKS.—

13 (1) MEASUREMENT IN GENERAL.—A setback
14 under this section shall be measured from the center
15 line of the road.

16 (2) WILDERNESS ON 1 SIDE OF ROADS.—Ex-
17 cept as provided in subsection (b), a setback for a
18 road with wilderness on only 1 side shall be set at—

19 (A) 300 feet from a paved Federal or
20 State highway;

21 (B) 100 feet from any other paved road or
22 high standard dirt or gravel road; and

23 (C) 30 feet from any other road.

24 (3) WILDERNESS ON BOTH SIDES OF ROADS.—
25 Except as provided in subsection (b), a setback for

1 a road with wilderness on both sides (including cher-
2 ry-stems or roads separating 2 wilderness units)
3 shall be set at—

4 (A) 200 feet from a paved Federal or
5 State highway;

6 (B) 40 feet from any other paved road or
7 high standard dirt or gravel road; and

8 (C) 10 feet from any other roads.

9 (b) SETBACK EXCEPTIONS.—

10 (1) WELL-DEFINED TOPOGRAPHICAL BAR-
11 RIERS.—If, between the road and the boundary of a
12 setback area described in paragraph (2) or (3) of
13 subsection (a), there is a well-defined cliff edge,
14 stream bank, or other topographical barrier, the Sec-
15 retary shall use the barrier as the wilderness bound-
16 ary.

17 (2) FENCES.—If, between the road and the
18 boundary of a setback area specified in paragraph
19 (2) or (3) of subsection (a), there is a fence running
20 parallel to a road, the Secretary shall use the fence
21 as the wilderness boundary if, in the opinion of the
22 Secretary, doing so would result in a more manage-
23 able boundary.

24 (3) DEVIATIONS FROM SETBACK AREAS.—

1 (A) EXCLUSION OF DISTURBANCES FROM
2 WILDERNESS BOUNDARIES.—In cases where
3 there is an existing livestock development, dis-
4 persed camping area, borrow pit, or similar dis-
5 turbance within 100 feet of a road that forms
6 part of a wilderness boundary, the Secretary
7 may delineate the boundary so as to exclude the
8 disturbance from the wilderness area.

9 (B) LIMITATION ON EXCLUSION OF DIS-
10 TURBANCES.—The Secretary shall make a
11 boundary adjustment under subparagraph (A)
12 only if the Secretary determines that doing so
13 is consistent with wilderness management goals.

14 (C) DEVIATIONS RESTRICTED TO MINIMUM
15 NECESSARY.—Any deviation under this para-
16 graph from the setbacks required under in
17 paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a) shall be
18 the minimum necessary to exclude the disturb-
19 ance.

20 (c) DELINEATION WITHIN SETBACK AREA.—The
21 Secretary may delineate a wilderness boundary at a loca-
22 tion within a setback under paragraph (2) or (3) of sub-
23 section (a) if, as determined by the Secretary, the delinea-
24 tion would enhance wilderness management goals.

1 **SEC. 206. LIVESTOCK**

2 Within the wilderness areas designated under title I,
3 the grazing of livestock authorized on the date of enact-
4 ment of this Act shall be permitted to continue subject
5 to such reasonable regulations and procedures as the Sec-
6 retary considers necessary, as long as the regulations and
7 procedures are consistent with—

8 (1) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et
9 seq.); and

10 (2) section 101(f) the Arizona Desert Wilder-
11 ness Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–628; 104 Stat.
12 4469).

13 **SEC. 207. FISH AND WILDLIFE.**

14 Nothing in this Act affects the jurisdiction of the
15 State with respect to wildlife and fish on the public land
16 located in the State.

17 **SEC. 208. MANAGEMENT OF NEWLY ACQUIRED LANDS.**

18 Any land within the boundaries of a wilderness area
19 designated under this Act that is acquired by the Federal
20 Government shall—

21 (1) become part of the wilderness area in which
22 the land is located; and

23 (2) be managed in accordance with this Act and
24 other laws applicable to wilderness areas.

1 **SEC. 209. WITHDRAWAL.**

2 Subject to valid rights existing on the date of enact-
3 ment of this Act, the Federal land referred to in title I
4 is withdrawn from all forms of—

5 (1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under pub-
6 lic law;

7 (2) location, entry, and patent under mining
8 law; and

9 (3) disposition under all laws pertaining to min-
10 eral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

11 **SEC. 210. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

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

○