

109TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1774

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

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 21, 2005

Mr. HINCHEY (for himself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARROW, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BOUCHER, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASE, Mr. CHANDLER, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. EMANUEL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FARR, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Ms. HOOLEY, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. KIRK, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. LEACH, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. MCCARTHY, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REYES, Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SHAYS,

Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. STARK, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WATERS, Ms. WATSON, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEINER, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WU, and Mr. WYNN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Resources

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## 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 2005”.

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 lands within wilderness areas.  
 Sec. 204. Water.  
 Sec. 205. Roads.  
 Sec. 206. Livestock.  
 Sec. 207. Fish and wildlife.  
 Sec. 208. Management of newly acquired lands.  
 Sec. 209. Withdrawal.

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 the following:

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

1 moisture from passing clouds and support eco-  
2 systems found nowhere else on earth.

3 (4) From bristlecone pine, the world's oldest liv-  
4 ing organism, to newly flowered mountain meadows,  
5 mountains of the Great Basin region are islands of  
6 nature that—

7 (A) support remarkable biological diversity;

8 and

9 (B) provide opportunities to experience the  
10 colossal silence of the Great Basin.

11 (5) The Great Basin region of western Utah  
12 should be protected and managed to ensure the pres-  
13 ervation of the natural conditions of the region.

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

18 (1) Antelope Range (approximately 17,000  
19 acres).

20 (2) Barn Hills (approximately 20,000 acres).

21 (3) Black Hills (approximately 9,000 acres).

22 (4) Bullgrass Knoll (approximately 15,000  
23 acres).

24 (5) Burbank Hills/Tunnel Spring (approx-  
25 imately 92,000 acres).

1           (6) Cedar Mountains (approximately 108,000  
2 acres).

3           (7) Conger Mountains (approximately 21,000  
4 acres).

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

6           (9) Crater and Silver Island Mountains (ap-  
7 proximately 121,000 acres).

8           (10) Cricket Mountains Cluster (approximately  
9 62,000 acres).

10          (11) Deep Creek Mountains (approximately  
11 126,000 acres).

12          (12) Drum Mountains (approximately 39,000  
13 acres).

14          (13) Dugway Mountains (approximately 24,000  
15 acres).

16          (14) Essex Canyon (approximately 1,300).

17          (15) Fish Springs Range (approximately  
18 64,000 acres).

19          (16) Granite Peak (approximately 19,000  
20 acres).

21          (17) Grassy Mountains (approximately 23,000  
22 acres).

23          (18) Grouse Creek Mountains (approximately  
24 15,000 acres).

- 1           (19) House Range (approximately 201,000  
2 acres).
- 3           (20) Keg Mountains (approximately 38,000  
4 acres).
- 5           (21) Kern Mountains (approximately 15,000  
6 acres).
- 7           (22) King Top (approximately 110,000 acres).
- 8           (23) Ledger Canyon (approximately 9,000  
9 acres).
- 10          (24) Little Goose Creek (approximately 1,200  
11 acres).
- 12          (25) Middle/Granite Mountains (approximately  
13 80,000 acres).
- 14          (26) Mountain Home Range (approximately  
15 90,000 acres).
- 16          (27) Newfoundland Mountains (approximately  
17 22,000 acres).
- 18          (28) Ochre Mountain (approximately 13,000  
19 acres).
- 20          (29) Oquirrh Mountains (approximately 9,000  
21 acres).
- 22          (30) Painted Rock Mountain (approximately  
23 26,000 acres).
- 24          (31) Paradise/Steamboat Mountains (approx-  
25 imately 145,000 acres).

- 1           (32) Pilot Range (approximately 45,000 acres).  
2           (33) Red Tops (approximately 28,000 acres).  
3           (34) Rockwell-Little Sahara (approximately  
4 21,000 acres).  
5           (35) San Francisco Mountains (approximately  
6 39,000 acres).  
7           (36) Sand Ridge (approximately 73,000 acres).  
8           (37) Simpson Mountains (approximately 42,000  
9 acres).  
10          (38) Snake Valley (approximately 100,000  
11 acres).  
12          (39) Stansbury Mountains (approximately  
13 24,000 acres).  
14          (40) Stansbury Island (approximately 10,000  
15 acres).  
16          (41) Thomas Range (approximately 36,000  
17 acres).  
18          (42) Tule Valley (approximately 159,000  
19 acres).  
20          (43) Wah Wah Mountains (approximately  
21 167,000 acres).  
22          (44) Wasatch/Sevier Plateaus (approximately  
23 29,000 acres).  
24          (45) White Rock Range (approximately 5,200  
25 acres).

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

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

3 (1) The renowned landscape of Zion National  
4 Park, including soaring cliff walls, forested plateaus,  
5 and deep narrow gorges, extends beyond the bound-  
6 aries of the Park onto surrounding public lands  
7 managed by the Secretary.

8 (2) From the pink sand dunes of Moquith  
9 Mountain to the golden pools of Beaver Dam Wash,  
10 the Zion and Mojave Desert areas encompass 3  
11 major provinces of the Southwest that include—

12 (A) the sculpted canyon country of the  
13 Colorado Plateau;

14 (B) the Mojave Desert; and

15 (C) portions of the Great Basin.

16 (3) The Zion and Mojave Desert areas display  
17 a rich mosaic of biological, archaeological, and scenic  
18 diversity.

19 (4) One of the last remaining populations of  
20 threatened desert tortoise is found within this re-  
21 gion.

22 (5) The Zion and Mojave Desert areas in Utah  
23 should be protected and managed as wilderness  
24 areas.

25 (b) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the Wilder-  
26 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 Dam Mountains (approximately  
4 30,000 acres).

5 (2) Beaver Dam Wash (approximately 23,000  
6 acres).

7 (3) Beaver Dam Wilderness Expansion (ap-  
8 proximately 8,000 acres).

9 (4) Canaan Mountain (approximately 67,000  
10 acres).

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

13 (6) Cougar Canyon/Docs Pass (approximately  
14 41,000 acres).

15 (7) Joshua Tree (approximately 12,000 acres).

16 (8) Mount Escalante (approximately 17,000  
17 acres).

18 (9) Parunuweap Canyon (approximately 43,000  
19 acres).

20 (10) Red Butte (approximately 4,500 acres).

21 (11) Red Mountain (approximately 21,000  
22 acres).

23 (12) Scarecrow Peak (approximately 16,000  
24 acres).

1           (13) Square Top Mountain (approximately  
2       23,000 acres).

3           (14) Zion Adjacent (approximately 58,000  
4       acres).

5 **SEC. 103. GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE WILDERNESS**  
6           **AREAS.**

7       (a) GRAND STAIRCASE AREA.—

8           (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

9           (A) The area known as the Grand Stair-  
10       case rises more than 6,000 feet in a series of  
11       great cliffs and plateaus from the depths of the  
12       Grand Canyon to the forested rim of Bryce  
13       Canyon.

14           (B) The Grand Staircase—

15           (i) spans 6 major life zones, from the  
16       lower Sonoran Desert to the alpine forest;  
17       and

18           (ii) encompasses geologic formations  
19       that display 3,000,000,000 years of  
20       Earth's history.

21           (C) Land managed by the Secretary lines  
22       the intricate canyon system of the Paria River  
23       and forms a vital natural corridor connection to  
24       the deserts and forests of these national parks.

1           (D) Land described in paragraph (2)  
2           (other than East of Bryce, Upper Kanab Creek,  
3           Moquith Mountain, Bunting Point, and  
4           Vermillion Cliffs) is located within the Grand  
5           Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

6           (E) The Grand Staircase in Utah should  
7           be protected 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) Bryce View (approximately 4,500  
14           acres).

15           (B) Bunting Point (approximately 11,000  
16           acres).

17           (C) Canaan Peak Slopes (approximately  
18           2,300 acres).

19           (D) East of Bryce (approximately 750  
20           acres).

21           (E) Glass Eye Canyon (approximately  
22           24,000 acres).

23           (F) Ladder Canyon (approximately 14,000  
24           acres).

1 (G) Moquith Mountain (approximately  
2 16,000 acres).

3 (H) Nephi Point (approximately 14,000  
4 acres).

5 (I) Paria-Hackberry (approximately  
6 188,000 acres).

7 (J) Paria Wilderness Expansion (approxi-  
8 mately 3,300 acres).

9 (K) Pine Hollow (approximately 11,000  
10 acres).

11 (L) Slopes of Bryce (approximately 2,600  
12 acres).

13 (M) Timber Mountain (approximately  
14 51,000 acres).

15 (N) Upper Kanab Creek (approximately  
16 49,000 acres).

17 (O) Vermillion Cliffs (approximately  
18 26,000 acres).

19 (P) Willis Creek (approximately 21,000  
20 acres).

21 (b) KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU.—

22 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

23 (A) The Kaiparowits Plateau east of the  
24 Paria River is one of the most rugged and iso-  
25 lated wilderness regions in the United States.

1           (B) The Kaiparowits Plateau, a windswept  
2 land of harsh beauty, contains distant vistas  
3 and a remarkable variety of plant and animal  
4 species.

5           (C) Ancient forests, an abundance of big  
6 game animals, and 22 species of raptors thrive  
7 undisturbed on the grassland mesa tops of the  
8 Kaiparowits Plateau.

9           (D) Each of the areas described in para-  
10 graph (2) (other than Heaps Canyon, Little  
11 Valley, and Wide Hollow) is located within the  
12 Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

13           (E) The Kaiparowits Plateau should be  
14 protected and managed as a wilderness area.

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

20           (A) Andalex Not (approximately 18,000  
21 acres).

22           (B) The Blues (approximately 21,000  
23 acres).

24           (C) Box Canyon (approximately 2,800  
25 acres).

1 (D) Burning Hills (approximately 80,000  
2 acres).

3 (E) Carcass Canyon (approximately  
4 83,000 acres).

5 (F) The Cockscomb (approximately 11,000  
6 acres).

7 (G) Fiftymile Bench (approximately  
8 12,000 acres).

9 (H) Fiftymile Mountain (approximately  
10 203,000 acres).

11 (I) Heaps Canyon (approximately 4,000  
12 acres).

13 (J) Horse Spring Canyon (approximately  
14 31,000 acres).

15 (K) Kodachrome Headlands (approxi-  
16 mately 10,000 acres).

17 (L) Little Valley Canyon (approximately  
18 4,000 acres).

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

21 (N) Nipple Bench (approximately 32,000  
22 acres).

23 (O) Paradise Canyon-Wahweap (approxi-  
24 mately 262,000 acres).

1           (P) Rock Cove (approximately 16,000  
2 acres).

3           (Q) Warm Creek (approximately 23,000  
4 acres).

5           (R) Wide Hollow (approximately 6,800  
6 acres).

7       (c) ESCALANTE CANYONS.—

8           (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

9           (A) Glens and coves carved in massive  
10 sandstone cliffs, spring-watered hanging gar-  
11 dens, and the silence of ancient Anasazi ruins  
12 are examples of the unique features that entice  
13 hikers, campers, and sightseers from around  
14 the world to Escalante Canyon.

15           (B) Escalante Canyon links the spruce fir  
16 forests of the 11,000-foot Aquarius Plateau  
17 with winding slickrock canyons that flow into  
18 Lake Powell.

19           (C) Escalante Canyon, one of Utah's most  
20 popular natural areas, contains critical habitat  
21 for deer, elk, and wild bighorn sheep that also  
22 enhances the scenic integrity of the area.

23           (D) Each of the areas described in para-  
24 graph (2) is located within the Grand Staircase-  
25 Escalante National Monument.

1 (E) Escalante Canyon should be protected  
2 and managed as a wilderness area.

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

8 (A) Brinkerhof Flats (approximately 3,000  
9 acres).

10 (B) Colt Mesa (approximately 28,000  
11 acres).

12 (C) Death Hollow (approximately 49,000  
13 acres).

14 (D) Forty Mile Gulch (approximately  
15 6,600 acres).

16 (E) Hurricane Wash (approximately 9,000  
17 acres).

18 (F) Lampstand (approximately 7,900  
19 acres).

20 (G) Muley Twist Flank (approximately  
21 3,600 acres).

22 (H) North Escalante Canyons (approxi-  
23 mately 176,000 acres).

24 (I) Pioneer Mesa (approximately 11,000  
25 acres).

1 (J) Scorpion (approximately 53,000 acres).

2 (K) Sooner Bench (approximately 390  
3 acres).

4 (L) Steep Creek (approximately 35,000  
5 acres).

6 (M) Studhorse Peaks (approximately  
7 24,000 acres).

8 **SEC. 104. MOAB-LA SAL CANYONS WILDERNESS AREAS.**

9 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

10 (1) The canyons surrounding the La Sal Moun-  
11 tains and the town of Moab offer a variety of ex-  
12 traordinary landscapes.

13 (2) Outstanding examples of natural formations  
14 and landscapes in the Moab-LaSal area include the  
15 huge sandstone fins of Behind the Rocks, the mys-  
16 terious Fisher Towers, and the whitewater rapids of  
17 Westwater Canyon.

18 (3) The Moab-LaSal area should be protected  
19 and managed as a wilderness 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) Arches Adjacent (approximately 12,000  
25 acres).

1 (2) Beaver Creek (approximately 41,000 acres).

2 (3) Behind the Rocks and Hunters Canyon (ap-  
3 proximately 22,000 acres).

4 (4) Big Triangle (approximately 20,000 acres).

5 (5) Coyote Wash (approximately 28,000 acres).

6 (6) Dome Plateau-Professor Valley (approx-  
7 imately 35,000 acres).

8 (7) Fisher Towers (approximately 18,000  
9 acres).

10 (8) Goldbar Canyon (approximately 9,000  
11 acres).

12 (9) Granite Creek (approximately 5,000 acres).

13 (10) Mary Jane Canyon (approximately 25,000  
14 acres).

15 (11) Mill Creek (approximately 14,000 acres).

16 (12) Porcupine Rim and Morning Glory (ap-  
17 proximately 20,000 acres).

18 (13) Renegade Point (approximately 6,600  
19 acres).

20 (14) Westwater Canyon (approximately 37,000  
21 acres).

22 (15) Yellow Bird (approximately 4,200 acres).

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

24 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

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  
10          Henry Mountain Range remains one of the wildest,  
11          least-known ranges in the United States.

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 16,000  
20               acres).

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

23               (3) Dogwater Creek (approximately 3,400  
24               acres).

1           (4) Fremont Gorge (approximately 20,000  
2 acres).

3           (5) Long Canyon (approximately 16,000 acres).

4           (6) Mount Ellen-Blue Hills (approximately  
5 140,000 acres).

6           (7) Mount Hillers (approximately 21,000  
7 acres).

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

10          (9) Notom Bench (approximately 6,200 acres).

11          (10) Oak Creek (approximately 1,700 acres).

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

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

15          (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

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

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

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

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 134,000  
14 acres).

15           (3) Dirty Devil (approximately 242,000 acres).

16           (4) Fiddler Butte (approximately 92,000 acres).

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

18           (6) Little Rockies (approximately 64,000  
19 acres).

20           (7) The Needle (approximately 11,000 acres).

21           (8) Red Rock Plateau (approximately 213,000  
22 acres).

23           (9) White Canyon (approximately 98,000  
24 acres).

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

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

3 (1) More than 1,000 years ago, the Anasazi In-  
4 dian culture flourished in the slickrock canyons and  
5 on the piñon-covered mesas of southeastern Utah.

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

11 (3) The Cedar Mesa area is in need of protec-  
12 tion from the vandalism and theft of its unique cul-  
13 tural resources.

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

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

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

26 (1) Allen Canyon (approximately 5,900 acres).

1 (2) Arch Canyon (approximately 30,000 acres).

2 (3) Comb Ridge (approximately 15,000 acres).

3 (4) East Montezuma (approximately 45,000  
4 acres).

5 (5) Fish and Owl Creek Canyons (approx-  
6 imately 73,000 acres).

7 (6) Grand Gulch (approximately 159,000  
8 acres).

9 (7) Hammond Canyon (approximately 4,400  
10 acres).

11 (8) Nokai Dome (approximately 93,000 acres).

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

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

15 (11) The Tabernacle (approximately 7,000  
16 acres).

17 (12) Valley of the Gods (approximately 21,000  
18 acres).

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

20 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

21 (1) Canyonlands National Park safeguards only  
22 a small portion of the extraordinary red-hued, cliff-  
23 walled canyonland region of the Colorado Plateau.

24 (2) Areas near Arches National Park and  
25 Canyonlands National Park contain canyons with

1 rushing perennial streams, natural arches, bridges,  
2 and towers.

3 (3) The gorges of the Green and Colorado Riv-  
4 ers, lie on adjacent land managed by the Secretary.

5 (4) Popular overlooks in Canyonlands Nations  
6 Park and Dead Horse Point State Park have views  
7 directly into adjacent areas, including Lockhart  
8 Basin and Indian Creek.

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

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

17 (1) Bridger Jack Mesa (approximately 33,000  
18 acres).

19 (2) Butler Wash (approximately 27,000 acres).

20 (3) Dead Horse Cliffs (approximately 5,300  
21 acres).

22 (4) Demon's Playground (approximately 3,700  
23 acres).

24 (5) Duma Point (approximately 14,000 acres).

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

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

3           (8) Horsethief Point (approximately 15,000  
4           acres).

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

6           (10) Labyrinth Canyon (approximately 150,000  
7           acres).

8           (11) San Rafael River (approximately 101,000  
9           acres).

10          (12) Shay Mountain (approximately 14,000  
11          acres).

12          (13) Sweetwater Reef (approximately 69,000  
13          acres).

14          (14) Upper Horseshoe Canyon (approximately  
15          60,000 acres).

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

17          (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

18           (1) The San Rafael Swell towers above the  
19           desert like a castle, ringed by 1,000-foot ramparts of  
20           Navajo Sandstone.

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

1           (3) Among other places, the San Rafael wilder-  
2           ness offers exceptional back country opportunities in  
3           the colorful Wild Horse Badlands, the monoliths of  
4           North Caineville Mesa, the rock towers of Cliff  
5           Wash, and colorful cliffs of Humbug Canyon.

6           (4) The mountains within these areas are  
7           among Utah's most valuable habitat for desert big-  
8           horn sheep.

9           (5) The San Rafael Swell area should be pro-  
10          tected and managed to ensure its preservation as a  
11          wilderness area.

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

16           (1) Cedar Mountain (approximately 15,000  
17           acres).

18           (2) Devils Canyon (approximately 23,000  
19           acres).

20           (3) Eagle Canyon (approximately 38,000  
21           acres).

22           (4) Factory Butte (approximately 22,000  
23           acres).

24           (5) Hondu Country (approximately 20,000  
25           acres).

- 1           (6) Jones Bench (approximately 2,800 acres).
- 2           (7) Limestone Cliffs (approximately 25,000  
3 acres).
- 4           (8) Lost Spring Wash (approximately 37,000  
5 acres).
- 6           (9) Mexican Mountain (approximately 100,000  
7 acres).
- 8           (10) Molen Reef (approximately 33,000 acres).
- 9           (11) Muddy Creek (approximately 240,000  
10 acres).
- 11          (12) Mussentuchit Badlands (approximately  
12 25,000 acres).
- 13          (13) Pleasant Creek Bench (approximately  
14 1,100 acres).
- 15          (14) Price River-Humbug (approximately  
16 120,000 acres).
- 17          (15) Red Desert (approximately 40,000 acres).
- 18          (16) Rock Canyon (approximately 18,000  
19 acres).
- 20          (17) San Rafael Knob (approximately 15,000  
21 acres).
- 22          (18) San Rafael Reef (approximately 114,000  
23 acres).
- 24          (19) Sids Mountain (approximately 107,000  
25 acres).

1           (20) Upper Muddy Creek (approximately  
2           19,000 acres).

3           (21) Wild Horse Mesa (approximately 92,000  
4           acres).

5 **SEC. 110. BOOK CLIFFS AND UINTA BASIN WILDERNESS**  
6           **AREAS.**

7           (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

8           (1) The Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin wilderness  
9           areas offer—

10                   (A) unique big game hunting opportunities  
11                   in verdant high-plateau forests;

12                   (B) the opportunity for float trips of sev-  
13                   eral days duration down the Green River in  
14                   Desolation Canyon; and

15                   (C) the opportunity for calm water canoe  
16                   weekends on the White River.

17           (2) The long rampart of the Book Cliffs bounds  
18           the area on the south, while seldom-visited uplands,  
19           dissected by the rivers and streams, slope away to  
20           the north into the Uinta Basin.

21           (3) Bighorn sheep, elk, mule deer, bears, and  
22           cougars flourish in the back country of the Book  
23           Cliffs.

1           (4) The Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin areas  
2           should be protected and managed to ensure the pro-  
3           tection of the areas as wilderness.

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

8           (1) Bourdette Draw (approximately 15,000  
9           acres).

10          (2) Bull Canyon (approximately 2,800 acres).

11          (3) Chipeta (approximately 95,000 acres).

12          (4) Dead Horse Pass (approximately 8,000  
13          acres).

14          (5) Desbrough Canyon (approximately 13,000  
15          acres).

16          (6) Desolation Canyon (approximately 560,000  
17          acres).

18          (7) Diamond Breaks (approximately 9,000  
19          acres).

20          (8) Diamond Canyon (approximately 166,000  
21          acres).

22          (9) Diamond Mountain (also known as “Wild  
23          Mountain”) (approximately 27,000 acres).

24          (10) Dinosaur Adjacent (approximately 10,000  
25          acres).

- 1           (11) Goslin Mountain (approximately 4,900  
2 acres).
- 3           (12) Hideout Canyon (approximately 12,000  
4 acres).
- 5           (13) Lower Bitter Creek (approximately 14,000  
6 acres).
- 7           (14) Lower Flaming Gorge (approximately  
8 21,000 acres).
- 9           (15) Mexico Point (approximately 15,000  
10 acres).
- 11          (16) Moonshine Draw (also known as “Daniels  
12 Canyon”) (approximately 10,000 acres).
- 13          (17) Mountain Home (approximately 9,000  
14 acres).
- 15          (18) O–Wi–Yu–Kuts (approximately 13,000  
16 acres).
- 17          (19) Red Creek Badlands (approximately 3,600  
18 acres).
- 19          (20) Seep Canyon (approximately 21,000  
20 acres).
- 21          (21) Sunday School Canyon (approximately  
22 18,000 acres).
- 23          (22) Survey Point (approximately 8,000 acres).
- 24          (23) Turtle Canyon (approximately 39,000  
25 acres).

1 (24) White River (approximately 29,000 acres).

2 (25) Winter Ridge (approximately 38,000  
3 acres).

4 (26) Wolf Point (approximately 15,000 acres).

5 **TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE**  
6 **PROVISIONS**

7 **SEC. 201. GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

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

10 (1) consist of the quantity of land referenced  
11 with respect to that named area, as generally de-  
12 picted on the map entitled “Utah BLM Wilderness  
13 Proposed by H.R. \_\_\_\_\_, 109th Congress”; and

14 (2) be known by the name given to it in title  
15 I.

16 (b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—

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

21 (A) the Committee on Resources of the  
22 House of Representatives; and

23 (B) the Committee on Energy and Natural  
24 Resources of the Senate.

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

6           (3) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—Each map and  
7           legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall be  
8           filed and made available for public inspection in the  
9           Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Man-  
10          agement.

11 **SEC. 202. ADMINISTRATION.**

12          Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of en-  
13          actment of this Act, each wilderness area designated under  
14          this Act shall be administered by the Secretary in accord-  
15          ance with the following:

16                (1) The Federal Land Policy and Management  
17                Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

18                (2) The Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et  
19                seq.).

20 **SEC. 203. STATE SCHOOL TRUST LANDS WITHIN WILDER-**  
21 **NESS AREAS.**

22          (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subsection (b), if State-  
23          owned land is included in an area designated by this Act  
24          as a wilderness area, the Secretary shall offer to exchange  
25          land owned by the United States in the State of approxi-

1 mately equal value in accordance with section 603(c) of  
2 the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976  
3 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)) and section 5(a) of the Wilderness  
4 Act (16 U.S.C. 1134(a)).

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

9 **SEC. 204. WATER.**

10 (a) RESERVATION.—

11 (1) WATER FOR WILDERNESS AREAS.—

12 (A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to each  
13 wilderness area designated by this Act, Con-  
14 gress reserves a quantity of water determined  
15 by the Secretary to be sufficient for the wilder-  
16 ness area.

17 (B) PRIORITY DATE.—The priority date of  
18 a right reserved under subparagraph (A) shall  
19 be the date of enactment of this Act.

20 (2) PROTECTION OF RIGHTS.—The Secretary  
21 and other officers and employees of the United  
22 States shall take any steps necessary to protect the  
23 rights reserved by paragraph (1)(A), including the  
24 filing of a claim for the quantification of the rights

1 in any present or future appropriate stream adju-  
2 dication in the courts of the State—

3 (A) in which the United States is or may  
4 be joined; and

5 (B) that is conducted in accordance with  
6 section 208 of the Department of Justice Ap-  
7 propriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 560, chapter  
8 651).

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

13 (c) ADMINISTRATION.—

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

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

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

21 (B) shall affect the interpretation of any  
22 other Act or any designation made under any  
23 other Act.

24 **SEC. 205. ROADS.**

25 (a) SETBACKS.—

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

4           (2) WILDERNESS ON 1 SIDE OF ROADS.—Ex-  
5           cept as provided in subsection (b), a setback for a  
6           road with wilderness on only 1 side shall be set as  
7           follows:

8                   (A) 300 feet from a paved Federal or  
9                   State highway.

10                   (B) 100 feet from any other paved road or  
11                   high standard dirt or gravel road.

12                   (C) 30 feet from any other road.

13           (3) WILDERNESS ON BOTH SIDES OF ROADS.—  
14           Except as provided in subsection (b), a setback for  
15           a road with wilderness on both sides (including cher-  
16           ry-stems or roads separating 2 wilderness units)  
17           shall be set as follows:

18                   (A) 200 feet from a paved Federal or  
19                   State highway.

20                   (B) 40 feet from any other paved road or  
21                   high standard dirt or gravel road.

22                   (C) 10 feet from any other roads.

23           (b) SETBACK EXCEPTIONS.—

24                   (1) WELL-DEFINED TOPOGRAPHICAL BAR-  
25                   RIERS.—If, between the road and the boundary of a

1 setback area described in paragraph (2) or (3) of  
2 subsection (a), there is a well-defined cliff edge,  
3 stream bank, or other topographical barrier, the Sec-  
4 retary shall use the barrier as the wilderness bound-  
5 ary.

6 (2) FENCES.—If, between the road and the  
7 boundary of a setback area specified in paragraph  
8 (2) or (3) of subsection (a), there is a fence running  
9 parallel to a road, the Secretary shall use the fence  
10 as the wilderness boundary if, in the opinion of the  
11 Secretary, doing so would result in a more manage-  
12 able boundary.

13 (3) DEVIATIONS FROM SETBACK AREAS.—

14 (A) EXCLUSION OF DISTURBANCES FROM  
15 WILDERNESS BOUNDARIES.—In cases where  
16 there is an existing livestock development, dis-  
17 persed camping area, borrow pit, or similar dis-  
18 turbance within 100 feet of a road that forms  
19 part of a wilderness boundary, the Secretary  
20 may delineate the boundary so as to exclude the  
21 disturbance from the wilderness area.

22 (B) LIMITATION ON EXCLUSION OF DIS-  
23 TURBANCES.—The Secretary shall make a  
24 boundary adjustment under subparagraph (A)

1           only if the Secretary determines that doing so  
2           is consistent with wilderness management goals.

3                   (C) DEVIATIONS RESTRICTED TO MINIMUM  
4           NECESSARY.—Any deviation under this para-  
5           graph from the setbacks required under in  
6           paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a) shall be  
7           the minimum necessary to exclude the disturb-  
8           ance.

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

14   **SEC. 206. LIVESTOCK.**

15          Within the wilderness areas designated under title I,  
16          the grazing of livestock authorized on the date of enact-  
17          ment of this Act shall be permitted to continue subject  
18          to such reasonable regulations and procedures as the Sec-  
19          retary considers necessary, as long as the regulations and  
20          procedures are consistent with the following:

21                   (1) The Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et  
22                  seq.).

23                   (2) Section 101(f) the Arizona Desert Wilder-  
24                  ness Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–628; 104 Stat.  
25                  4469).

1 **SEC. 207. FISH AND WILDLIFE.**

2 Nothing in this Act affects the jurisdiction of the  
3 State with respect to wildlife and fish on the public land  
4 located in the State.

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

6 Any land within the boundaries of a wilderness area  
7 designated under this Act that is acquired by the Federal  
8 Government shall—

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

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

13 **SEC. 209. WITHDRAWAL.**

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

17 (1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under pub-  
18 lic law;

19 (2) location, entry, and patent under mining  
20 law; and

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

○