To designate certain National Forest System lands and public lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, wildland recovery areas, and biological connecting corridors, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 20, 2007

Mrs. Maloney of New York (for herself, Mr. Shays, Mr. Ackerman, Mr. Allen, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Baird, Mr. Berman, Mr. Blumenauer, Mr. Boswell, Ms. Corrine Brown of Florida, Mrs. Capps, Mr. Castle, Mr. Chandler, Mrs. Christensen, Mr. Clay, Mr. Cleaver, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Costa, Mr. Crowley, Mr. Cuminhos, Ms. Delauro, Mr. Dingell, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Engel, Ms. Eshoo, Mr. Farr, Mr. Fattah, Mr. Frank of Massachusetts, Mr. Gilchrest, Mr. Gonzalez, Mr. Grijalva, Ms. Harman, Mr. Hastings of Florida, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Hinchey, Mr. Hinojosa, Mr. Holt, Ms. Hooley, Mr. Inslee, Ms. Eddie Bernice Johnson of Texas, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Kildee, Mr. Kind, Mr. Kucinich, Mr. Langevin, Mr. Lantos, Mr. Markey, Mrs. McCarthy of New York, Ms. McCollum of Minnesota, Mr. McDermott, Mr. George Miller of California, Mr. Moore of Kansas, Mr. Moran of Virginia, Mr. Nadler, Mrs. Napolitano, Mr. Olver, Mr. Pallone, Mr. Rahall, Ms. Roybal-Allard, Mr. Rush, Ms. Schakowsky, Mr. Serrano, Ms. Slaughter, Ms. Solis, Mr. Stark, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Thompson of California, Mr. Towns, Mr. Van Hollen, Mr. Walsh of New York, Ms. Wasserman Schultz, Ms. Watson, Mr. Wexler, and Mr. Wu) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

A BILL

To designate certain National Forest System lands and public lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the
 interior in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, wildland recovery areas, and biological connecting corridors, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act".

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings.
Sec. 3. Purposes.
Sec. 4. Definitions.

TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

Sec. 101. Designation of certain National Forest System lands, National Park System lands, and Bureau of Land Management lands as wilderness.
Sec. 102. Greater Glacier/Northern Continental Divide ecosystem.
Sec. 103. Greater Yellowstone ecosystem.
Sec. 104. Greater Salmon/Selway ecosystem.
Sec. 105. Greater Cabinet/Yaak/Sellkirk ecosystem.
Sec. 106. Greater Hells Canyon ecosystem.
Sec. 107. Islands in the Sky Wilderness.
Sec. 108. Blackfeet Wilderness.
Sec. 109. Administration.
Sec. 110. Water.

TITLE II—BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS

Sec. 201. Findings.
Sec. 203. Treatment of biological connecting corridors.
Sec. 204. Applicability of title.
Sec. 205. Cooperative agreements and land trades and acquisitions.
Sec. 206. Exemption of certain roads and highways.

TITLE III—WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS DESIGNATIONS

Sec. 301. Designation of wild and scenic rivers in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.
SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Many areas of undeveloped National Forest System lands, National Park System lands, and public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming possess outstanding natural characteristics which give them high values as wilderness, parks, and wild and scenic rivers and will, if properly preserved, be an enduring resource of wilderness, wild land areas, and biodiversity for the benefit of the American people.

(2) The Northern Rockies Bioregion contains the most diverse array of wild lands remaining south of Canada, providing sanctuary for a host of species listed as threatened or endangered under section...
4(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16
U.S.C. 1533(e)). These national interest public lands
are among the most popular wild lands in the
United States, embracing greater ecosystems and
national treasures such as the Greater Yellowstone,
Greater Glacier/Northern Continental Divide, Great-
er Hells Canyon/Wallowa, Greater Salmon/Selway,
and Greater Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk ecosystems.

(3) The natural ecosystems in the Northern
Rockies Bioregion are largely dependent on National
Forest System lands, National Park System lands,
and public lands administered by the Bureau of
Land Management, and the ecological productivity
and diversity of resources these Federal public lands
provide. Conservation of roadless areas on these
public lands, which produces clean water, protects
native fisheries and native flora and fauna, and pro-
vides scenic and recreational qualities, also preserves
options for sustainable economies through activities
such as hunting, fishing, and wilderness-based recre-
ation.

(4) The headwaters of several major river sys-
tems, including the Columbia, Snake, Green, Mis-
souri and Saskatchewan Rivers, originate in the
Northern Rockies Bioregion, and these rivers send
their waters to three different oceans. These waters are of tremendous economic importance to farming and ranching operations, municipal water supplies, and water-based recreation, including fishing and boating. Protection of this world class water resource will enhance these uses, reduce costs for water treatment and irrigation, and increase native fish populations.

(5) The wildlife treasures of the Northern Rockies are of international significance and contain remarkably intact large mammalian fauna and rare and unique plant life. Wildlife habitat fragmentation due to roadbuilding, timber harvest, mining, oil and gas exploration, lack of interagency cooperation, and other activities has severe effects on the wildlife populations (including those listed as threatened or endangered under section 4(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(e))) and their habitat, the water quality, the ancient forests, and the greater ecosystems of the Northern Rockies Bio-region. The overemphasis on resource extraction from National Forest System lands and public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management has compromised ecosystem integrity and detracted from economic diversification opportunities. Eco-
nomic instability and high unemployment in rural, resource-dependent communities is a common result of overexploitation of these lands.

(6) Continued fragmentation and development of the remaining roadless and essentially roadless ecosystems and biological connectors of the Northern Rockies would cause a loss to the Nation of an entire wild land region and of the only remaining areas south of Canada still pristine enough to support populations of caribou, gray wolves, grizzly bears, anadromous fish, and numerous other rare and endangered plant and animal life all in one intact bioregion.

(7) Since the 1936 roadless area inventory completed by Bob Marshall, millions of acres of roadless wild lands have been developed in the Northern Rockies. Extensive fragmentation of wild lands and wildlife habitat has resulted in the listing of several species as threatened or endangered and reduced the numbers and range of many others, including anadromous fish.

(8) The natural ecosystems of the Northern Rockies Bioregion also serve as educational and research centers for on-site studies in biology, geology, astronomy and other sciences. The pristine nature of
the National Forest System lands, National Park System lands, and public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the Northern Rockies Bioregion helps local communities attract new residents and businesses based on local quality of life.

(9) A review of the current situation in the Northern Rockies has revealed the urgent need for an ecological reserve system for the Northern Rockies Bioregion, which includes core ecosystem reserve areas and biological connecting corridors necessary to ensure wildlife movements and genetic interchange between the core reserve areas.

(10) The economic value to the Nation of most of these undeveloped areas, left in their natural state, greatly exceeds any potential return to the Treasury of the United States from timber harvest and development. If current Federal land management in the Northern Rockies continues to result in the development of roadless areas, the American public will be using its tax dollars to fund permanent reductions in wilderness, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and species and biological diversity.

(11) Instead, this Act provides opportunities for employment in outdoor trades by establishing reha-
bilitation zones on specific tracts of damaged Federal land where active restoration work will occur. This Act will provide contracts for local businesses and renew the intrinsic economic, social and cultural benefits that result from productive land. Federal land rehabilitation projects represent a direct benefit to the local economy and reduce the loss to American taxpayers caused by below-cost timber sales and other subsidized resource extraction.

(12) The congressional review of roadless areas within the National Forest System, National Park System, and public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming has identified areas which, on the basis of their landform, ecosystem, associated fish and wildlife, economic value, and location will help to fulfill the role of the United States Forest Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management to ensure a quality National Wilderness Preservation System. The review has identified other areas which may have outstanding values as wild and scenic rivers. The review has also identified areas which may not possess outstanding wilderness attributes and should not now be designated as components of the Na-
tional Wilderness Preservation System, but which should be studied to determine their role in maintaining biological diversity in the Northern Rockies.

(13) Many areas of National Forest System lands and public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management have been damaged and their productivity reduced by unwise development practices, which have also impaired ecosystem function and biological diversity. The Island Park area adjacent to Yellowstone National Park contains large clear-cut areas right up to the park boundary. Efforts should be made to return these areas to their former ecological health and native diversity by designating them as components of a new National Wildland Restoration and Recovery System. These efforts should seek to ensure that vital ecosystem components are restored, especially in areas where wildlife travel corridors and native fish and wildlife populations have been damaged or eliminated. Restoration efforts should seek to ensure and maintain genetic interchange, biological diversity, and restoration of native species diversity throughout the Northern Rockies Bioregion.

(14) Backcountry areas of the National Park System have been damaged by inappropriate man-
agement, despite policies that require that recommended wilderness be administered as wilderness. An emphasis on structures and motorized equipment, and in some instances developed “backcountry” campsites, have all detracted from and degraded the wilderness character of these backcountry areas.

(15) Federal agencies entrusted with managing the natural resources of the Northern Rockies Bio-region operate under contradictory congressional mandates, and thus are in dissension over management policies which involve common resources and greater ecosystems. Existing agency structures and regulatory mechanisms have proven unsatisfactory for responsible management of nationally important ecosystems on public lands. Existing laws and regulations have not been sufficient to establish and maintain agency accountability for public resources.

(16) This Act does not affect private existing rights.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to designate certain National Forest System lands, certain National Park System lands, and certain public lands administered by the Bureau of
Land Management in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System;

(2) to designate certain National Forest System lands, public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and watercourses on these lands in the States of Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;

(3) to establish a pilot system of National Wildland Restoration and Recovery Areas and a Wildlands Recovery Corps to help restore biological diversity and native species; and

(4) to establish a system of biological connecting corridors between the core ecosystems in the Northern Rockies Bioregion.

(b) PURPOSE OF DESIGNATIONS.—The designations made by this Act are made in order to—

(1) promote, perpetuate, and preserve the wilderness character of the area so designated;

(2) protect water quality, watersheds, and wildlife habitat, including that of species listed as threatened or endangered under section 4(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(c));
(3) protect the ecological integrity and contiguity of major wild land ecosystems and their interconnecting corridors identified by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and other sources;

(4) protect and maintain biological and native species diversity and dispersal throughout the Northern Rockies Bioregion;

(5) promote and ensure interagency cooperation in the implementation of integrated, holistic ecosystem management and protection of the ecosystems and corridors covered by this Act based upon principles from conservation biology;

(6) preserve scenic, historic, and cultural resources;

(7) promote scientific research, primitive recreation, solitude, physical and mental challenge, and inspiration for the benefit of all of the American people;

(8) avoid the misinvestment of scarce capital in lands of marginal timber value; and

(9) promote ecologically and economically sustainable management in the Northern Rockies Bioregion.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act:
(1) **Development.**—The term “development” means activities that eliminate the roadless and wilderness characteristics of the land and includes ski resort facilities and such activities as roadbuilding, timber harvest, mining, and oil and gas drilling.

(2) **Greater Ecosystem.**—The term “greater ecosystem”, when used in conjunction with the specific ecosystems protected under this Act, means the ecological land units of sufficient scale to support and maintain populations of large vertebrate species and the other native plant and animal species of the units. These units are comprised of lands which are similar in regards to topography, climate, and plant and animal species. The ecosystems in the Northern Rockies are also defined in terms of the habitat of wildlife indicator species listed as threatened or endangered under section 4(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(c)), including grizzly bear, gray wolf, bald eagle, and caribou, and have been depicted on maps published by Federal agencies.

(3) **Northern Rockies Bioregion.**—The term “Northern Rockies Bioregion” means the portion of the Northern Rocky Mountains in the States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, and Wash-
TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS

SEC. 101. DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS, NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM LANDS, AND BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS AS WILDERNESS.

In furtherance of the purpose of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain National Forest System lands, National Park System lands, and public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, as described in this title, in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming are designated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

SEC. 102. GREATER GLACIER/NORTHERN CONTINENTAL DIVIDE ECOSYSTEM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The core of the Greater Glacier/Northern Continental Divide ecosystem region is Glacier National Park and the Bob Marshall Wilderness, which was the first wilderness designated in the United States.
This ecosystem includes unique lands, such as the Rocky Mountain Front, where grizzlies still roam the prairies and America’s largest herd of big-horn sheep scales the craggy peaks.

(3) The Swan and Mission mountain ranges contain some of Montana’s largest old growth forests and pristine bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout spawning runs.

(4) The Rocky Mountain Gray Wolf is making a comeback in this ecosystem, and the ecosystem is home to one of only two relatively large grizzly populations in the lower 48 States.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique Greater Glacier/Northern Continental Divide ecosystem, the areas described in this section, which together comprise approximately 2,155,433 acres, as generally depicted on maps with titles corresponding to each area and dated ________, are hereby designated as wilderness. The land designated as wilderness by this section shall be incorporated into the wilderness indicated or, in the case of wilderness designated by subsection (h), shall be known by the name given the wilderness in that subsection. Each map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, the Office
of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, or
the Office of the Director of the National Park Service.

(c) Bob Marshall Wilderness Additions.—The
following areas, consisting of a total of approximately
546,881 acres, are incorporated into the Bob Marshall
Wilderness:

(1) Choteau Mountain/Teton High Peaks/Deep
Creek areas, consisting of approximately 106,272
acres of land administered by the Lewis and Clark
National Forest or the Bureau of Land Manage-
ment.

(2) Renshaw area, consisting of approximately
46,814 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark
National Forest or the Bureau of Land Manage-
ment.

(3) Swan Front area, consisting of approxi-
mately 169,430 acres administered by the Flathead
or Lolo National Forest.

(4) Swan Crest area, consisting of approxi-
mately 89,351 acres administered by the Flathead
National Forest.

(5) Limestone Caves/Lost Jack areas, con-
sisting of approximately 36,155 acres administered
by the Flathead National Forest.
(6) Monture Creek area, consisting of approximately 98,859 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.

(d) GREAT BEAR WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 61,100 acres, are incorporated into the Great Bear Wilderness:

(1) Middle Fork area, consisting of approximately 40,413 acres administered by the Flathead National Forest.

(2) South Fork area, consisting of approximately 20,687 acres administered by the Flathead National Forest.

(e) SCAPEGOAT WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 125,179 acres, are incorporated into the Scapegoat Wilderness:

(1) Stonewall Mountain area, consisting of approximately 55,071 acres administered by the Helena National Forest.

(2) Silver King/Falls Creek areas, consisting of approximately 42,280 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark or Helena National Forest.
(3) Benchmark/Elk Creek areas, consisting of approximately 27,828 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark National Forest.

(f) Mission Mountains Wilderness Additions.—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 15,410 acres, are incorporated into the Mission Mountains Wilderness:

(1) Mission additions, consisting of approximately 6,640 acres administered by the Flathead National Forest.

(2) Marshall Peak area, consisting of approximately 8,770 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.

(g) Rattlesnake Wilderness Additions.—The Rattlesnake additions consisting of approximately 3,704 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest are incorporated into the Rattlesnake Wilderness.

(h) New National Wilderness Preservation System Components.—The following areas are designated as new components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Glacier Wilderness, consisting of approximately 927,550 acres administered by Glacier National Park.
(2) Blackfeet (Badger-Two Medicine) Wilderness, consisting of approximately 128,622 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark National Forest.

(3) Sawtooth Ridge Wilderness, consisting of approximately 14,521 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark National Forest.

(4) Mt. Hefty/Tuchuck/Thompson-Seton Wilderness, consisting of approximately 105,290 acres administered by the Flathead or Kootenai National Forest.

(5) Le Beau Wilderness, consisting of approximately 6,472 acres administered by the Flathead or Kootenai National Forest.

(6) Ten Lakes Wilderness, consisting of approximately 48,351 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.

(7) Deadhorse Ridge Wilderness, consisting of approximately 23,550 acres administered by the Flathead National Forest.

(8) Standard Peak Wilderness, consisting of approximately 7,770 acres administered by the Flathead National Forest.

(9) Coal Ridge Wilderness, consisting of approximately 16,480 acres administered by the Flathead National Forest.
(10) Benchmark Wilderness, consisting of approximately 6,490 acres administered by the Flathead National Forest.

(11) Lincoln Gulch Wilderness, consisting of approximately 9,060 acres administered by the Helena National Forest.

(12) Anaconda Hill Wilderness, consisting of approximately 19,606 acres administered by the Helena National Forest.

(13) Specimen Creek Wilderness, consisting of approximately 13,494 acres administered by the Helena National Forest.

(14) Crater Mountain Wilderness, consisting of approximately 9,612 acres administered by the Helena National Forest.

(15) Ogden Mountain Wilderness, consisting of approximately 12,199 acres administered by the Helena National Forest.

(16) Nevada Mountain Wilderness, consisting of approximately 54,092 acres administered by the Helena National Forest.

SEC. 103. GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:
(1) The core of the greater Yellowstone region is Yellowstone National Park, the Nation’s first national park.

(2) This world-famous region of geyser basins, towering mountains, abundant wildlife, and vast forests contains the headwaters for many of the Nation’s most famous blue-ribbon trout streams.

(3) Small glaciers and permanent snowfields cloak the rugged Teton and Beartooth mountains, which contain several peaks greater than 12,000 feet.

(4) Diverse habitat in the region ranges from cactus desert lowlands to arctic tundra.

(5) Wildlife in the region includes the threatened grizzly bear, the Nation’s last wild bison herd, trumpeter swans, and nearly 35,000 elk.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique ecosystem of the greater Yellowstone region, the areas described in this section, which comprise approximately 6,481,173 acres, as generally depicted on maps with titles corresponding to each area and dated __________, are hereby designated as wilderness. The land designated as wilderness by this section shall be incorporated into the wilderness indicated or, in the case of wilderness designated by subsection (n), shall be known by the name
given the wilderness in that subsection. Each map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, or the Office of the Director of the Park Service.

(c) Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Additions.—The Absaroka-Beartooth additions consisting of approximately 264,549 acres administered by the Gallatin, Custer, or Shoshone National Forest are incorporated into the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness.

(d) North Absaroka Wilderness Additions.—The North Absaroka additions consisting of approximately 161,194 acres administered by the Shoshone or Gallatin National Forest are incorporated into the North Absaroka Wilderness.

(e) Washakie Wilderness Additions.—The Washakie additions consisting of approximately 310,435 acres administered by the Shoshone National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management are incorporated into the Washakie Wilderness.

(f) Fitzpatrick Wilderness Additions.—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 18,389 acres, are incorporated into the Fitzpatrick Wilderness:

(1) Fitzpatrick additions consisting of approximately 3,994 acres administered by the Shoshone
National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) Bench Mark/Warm Springs area consisting of approximately 14,395 acres administered by the Shoshone National Forest.

(g) Teton Wilderness Additions.—The Teton Corridor Trailheads/Togwotee Pass additions consisting of approximately 31,869 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest are incorporated into the Teton Wilderness.

(h) Gros Ventre Wilderness Additions.—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 106,910 acres, are incorporated into the Gros Ventre Wilderness:

(1) Shoal Creek area, consisting of approximately 24,418 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

(2) Gros Ventre additions, consisting of approximately 82,492 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

(i) Bridger Wilderness Additions.—The Bridger additions consisting of approximately 216,945 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest are incorporated into the Bridger Wilderness.
(j) **Popo Agie Wilderness Additions.**—The Popo Agie additions consisting of approximately 47,754 acres administered by the Shoshone National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management are incorporated into the Popo Agie Wilderness.

(k) **Winegar Hole Wilderness Additions.**—The Winegar Hole additions consisting of approximately 4,851 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest are incorporated into the Winegar Hole Wilderness.

(l) **Jedediah Smith Wilderness Additions.**—The Jedediah Smith additions consisting of approximately 51,430 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton or Caribou-Targhee National Forest are incorporated into the Jedediah Smith Wilderness.

(m) **Lee Metcalf Wilderness Additions.**—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 182,959 acres, are incorporated into the Lee Metcalf Wilderness:

   (1) Cowboys Heaven area, consisting of approximately 39,402 acres administered by the Gallatin or Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forests.

   (2) Lee Metcalf additions, consisting of approximately 143,557 acres administered by the Gallatin or Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forests.
(n) NEW NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM COMPONENTS.—The following areas are designated as new components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Yellowstone Wilderness, consisting of approximately 2,032,721 acres administered by Yellowstone National Park.

(2) Grand Teton Wilderness, consisting of approximately 122,604 acres administered by Grand Teton National Park.

(3) Gallatin Range Wilderness, consisting of approximately 221,000 acres administered by the Gallatin National Forest.

(4) Chico Peak Wilderness, consisting of approximately 12,336 acres administered by the Gallatin National Forest.

(5) Madison Wilderness, consisting of approximately 15,372 acres administered by the Gallatin National Forest.

(6) Lionhead Wilderness, consisting of approximately 47,785 acres administered by the Gallatin or Caribou-Targhee National Forests.

(7) Line Creek Plateau/Deep Lake Wilderness, consisting of approximately 130,561 acres administered by the Custer or Shoshone National Forests.
(8) Monument Ridge Wilderness, consisting of approximately 17,720 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

(9) Munger Mountain Wilderness, consisting of approximately 12,827 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

(10) Little Sheep Mountain Wilderness, consisting of approximately 14,884 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

(11) Palisades Wilderness, consisting of approximately 223,578 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton or Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(12) Mt. Leidy Highlands Wilderness, consisting of approximately 173,572 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

(13) Salt River Range Wilderness, consisting of approximately 238,996 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

(14) Grayback Ridge Wilderness, consisting of approximately 282,976 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

(15) Commissary Ridge Wilderness, consisting of approximately 177,691 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest.
(16) South Wyoming Range Wilderness, consisting of approximately 85,774 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

(17) Gannett Hills/Spring Creek/Raymond Mountain Wilderness, consisting of approximately 135,436 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton or Caribou-Targhee National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management.

(18) Little Cottonwood Wilderness, consisting of approximately 5,448 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

(19) North Mountain Wilderness, consisting of approximately 9,951 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

(20) Grayback Ridge East Wilderness, consisting of approximately 17,822 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

(21) Lake Mountain Wilderness, consisting of approximately 16,750 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management.

(22) Garns Mountain Wilderness, consisting of approximately 104,077 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.
(23) Snake River Wilderness, consisting of approximately 9,645 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(24) Warm River South Wilderness, consisting of approximately 15,839 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(25) Warm River North Wilderness, consisting of approximately 9,740 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(26) Bald Mountain Wilderness, consisting of approximately 16,393 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(27) Bear Creek Wilderness, consisting of approximately 117,272 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(28) Stump Creek Wilderness, consisting of approximately 100,390 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(29) Caribou-Targhee Wilderness, consisting of approximately 83,540 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(30) Poker Peak Wilderness, consisting of approximately 19,795 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.
(31) Pole Creek Wilderness, consisting of approximately 8,384 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(32) Schmid Peak Wilderness, consisting of approximately 10,253 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(33) Sage Creek Wilderness, consisting of approximately 17,455 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(34) Red Mountain Wilderness, consisting of approximately 12,581 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(35) Huckleberry Basin/Dry Ridge Wilderness, consisting of approximately 27,129 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(36) Meade Peak Wilderness, consisting of approximately 44,947 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(37) Hell Hole Wilderness, consisting of approximately 5,132 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(38) Gravelly Mountains Wilderness, consisting of approximately 277,000 acres administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management.
(39) Snowcrest Wilderness, consisting of approximately 105,000 acres administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management.

(40) Tobacco Root Mountains Wilderness, consisting of approximately 104,000 acres administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management.

(41) Madison Plateau Wilderness, consisting of approximately 5,000 acres administered by the Gallatin National Forest.

(42) Pass Creek Wilderness, consisting of approximately 5,000 acres administered by the Shoshone National Forest.

(43) Bayer Mountain Wilderness, consisting of approximately 9,000 acres administered by the Shoshone National Forest.

(44) Little Popo Agie Canyon Wilderness, consisting of approximately 16,000 acres administered by the Shoshone National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 104. GREATER SALMON/SELWAY ECOSYSTEM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:
(1) The Greater Salmon/Selway region is one of the most rugged and wild areas in America, and one of the largest intact forest ecosystems in the temperate zones of the Earth.

(2) The core of the region is comprised of the Frank Church-River of No Return and Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness areas.

(3) Swimming the Salmon and Clearwater river systems, several species of salmon and sea-going trout still make the 900 mile spawning journey from the Pacific Ocean to small tributaries in the high mountain country.

(4) Biological and landscape diversity in the region is great, ranging from rocky, dry canyon country to wet forests of ancient cedars many feet in diameter in the Mallard-Larkins and other areas.

(5) A wide array of forest dwelling species reside in the region, and the gray wolf is making a comeback.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique ecosystem of the Greater Salmon/Selway region, the areas described in this section, which comprise approximately 6,239,797 acres, as generally depicted on the maps with titles corresponding to each area and dated ____________, are hereby designated as wilderness. The
land designated as wilderness by this section shall be in-
corporated into the wilderness indicated or, in the case of
wilderness designated by subsection (g) or (h), shall be
known by the name given the wilderness in that sub-
section. Each map shall be on file and available for public
inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service
and the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Man-
agement.

(c) FRANK CHURCH-RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDER-
NESS ADDITIONS.—The following areas, consisting of a
total of approximately 741,301 acres, are incorporated
into the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness:

(1) Bluejoint area, consisting of approximately
62,149 acres administered by the Bitterroot or
Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(2) Camas Creek area, consisting of approxi-
mately 100,843 acres administered by the Salmon-
Challis National Forest.

(3) Blue Bunch area, consisting of approxi-
mately 11,653 acres administered by the Salmon
Challis or Boise National Forest.

(4) Loon Creek area, consisting of approxi-
mately 103,898 acres administered by the Challis or
Sawtooth National Forest.
(5) Carey Creek area, consisting of approximately 10,019 acres administered by the Payette National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management.

(6) Pinnacle Peak area, consisting of approximately 10,574 acres administered by the Payette National Forest.

(7) Placer Creek area, consisting of approximately 7,801 acres administered by the Payette National Forest.

(8) Smith Creek area, consisting of approximately 2,261 acres administered by the Payette National Forest.

(9) Cottontail Point-Pilot Creek area, consisting of approximately 105,988 acres administered by the Payette National Forest.

(10) Bernard area, consisting of approximately 20,039 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(11) Burnt Log area, consisting of approximately 21,370 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(12) Whiskey area, consisting of approximately 5,227 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.
(13) Nameless Creek area, consisting of approximately 2,232 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(14) Tennessee area, consisting of approximately 616 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(15) Poker Meadows area, consisting of approximately 969 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(16) Black Lake area, consisting of approximately 5,815 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(17) Panther Creek area, consisting of approximately 29,729 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(18) McEleny area, consisting of approximately 3,041 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(19) Little Horse area, consisting of approximately 6,425 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(20) Oreana area, consisting of approximately 7,178 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.
(21) Duck Peak area, consisting of approximately 45,001 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(22) Long Tom area, consisting of approximately 18,885 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(23) Challis Creek area, consisting of approximately 41,726 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(24) Seafoam area, consisting of approximately 27,048 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(25) Jersey-Jack area, consisting of approximately 64,261 acres administered by the Nez Perce National Forest.

(26) Mallard area, consisting of approximately 22,585 acres administered by the Nez Perce National Forest.

(27) Marshall Mountain area, consisting of approximately 4,068 acres administered by the Coeur d’Alene District of the Bureau of Land Management.

(d) GOSPEL HUMP WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The Gospel Hump additions consisting of approximately
30,000 acres administered by the Nez Perce National Forest are incorporated into the Gospel Hump Wilderness.

(c) **Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Additions.**—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 568,879 acres, are incorporated into the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness:

1. Bitterroot additions, consisting of approximately 123,000 acres administered by the Bitterroot or Nez Perce National Forest.

2. Lochsa Face area, consisting of approximately 68,540 acres administered by the Clearwater National Forest.

3. Elk Summit/Sneakfoot/North Fork Spruce area, consisting of approximately 54,000 acres administered by the Clearwater National Forest.

4. West Meadow Creek area, consisting of approximately 120,000 acres administered by the Nez Perce National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management.

5. East Meadow Creek area, consisting of approximately 96,527 acres administered by the Nez Perce National Forest.

6. Lolo Creek area, consisting of approximately 19,950 acres administered by the Lolo, Clearwater, or Bitterroot National Forest.
(7) Rackliff-Gedney area, consisting of approximately 86,879 acres administered by the Clearwater or Nez Perce National Forest.

(f) SAWTOOTH WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The Hansen Lakes, Huckleberry, Pettit, Smoky Mountains, Ten Mile, Black Warrior, South Boise, and Yuba additions consisting of approximately 540,253 acres administered by the Boise, Sawtooth, or Salmon-Challis National Forest are incorporated into the Sawtooth Wilderness.

(g) NEW NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM COMPONENTS OF THE GREAT BURN WILDLANDS COMPLEX.—The following areas within the Great Burn Wildlands Complex are designated as new components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Great Burn (Hoodoo) area, consisting of approximately 275,000 acres administered by the Clearwater or Lolo National Forest.

(2) Meadow Creek/Upper North Fork/Rawhide area, consisting of approximately 55,000 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle, Lolo, or Clearwater National Forest.

(3) Sheep Mountain/State Line area, consisting of approximately 68,011 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle or Lolo National Forest.
(4) Mallard-Larkins area, consisting of approximately 250,000 acres administered by the Clearwater or Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(5) Bighorn-Weitas area, consisting of approximately 240,000 acres administered by the Clearwater National Forest.

(6) Eldorado area, consisting of approximately 6,741 acres administered by the Clearwater National Forest.

(7) Moose Mountain area, consisting of approximately 20,441 acres administered by the Clearwater National Forest.

(8) North Lochsa Slope area, consisting of approximately 100,000 acres administered by the Clearwater National Forest.

(9) Pot Mountain area, consisting of approximately 48,583 acres administered by the Clearwater National Forest.

(10) Siwash area, consisting of approximately 8,653 acres administered by the Clearwater National Forest.

(11) Weir-Post Office area, consisting of approximately 20,000 acres administered by the Clearwater National Forest.
(12) Mosquito Fly area, consisting of approximately 20,667 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(13) Midget Peak area, consisting of approximately 6,576 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(14) Stark Mountain area, consisting of approximately 12,526 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.

(h) OTHER NEW NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM COMPONENTS.—The following areas are designated as new components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) French Creek/Patrick Butte area, consisting of approximately 177,863 acres administered by the Payette National Forest.

(2) Crystal Mountain area, consisting of approximately 13,053 acres administered by the Payette National Forest.

(3) Secesh area, consisting of approximately 260,997 acres administered by the Payette National Forest.

(4) Needles area, consisting of approximately 172,350 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.
(5) Caton Lake area, consisting of approximately 95,571 acres administered by the Payette or Boise National Forest.

(6) Poison Creek area, consisting of approximately 5,232 acres administered by the Payette or Boise National Forest.

(7) Meadow Creek area, consisting of approximately 46,897 acres administered by the Payette or Boise National Forest.

(8) Mount Heinen area, consisting of approximately 16,594 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(9) Grape Mountain area, consisting of approximately 13,086 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(10) Peace Rock area, consisting of approximately 195,930 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(11) Deadwood area, consisting of approximately 55,967 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(12) Whitehawk Mountain area, consisting of approximately 8,968 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.
(13) Stony Meadows area, consisting of approximately 13,367 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(14) Bear Wallow area, consisting of approximately 7,907 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(15) Grimes Pass area, consisting of approximately 11,602 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(16) Bald Mountain area, consisting of approximately 6,213 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(17) Hawley Mountain area, consisting of approximately 9,637 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(18) Red Mountain area, consisting of approximately 111,329 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(19) Breadwinner area, consisting of approximately 39,726 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(20) Elk Creek area, consisting of approximately 14,346 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.
(21) Steel Mountain area, consisting of approximately 23,542 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(22) Rainbow area, consisting of approximately 31,476 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(23) Grand Mountain area, consisting of approximately 14,463 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(24) Sheep Creek area, consisting of approximately 86,044 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(25) Snowbank area, consisting of approximately 38,079 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(26) House Mountain area, consisting of approximately 25,608 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(27) Danskin/South Fork Boise area, consisting of approximately 27,818 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(28) Cow Creek area, consisting of approximately 14,917 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.
(29) Wilson Peak area, consisting of approximately 7,955 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(30) Lost Man Creek area, consisting of approximately 12,684 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(31) Whiskey Jack area, consisting of approximately 6,566 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(32) Cathedral Rocks area, consisting of approximately 8,203 acres administered by the Boise National Forest.

(33) Lime Creek area, consisting of approximately 114,180 acres administered by the Boise or Sawtooth National Forest.

(34) O’Hara Falls Creek area, consisting of approximately 24,442 acres administered by the Nez Perce National Forest.

(35) Lick Point area, consisting of approximately 7,536 acres administered by the Nez Perce National Forest.

(36) Clear Creek area, consisting of approximately 11,000 acres administered by the Nez Perce National Forest.
(37) Silver Creek-Pilot Knob area, consisting of approximately 20,000 acres administered by the Nez Perce National Forest.

(38) Dixie Summit-Nut Hill area, consisting of approximately 6,000 acres administered by the Nez Perce National Forest.

(39) North Fork Slate Creek area, consisting of approximately 11,000 acres administered by the Nez Perce National Forest.

(40) Little Slate Creek area, consisting of approximately 14,000 acres administered by the Nez Perce National Forest.

(41) John Day area, consisting of approximately 12,500 acres administered by the Nez Perce National Forest.

(42) Perreau Creek area, consisting of approximately 7,309 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(43) Napias area, consisting of approximately 8,070 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(44) Napoleon Ridge area, consisting of approximately 51,953 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.
(45) Jesse Creek area, consisting of approximately 12,759 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(46) Haystack Mountain area, consisting of approximately 10,379 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(47) Phelan area, consisting of approximately 11,600 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(48) Sheepeater area, consisting of approximately 33,443 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(49) South Fork Deep Creek area, consisting of approximately 11,471 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(50) Deep Creek area, consisting of approximately 6,087 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(51) Jureano area, consisting of approximately 25,316 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(52) South Panther area, consisting of approximately 5,344 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.
(53) Musgrove area, consisting of approximately 7,541 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(54) Taylor Mountain area, consisting of approximately 60,305 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(55) Martin Creek area, consisting of approximately 96,088 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(56) White Knob area, consisting of approximately 63,037 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(57) Porphyry Peak area, consisting of approximately 47,363 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(58) Greylock area, consisting of approximately 10,907 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(59) Copper Basin area, consisting of approximately 10,936 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(60) Cold Springs area, consisting of approximately 8,802 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.
(61) Pioneer Mountains area, consisting of approximately 281,439 acres administered by the Sawtooth or Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(62) Railroad Ridge area, consisting of approximately 51,247 acres administered by the Sawtooth or Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(63) Boulder/White Clouds area, consisting of approximately 457,371 acres administered by the Sawtooth or Salmon-Challis National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management.

(64) Buttercup Mountain area, consisting of approximately 76,553 acres administered by the Sawtooth National Forest.

(65) Elk Ridge area, consisting of approximately 10,566 acres administered by the Sawtooth National Forest.

(66) Grandmother Mountain area, consisting of approximately 37,000 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management.

(67) Pinchot Butte area, consisting of approximately 11,861 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management.
(68) Little Wood River area, consisting of approximately 6,481 acres administered by the Shoshone District of the Bureau of Land Management.

(69) Friedman Creek area, consisting of approximately 10,969 acres administered by the Shoshone District of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 105. GREATER CABINET/YAAK/SELKIRK ECOSYSTEM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The wettest part of the Northern Rockies, the Greater Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk ecosystem is a wild land region that contains the last major stands of low elevation ancient forests in the general region, including the Long Canyon area which contains the oldest living cedars in the Nation.

(2) The only caribou herd in the lower 48 States roams these mountains, as do the grizzly and the gray wolf.

(3) Towering mountains in the ecosystem include the Cabinet, Selkirk, and Purcell ranges.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique, heavily fragmented, and endangered Greater Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk ecosystem, the areas described in this section, which comprise approximately 1,139,790 acres, as generally depicted on maps with titles corresponding to
each area and dated __________, are hereby designated as wilderness. The land designated as wilderness by this section shall be incorporated into the wilderness indicated or, in the case of wilderness designated by subsection (e), shall be known by the name given the wilderness in that subsection. Each map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service.

(e) Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Additions.—The Cabinet additions consisting of approximately 100,393 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest are incorporated into the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness.

(d) Salmo-Priest Wilderness Additions.—The Salmo-Priest additions consisting of approximately 56,841 acres administered by the Colville or the Idaho Panhandle National Forest are incorporated into the Salmo-Priest Wilderness.

(e) New National Wilderness Preservation System Components.—The following areas are designated as new components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Saddle Mountain area, consisting of approximately 33,488 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.
(2) Galena Creek area, consisting of approximately 19,845 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.

(3) Berray Mountain area, consisting of approximately 8,177 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.

(4) Lone Cliff-Smeads area, consisting of approximately 8,731 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.

(5) McNeeley area, consisting of approximately 6,151 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.

(6) Northwest Peaks area, consisting of approximately 20,959 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.

(7) Roderick area, consisting of approximately 31,133 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.

(8) Grizzly Peak area, consisting of approximately 7,472 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.

(9) West Fork Yaak area, consisting of approximately 10,793 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.
(10) Mt. Henry area, consisting of approximately 17,906 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.

(11) Alexander Creek area, consisting of approximately 8,477 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.

(12) Robinson Mountain area, consisting of approximately 6,729 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.

(13) Devil’s Gap area, consisting of approximately 5,360 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.

(14) Lone Cliff West area, consisting of approximately 5,315 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.

(15) Allen Peak area, consisting of approximately 29,598 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.

(16) Huckleberry Mountain area, consisting of approximately 8,965 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.

(17) Cataract Peak area, consisting of approximately 34,237 acres administered by the Kootenai or Lolo National Forest.
(18) Cube Iron-Silcox area, consisting of approximately 38,477 acres administered by the Kootenai or Lolo National Forest.

(19) Sundance Ridge area, consisting of approximately 8,912 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.

(20) Teepee-Spring Creek area, consisting of approximately 13,902 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.

(21) Baldy Mountain area, consisting of approximately 6,482 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.

(22) Scotchman’s Peak area, consisting of approximately 87,724 acres administered by the Kootenai or Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(23) Buckhorn Ridge area, consisting of approximately 42,631 acres administered by the Kootenai or Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(24) Little Grass Mountain/Grassy Top area, consisting of approximately 49,631 acres administered by the Colville or Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(25) Abercrombie-Hooknose area, consisting of approximately 40,485 acres administered by the Colville National Forest.
(26) Exposure area, consisting of approximately 7,411 acres administered by the Colville National Forest.

(27) Bunchgrass area, consisting of approximately 10,762 acres administered by the Colville National Forest.

(28) Dry Canyon Breaks area, consisting of approximately 6,815 acres administered by the Colville National Forest.

(29) Granite Peak area, consisting of approximately 12,768 acres administered by the Colville National Forest.

(30) Quartzite area, consisting of approximately 5,168 acres administered by the Colville National Forest.

(31) South Fork Hungry Mountain area, consisting of approximately 18,435 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(32) Continental Mountain area, consisting of approximately 7,874 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(33) Skitwish Ridge area, consisting of approximately 6,860 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.
(34) White Mountain area, consisting of approximately 10,750 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(35) Shafer Peak area, consisting of approximately 6,295 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(36) Upper Priest Lake area, consisting of approximately 13,481 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(37) Long Canyon/Selkirk Crest/Kootenai Peak area, consisting of approximately 109,548 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management.

(38) Saddle Mountain area, consisting of approximately 7,818 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(39) Mt. Willard/Lake Estelle/Katka area, consisting of approximately 90,510 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(40) Trestle Peak area, consisting of approximately 7,637 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(41) Beetop area, consisting of approximately 14,726 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.
(42) Packsaddle area, consisting of approximately 21,477 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(43) Blacktail Mountain area, consisting of approximately 5,286 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(44) Magee area, consisting of approximately 34,548 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(45) Tepee Creek area, consisting of approximately 5,316 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(46) Trouble Creek area, consisting of approximately 5,829 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(47) Graham Coal area, consisting of approximately 11,307 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(48) Hellroaring area, consisting of approximately 10,355 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

SEC. 106. GREATER HELLS CANYON ECOSYSTEM.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:
(1) The ecological diversity of the Hells Canyon/Wallowa Mountain Region is unique and its central proximity to other ecologically intact or relatively intact areas makes it a critical passageway for genetic interchange of native plants and animals throughout the northwestern United States.

(2) The deepest river-carved canyon in the world at over 8,000 feet deep, Hells Canyon of the Snake River forms the centerpiece of the rugged Greater Hells Canyon/Wallowa Mountain Region.

(3) The ancestral home of the Nez Perce Indians and their famous leaders, Old Chief Joseph, Young Chief Joseph, and Ollokot, the region is historically significant and remains spiritually and culturally important to Indian tribes, whose treaty rights guarantee their sovereignty and continued use of the land.

(4) The region abounds in cultural and archaeological sites, the remnants of the Nez Perce Tribe and other aboriginal cultures.

(5) Breathtaking scenery in the region includes the snowcapped peaks of the Wallowa and Seven Devils Mountains, ancient boreal forests composed of many tree species, semi-arid desert environments, rare, intact remnants of native Columbia Basin
grasslands, and unique geology and numerous dra-
matic rimrock canyons.

(6) Endangered Chinook salmon, rare or
threatened species, such as goshawk, pine marten,
and bighorn sheep, the largest free-roaming elk herd
in the United States, and a variety of other wildlife
species inhabit the region.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique
and endangered Greater Hells Canyon ecosystem, the
areas described in this section, which comprise approxi-
mately 525,000 acres, as generally depicted on the maps
with titles corresponding to each area and dated
___________, are hereby designated as wilderness. The
land designated as wilderness by this section shall be in-
corporated into the wilderness indicated or, in the case of
wilderness designated by subsection (e), shall be known
by the name given the wilderness in that subsection. Each
map shall be on file and available for public inspection
in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service.

(c) HILLS CANYON WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The
following areas, consisting of a total of approximately
400,000 acres, are incorporated into the Hells Canyon
Wilderness:
(1) Rapid River area, consisting of approximately 76,000 acres administered by the Payette or Nez Perce National Forest.

(2) Salmon Face area, consisting of approximately 19,000 acres administered by the Nez Perce National Forest.

(3) Klopton Cree/Corral Creek area, consisting of approximately 24,500 acres administered by the Nez Perce National Forest.

(4) Big Canyon area, consisting of approximately 16,500 acres administered by the Nez Perce National Forest.

(5) Other Hells Canyon additions, consisting of approximately 264,000 acres administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

(d) Eagle Cap Wilderness Additions.—The Eagle Cap additions consisting of approximately 100,000 acres administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest are incorporated into the Eagle Cap Wilderness.

(e) New National Wilderness Preservation System Components.—The following areas are designated as new components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:
(1) Lake Fork, consisting of approximately 12,000 acres administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

(2) Castle Ridge, consisting of approximately 7,000 acres administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

(3) Homestead, consisting of approximately 6,000 acres administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

SEC. 107. ISLANDS IN THE SKY WILDERNESS.

(a) Findings.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) There are several mountain ranges in the Northern Rockies Bioregion that are separated from other mountains by the intervening prairies.

(2) These mountain ranges, including the Big-horn, Big Snowy, Pryor, Elkhorn, and Caribou Mountains, are known as island mountain ranges.

(3) These wild and beautiful mountains are home to an abundant array of native wildlife and birds and are representative of a unique ecological complex.

(b) Designation.—In order to protect the unique and increasingly isolated ecological treasure of island mountain ranges in the Northern Rockies Bioregion, the
areas described in this section, which comprise approximately 2,690,815 acres, as generally depicted on the maps with titles corresponding to each area and dated __________, are hereby designated as wilderness. The land designated as wilderness by this section shall be incorporated into the wilderness indicated or, in the case of wilderness designated by subsection (f), (g), (h), or (i), shall be known by the name given the wilderness in that subsection. Each map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service and the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(c) **WENAH-TUCANNON WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.**—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 20,016 acres, are incorporated into the Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness:

1. Upper Tucannon area, consisting of approximately 12,772 acres administered by the Umatilla National Forest.
2. W-T Three area, consisting of approximately 2,373 acres administered by the Umatilla National Forest.
3. Meadow Creek area, consisting of approximately 4,871 acres administered by the Umatilla National Forest.
(d) **North Fork John Day Wilderness Additions.**—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 103,635 acres, are incorporated into the Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness:

(1) Greenhorn Mountain area, consisting of approximately 35,076 acres administered by the Umatilla, the Malheur, or the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

(2) Jumpoff Joe area, consisting of approximately 9,493 acres administered by the Umatilla or the Malheur National Forest.

(3) Twin Mountain area, consisting of approximately 59,066 acres administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

(e) **Cloud Peak Wilderness Additions.**—The Cloud Peak additions, consisting of approximately 187,562 acres administered by the Bighorn National Forest and the Bureau of Land Management, are incorporated into the Cloud Peak Wilderness.

(f) **New National Wilderness Preservation System Components in the Kettle Mountains.**—The following areas within the Kettle Mountains are designated as new components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:
(1) Thirteen Mile area, consisting of approximately 14,083 acres administered by the Colville National Forest.

(2) Bald Snow area, consisting of approximately 24,776 acres administered by the Colville National Forest.

(3) Profanity area, consisting of approximately 34,226 acres administered by the Colville National Forest.

(4) Profanity East area, consisting of approximately 7,782 acres administered by the Colville National Forest.

(5) Huckleberry South area, consisting of approximately 7,835 acres administered by the Colville National Forest.

(6) Huckleberry North area, consisting of approximately 8,128 acres administered by the Colville National Forest.

(7) Cougar Mountain area, consisting of approximately 7,629 acres administered by the Colville National Forest.

(8) Owl Mountain area, consisting of approximately 14,686 acres administered by the Colville National Forest.
9. Deer Creek area, consisting of approximately 9,317 acres administered by the Colville National Forest.

10. Jacknife area, consisting of approximately 9,564 acres administered by the Colville National Forest.

11. Paradise area, consisting of approximately 6,131 acres administered by the Colville National Forest.

12. Bulldog Mountain area, consisting of approximately 7,072 acres administered by the Colville National Forest.

13. Hoodoo/Twin Sisters area, consisting of approximately 39,030 acres administered by the Colville National Forest.

(g) NEW NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM COMPONENTS IN THE BIG HORN MOUNTAINS.—The following areas within the Big Horn Mountains are designated as new components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

1. Little Bighorn area, consisting of approximately 126,929 acres administered by the Bighorn National Forest.
(2) Walker Prairie area, consisting of approximately 55,887 acres administered by the Bighorn National Forest.

(3) Devil’s Canyon area, consisting of approximately 37,720 acres administered by the Bighorn National Forest.

(4) Sibley Lake area, consisting of approximately 6,917 acres administered by the Bighorn National Forest.

(5) Hideout Creek area, consisting of approximately 9,594 acres administered by the Bighorn National Forest.

(6) Bear Rocks area, consisting of approximately 24,520 acres administered by the Bighorn National Forest.

(7) Horse Creek Mesa area, consisting of approximately 77,805 acres administered by the Bighorn National Forest.

(8) Bruce Mountain area, consisting of approximately 5,417 acres administered by the Bighorn National Forest.

(9) Grommund Creek area, consisting of approximately 12,089 acres administered by the Bighorn National Forest.
(10) Hazelton Peaks area, consisting of approximately 10,028 acres administered by the Bighorn National Forest.

(11) Doyle Creek area, consisting of approximately 6,542 acres administered by the Bighorn National Forest.

(12) Leigh Creek area, consisting of approximately 14,230 acres administered by the Bighorn National Forest.

(13) Medicine Lodge area, consisting of approximately 25,089 acres administered by the Bighorn National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management.

(14) Alkali Creek East area, consisting of approximately 9,264 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(15) Alkali Creek West area, consisting of approximately 6,477 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(16) North Fork Powder River area, consisting of approximately 14,790 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(17) Garder Mountain area, consisting of approximately 17,524 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.
(18) Honeycombs area, consisting of approximately 65,081 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(19) Buffalo Creek area, consisting of approximately 26,853 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(20) Lysite Mountain area, consisting of approximately 9,204 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(h) **NEW NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM COMPONENTS IN THE PRYOR MOUNTAINS.**—The following areas within the Pryor Mountains are designated as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Lost Water Canyon area, consisting of approximately 62,901 acres administered by the Custer National Forest, Bighorn National Recreation Area, or the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) Big Pryor Mountain area, consisting of approximately 39,002 acres administered by the Custer National Forest.

(i) **OTHER NEW NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM COMPONENTS.**—The following areas are designated as new components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:
(1) Willow Springs area, consisting of approximately 10,418 acres administered by the Umatilla National Forest.

(2) Asotin Creek area, consisting of approximately 18,355 acres administered by the Umatilla National Forest.

(3) Spangler area, consisting of approximately 5,966 acres administered by the Umatilla National Forest.

(4) Wenatchee Creek area, consisting of approximately 15,197 acres administered by the Umatilla National Forest.

(5) Mill Creek area, consisting of approximately 24,553 acres administered by the Umatilla National Forest.

(6) Walla Walla area, consisting of approximately 34,413 acres administered by the Umatilla National Forest.

(7) Jassaud area, consisting of approximately 5,535 acres administered by the Umatilla National Forest.

(8) Grande Ronde area, consisting of approximately 21,418 acres administered by the Umatilla National Forest.
(9) Texas Butte area, consisting of approximately 8,153 acres administered by the Umatilla National Forest.

(10) Skookum area, consisting of approximately 7,590 acres administered by the Umatilla National Forest.

(11) Potamus area, consisting of approximately 5,512 acres administered by the Umatilla National Forest.

(12) South Fork-Tower area, consisting of approximately 17,153 acres administered by the Umatilla National Forest.

(13) East John Day area, consisting of approximately 7,451 acres administered by the Umatilla National Forest.

(14) Horseshoe Ridge area, consisting of approximately 5,887 acres administered by the Umatilla National Forest.

(15) Hellhole/Mount Emily area, consisting of approximately 68,882 acres administered by the Umatilla or Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

(16) North Mount Emily area, consisting of approximately 5,562 acres administered by the Umatilla or Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.
(17) Beaver Creek area, consisting of approximately 12,972 acres administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

(18) Upper Grande Ronde area, consisting of approximately 11,723 acres administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

(19) Marble Point area, consisting of approximately 6,874 acres administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

(20) Joeseph Canyon area, consisting of approximately 24,276 acres administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

(21) Tope Creek area, consisting of approximately 9,236 acres administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

(22) Baldy Mountain area, consisting of approximately 6,456 acres administered by the Malheur National Forest.

(23) Dixie Butte area, consisting of approximately 12,907 acres administered by the Malheur National Forest.

(24) Murderers Creek area, consisting of approximately 24,631 acres administered by the Malheur National Forest.
(25) Flag Creek area, consisting of approximately 7,264 acres administered by the Malheur National Forest.

(26) Fox Creek area, consisting of approximately 6,083 acres administered by the Malheur National Forest.

(27) Glacier Mountain area, consisting of approximately 24,637 acres administered by the Malheur National Forest.

(28) Malheur River area, consisting of approximately 12,936 acres administered by the Malheur National Forest.

(29) McClellan Mountain area, consisting of approximately 21,736 acres administered by the Malheur National Forest.

(30) Myrtle-Silvies area, consisting of approximately 11,280 acres administered by the Malheur National Forest.

(31) Nipple Butte area, consisting of approximately 11,501 acres administered by the Malheur National Forest.

(32) North Fork Malheur River area, consisting of approximately 25,403 acres administered by the Malheur National Forest.
(33) Pine Creek area, consisting of approximately 13,580 acres administered by the Malheur National Forest.

(34) Shaketable area, consisting of approximately 6,926 acres administered by the Malheur National Forest.

(35) Utley Butte area, consisting of approximately 11,070 acres administered by the Malheur National Forest.

(36) Monument Rock area, consisting of approximately 5,398 acres administered by the Malheur National Forest.

(37) Flint Range area, consisting of approximately 66,227 acres administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

(38) Fred Burr area, consisting of approximately 6,050 acres administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

(39) Elkhorn Mountains area, consisting of approximately 88,083 acres administered by the Helena National Forest.

(40) Cache Peak area, consisting of approximately 27,021 acres administered by the Sawtooth National Forest.
(41) Sublett area, consisting of approximately 6,676 acres administered by the Sawtooth National Forest.

(42) Burnt Basin area, consisting of approximately 43,661 acres administered by the Sawtooth National Forest.

(43) Mount Harrison area, consisting of approximately 28,801 acres administered by the Sawtooth National Forest.

(44) Fifth Fork Rock Creek area, consisting of approximately 5,145 acres administered by the Sawtooth National Forest.

(45) Third Fork Rock Creek area, consisting of approximately 14,177 acres administered by the Sawtooth National Forest.

(46) Cottonwood area, consisting of approximately 8,996 acres administered by the Sawtooth National Forest.

(47) Mohogany Butte area, consisting of approximately 18,266 acres administered by the Sawtooth National Forest.

(48) Thorobred area, consisting of approximately 5,831 acres administered by the Sawtooth National Forest.
(49) Mount Naomi/Worm Creek area, consisting of approximately 27,850 acres administered by the Caribou National Forest.

(50) Worm Creek area, consisting of approximately 40,052 acres administered by the Caribou National Forest.

(51) Swan Creek Mountain area, consisting of approximately 8,215 acres administered by the Caribou National Forest.

(52) Gibson area, consisting of approximately 8,176 acres administered by the Caribou National Forest.

(53) Paris Peak area, consisting of approximately 8,609 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(54) Station Creek area, consisting of approximately 8,404 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(55) Mink Creek area, consisting of approximately 16,942 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(56) Liberty Creek area, consisting of approximately 14,801 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.
(57) Williams Creek area, consisting of approximately 9,251 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(58) Stauffer Creek area, consisting of approximately 8,052 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(59) Sherman Peak area, consisting of approximately 7,845 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(60) Soda Point area, consisting of approximately 23,044 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(61) Clarkston Mountain area, consisting of approximately 15,348 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(62) Deep Creek area, consisting of approximately 6,701 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(63) Oxford Mountain area, consisting of approximately 40,058 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(64) Elkhorn Mountain area, consisting of approximately 43,639 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.
(65) Bonneville Peak area, consisting of approximately 33,245 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(66) North Pebble area, consisting of approximately 6,274 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(67) Toponce area, consisting of approximately 18,572 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(68) Scout Mountain area, consisting of approximately 32,118 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(69) West Mink area, consisting of approximately 21,597 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(70) Cuddy Mountain area, consisting of approximately 46,582 acres administered by the Payette National Forest.

(71) Council Mountain area, consisting of approximately 15,579 acres administered by the Payette National Forest.

(72) McCullough Peaks area, consisting of approximately 38,347 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.
(73) Sheep Mountain area, consisting of approximately 30,115 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(74) Red Butte area, consisting of approximately 28,841 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(75) Bobcat Draw Badlands area, consisting of approximately 35,787 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(76) Cedar Mountain area, consisting of approximately 26,754 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(77) Copper Mountain area, consisting of approximately 7,685 acres administered by the Wyoming Bureau of Land Management.

(78) Fuller Peak area, consisting of approximately 9,638 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(79) Lysite Badlands area, consisting of approximately 13,991 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(80) Hoodoo Mountain, consisting of approximately 14,000 acres administered by the Missoula Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management.
(81) Wales, consisting of approximately 11,500 acres administered by the Missoula Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 108. BLACKFEET WILDERNESS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the preservation of Blackfeet religious lands, and Blackfeet treaty rights, certain lands within the Lewis and Clark National Forest comprising approximately 128,622 acres and known as the Badger-Two Medicine Area, as depicted on the map dated January 2003, and entitled “Blackfeet Wilderness”, are hereby designated as the Blackfeet Wilderness and therefore as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(b) TREATY RIGHTS.—The Congress recognizes that the Blackfeet Nation retains treaty rights in the lands designated as the Blackfeet Wilderness, as provided for in the 1896 treaty with the United States Government.

(c) REVIEW.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct a review of the Blackfeet Wilderness in accordance with the Wilderness Act. Not later than three years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report containing the results of the review.

(d) REVIEW COMMITTEE.—
(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a committee composed of the following:

(A) Representatives of the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council.

(B) Blackfeet Tribal Traditionalists selected in a manner consistent with the historic Cultural Law of the Tribe, independently of the Business Council. The Secretary shall give careful consideration to the Blackfeet Language community and its views.

(C) The National Park Service.

(D) The State of Montana.

(E) Representatives of the public who use the lands designated as wilderness by this section, including environmental groups previously appropriately involved in the area.

(2) ADVISORY ROLE.—The committee shall regularly advise the Secretary during the preparation of the review required by subsection (c). The committee shall submit its findings to Congress concurrently with the submission of the report required by that subsection.

(e) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Secretary shall instruct the committee to develop a wilderness management plan for the Blackfeet Wilderness that ensures that Black-
feet religious and treaty rights to lands in the wilderness are recognized and honored.

(f) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out their duties under this section, the Secretary and the committee shall give special consideration to the religious, wilderness, and wildlife uses of the Blackfeet Wilderness, taking into account treaties the United States has entered into with the Blackfeet Nation.

(g) WITHDRAWAL.—The Blackfeet Wilderness is hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation, the disposal under the mining laws, and from disposition under the geothermal and mineral leasing laws.

SEC. 109. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, lands designated as wilderness by this title shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that, with respect to such lands, any reference to the effective date of the Wilderness Act or any similar reference shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture, in the case of National Forest System lands designated as wilderness by this title, and the Sec-
retary of the Interior, in the case of National Park System
and public lands administered by the Bureau of Land
Management designated as wilderness by this title, shall
file a map and legal description of such lands with the
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Sen-
ate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House
of Representatives. Each map and legal description shall
have the same force and effect as if included in this Act,
except that the Secretary concerned may correct clerical
and typographical errors in the maps and legal descrip-
tions. Each map and legal description shall be on file and
available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief
of the Forest Service, the Office of the Director of the
Bureau of Land Management, or the Office of the Direc-
tor of the Park Service.

SEC. 110. WATER.

(a) RESERVATION.—With respect to the lands des-
ignated as wilderness by this title, the Congress hereby
reserves a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the pur-
poses for which the lands are designated as wilderness.
The priority date of such reserved rights shall be the date
of enactment of this Act.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of Agri-
culture, the Secretary of the Interior, and all other officers
of the United States shall take all steps necessary to pro-
tect the rights reserved by subsection (a), including the filing of claims for quantification of such rights in any present or future appropriate stream adjudication, in a court of the State of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, or Washington, in which the United States has been or is properly joined in accordance with section 208 of the Act of July 10, 1952 (43 U.S.C. 666; commonly referred to as the McCarran Amendment).

**TITLE II—BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS**

**SEC. 201. FINDINGS.**

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The most recent scientific information on ecological reserve design and function, including recent scientific information on species dispersal in response to a changing climate, points out the critical need for biological connecting corridors between the larger core ecosystem areas.

(2) While none of the remaining major wild land ecosystems of the Northern Rockies Bioregion appears to be of sufficient size to perpetuate the full complement of self-sustaining viable populations of native wildlife, biological diversity, and full range of ecological processes on its own, it appears that an effective reserve system can be achieved if biological
connecting corridors between the ecosystems are identified and protected.

(3) The wild land areas addressed by this title are located between the major core ecosystems of the region and are essential for wildlife and plant migration and genetic interchange.

(4) These areas are some of the most beautiful and wild mountain ranges in the United States, including the Bitterroot, Sapphire, Lost River, Lemhi, and Bridger mountain ranges.

SEC. 202. DESIGNATION OF BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—To protect the life flow of the Northern Rockies Bioregion, the areas described in this section, which comprise approximately 8,471,252 acres as generally depicted on the maps with titles corresponding to each area and dated __________, are hereby designated as biological connecting corridors. The designated biological connecting corridors are of two types, areas designated as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System and areas subject to special corridor management requirements under section 203. Each biological connecting corridor shall be known by the name given it in the subsection establishing it. Each map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the
Chief of the Forest Service and the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(b) SAPPHIRE MOUNTAINS/CONTINENTAL DIVIDE CORRIDORS.—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 597,055 acres, of which 477,141 acres are incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation System and 119,914 acres are subject to the special corridor management requirements under section 203, are designated as the Sapphire Mountains/Continental Divide Biological Connecting Corridors:

(1) Welcome Creek Addition area, consisting of approximately 1,091 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.

(2) Anaconda Pintlar Additions area, consisting of approximately 80,031 acres administered by the Bitterroot or Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

(3) Sapphire area, consisting of approximately 117,345 acres administered by the Bitterroot or Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

(4) Stony Mountain area, consisting of approximately 107,446 acres administered by the Lolo or Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

(5) Quigg Peak area, consisting of approximately 84,231 acres administered by the Lolo or Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.
(6) Silver King area, consisting of approximately 49,646 acres administered by the Lolo or Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

(7) Emerine area, consisting of approximately 15,947 acres administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

(8) Sleeping Child area, consisting of approximately 21,404 acres administered by the Bitterroot National Forest.

c) **JOCKO MOUNTAINS/CABINET MOUNTAINS CORRIDOR.**—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 269,710 acres, of which 141,031 acres are incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation System and 128,679 acres are subject to the special corridor management requirements under section 203, are designated as the Jocko Mountains/Cabinet Mountains Biological Connecting Corridors:

(1) Mount Bushnell area, consisting of approximately 41,585 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.

(2) Cherry Peak area, consisting of approximately 34,964 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.
(3) Patrick’s Knob/North Cutoff area, consisting of approximately 17,400 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.

(4) South Siegel/South Cutoff area, consisting of approximately 13,872 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.

(5) North Siegel area, consisting of approximately 8,670 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.

(6) Reservation Divide area, consisting of approximately 24,540 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.

(d) NINE MILE/GREAT BURN CORRIDORS.—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 119,632 acres, of which 46,519 acres are incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation System and 73,113 acres are subject to the special corridor management requirements under section 203, are designated as the Nine Mile/Great Burn Corridor Biological Connecting Corridors:

(1) Burdette area, consisting of approximately 16,134 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.
(2) Petty Mountain area, consisting of approximately 16,581 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.

(3) Garden Point area, consisting of approximately 6,717 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.

(4) Deep Creek area, consisting of approximately 7,087 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.

(e) **Anaconda-Pintlar-Divide Corridors.**—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 416,682 acres, of which 157,536 acres are incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation System and 259,146 acres are subject to the special corridor management requirements under section 203, are designated as the Anaconda-Pintlar-Divide Biological Connecting Corridors:

(1) Fleeceer area, consisting of approximately 35,231 acres administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

(2) Highlands area, consisting of approximately 19,966 acres administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.
(3) Basin Creek area, consisting of approximately 9,224 acres administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

(4) Granulated Mountains area, consisting of approximately 14,115 acres administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

(5) Lower Boulder area, consisting of approximately 6,000 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(6) Ruby Range area, consisting of approximately 25,000 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(7) Humbug Spires area, consisting of approximately 15,000 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(8) Devil Mountain area, consisting of approximately 20,000 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(9) Elevation Mountain area, consisting of approximately 13,000 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(f) TEN LAKES/CABINET/YAAK CORRIDORS.—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 366,011 acres, of which 69,506 acres are incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation System and
296,505 acres are subject to the special corridor management requirements under section 203, are designated as the Ten Lakes/Cabinet/Yaak Biological Connecting Corridors:

(1) Gold Hill area, consisting of approximately 15,561 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.

(2) Gold Hill West area, consisting of approximately 15,679 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.

(3) Zula Creek area, consisting of approximately 38,266 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.

(g) Cabinet/Yaak/Great Burn Complex Corridor.—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 542,656 acres, of which 337,738 acres are incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation System and 204,918 acres are subject to the special corridor management requirements under section 203, are designated as the Cabinet/Yaak/Great Burn Complex Biological Connecting Corridors:

(1) Maple Peak area, consisting of approximately 18,855 acres administered by the Lolo, Idaho Panhandle, or Kootenai National Forest.
(2) Storm Creek area, consisting of approximately 8,728 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(3) Hammond Creek area, consisting of approximately 19,133 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(4) North Fork area, consisting of approximately 30,465 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(5) Big Creek area, consisting of approximately 79,719 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(6) Kootenai Peak area, consisting of approximately 10,000 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(7) Lost Creek area, consisting of approximately 11,537 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(8) East Cathedral Peak/Elk Creek area, consisting of approximately 34,207 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(9) Spion Kop area, consisting of approximately 21,702 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.
(10) Roland Point area, consisting of approximately 6,003 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

(11) Trout Creek area, consisting of approximately 41,366 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle or Kootenai National Forest.

(12) Wonderful Peak area, consisting of approximately 6,675 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle or Lolo National Forest.

(13) Stevens Peak area, consisting of approximately 5,660 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle or Lolo National Forest.

(14) Evans Gulch area, consisting of approximately 8,054 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.

(15) Gilt Edge-Silver Creek area, consisting of approximately 8,567 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.

(16) Ward Eagle area, consisting of approximately 8,842 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.

(17) Marble Point area, consisting of approximately 12,580 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.
(18) Clear Creek area, consisting of approximately 5,645 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest.

(h) Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk Corridors.—Lands consisting of approximately 96,266 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle, Kootenai, or Colville National Forest are designated as the Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk Biological Connecting Corridors and shall be subject to the special corridor management requirements under section 203.

(i) Cabinet/Yaak/Canada Corridors.—Lands consisting of approximately 41,044 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle or Kootenai National Forest are designated as the Cabinet/Yaak/Canada Biological Connecting Corridors and shall be subject to the special corridor management requirements under section 203.

(j) Anaconda-Pintlar/Bitterroot Mountains Corridors.—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 555,835 acres, of which 419,271 acres are incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation System and 136,564 acres are subject to the special corridor management requirements under section 203, are designated as the Anaconda-Pintlar/Bitterroot Mountains Biological Connecting Corridors:
(1) West Pioneers area, consisting of approximately 246,041 acres administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

(2) Call Mountain area, consisting of approximately 8,750 acres administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

(3) Cattle Gulch Ridge area, consisting of approximately 19,035 acres administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

(4) East Pioneers area, consisting of approximately 145,445 acres administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management.

(k) **FRANK CHURCH/GREATER YELLOWSTONE CORRIDORS.**—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 1,843,123 acres, of which 1,201,017 acres are incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation System and 642,106 acres are subject to the special corridor management requirements under section 203, are designated as the Frank Church/Greater Yellowstone Biological Connecting Corridors:

   (1) Tolan Creek area, consisting of approximately 14,169 acres administered by the Bitterroot National Forest.
(2) Allan Mountain area, consisting of approximately 157,395 acres administered by the Bitterroot or Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(3) Anderson Mountain area, consisting of approximately 48,947 acres administered by the Beaverhead or Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(4) West Big Hole area, consisting of approximately 217,626 acres administered by the Beaverhead or Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(5) Goat Mountain area, consisting of approximately 44,473 acres administered by the Beaverhead or Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(6) Italian Peaks/Eighteen Mile/Maiden area, consisting of approximately 304,787 acres administered by the Beaverhead, Salmon, or Caribou-Targhee National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management.

(7) Garfield Mountain area, consisting of approximately 87,867 acres administered by the Beaverhead or Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(8) Four Eyes Canyon area, consisting of approximately 7,141 acres administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

(9) Tendoy Mountains area, consisting of approximately 88,000 acres administered by the Bea-
verhead-Deerlodge National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management.

(10) Henneberry Ridge area, consisting of approximately 12,000 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(11) Sage Creek area, consisting of approximately 15,000 acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

(12) Saginaw Creek area, consisting of approximately 7,519 acres administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

(13) Tash Peak area, consisting of approximately 60,574 acres administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

(14) Beaver Lakes area, consisting of approximately 16,088 acres administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

(15) Agency Creek area, consisting of approximately 6,382 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(16) Raynolds Pass area, consisting of approximately 7,153 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.
(17) Two Top area, consisting of approximately 6,775 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(18) Signal Peak area, consisting of approximately 8,165 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(19) Mount Jefferson/Centennials area, consisting of approximately 87,726 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee or Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management.

(20) Dry Canyon area, consisting of approximately 3,230 acres administered by the Gallatin National Forest.

(l) FRENCH CREEK/HELLS CANYON CORRIDORS.—Lands consisting of approximately 3,233 acres administered by the Payette or Nez Perce National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management are designated as the French Creek/Hells Canyon Biological Connecting Corridors and shall be subject to the special corridor management requirements under section 203.

(m) LEMHI MOUNTAINS CORRIDORS.—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 599,077 acres, of which 511,463 acres are incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation System and 87,614
acres are subject to the special corridor management re-
quirements under section 203, are designated as the
Lemhi Mountains Biological Connecting Corridors:

(1) North Lemhi Mountains area, consisting of approximately 306,629 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(2) Diamond Peak area, consisting of approximately 167,321 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis, or Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(3) Black Canyon area, consisting of approximately 5,503 acres administered by the Idaho Falls District of the Bureau of Land Management.

(4) Warm Canyon area, consisting of approximately 6,404 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(5) Goldbug Ridge area, consisting of approximately 12,092 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(6) Sal Mountain area, consisting of approximately 13,514 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest.

(n) LOST RIVER RANGE CORRIDORS.—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 440,752 acres, of which 377,182 acres are incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation System and 63,570
acres are subject to the special corridor management re-
requirements under section 203, are designated as the Lost
River Range Biological Connecting Corridors:

(1) Borah Peak area, consisting of approximately 135,077 acres administered by the Salmon-
Challis National Forest or the Salmon District of
the Bureau of Land Management.

(2) King Mountain area, consisting of approximately 83,463 acres administered by the Salmon-
Challis National Forest.

(3) Grouse Peak area, consisting of approximately 8,156 acres administered by the Salmon-
Challis National Forest.

(4) Red Hill area, consisting of approximately 14,402 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis
National Forest.

(5) Jumpoff Mountain area, consisting of approximately 13,556 acres administered by the Salm-
on-Challis National Forest.

(6) Wood Canyon area, consisting of approximately 7,505 acres administered by the Salmon-
Challis National Forest.

(7) Pahsimeroi area, consisting of approximately 75,921 acres administered by the Salmon-
Challis National Forest.
(8) Burnt Creek area, consisting of approximately 21,680 acres administered by the Salmon or the Idaho Falls District of the Bureau of Land Management.

(9) Hawley Mountain area, consisting of approximately 17,422 acres administered by the Idaho Falls District of the Bureau of Land Management.

(o) **FRANK CHURCH COMPLEX/LEMHI RANGE CORRIDORS.**—Lands consisting of approximately 3,058 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management are designated as the Frank Church Complex/Lemhi Range Biological Connecting Corridors and shall be subject to the special corridor management requirements under section 203.

(p) **BOULDER/WHITE CLOUDS/LOST RIVER RANGE CORRIDORS.**—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 233,115 acres, of which 145,525 acres are incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation System and 87,590 acres are subject to the special corridor management requirements under section 203, are designated as the Boulder/White Clouds/Lost River Range Biological Connecting Corridors:

(1) Jerry Peak area, consisting of approximately 27,912 acres administered by the Salmon District of the Bureau of Land Management.
(2) Jerry Peak West area, consisting of approximately 12,452 acres administered by the Salmon District of the Bureau of Land Management.

(3) Corral-Horse Basin area, consisting of approximately 69,170 acres administered by the Salmon District of the Bureau of Land Management.

(4) Appendicitis Hill area, consisting of approximately 25,842 acres administered by the Idaho Falls District of the Bureau of Land Management.

(5) White-Knob Mountains area, consisting of approximately 10,149 acres administered by the Idaho Falls District of the Bureau of Land Management.

(q) Bitterroot/Lemhi Corridors.—Lands consisting of approximately 20,000 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest or the Bureau of Land Management are designated as the Bitterroot/Lemhi Biological Connecting Corridors and shall be subject to the special corridor management requirements under section 203.

(r) Greater Glacier/Greater Yellowstone Corridors.—The following areas, consisting of a total of approximately 1,707,092 acres, of which 1,164,974 acres are incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation System and 542,118 acres are subject to the special
corridor management requirements under section 203, are
designated as the Greater Glacier/Greater Yellowstone Bi-
ological Connecting Corridors:

(1) Tenderfoot/Deep Creek area, consisting of
approximately 105,461 acres administered by the
Lewis and Clark National Forest.

(2) Middle Fork Judith area, consisting of ap-
proximately 84,406 acres administered by the Lewis
and Clark National Forest.

(3) Pilgrim Creek area, consisting of approxi-
mately 46,652 acres administered by the Lewis and
Clark National Forest.

(4) Paine Gulch area, consisting of approxi-
mately 7,868 acres administered by the Lewis and
Clark National Forest.

(5) Sawmill Gulch area, consisting of approxi-
mately 11,671 acres administered by the Lewis and
Clark National Forest.

(6) Spring Creek area, consisting of approxi-
mately 17,561 acres administered by the Lewis and
Clark National Forest.

(7) TW Mountain area, consisting of approxi-
mately 8,221 acres administered by the Lewis and
Clark National Forest.
(8) Big Baldy area, consisting of approximately 42,703 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark National Forest.

(9) Granite Mountain area, consisting of approximately 10,127 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark National Forest.

(10) Tollgate-Sheep area, consisting of approximately 24,866 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark National Forest.

(11) Mount High area, consisting of approximately 32,731 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark National Forest.

(12) Bluff Mountain area, consisting of approximately 36,872 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark National Forest.

(13) North Fork Smith area, consisting of approximately 8,739 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark National Forest.

(14) Big Snowies area, consisting of approximately 104,917 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark National Forest.

(15) Highwoods area, consisting of approximately 24,674 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark National Forest.
(16) Highwood Baldy area, consisting of approximately 15,684 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark National Forest.

(17) Calf Creek area, consisting of approximately 9,912 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark National Forest.

(18) Eagle Creek area, consisting of approximately 5,740 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark National Forest.

(19) Castle Mountains area, consisting of approximately 28,369 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark National Forest.

(20) Box Canyon area, consisting of approximately 15,114 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark National Forest.

(21) Crazy Mountains area, consisting of approximately 159,049 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark or Gallatin National Forest.

(22) Gates of Mountains additions, consisting of approximately 19,932 acres administered by the Helena National Forest, which shall be incorporated into the Gates of the Mountain Wilderness.

(23) Lazyman Gulch area, consisting of approximately 11,842 acres administered by the Helena National Forest.
(24) Mt. Baldy area, consisting of approximately 18,508 acres administered by the Helena National Forest.

(25) Camas Creek area, consisting of approximately 27,405 acres administered by the Helena National Forest.

(26) Jericho Mountain area, consisting of approximately 11,603 acres administered by the Helena National Forest.

(27) Irish Gulch area, consisting of approximately 7,266 acres administered by the Helena National Forest.

(28) Grassy Mountain area, consisting of approximately 7,255 acres administered by the Helena National Forest.

(29) Middleman/Hedges Mountain area, consisting of approximately 33,586 acres administered by the Helena National Forest.

(30) Hellgate Gulch area, consisting of approximately 17,395 acres administered by the Helena National Forest.

(31) Cayuse Mountain area, consisting of approximately 22,144 acres administered by the Helena National Forest.
(32) Electric Peak/Little Blackfoot Meadows area, consisting of approximately 53,311 acres administered by the Helena or Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

(33) Whitetail-Haystack area, consisting of approximately 76,132 acres administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

(34) O’Neil Creek area, consisting of approximately 6,183 acres administered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

(35) Bridger area, consisting of approximately 51,075 acres administered by the Gallatin National Forest.

(s) Mt. Leidy Highlands/Wind River Range Corridors.—Lands consisting of a total of approximately 68,890 acres are designated as the Mt. Leidy Highlands/Wind River Range Biological Connecting Corridor, of which—

(1) approximately 6,720 acres known as the Fish Lake Mountain Wilderness are incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation System; and

(2) approximately 62,170 acres are subject to the special corridor management requirements under section 203.
SEC. 203. TREATMENT OF BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS.

(a) Roadless Lands Designated as Wilderness.—The roadless areas identified as part of a biological connecting corridor on the maps referred to by name in section 202 are hereby designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(b) Special Corridor Management Areas.—Those portions of the biological connecting corridors designated by section 202 that are not covered by subsection (a) are hereby designated as special corridor management areas and shall be managed in the following manner:

(1) The practice of even-aged silvicultural management and timber harvesting is prohibited within the special corridor management areas.

(2) Mining, oil, and gas exploration and development and new road construction or reconstruction is prohibited within the special corridor management areas.

(3) The Federal land management agency responsible for the administration of a special corridor management area or portion thereof shall take immediate steps to ensure that road densities within the biological connecting corridor approach, as nearly as possible, zero miles of road per square mile of
land area. Such road density shall not exceed 0.25
miles per square mile, using the method known as
the “moving window” method.

SEC. 204. APPLICABILITY OF TITLE.

(a) FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES.—This
title shall apply only to National Forest System lands and
lands under the jurisdiction of the the Bureau of Land
Management and the United States Fish and Wildlife
Service.

(b) PRIVATE LANDOWNERS.—No private landowner
whose lands are adjacent to the designated connecting cor-
ridors shall be compelled, under any circumstances, to
comply with this title. However, private landowners may
enter into cooperative agreements with the Federal Gov-
ernment on a willing participant or willing seller basis to
include their land in a biological connecting corridor.

SEC. 205. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND LAND TRADES

AND ACQUISITIONS.

(a) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of
the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall seek
to enter into cooperative agreements with private, State,
and corporate landowners and sovereign Indian tribes
whose lands are adjacent to the designated connecting cor-
ridors, when such agreements would benefit the ecological
integrity and function of the designated corridor.
(b) **LAND TRADES AND ACQUISITIONS.**—The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior may undertake land trades or acquisitions in order to accomplish the purposes of this title when the Secretary concerned considers such action to be appropriate.

(c) **REPORT.**—As part of the report required by section 501, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall describe the progress of cooperative agreements, acquisitions, and proposed land exchanges sought pursuant to this section.

**SEC. 206. EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.**

(a) **EXEMPTION.**—The roads and highways referred to in subsection (b) are expressly exempted from the provisions of this title. In the event that any county, State, Federal, or private road has been mistakenly omitted from this list, it is deemed to be incorporated by reference.

(b) **DESCRIPTION.**—The roads and highways referred to in subsection (a) the following:

1. United States Highways 2, 10, 12, 20, 89, 91, 93, 95, and 287.
2. Interstate Highways 15 and 90.
(5) Montana Secondary Roads 92, 278, 279, 294, 298, 324, 411, and 508.

(6) The Thompson Pass Road, Montana-Idaho.

(7) The Moyie Springs to East Port Road, Idaho.

(8) The Red Rock Pass Road, Montana.

(9) Boundary County, Idaho, Routes 3, 18, 34, and 47.

(10) Lolo National Forest Route 102.

(11) Gallatin National Forest Route 259.

(12) Kelly Canyon and Middle Fork Canyon Roads, Gallatin National Forest.

(13) Lewis and Clark County, Montana, Roads 4, 164, 280, 287, and 291.

(14) The Beaverhead-Deerlodge to Basin Road, Montana.

(15) The Marysville to Avon Road, Montana.

(16) The Pahsimeroi Road, Butte County, Idaho.
TITLE III—WILD AND SCENIC
RIVERS DESIGNATIONS

SEC. 301. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS IN

IDAHO, MONTANA, AND WYOMING.

Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16
U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
lowing new paragraphs:

“(170) SOUTH FORK PAYETTE, IDAHO.—The seg-
ment within the Boise and Sawtooth National Forests
from the Sawtooth Wilderness Boundary downstream ap-
proximately 54 miles to confluence with the Middle Fork
and then downstream on the main stem to the confluence
with the North Fork, as generally depicted on the bound-
ary map entitled ‘South Fork Payette Wild River’ and
dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the
Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(171) MIDDLE FORK PAYETTE, IDAHO.—The seg-
ment within the Boise National Forest from Railroad Pass
downstream approximately 17.9 miles to Boiling Springs,
as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Mid-
tle Fork Payette Wild and Recreational River’ and dated
January 2003, which shall be administered by the Sec-
retary of Agriculture as a wild river and the segment with-
in the Boise National Forest from Boiling Springs down-
stream approximately 14.7 miles to the national forest
boundary, as generally depicted on such map, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

“(172) DEADWOOD, IDAHO.—The segment within the Boise National Forest comprising approximately 21.3 miles as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Deadwood Wild and Scenic River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, the 12.8 mile segment from Threemile Creek to Julie Creek, as a wild river, and the 8.9 mile segment from Julie Creek to the South Fork of the Payette, as a scenic river.

“(173) UPPER PRIEST, IDAHO.—The segment within the Panhandle National Forest from the Canadian border downstream approximately 18.5 miles to Upper Priest Lake, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Upper Priest Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(174) COEUR D’ALENE, IDAHO.—The segment within the Panhandle National Forest from the headwaters downstream approximately 110.4 miles as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Coeur d’Alene Wild and Recreational River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
riculture, the 8.5 miles from the headwaters downstream
to Beaver Creek as a recreational river, the 15.2 miles
from Road No. 3099 to Teepee Creek as a wild river, the
52 miles from the South Fork to Teepee Creek as a rec-
reational river, the 7.7 miles from Mission Creek to the
South Fork as a recreational river, and the 27 miles from
Mission Creek to Lake Coeur d’Alene as a recreational
river.

“(175) LITTLE NORTH FORK CLEARWATER,
IDAHO.—The segments within the Panhandle National
Forest and Coeur d’Alene Field Office BLM from the
headwaters to to Cedar Creek, as generally depicted on
the boundary map entitled ‘Little North Fork Clearwater
Wild and Scenic River’ and dated January 2003, which
shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, the
segment from the headwaters to the 1925 road as a wild
river, the segment from the 1925 road downstream to
Adair Creek as a scenic river and the segment from Adair
Creek downstream to Cedar Creek as a wild river.

“(176) KELLY CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment, in-
cluding all tributaries, within the Clearwater National
Forest from its headwaters downstream approximately 19
miles to the forest service work station, as generally de-
picted on the boundary map entitled ‘Kelly Creek Wild
and Recreational River’ and dated January 2003, which
shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as
a wild river and the 12-mile segment from USFS Road
No. 581 to the North Fork of the Clearwater River to
be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a rec-
reational river.

‘(177) CAYUSE CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment with-
in the Clearwater National Forest from its headwaters
downstream approximately 39 miles to its mouth, except
to small segments where it crosses road 581, as generally
depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Cayuse Creek Wild
and Scenic River’ and dated ______, which shall be ad-
ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river,
the two segments where road 581 crosses and parallels
the creek (including the landing meadow), as generally de-
picted on the boundary map entitled ‘Cayuse Creek Wild
and Scenic River’, which shall be administered by the Sec-
retary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

‘(178) BARGAMIN CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment
within the Nez Perce National Forest comprising approxi-
mately 21 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary
map entitled ‘Bargamin Creek Wild River’ and dated Jan-
uary 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary
of Agriculture as a wild river.

‘(179) LAKE CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment within
the Nez Perce National Forest from the wilderness bound-
ary downstream approximately 10 miles to Crooked Creek,
as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Lake
Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall
be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
river.

“(180) MEADOW CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment
within the Nez Perce National Forest from its headwaters
downstream approximately 34 miles to Selway River, as
generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Meadow
Creek Recreational River’ and dated January 2003, which
shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as
a wild river, except for the 1-mile segment above the con-
fluence with the Selway River which shall be administered
as a recreational river.

“(181) RUNNING CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment
within the Nez Perce National Forest comprising approxi-
mately 14 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary
map entitled ‘Running Creek Scenic River’ and dated Jan-
uary 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary
of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(182) SALMON, IDAHO.—The segment within the
Salmon and Sawtooth National Forests from its source
downstream approximately 177 miles to North Fork,
Idaho, excluding that part in the town of Salmon, and the
segment from Vinegar Creek to the Little Salmon River,
approximately 25 miles within the Nez Perce and Payette National Forests and other public lands, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Salmon Wild and Recreational River’ and dated _____, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a recreational river, and the segment Hammer Creek, approximately 45 miles downstream miles to its mouth within public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled Salmon Wild and Scenic River and dated _____ shall be administered by the Secretary of Interior as a wild river.

“(183) EAST FORK SALMON, IDAHO.—The segment within the Salmon and Sawtooth National Forests from the Sawtooth NRA boundary downstream approximately 20 miles to its confluence with the main stem, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘East Fork Salmon Recreational River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a recreational river.

“(184) NORTH FORK CLEARWATER, IDAHO.—The segment within the Clearwater National Forest from the headwaters approximately 70 miles to the slackwater in Dworshak Reservoir, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘North Fork Clearwater Scenic and Wild River’ and dated _____, which shall be administered by
the Secretary of Agriculture, the segment from the head-
waters downstream to the Route No. 250 Bridge as a wild
river, the segment from Route No. 250 Bridge down-
stream to the slackwater as a recreational river.

“(185) NORTH FORK COEUR D’ALENE, IDAHO.—

The segment within the Panhandle National Forest from
its headwaters south of Honey Mountain downstream ap-
proximately 32.5 miles to its confluence with the Coeur
d’Alene River, as generally depicted on the boundary map
entitled ‘North Fork Coeur d’Alene Recreational River’
and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by
the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

“(186) PACK, IDAHO.—The segment within the Pan-
handle National Forest from Harrison Lake downstream
approximately 14 miles to the national forest boundary,
as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Pack
Recreational River’ and dated January 2003, which shall
be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a rec-
reational river.

“(187) HENRY’S FORK, IDAHO.—The segment with-
in the National Forest from Big Springs downstream ap-
proximately 28 miles to the Osborne Bridge, except for
Island Park Reservoir, as generally depicted on the bound-
ary map entitled ‘Henry’s Fork Wild and Scenic River’
and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by
the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river, and the segment from Osborne Bridge to the confluence of the Warm River, which shall be administered as a wild river.

“(188) FALLS RIVER, IDAHO.—The segment within the Caribou-Targhee National Forest from Yellowstone National Park downstream approximately 13 miles to the National Forest Boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Falls Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(189) LOCHSA RIVER WATERSHED, IDAHO.—(A) The segment of the Lochsa River from its source (confluence of Colt Killed Creek and Crooked Fork) to the beginning of the Lochsa Recreational River, within the Clearwater National Forest, comprising approximately 2 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Lochsa Recreational River Addition’ and dated ______, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a Recreational River.

“(B) The segments of Colt Killed Creek, from its source to its confluence with Beaver Creek, within the Clearwater National Forest, excepting a short segment near Colt Killed Creek Cabin, comprising approximately 20.3 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Colt Killed Creek Wild, Scenic and Recreational
River’ and dated _______, which shall be administered by
the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river, the segment
of Colt Killed Creek near Colt Killed Cabin, comprising
approximately .5 miles, as generally depicted on the
boundary map entitled ‘Colt Killed Creek Wild, Scenic and
Recreational River’ and dated _______, which shall be ad-
ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic
river, and the segment of Colt Killed Creek, from its con-
fluence with Beaver Creek to the confluence with Crooked
Fork, within the Clearwater National Forest, comprising
approximately .3 miles, as generally depicted on the
boundary map entitled ‘Colt Killed Creek Wild, Scenic and
Recreational River’ and dated _______, which shall be ad-
ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a rec-
reational river.

“(190) SELWAY RIVER WATERSHED, IDAHO.—(A)
The segments of the Moose Creek complex, from its
sources to its confluence with the Selway River, within the
Nez Perce National Forest, comprising approximately
83.5 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map en-
titled ‘Moose Creek Segments Wild River’ and dated
______, which shall be administered by the Secretary of
Agriculture as a wild river.

“(B) The segments of the Bear Creek complex, from
its sources to its confluence with the Selway River, within
the Nez Perce National Forest, comprising approximately 70.6 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Bear Creek Segments Wild River’ and dated _____, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(C) The segments of the Three Links Creek complex, from its sources to its confluence with the Selway River, within the Nez Perce National Forest, comprising approximately 23.5 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Three Links Creek Segments Wild River’ and dated _____, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(D) The segment of Gedney Creek/West Fork Gedney Creek, from its source to its entering the recreational river corridor on the Selway River, within the Nez Perce National Forest, comprising approximately 14.5 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Gedney/West Fork Gedney Creek Wild River’ and dated _____, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(191) SOUTH FORK CLEARWATER, IDAHO.—The segment within the Nez Perce National Forest from the confluence of the Red and American Rivers downstream to the Forest boundary, comprising approximately 40 miles as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
(192) JOHNS CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment within the Nez Perce National Forest from the source to its confluence with the South Fork Clearwater, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Johns Creek Wild River’ and dated ______, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

(193) SLATE CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment within the Nez Perce National Forest from the source to the Gospel Hump Wilderness Boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Slate Creek Recreational and Wild River’ and dated ______, comprising approximately 5 miles, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river, the segment within the Nez Perce National Forest, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Slate Creek Recreational and Wild River’ and dated ______, from the Gospel Hump Wilderness Boundary to the Forest Boundary, comprising approximately 10 miles, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

(194) SOUTH FORK TWO MEDICINE RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from its headwaters downstream approximately 10
miles to the Sawmill Flat Trailhead, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘South Fork Two Medicine Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

“(195) BADGER CREEK, INCLUDING THE SOUTH AND NORTH FORKS, MONTANA.—The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from its headwaters downstream to the national forest boundary, comprising approximately 23.8 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Badger Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

“(196) DEARBORN, MONTANA.—The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest downstream approximately 18.1 miles to the national forest boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Dearborn Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

“(197) NORTH FORK BIRCH CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from its headwaters downstream approximately 6.6 miles to the national forest boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘North Fork Birch Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.
“(198) SOUTH FORK SUN, MONTANA.—The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from its headwaters at Sun Lake downstream approximately 25.5 miles to its confluence with the North Fork, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘South Fork Sun Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

“(199) NORTH FORK SUN, MONTANA.—The segment comprising approximately 26.7 miles within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from the confluence of Open Creek and Fool Creek downstream approximately 25.4 miles to the Bob Marshall Wilderness boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘North Fork Sun Wild and Recreational River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river and the segment from the Bob Marshall Wilderness boundary downstream approximately 1.3 miles to its confluence with the South Fork, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a recreational river.

“(200) TENDERFOOT CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from The Falls downstream approximately 4.6 miles to the Smith River, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Tenderfoot Creek Wild River’ and dated January
2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

“(201) GREEN FORK STRAIGHT CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from its headwaters downstream approximately 4.5 miles to Straight Creek, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Green Fork Straight Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

“(202) YAAK RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of the East and West Forks downstream 38 miles to the Yaak Falls, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Yaak River Wild and Recreational River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river and the segment from the Yaak Falls downstream 8 miles to the mouth of the Yaak River at the junction of the Kootenai River, as a wild river.

“(203) KOOTENAI RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of the Fisher River (3 miles below Libby Dam) downstream for 46 miles to the State line, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Kootenai River Recreational River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be adminis-
tered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

“(204) BULL RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of the North and South Forks downstream 21 miles to the Cabinet Gorge Reservoir, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Bull River Recreational River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

“(205) VERMILLION RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of Willow Creek, downstream 12 miles to the Noxon Reservoir, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Vermillion Recreational River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

“(206) WEST FORK MADISON, MONTANA.—The segment within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest from approximately the midpoint of Section 28, R. 2 W., T. 12 S., downstream approximately 6 miles to Landon Camp, and from Section 32, R. 1 W., T. 12 S. downstream approximately 5.2 miles to Shakelford Cow Camp, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘West Fork Madison Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as
a wild river and the segment from Miner Creek (Section 30, R. 2 W., T. 12 S.) downstream approximately 2.5 miles to the midpoint of Section 28, and the segment from Landon Camp downstream approximately 1.5 miles to the boundary of Sections 32 and 33, R. 1 W., T. 12 S. and from Shakelford Cow Camp downstream approximately 1.5 miles to Sloan Cow Camp, and from Sloan Cow Camp downstream approximately .75 miles to Partridge Cow Camp, and from Partridge Cow Camp downstream approximately 3.75 miles to the northeast corner of Section 4, R. 1 E., T. 12 S., as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘West Fork Madison Scenic River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a scenic river and the segment from the northeast corner of Section 4, R. 1 E., T. 12 S. downstream approximately 6.5 miles to the West Fork Rest Area, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘West Fork Madison Scenic River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

“(207) ELK RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest in the southeast corner of Section 16, R. 2 W., T. 11 S., downstream approximately 12.2 miles to the southeast corner of Section 3, R. 1 W., T. 12 S. including the headwaters
(Barnett Creek and all other tributaries), as generally de-
picted on the boundary map entitled ‘Elk Wild River’ and
dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the
Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river; and the segment
from the southeast corner of Section 3, R. 1 W., T. 12
S., downstream approximately 5.2 miles to the confluence
with the West Fork of the Madison River, as generally
depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Elk Scenic River’
and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by
the Secretary of Agriculture, as a scenic river.

“(208) BROWNS CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment
within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest from
the west central part of Section 1, R. 14 W., T. 8 S.,
downstream approximately 4.3 miles to the forest bound-
ary, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
‘Browns Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2003,
which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
culture as a wild river.

“(209) CANYON CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment
within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest from
Canyon Lake downstream approximately 4 miles to the
Canyon Creek Campground, and the Lion Creek tributary
(approximately 2.5 miles), as generally depicted on the
boundary map entitled ‘Canyon Creek Wild River’ and
dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the
Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(210) DEADMAN CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment
within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest from its
source downstream approximately 10.2 miles to the forest
boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary map enti-
tled ‘Deadman Creek Wild River’ and dated January
2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
riculture as a wild river.

“(211) SMITH RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment
within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from Tender-
foot Creek downstream to Deep Creek, comprising ap-
proximately 11.8 miles, as generally depicted on the
boundary map entitled ‘Smith Wild River’ and dated Jan-
uary 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary
of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(212) MIDDLE FORK JUDITH RIVER, MONTANA.—
The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest
from Arch Coulee Junction downstream to the national
forest boundary, comprising approximately 4.8 miles, as
generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Middle
Fork Judith Wild River’, and dated January 2003, which
shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as
a wild river.
“(213) ROCK CREEK WATERSHED, MONTANA.—(A) The segment of the main fork of Rock Creek within the Lolo and Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forests from the mouth of Juno Gulch downstream to the mouth of Rickard Gulch, comprising approximately 30 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Rock Creek Scenic River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

“(B) The segment of Ranch Creek, from its source to the boundary of the Lolo National Forest, within the Lolo National Forest, comprising approximately 5 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Ranch Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(C) The entire segment of Welcome Creek, from its source to its confluence with the main fork of Rock Creek, within the Lolo National Forest, comprising approximately 7 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Welcome Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(D) The entire segment of Alder Creek, from its source to its confluence with the main fork of Rock Creek,
within the Lolo National Forest, comprising approximately 5 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Alder Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(E) The entire segment of Hogback Creek, from its source to its confluence with the main fork of Rock Creek, within the Lolo National Forest, comprising approximately 6 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Hogback Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(F) The entire segment of Wyman Gulch, from its source to its confluence with the main fork of Rock Creek, within the Lolo National Forest, comprising approximately 5 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Wyman Gulch Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(G) The segment of Stony Creek from its source at Stony Lake to the mouth of Little Stony Creek, within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, comprising approximately 4 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Stony Creek Wild and Scenic River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the
Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river; the segment of Stony Creek from the mouth of Little Stony Creek to its confluence with the main fork of Rock Creek, comprising approximately 6 miles, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

“(H) The segment of the West Fork of Rock Creek from its source to the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest boundary, within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, comprising approximately 15 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map as ‘West Fork of Rock Creek Scenic River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

“(I) The segment of the Ross Fork of Rock Creek, from its source to the mouth of Elk Creek, within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, comprising approximately 10 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Ross Fork Wild River’, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(J) The segment of Copper Creek, from its source to the boundary of the mouth of Lutz Creek, within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, comprising approximately 9 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Copper Creek Wild and Scenic River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the
Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river; the segment of Copper Creek from the mouth of Lutz Creek to its confluence with the Middle Fork of Rock Creek, comprising approximately 5 miles, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

“(K) The segment of the Middle Fork of Rock Creek, from its source to the mouth of Senate Creek, within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, comprising approximately 5 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river; the segment of the Middle Fork of Rock Creek, from the mouth of Senate Creek to the confluence with Copper Creek, comprising approximately 6 miles, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

“(L) The segment of Carpp Creek, from its source to its confluence with the Middle Fork of Rock Creek, within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, comprising approximately 6 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Carpp Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(M) The segment of the East Fork of Rock Creek, from its source to its confluence with the head of the East
Fork Reservoir, within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, comprising approximately 10 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘East Fork Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(214) SALT RIVER, WYOMING.—The segment within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source downstream approximately 12 miles to forest road 10072, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Salt Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(215) SWIFT CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source downstream approximately 8 miles to Periodic Spring, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Swift Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(216) HOBACK RIVER, WYOMING.—The segment within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source downstream approximately 10 miles to the end of forest road 30710, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Hoback Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.
“(217) Willow Creek, Wyoming.—The segment within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source downstream approximately 20 miles to the confluence with the Hoback River, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Willow Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(218) Gros Ventre, Wyoming.—The segment within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source downstream approximately 12 miles to Horn Ranch, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Gros Ventre Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river, and the segment from Horn Ranch downstream approximately 28 miles to the forest boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Gros Ventre Scenic River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

“(219) Crystal Creek, Wyoming.—The segment within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source downstream approximately 12 miles to the Gros Ventre Wilderness boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Crystal Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river; and the segment from
the end of the road downstream approximately 3 miles to the confluence with the Gros Ventre River, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Crystal Creek Scenic River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

“(220) PACIFIC CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source downstream approximately 25 miles to the Teton Wilderness Boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Pacific Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river; and the segment from the wilderness boundary downstream approximately 8 miles to the confluence with the Snake River, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Pacific Creek Scenic River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

“(221) BUFFALO FORK, WYOMING.—The segment within the Bridger-Teton National Forest upstream from Turpin Meadows for approximately 68 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Buffalo Fork Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river; and the segment from Turpin Meadows downstream approximately 16 miles to the boundary of Grand Teton National
Park, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Buffalo Fork Scenic River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

“(222) SNAKE, WYOMING.—The segment within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source downstream approximately 7 miles to the boundary of Yellowstone National Park, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Snake Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(223) THOROFARE, WYOMING.—The segment of the main stem within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source downstream approximately 25 miles to the confluence with the Yellowstone River, and the source of Open Creek downstream 10 miles to the confluence with the main stem, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Thorofare Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(224) ATLANTIC CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the Parting of the Waters downstream approximately 10 miles to the confluence with the Yellowstone River, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Atlantic Creek Wild

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River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be adminis-
tered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(225) YELLOWSTONE, WYOMING.—The segment
within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
downstream approximately 28 miles to the boundary of
Yellowstone National Park, as generally depicted on the
boundary map entitled ‘Yellowstone Wild River’ and dated
January 2003, which shall be administered by the Sec-
cretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“(226) YELLOWSTONE RIVER, WYOMING AND MON-
TANA.—The segment within the Gallatin National Forest
and Yellowstone National Park from the southern bound-
ary of Yellowstone National Park to the confluence with
Yellowstone Lake, and from the Fishing Bridge down-
stream to the mouth of Yankee Jim Canyon comprising
approximately 102 miles, as generally depicted on the
boundary map entitled ‘Yellowstone Wild and Scenic
River, and dated January 2003, which shall be adminis-
tered by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture
as a wild river with the exception of the segment from
the north boundary of Yellowstone National Park to the
mouth of Yankee Jim Canyon, which shall be administered
as a scenic river.”.
TITLE IV—NATIONAL WILDLAND
RESTORATION AND RECOVERY SYSTEM

SEC. 401. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Certain National Forest System lands and surrounding areas have been damaged by unwise re-source extraction and development activities and practices, and the productive potential of the lands and waters of these areas, including the potential for the dispersal of species in response to climate change, has been reduced by development activities.

(2) Recovery activities are required to reverse severe damage to native fish and wildlife populations and water quality in these areas and to facilitate the dispersal of species in response to climate change.

(3) Recovery work associated with these areas will create new job opportunities for local communities, assist in the economic transition ongoing in the region, and contribute to the economic sustain-ability of these rural areas by restoring the productive capability of the land.

SEC. 402. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:
1 (1) Recovery.—The term “recovery” means
the restoration of lands damaged by land manage-
ment activities to a natural untrammeled condition
and the restoration of the undeveloped roadless
character of such land.

(2) Recovery System.—The term “Recovery
System” means the National Wildland Restoration
and Recovery System.

SEC. 403. NATIONAL WILDLAND RESTORATION AND RECOV-
ERY SYSTEM.

(a) Establishment.—There is hereby established
the National Wildland Restoration and Recovery System.

(b) Components.—The following areas, consisting
of a total of approximately 1,022,769 acres, as depicted
on the maps dated January 2003 and entitled “National
Wildland Restoration and Recovery Area”, are designated
as wildland recovery areas and components of the National
Wildland Recovery and Restoration System:

(1) Skyland area, consisting of approximately
10,126 acres administered by the Flathead National
Forest.

(2) Hungry Horse area (except Hungry Horse
Dam and Reservoir), consisting of approximately
204,981 acres administered by the Flathead Na-
tional Forest.
(3) Lolo Creek area, consisting of approximately 59,398 acres administered by the Lolo or Clearwater National Forest.

(4) Yellowstone West area, consisting of approximately 164,445 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

(5) Mt. Leidy area, consisting of approximately 69,912 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

(6) Cabinet/Yaak area, consisting of approximately 99,591 acres administered by the Kootenai National Forest.

(7) Lightning Creek area, consisting of approximately 30,722 acres administered by the Panhandle National Forest.

(8) Coeur d'Alene River area, consisting of approximately 372,072 acres administered by the Panhandle National Forest.

(9) Magruder Corridor area, consisting of approximately 11,522 acres administered by the Nez Perce or Bitterroot National Forest.

SEC. 404. MANAGEMENT OF RECOVERY SYSTEM.

(a) MANAGEMENT DURING RECOVERY.—

(1) RESTORATION.—All lands within the Recovery System shall be managed so as to restore their
native vegetative cover and reduce or eliminate invasive non-native species, facilitate native species diversity to the extent possible with climate change, stabilize slopes and soils to prevent or reduce further erosion, recontour slopes to their original contours, remove barriers to natural fish spawning runs, and generally restore such lands in their entirety to a natural roadless and wild condition.

(2) Water quality restoration.—In the management of the Recovery System, special consideration shall be given to restoration of water quality in the Recovery System.

(3) Management methods.—Recovery System lands shall be managed using methods such as road obliteration, planting of trees and other vegetation native to the lands, and removal by heavy equipment of sediment from streambeds. Existing methods developed by the Forest Service, the National Park Service, and other persons shall be considered and, when appropriate, applied to the lands within the Recovery System. To the extent practicable, the Secretary of Agriculture shall carry out this section using existing, available equipment. When renting or leasing heavy equipment necessary for recovery efforts pursuant to this section, the Sec-
Secretary shall use local contractors to the extent practicable.

(b) POST RECOVERY MANAGEMENT.—When recovery is achieved for a component of the Recovery System, the Forest Service shall evaluate the suitability of such component for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System or for other uses consistent with the purposes of this Act. The Forest Service shall make a recommendation concerning the future management status of the component, and shall submit the recommendation and an evaluation to the Congress. The evaluation shall be conducted in the same manner as, and subject to the same requirements that apply to, the preparation of an environmental impact statement under section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)). The evaluation shall include documentation of the component’s values as wilderness and as wildlife habitat, its role in maintaining water quality and native biodiversity, its role in the forest reserve system, a list of alternative designations for the component consistent with the purposes of this Act, and a roadless inventory for the component. No provision of this subsection shall be construed to diminish the responsibilities of the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to land and resource management.

SEC. 405. NATIONAL WILDLAND RECOVERY CORPS.

(a) Establishment.—There is hereby established a special unit of the Forest Service, to be known as the National Wildland Recovery Corps. The National Wildland Recovery Corps shall hire the necessary personnel and purchase the necessary equipment to carry out its land recovery responsibilities under this title.

(b) Recovery Plans.—Not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the National Wildland Recovery Corps shall develop a wildland recovery plan for each area of the Recovery System. Each recovery plan shall detail necessary work and funding requirements needed to implement the management direction established under section 404. Each recovery plan shall take into account the specific conditions of an area in the Recovery System, including soil type, slope, native species composition, road densities, forest cover, the number of road crossings and culverts, and when possible, predevelopment conditions. Each recovery plan shall set forth definite timelines for expected recovery of the area to which the plan applies, including a list of management activities planned each year, with projected dates for recovery. Each recovery plan shall map out the portion,
within the area of the Recovery System to which the plan applies, which will be recovered using active management efforts, as well as the portion of such area in which natural recovery will occur. Upon completion, a recovery plan shall become an amendment to the land and resource management plan for the unit of the National Forest System to which the plan applies.

(c) EVALUATION.—The National Wildland Recovery Corps shall use measurable criteria to judge the success of recovery efforts taken pursuant to this section. Such criteria shall include the results of sediment monitoring, reductions in open and total road densities, percent forest cover, increase in stream mileage available to native fish migrations, the results of hydrological measurements to determine water flow rates for key watersheds, and the abundance of management indicator species that are indicative of ecosystem health.

TITLE V—IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

SEC. 501. IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Within three years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall jointly submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Re-
sources of the House of Representatives a report that details the implementation of this Act. The report shall also detail any additional work and funding requirements necessary to achieve the purposes of this Act.

(b) PREPARATION.—The report shall be produced by a panel of independent scientists appointed by the National Academy of Sciences, in consultation with the Society for Conservation Biology.

SEC. 502. INTERAGENCY TEAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior shall jointly establish an interagency team, containing equal numbers of participants from the public and private sectors, to monitor, evaluate, and make recommendations to ensure long-term results required by this Act.

(b) GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT.—The interagency team shall develop a geographic information system for monitoring the Northern Rockies Bioregion. The geographic information system shall be based on satellite-gathered data and shall include comprehensive maps and databases to assist in the detection of changes in the Northern Rockies Bioregion.

(2) TYPES OF INFORMATION.—The maps and databases included in the geographic information
system shall be updated periodically to record the following:

(A) Vegetation cover (with species occurrence and densities).

(B) Human impacts.

(C) Water and air quality.

(D) Activities that bear on forest husbandry and restoration.

(3) STATUS REPORTS.—The geographic information system shall include status reports on the progress of ecosystem protection, corridor consolidation, and forest recovery efforts and reports on the status of threatened and endangered species which are primary indicators of ecosystem health.

(c) WILDLIFE MOVEMENTS.—The interagency team shall assess the potential for facilitating wildlife movements across or under major highways and rail lines within the biological corridors established in title II. This assessment shall identify major crossing points and identify possible management actions to enhance the suitability of such crossing points as movement corridors, including underpasses, overpasses, and other methods for reducing the danger to native wildlife while facilitating movements within the Northern Rockies Bioregion.
SEC. 503. ROADLESS LANDS EVALUATION.

(a) Evaluation Required.—Roadless lands greater than 1,000 acres in size, that are located within the National Forest System in the State of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, or Wyoming and that are not designated as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System (under this Act or any other law) shall be identified and evaluated by the panel of independent scientists appointed under section 501. In identifying and evaluating these lands, the panel shall make use of existing satellite information and Geographic Information System data developed by the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, in addition to other information sources. The panel shall study the role of such lands in maintaining biological diversity in the Northern Rockies and as part of the overall forest reserve system. The panel shall make recommendations regarding the management of the lands, and shall include the recommendations in the report required by section 501.

(b) Prohibition.—Until the Congress enacts a law stating otherwise, no new road construction or reconstruction, or timber harvest (except firewood gathering) shall be allowed in the lands described in subsection (a). Additionally, no oil or gas leasing, mining, or other develop-
ment which impairs the natural and roadless qualities of these lands shall be allowed on the lands.

SEC. 504. NATIVE AMERICAN USES.

(a) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section and section 505, the term “protected areas” means land designated by this Act as wilderness, wildland recovery areas, wild and scenic rivers, and biological corridors.

(b) NONEXCLUSIVE ACCESS.—In recognition of the past use of portions of the protected areas by Native Americans for traditional cultural and religious purposes, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall ensure nonexclusive access to these protected areas by native people for such traditional cultural and religious purposes. Such access shall be consistent with the purpose and intent of Public Law 95–341 (42 U.S.C. 1996; commonly known as the American Indian Religious Freedom Act), and, in the case of land designated as wilderness by this Act, the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1121 et seq.). The Secretaries, in accordance with such laws, upon request of an Indian tribe, may from time-to-time temporarily close to the general public use of one or more specific portions of these protected areas in order to protect the privacy of religious activities and cultural uses in such portions by an Indian people. As part of the preparation of general management plans for the protected areas,
the Secretaries shall request that the chief executive officers of appropriate Indian tribes make recommendations with respect to assuring access to important sites, enhancing the privacy of traditional cultural and religious activities, and protecting cultural and religious sites.

(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management shall enter into cooperative management agreements with the appropriate Indian tribes to assure protection of religious, burial, and gathering sites in the protected areas, and shall work cooperatively on the management of all uses in the protected areas that impact Indian lands and people.

TITLE VI—RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 601. WATER RIGHTS.

Nothing in this Act may be construed as a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights reserved, appropriated, or otherwise secured by the United States in the State of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, or Washington on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 602. INDIAN TRIBES.

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