

106TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. 861

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

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 22, 1999

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. KERRY, Mr. REED, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. WELLSTONE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

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## A BILL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

- Sec. 201. General provisions.
- Sec. 202. Administration.
- Sec. 203. State school trust land within wilderness areas.
- Sec. 204. Water.
- Sec. 205. Roads.
- Sec. 206. Livestock.
- Sec. 207. Fish and wildlife.
- Sec. 208. Management of newly acquired land.
- Sec. 209. Authorization of appropriations.

#### 1 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

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

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

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

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

11 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

1           (2) the Wah Wah Mountains in the Great  
2 Basin region are arid and austere, with massive cliff  
3 faces and leathery slopes speckled with piñon and ju-  
4 niper;

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

9           (4) from bristlecone pine, the world's oldest liv-  
10 ing organism, to newly-flowered mountain meadows,  
11 mountains of the Great Basin region are islands of  
12 nature that—

13           (A) support remarkable biological diversity;  
14 and

15           (B) provide opportunities to experience the  
16 colossal silence of the Great Basin; and

17           (5) the Great Basin region of western Utah  
18 should be protected and managed to ensure the pres-  
19 ervation of the natural conditions of the region.

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

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

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

- 1           (3) Bullgrass Knoll (approximately 16,000  
2 acres).
- 3           (4) Burbank Hills/Tunnel Spring (approx-  
4 imately 94,000 acres).
- 5           (5) Cedar Mountains (approximately 108,000  
6 acres).
- 7           (6) Conger Mountains (approximately 22,000  
8 acres).
- 9           (7) Cougar Canyon/Does Pass (approximately  
10 43,000 acres).
- 11          (8) Crater Bench (approximately 35,000 acres).
- 12          (9) Crater and Silver Island Mountains (ap-  
13 proximately 124,000 acres).
- 14          (10) Cricket Mountains Cluster (approximately  
15 63,000 acres).
- 16          (11) Deep Creek Mountains (approximately  
17 114,000 acres).
- 18          (12) Drum Mountains (approximately 40,000  
19 acres).
- 20          (13) Dugway Mountains (approximately 24,000  
21 acres).
- 22          (14) Fish Springs Range (approximately  
23 53,000 acres).
- 24          (15) Granite Peak (approximately 17,000  
25 acres).

1           (16) Grassy Mountains (approximately 24,000  
2 acres).

3           (17) Grouse Creek Mountains (approximately  
4 15,000 acres).

5           (18) House Range (approximately 174,000  
6 acres).

7           (19) Keg Mountains (approximately 38,000  
8 acres).

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

10          (21) Ledger Canyon (approximately 9,000  
11 acres).

12          (22) Little Goose Creek (approximately 1,300  
13 acres).

14          (23) Middle/Granite Mountains (approximately  
15 82,000 acres).

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

18          (25) Mountain Home Range (approximately  
19 90,000 acres).

20          (26) Newfoundland Mountains (approximately  
21 23,000).

22          (27) Ochre Mountain (approximately 13,000  
23 acres).

24          (28) Painted Rock Mountain (approximately  
25 26,000 acres).

- 1           (29) Paradise/Steamboat Mountains (approx-  
2           mately 124,000 acres).
- 3           (30) Pilot Range (approximately 46,000 acres).
- 4           (31) Red Top (approximately 27,000 acres).
- 5           (32) Rockwell-Little Sahara (approximately  
6           12,000 acres).
- 7           (33) San Francisco Mountains (approximately  
8           40,000 acres).
- 9           (34) Sand Ridge (approximately 73,000 acres).
- 10          (35) Simpson Mountains (approximately 43,000  
11          acres).
- 12          (36) Snake Valley (approximately 101,000  
13          acres).
- 14          (37) Stansbury Mountains (approximately  
15          25,000 acres).
- 16          (38) Thomas Range (approximately 36,000  
17          acres).
- 18          (39) Tule Valley (approximately 156,000  
19          acres).
- 20          (40) Wah Wah Mountains (approximately  
21          150,000 acres).
- 22          (41) Wasatch/Sevier Plateaus (approximately  
23          30,000 acres).
- 24          (42) White Rock Range (approximately 5,500  
25          acres).

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

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

14 (B) the Mojave Desert; and

15 (C) portions of the Great Basin;

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

19 (4) 1 of the last remaining populations of  
20 threatened desert tortoise is found within this re-  
21 gion; and

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

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

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

3 (1) Beaver Dam Mountains-North (approxi-  
4 mately 19,000 acres).

5 (2) Beaver Dam Mountains-South (approxi-  
6 mately 12,000 acres).

7 (3) Beaver Dam Wash (approximately 23,000  
8 acres).

9 (4) Beaver Dam Wilderness Expansion (ap-  
10 proximately 7,600 acres).

11 (5) Canaan Mountain (approximately 56,000  
12 acres).

13 (6) Cottonwood Canyon (approximately 12,000  
14 acres).

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

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

18 (9) Parunuweap Canyon (approximately 44,000  
19 acres).

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

21 (11) Red Mountain (approximately 19,000  
22 acres).

23 (12) Scarecrow Peak (approximately 17,000  
24 acres).

1           (13) Zion Adjacent (approximately 56,000  
2        acres).

3 **SEC. 103. GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE WILDERNESS**  
4           **AREAS.**

5       (a) GRAND STAIRCASE AREA.—

6           (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

7               (A) the area known as the Grand Staircase  
8        rises more than 6,000 feet in a series of great  
9        cliffs and plateaus from the depths of the  
10       Grand Canyon to the forested rim of Bryce  
11       Canyon;

12            (B) the Grand Staircase—

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

16               (ii) encompasses geologic formations  
17        that display 3,000,000,000 years of  
18        Earth's history;

19            (C) land managed by the Secretary lines  
20        the intricate canyon system of the Paria River  
21        and forms a vital natural corridor connection to  
22        the deserts and forests of these national parks;

23            (D) land described in paragraph (2) (other  
24        than Upper Kanab Creek, Moquith Mountain,  
25        and Vermillion Cliffs) is located within the

1 Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument;  
2 and

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

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

10 (A) Bunting Point (approximately 11,000  
11 acres).

12 (B) East of Bryce (approximately 800  
13 acres).

14 (C) Ladder Canyon (approximately 14,000  
15 acres).

16 (D) Moquith Mountain (approximately  
17 15,000 acres).

18 (E) Nephi Point (approximately 13,000  
19 acres).

20 (F) Paria-Hackberry (approximately  
21 186,000 acres).

22 (G) land adjacent to the Paria Wilderness  
23 (approximately 2,900 acres).

24 (H) Pine Hollow (approximately 10,000  
25 acres).

1 (I) Timber Mountain (approximately  
2 46,000 acres).

3 (J) Upper Kanab Creek (approximately  
4 48,000 acres).

5 (K) Vermillion Cliffs (approximately  
6 27,000 acres).

7 (L) Willis Creek (approximately 21,000  
8 acres).

9 (M) Willis Creek North (approximately  
10 690 acres).

11 (b) KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU.—

12 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

16 (B) the Kaiparowits Plateau, a windswept  
17 land of harsh beauty, contains distant vistas  
18 and a remarkable variety of plant and animal  
19 species;

20 (C) ancient forests, an abundance of big  
21 game animals, and 22 species of raptors thrive  
22 undisturbed on the grassland mesa tops of the  
23 Kaiparowits Plateau;

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

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

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

11 (A) Andalex Not (approximately 15,000  
12 acres).

13 (B) Box Canyon (approximately 2,900  
14 acres).

15 (C) Burning Hills (approximately 80,000  
16 acres).

17 (D) Carcass Canyon (approximately  
18 84,000 acres).

19 (E) Fiftymile Bench (approximately  
20 13,000 acres).

21 (F) Fiftymile Mountain (approximately  
22 201,000 acres).

23 (G) Heaps Canyon (approximately 4,100  
24 acres).

1 (H) Horse Spring Canyon (approximately  
2 32,000 acres).

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

5 (J) Mud Spring Canyon (approximately  
6 65,000 acres).

7 (K) Nipple Bench (approximately 29,000  
8 acres).

9 (L) Paradise Canyon-Wahweap (approxi-  
10 mately 264,000 acres).

11 (M) Rock Cove (approximately 17,000  
12 acres).

13 (N) The Blues (approximately 22,000  
14 acres).

15 (O) The Cockscomb (approximately 12,000  
16 acres).

17 (P) Warm Creek (approximately 23,000  
18 acres).

19 (Q) Wide Hollow (approximately 7,100  
20 acres).

21 (c) ESCALANTE CANYONS.—

22 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

23 (A) glens and coves carved in massive  
24 sandstone cliffs, spring-watered hanging gar-  
25 dens, and the silence of ancient Anasazi ruins

1 are examples of the unique features that entice  
2 hikers, campers, and sightseers from around  
3 the world to Escalante Canyon;

4 (B) Escalante Canyon links the spruce fir  
5 forests of the 11,000-foot Aquarius Plateau  
6 with winding slickrock canyons that flow into  
7 Lake Powell;

8 (C) Escalante Canyon, 1 of Utah's most  
9 popular natural areas, contains critical habitat  
10 for deer, elk, and wild bighorn sheep that also  
11 enhances the scenic integrity of the area;

12 (D) each of the areas described in para-  
13 graph (2) is located within the Grand Staircase-  
14 Escalante National Monument; and

15 (E) Escalante Canyon should be protected  
16 and managed as a wilderness area.

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

22 (A) Brinkerhof Flats (approximately 3,100  
23 acres).

24 (B) Colt Mesa (approximately 28,000  
25 acres).

1 (C) Death Hollow (approximately 49,000  
2 acres).

3 (D) Forty Mile Gulch (approximately  
4 5,500 acres).

5 (E) Hurricane Wash (approximately  
6 10,000 acres).

7 (F) Lampstand (approximately 8,000  
8 acres).

9 (G) North Escalante Canyons (approxi-  
10 mately 177,000 acres).

11 (H) Pioneer Mesa (approximately 11,000  
12 acres).

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

14 (J) Sooner Bench (approximately 530  
15 acres).

16 (K) Steep Creek (approximately 35,000  
17 acres).

18 (L) Studhorse Peaks (approximately  
19 24,000 acres).

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

21 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

22 (1) the canyons surrounding the La Sal Moun-  
23 tains and the town of Moab offer a variety of ex-  
24 traordinary landscapes;

1           (2) outstanding examples of natural formations  
2           and landscapes in the Moab-LaSal area include the  
3           huge sandstone fins of Behind the Rocks, the mys-  
4           terious Fisher Towers, and the whitewater rapids of  
5           Westwater Canyon; and

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

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

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

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

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

16           (4) Black Ridge Canyon (approximately 410  
17           acres).

18           (5) Dome Plateau-Professor Valley (approxi-  
19           mately 35,000 acres).

20           (6) Fisher Towers (approximately 18,000  
21           acres).

22           (7) Goldbar Canyon (approximately 6,900  
23           acres).

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

1           (9) Mary Jane Canyon (approximately 24,000  
2 acres).

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

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

6           (12) Westwater Canyon (approximately 37,000  
7 acres).

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

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

10         (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

15           (2) fluted badlands that surround the flanks of  
16 11,000-foot Mounts Ellen and Pennell contain areas  
17 of critical habitat for mule deer and for the largest  
18 herd of free-roaming buffalo in the United States;

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

22           (4) the Henry Mountain range should be pro-  
23 tected and managed to ensure the preservation of  
24 the range as a wilderness area.

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

5 (1) Bull Mountain (approximately 17,000  
6 acres).

7 (2) Bullfrog Creek (approximately 35,000  
8 acres).

9 (3) Dogwater Creek (approximately 4,500  
10 acres).

11 (4) Fremont Gorge (approximately 21,000  
12 acres).

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

14 (6) Mount Ellen-Blue Hills (approximately  
15 132,000 acres).

16 (7) Mount Hillers (approximately 19,000  
17 acres).

18 (8) Mount Pennell (approximately 147,000  
19 acres).

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

21 (10) Ragged Mountain (approximately 28,000  
22 acres).

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

24 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

5           (2) the Dirty Devil River, once the fortress  
6           hideout of outlaw Butch Cassidy's Wild Bunch, has  
7           sculpted a maze of slickrock canyons through an im-  
8           posing landscape of monoliths and inaccessible  
9           mesas;

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

13          (4) the canyons of Glen Canyon in the State  
14          should be protected and managed as wilderness  
15          areas.

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

20               (1) Cane Spring Desert (approximately 18,000  
21               acres).

22               (2) Dark Canyon (approximately 137,000  
23               acres).

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

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

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

2 (6) Little Rockies (approximately 63,000  
3 acres).

4 (7) Red Rock Plateau (approximately 210,000  
5 acres).

6 (8) White Canyon (approximately 96,000  
7 acres).

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

9 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

13 (2) evidence of the ancient presence of the  
14 Anasazi pervades the Cedar Mesa area of the San  
15 Juan-Anasazi area where cliff dwellings, rock art,  
16 and ceremonial kivas embellish sandstone overhangs  
17 and isolated benchlands;

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

21 (4) the Cedar Mesa wilderness areas should be  
22 created to protect both the archaeological heritage  
23 and the extraordinary wilderness, scenic, and eco-  
24 logical values of the United States; and

1           (5) the San Juan-Anasazi area should be pro-  
2           tected and managed as a wilderness area to ensure  
3           the preservation of the unique and valuable re-  
4           sources of that area.

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

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

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

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

12          (4) East Montezuma (approximately 48,000  
13          acres).

14          (5) Fish and Owl Creek Canyons (approxi-  
15          mately 72,000 acres).

16          (6) Grand Gulch (approximately 158,000  
17          acres).

18          (7) Hammond Canyon (approximately 4,600  
19          acres).

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

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

22          (10) San Juan River (Sugarloaf) (approxi-  
23          mately 15,000 acres).

24          (11) The Tabernacle (approximately 7,700  
25          acres).

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

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

6 (2) areas near Arches National Park and  
7 Canyonlands National Park contain canyons with  
8 rushing perennial streams, natural arches, bridges,  
9 and towers;

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

12 (4) popular overlooks in Canyonlands Nations  
13 Park and Dead Horse Point State Park have views  
14 directly into adjacent areas, including Lockhart  
15 Basin and Indian Creek; and

16 (5) designation of these areas as wilderness  
17 would ensure the protection of this erosional master-  
18 piece of nature and of the rich pockets of wildlife  
19 found within its expanded boundaries.

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

24 (1) Bridger Jack Mesa (approximately 33,000  
25 acres).

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

1           (3) Dead Horse Cliffs (approximately 3,000  
2 acres).

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

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

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

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

9           (8) Horsethief Point (approximately 14,000  
10 acres).

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

12          (10) Labyrinth Canyon (approximately 152,000  
13 acres).

14          (11) San Rafael River (approximately 102,000  
15 acres).

16          (12) Shay Mountain (approximately 15,000  
17 acres).

18          (13) Sweetwater Reef (approximately 69,000  
19 acres).

20          (14) Upper Horseshoe Canyon (approximately  
21 60,000 acres).

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

23          (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

4           (2) the highlands of the San Rafael Swell have  
5           been fractured by uplift and rendered hollow by ero-  
6           sion over countless millennia, leaving a tremendous  
7           basin punctuated by mesas, buttes, and canyons and  
8           traversed by sediment-laden desert streams;

9           (3) among other places, the San Rafael wilder-  
10          ness offers exceptional back country opportunities in  
11          the colorful Wild Horse Badlands, the monoliths of  
12          North Caineville Mesa, the rock towers of Cliff  
13          Wash, and colorful cliffs of Humbug Canyon;

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

17          (5) the San Rafael Swell area should be pro-  
18          tected and managed to ensure its preservation as a  
19          wilderness area.

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

24                 (1) Cedar Mountain (approximately 15,000  
25                 acres).

- 1           (2) Devils Canyon (approximately 23,000  
2 acres).
- 3           (3) Hondu Country (approximately 20,000  
4 acres).
- 5           (4) Jones Bench (approximately 2,800 acres).
- 6           (5) Limestone Cliffs (approximately 24,000  
7 acres).
- 8           (6) Lost Spring Wash (approximately 36,000  
9 acres).
- 10          (7) Mexican Mountain (approximately 99,000  
11 acres).
- 12          (8) Molen Reef (approximately 33,000 acres).
- 13          (9) Muddy Creek (approximately 235,000  
14 acres).
- 15          (10) Mussentuchit Badlands (approximately  
16 25,000 acres).
- 17          (11) Price River-Humbug (approximately  
18 99,000 acres).
- 19          (12) Red Desert (approximately 40,000 acres).
- 20          (13) Rock Canyon (approximately 17,000  
21 acres).
- 22          (14) San Rafael Reef (approximately 105,000  
23 acres).
- 24          (15) Sids Mountain (approximately 146,000  
25 acres).

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

3           (17) Wild Horse Mesa (approximately 91,000  
4           acres).

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

6                   **AREAS.**

7           (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8           (1) Bourdette Draw (approximately 16,000  
9           acres).

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

11          (3) Chipeta Cluster (approximately 98,000  
12          acres).

13          (4) Desbrough Canyon (approximately 13,000  
14          acres).

15          (5) Desolation Canyon (approximately 552,000  
16          acres).

17          (6) Diamond Canyon (approximately 167,000  
18          acres).

19          (7) Diamond Breaks (approximately 8,000  
20          acres).

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

23          (9) Goslin Mountain (approximately 5,100  
24          acres).

- 1           (10) Hideout Canyon (approximately 13,000  
2 acres).
- 3           (11) Lower Bitter Creek (approximately 14,000  
4 acres).
- 5           (12) Lower Flaming Gorge (approximately  
6 20,000 acres).
- 7           (13) Mexico Point (approximately 15,000  
8 acres).
- 9           (14) Moonshine Draw (also known as “Daniels  
10 Canyon”) (approximately 10,000 acres).
- 11          (15) O-Wi-Yu-Kuts (approximately 11,000  
12 acres).
- 13          (16) Red Creek Badlands (approximately 3,800  
14 acres).
- 15          (17) Sunday School Canyon (approximately  
16 18,000 acres).
- 17          (18) Survey Point (approximately 9,000 acres).
- 18          (19) Tabyago Canyon (approximately 21,000  
19 acres).
- 20          (20) Turtle Canyon (approximately 37,000  
21 acres).
- 22          (21) White River (approximately 19,000 acres).
- 23          (22) Winter Ridge (approximately 38,000  
24 acres).

1           **TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE**  
2                           **PROVISIONS**

3   **SEC. 201. GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

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

6                   (1) consist of the quantity of land referenced  
7           with respect to that named area, as generally de-  
8           picted on the map entitled “Utah BLM Wilderness  
9           Proposed by S. \_\_\_\_\_, 106th Congress”; and

10                   (2) be known by the name given to it in title  
11   I.

12           (b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—

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

17                           (A) the Committee on Resources of the  
18           House of Representatives; and

19                           (B) the Committee on Energy and Natural  
20           Resources of the Senate.

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



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

5 **SEC. 204. WATER.**

6 (a) RESERVATION.—

7 (1) WATER FOR WILDERNESS AREAS.—

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

13 (B) PRIORITY DATE.—The priority date of  
14 a right reserved under subparagraph (A) shall  
15 be the date of enactment of this Act.

16 (2) PROTECTION OF RIGHTS.—The Secretary  
17 and other officers and employees of the United  
18 States shall take any steps necessary to protect the  
19 rights reserved by paragraph (1)(A), including the  
20 filing of a claim for the quantification of the rights  
21 in any present or future appropriate stream adju-  
22 dication in the courts of the State—

23 (A) in which the United States is or may  
24 be joined; and

1 (B) that is conducted in accordance with  
2 section 208 of the Department of Justice Ap-  
3 propriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 560, chapter  
4 651).

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

9 (c) ADMINISTRATION.—

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

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

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

17 (B) shall affect the interpretation of any  
18 other Act or any designation made under any  
19 other Act.

20 **SEC. 205. ROADS.**

21 (a) SETBACKS.—

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

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

4                   (A) 300 feet from a paved Federal or  
5           State highway;

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

8                   (C) 30 feet from any other road.

9           (3) WILDERNESS ON BOTH SIDES OF ROADS.—  
10          Except as provided in subsection (b), a setback for  
11          a road with wilderness on both sides (including cher-  
12          ry-stems or roads separating 2 wilderness units)  
13          shall be set at—

14                   (A) 200 feet from a paved Federal or  
15          State highway;

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

18                   (C) 10 feet from any other roads.

19          (b) SETBACK EXCEPTIONS.—

20                   (1) WELL-DEFINED TOPOGRAPHICAL BAR-  
21          RIERS.—If, between the road and the boundary of a  
22          setback area described in paragraph (2) or (3) of  
23          subsection (a), there is a well-defined cliff edge,  
24          stream bank, or other topographical barrier, the Sec-

1       retary shall use the barrier as the wilderness bound-  
2       ary.

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

10          (3) DEVIATIONS FROM SETBACK AREAS.—

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

19           (B) LIMITATION ON EXCLUSION OF DIS-  
20       TURBANCES.—The Secretary shall make a  
21       boundary adjustment under subparagraph (A)  
22       only if the Secretary determines that doing so  
23       is consistent with wilderness management goals.

24           (C) DEVIATIONS RESTRICTED TO MINIMUM  
25       NECESSARY.—Any deviation under this para-

1 graph from the setbacks required under in  
2 paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a) shall be  
3 the minimum necessary to exclude the disturb-  
4 ance.

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

10 **SEC. 206. LIVESTOCK**

11 Within the wilderness areas designated under title I,  
12 the grazing of livestock authorized on the date of enact-  
13 ment of this Act shall be permitted to continue subject  
14 to such reasonable regulations and procedures as the Sec-  
15 retary considers necessary, as long as the regulations and  
16 procedures are consistent with—

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

19 (2) section 101(f) the Arizona Desert Wilder-  
20 ness Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–628; 104 Stat.  
21 4469).

22 **SEC. 207. FISH AND WILDLIFE.**

23 Nothing in this Act affects the jurisdiction of the  
24 State with respect to wildlife and fish on the public land  
25 located in the State.

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

2 Any land within the boundaries of a wilderness area  
3 designated under this Act that is acquired by the Federal  
4 Government shall—

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

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

9 **SEC. 209. WITHDRAWAL.**

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

13 (1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under pub-  
14 lic law;

15 (2) location, entry, and patent under mining  
16 law; and

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

19 **SEC. 210. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

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

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