

114TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2430

To designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 19, 2015

Mr. LOWENTHAL (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. EDWARDS, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. ESTY, Mr. FARR, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIÉRREZ, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HONDA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KEATING, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NOLAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PETERSON, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. POLIS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. TONKO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WALZ, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. YARMUTH) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

A BILL

To designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great

Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States.

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”.

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

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

TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

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

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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

8 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

9 In this Act:

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

4 (2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State
5 of Utah.

6 **TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF**
7 **WILDERNESS AREAS**

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

9 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

21 (4) from bristlecone pine, the world’s oldest liv-
22 ing organism, to newly flowered mountain meadows,
23 mountains of the Great Basin region are islands of
24 nature that—

1 (A) support remarkable biological diversity;
2 and

3 (B) provide opportunities to experience the
4 colossal silence of the Great Basin; and

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

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) Antelope Range (approximately 17,000
13 acres).

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

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

16 (4) Bullgrass Knoll (approximately 15,000
17 acres).

18 (5) Burbank Hills/Tunnel Spring (approxi-
19 mately 92,000 acres).

20 (6) Conger Mountains (approximately 21,000
21 acres).

22 (7) Crater Bench (approximately 35,000 acres).

23 (8) Crater and Silver Island Mountains (ap-
24 proximately 121,000 acres).

1 (9) Cricket Mountains Cluster (approximately
2 62,000 acres).

3 (10) Deep Creek Mountains (approximately
4 126,000 acres).

5 (11) Drum Mountains (approximately 39,000
6 acres).

7 (12) Dugway Mountains (approximately 24,000
8 acres).

9 (13) Essex Canyon (approximately 1,300
10 acres).

11 (14) Fish Springs Range (approximately
12 64,000 acres).

13 (15) Granite Peak (approximately 19,000
14 acres).

15 (16) Grassy Mountains (approximately 23,000
16 acres).

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

19 (18) House Range (approximately 201,000
20 acres).

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

23 (20) Kern Mountains (approximately 15,000
24 acres).

25 (21) King Top (approximately 110,000 acres).

1 (22) Ledger Canyon (approximately 9,000
2 acres).

3 (23) Little Goose Creek (approximately 1,200
4 acres).

5 (24) Middle/Granite Mountains (approximately
6 80,000 acres).

7 (25) Mount Escalante (approximately 18,000
8 acres).

9 (26) Mountain Home Range (approximately
10 90,000 acres).

11 (27) Newfoundland Mountains (approximately
12 22,000 acres).

13 (28) Ochre Mountain (approximately 13,000
14 acres).

15 (29) Oquirrh Mountains (approximately 9,000
16 acres).

17 (30) Painted Rock Mountain (approximately
18 26,000 acres).

19 (31) Paradise/Steamboat Mountains (approxi-
20 mately 144,000 acres).

21 (32) Pilot Range (approximately 45,000 acres).

22 (33) Red Tops (approximately 28,000 acres).

23 (34) Rockwell-Little Sahara (approximately
24 21,000 acres).

1 (35) San Francisco Mountains (approximately
2 39,000 acres).

3 (36) Sand Ridge (approximately 73,000 acres).

4 (37) Simpson Mountains (approximately 42,000
5 acres).

6 (38) Snake Valley (approximately 100,000
7 acres).

8 (39) Spring Creek Canyon (approximately
9 4,000 acres).

10 (40) Stansbury Island (approximately 10,000
11 acres).

12 (41) Stansbury Mountains (approximately
13 24,000 acres).

14 (42) Thomas Range (approximately 36,000
15 acres).

16 (43) Tule Valley (approximately 159,000
17 acres).

18 (44) Wah Wah Mountains (approximately
19 167,000 acres).

20 (45) Wasatch/Sevier Plateaus (approximately
21 29,000 acres).

22 (46) White Rock Range (approximately 5,200
23 acres).

1 **SEC. 102. GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE WILDERNESS**
2 **AREAS.**

3 (a) GRAND STAIRCASE AREA.—

4 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

10 (B) the Grand Staircase—

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

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

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

21 (D) land described in paragraph (2) (other
22 than East of Bryce, Upper Kanab Creek,
23 Moquith Mountain, Bunting Point, and
24 Vermillion Cliffs) is located within the Grand
25 Staircase-Escalante National Monument; and

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

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

8 (A) Bryce View (approximately 4,500
9 acres).

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

12 (C) Canaan Mountain (approximately
13 16,000 acres in Kane County).

14 (D) Canaan Peak Slopes (approximately
15 2,300 acres).

16 (E) East of Bryce (approximately 750
17 acres).

18 (F) Glass Eye Canyon (approximately
19 24,000 acres).

20 (G) Ladder Canyon (approximately 14,000
21 acres).

22 (H) Moquith Mountain (approximately
23 16,000 acres).

24 (I) Nephi Point (approximately 14,000
25 acres).

1 (J) Orderville Canyon (approximately
2 9,200 acres).

3 (K) Paria-Hackberry (approximately
4 188,000 acres).

5 (L) Paria Wilderness Expansion (approx-
6 imately 3,300 acres).

7 (M) Parunuweap Canyon (approximately
8 43,000 acres).

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

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

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

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

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

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

21 (b) KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU.—

22 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 (C) Box Canyon (approximately 2,800
2 acres).

3 (D) Burning Hills (approximately 80,000
4 acres).

5 (E) Carcass Canyon (approximately
6 83,000 acres).

7 (F) The Cockscomb (approximately 11,000
8 acres).

9 (G) Fiftymile Bench (approximately
10 12,000 acres).

11 (H) Fiftymile Mountain (approximately
12 203,000 acres).

13 (I) Heaps Canyon (approximately 4,000
14 acres).

15 (J) Horse Spring Canyon (approximately
16 31,000 acres).

17 (K) Kodachrome Headlands (approxi-
18 mately 10,000 acres).

19 (L) Little Valley Canyon (approximately
20 4,000 acres).

21 (M) Mud Spring Canyon (approximately
22 65,000 acres).

23 (N) Nipple Bench (approximately 32,000
24 acres).

1 (O) Paradise Canyon-Wahweap (approx-
2 imately 262,000 acres).

3 (P) Rock Cove (approximately 16,000
4 acres).

5 (Q) Warm Creek (approximately 23,000
6 acres).

7 (R) Wide Hollow (approximately 6,800
8 acres).

9 (c) ESCALANTE CANYONS.—

10 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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) Escalante Canyon should be protected
5 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) Brinkerhof Flats (approximately 3,000
12 acres).

13 (B) Colt Mesa (approximately 28,000
14 acres).

15 (C) Death Hollow (approximately 49,000
16 acres).

17 (D) Forty Mile Gulch (approximately
18 6,600 acres).

19 (E) Hurricane Wash (approximately 9,000
20 acres).

21 (F) Lampstand (approximately 7,900
22 acres).

23 (G) Muley Twist Flank (approximately
24 3,600 acres).

1 (H) North Escalante Canyons (approximate-
2 mately 176,000 acres).

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

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

6 (K) Sooner Bench (approximately 390
7 acres).

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

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

12 **SEC. 103. MOAB-LA SAL CANYONS WILDERNESS AREAS.**

13 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

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

3 (1) Arches Adjacent (approximately 12,000
4 acres).

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

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

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

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

10 (6) Dome Plateau-Professor Valley (approxi-
11 mately 35,000 acres).

12 (7) Fisher Towers (approximately 18,000
13 acres).

14 (8) Goldbar Canyon (approximately 9,000
15 acres).

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

17 (10) Mary Jane Canyon (approximately 25,000
18 acres).

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

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

22 (13) Renegade Point (approximately 6,600
23 acres).

24 (14) Westwater Canyon (approximately 37,000
25 acres).

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

2 **SEC. 104. HENRY MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS AREAS.**

3 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

8 (2) fluted badlands that surround the flanks of
9 11,000-foot Mounts Ellen and Pennell contain areas
10 of critical habitat for mule deer and for the largest
11 herd of free-roaming buffalo in the United States;

12 (3) despite their relative accessibility, the Henry
13 Mountain Range remains one of the wildest, least-
14 known ranges in the United States; and

15 (4) the Henry Mountain range should be pro-
16 tected and managed to ensure the preservation of
17 the range as a wilderness area.

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

22 (1) Bull Mountain (approximately 16,000
23 acres).

24 (2) Bullfrog Creek (approximately 35,000
25 acres).

1 (3) Dogwater Creek (approximately 3,400
2 acres).

3 (4) Fremont Gorge (approximately 20,000
4 acres).

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

6 (6) Mount Ellen-Blue Hills (approximately
7 140,000 acres).

8 (7) Mount Hillers (approximately 21,000
9 acres).

10 (8) Mount Pennell (approximately 147,000
11 acres).

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

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

14 (11) Ragged Mountain (approximately 28,000
15 acres).

16 **SEC. 105. GLEN CANYON WILDERNESS AREAS.**

17 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

22 (2) the Dirty Devil River, once the fortress
23 hideout of outlaw Butch Cassidy's Wild Bunch, has
24 sculpted a maze of slickrock canyons through an im-

1 posing landscape of monoliths and inaccessible
2 mesas;

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

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

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

13 (1) Cane Spring Desert (approximately 18,000
14 acres).

15 (2) Dark Canyon (approximately 134,000
16 acres).

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

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

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

20 (6) Little Rockies (approximately 64,000
21 acres).

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

23 (8) Red Rock Plateau (approximately 213,000
24 acres).

1 (9) White Canyon (approximately 98,000
2 acres).

3 **SEC. 106. SAN JUAN-ANASAZI WILDERNESS AREAS.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 (4) East Montezuma (approximately 45,000
7 acres).

8 (5) Fish and Owl Creek Canyons (approxi-
9 mately 73,000 acres).

10 (6) Grand Gulch (approximately 159,000
11 acres).

12 (7) Hammond Canyon (approximately 4,400
13 acres).

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

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

16 (10) San Juan River (Sugarloaf) (approxi-
17 mately 15,000 acres).

18 (11) The Tabernacle (approximately 7,000
19 acres).

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

22 **SEC. 107. CANYONLANDS BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.**

23 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

22 (1) Bridger Jack Mesa (approximately 33,000
23 acres).

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

1 (3) Dead Horse Cliffs (approximately 5,300
2 acres).

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

5 (5) Duma Point (approximately 14,000 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 15,000
10 acres).

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

12 (10) Labyrinth Canyon (approximately 150,000
13 acres).

14 (11) San Rafael River (approximately 101,000
15 acres).

16 (12) Shay Mountain (approximately 14,000
17 acres).

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

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

22 **SEC. 108. 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) Eagle Canyon (approximately 38,000
4 acres).

5 (4) Factory Butte (approximately 22,000
6 acres).

7 (5) Hondu Country (approximately 20,000
8 acres).

9 (6) Jones Bench (approximately 2,800 acres).

10 (7) Limestone Cliffs (approximately 25,000
11 acres).

12 (8) Lost Spring Wash (approximately 37,000
13 acres).

14 (9) Mexican Mountain (approximately 100,000
15 acres).

16 (10) Molen Reef (approximately 33,000 acres).

17 (11) Muddy Creek (approximately 240,000
18 acres).

19 (12) Mussentuchit Badlands (approximately
20 25,000 acres).

21 (13) Pleasant Creek Bench (approximately
22 1,100 acres).

23 (14) Price River-Humbug (approximately
24 120,000 acres).

25 (15) Red Desert (approximately 40,000 acres).

1 (16) Rock Canyon (approximately 18,000
2 acres).

3 (17) San Rafael Knob (approximately 15,000
4 acres).

5 (18) San Rafael Reef (approximately 114,000
6 acres).

7 (19) Sids Mountain (approximately 107,000
8 acres).

9 (20) Upper Muddy Creek (approximately
10 19,000 acres).

11 (21) Wild Horse Mesa (approximately 92,000
12 acres).

13 **SEC. 109. BOOK CLIFFS AND UINTA BASIN WILDERNESS**
14 **AREAS.**

15 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

16 (1) the Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin wilderness
17 areas offer—

18 (A) unique big game hunting opportunities
19 in verdant high-plateau forests;

20 (B) the opportunity for float trips of sev-
21 eral days duration down the Green River in
22 Desolation Canyon; and

23 (C) the opportunity for calm water canoe
24 weekends on the White River;

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

5 (3) bears, Bighorn sheep, cougars, elk, and
6 mule deer flourish in the back country of the Book
7 Cliffs; and

8 (4) the Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin areas
9 should be protected and managed to ensure the pro-
10 tection of the areas as wilderness.

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

15 (1) Bourdette Draw (approximately 15,000
16 acres).

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

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

19 (4) Dead Horse Pass (approximately 8,000
20 acres).

21 (5) Desbrough Canyon (approximately 13,000
22 acres).

23 (6) Desolation Canyon (approximately 555,000
24 acres).

1 (7) Diamond Breaks (approximately 9,000
2 acres).

3 (8) Diamond Canyon (approximately 166,000
4 acres).

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

7 (10) Dinosaur Adjacent (approximately 10,000
8 acres).

9 (11) Goslin Mountain (approximately 4,900
10 acres).

11 (12) Hideout Canyon (approximately 12,000
12 acres).

13 (13) Lower Bitter Creek (approximately 14,000
14 acres).

15 (14) Lower Flaming Gorge (approximately
16 21,000 acres).

17 (15) Mexico Point (approximately 15,000
18 acres).

19 (16) Moonshine Draw (also known as “Daniels
20 Canyon”) (approximately 10,000 acres).

21 (17) Mountain Home (approximately 9,000
22 acres).

23 (18) O-Wi-Yu-Kuts (approximately 13,000
24 acres).

1 (19) Red Creek Badlands (approximately 3,600
2 acres).

3 (20) Seep Canyon (approximately 21,000
4 acres).

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

7 (22) Survey Point (approximately 8,000 acres).

8 (23) Turtle Canyon (approximately 39,000
9 acres).

10 (24) White River (approximately 23,000 acres).

11 (25) Winter Ridge (approximately 38,000
12 acres).

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

14 **TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE**
15 **PROVISIONS**

16 **SEC. 201. GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

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

19 (1) consist of the quantity of land referenced
20 with respect to that named area, as generally de-
21 picted on the map entitled “Utah BLM Wilderness
22 Proposed by H.R. 1630, 113th Congress”; and

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

25 (b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—

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

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

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

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

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

19 **SEC. 202. ADMINISTRATION.**

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

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

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

3 **SEC. 203. STATE SCHOOL TRUST LAND WITHIN WILDER-**
4 **NESS AREAS.**

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

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

17 **SEC. 204. WATER.**

18 (a) RESERVATION.—

19 (1) WATER FOR WILDERNESS AREAS.—

20 (A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to each
21 wilderness area designated by this Act, Con-
22 gress reserves a quantity of water determined
23 by the Secretary to be sufficient for the wilder-
24 ness area.

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

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

11 (A) in which the United States is or may
12 be joined; and

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

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

21 (c) ADMINISTRATION.—

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

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

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

5 (B) shall affect the interpretation of any
6 other Act or any designation made under any
7 other Act.

8 **SEC. 205. ROADS.**

9 (a) SETBACKS.—

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

13 (2) WILDERNESS ON ONE SIDE OF ROADS.—
14 Except as provided in subsection (b), a setback for
15 a road with wilderness on only one side shall be set
16 at—

17 (A) 300 feet from a paved Federal or
18 State highway;

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

21 (C) 30 feet from any other road.

22 (3) WILDERNESS ON BOTH SIDES OF ROADS.—
23 Except as provided in subsection (b), a setback for
24 a road with wilderness on both sides (including cher-

1 ry-stems or roads separating 2 wilderness units)
 2 shall be set at—

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

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

7 (C) 10 feet from any other roads.

8 (b) SETBACK EXCEPTIONS.—

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

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

23 (3) DEVIATIONS FROM SETBACK AREAS.—

24 (A) EXCLUSION OF DISTURBANCES FROM
 25 WILDERNESS BOUNDARIES.—In cases where

1 there is an existing livestock development, dis-
 2 persed camping area, borrow pit, or similar dis-
 3 turbance within 100 feet of a road that forms
 4 part of a wilderness boundary, the Secretary
 5 may delineate the boundary so as to exclude the
 6 disturbance from the wilderness area.

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

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

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

23 **SEC. 206. LIVESTOCK.**

24 Within the wilderness areas designated under title I,
 25 the grazing of livestock authorized on the date of enact-

1 ment of this Act shall be permitted to continue subject
2 to such reasonable regulations and procedures as the Sec-
3 retary considers necessary, as long as the regulations and
4 procedures are consistent with—

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

7 (2) section 101(f) of the Arizona Desert Wilder-
8 ness Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–628; 104 Stat.
9 4469).

10 **SEC. 207. FISH AND WILDLIFE.**

11 Nothing in this Act affects the jurisdiction of the
12 State with respect to wildlife and fish on the public land
13 located in the State.

14 **SEC. 208. MANAGEMENT OF NEWLY ACQUIRED LAND.**

15 Any land within the boundaries of a wilderness area
16 designated under this Act that is acquired by the Federal
17 Government shall—

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

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

22 **SEC. 209. WITHDRAWAL.**

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

- 1 (1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under pub-
2 lic law;
- 3 (2) location, entry, and patent under mining
4 law; and
- 5 (3) disposition under all laws pertaining to min-
6 eral and geothermal leasing or mineral materials.

