

116TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5775

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

FEBRUARY 6, 2020

Mr. LOWENTHAL (for himself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CLAY, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HIMES, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KIND, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MOORE, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PASCARELL, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. CASE) 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:

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

13 (2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State
 14 of Utah.

1 **TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF**
2 **WILDERNESS AREAS**

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

4 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

8 (2) the Wah Wah Mountains in the Great
9 Basin region are arid and austere, with massive cliff
10 faces and leathery slopes speckled with piñon and ju-
11 niper;

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

16 (4) from bristlecone pine, the world’s oldest liv-
17 ing organism, to newly flowered mountain meadows,
18 mountains of the Great Basin region are islands of
19 nature that—

20 (A) support remarkable biological diversity;

21 and

22 (B) provide opportunities to experience the

23 colossal silence of the Great Basin; and

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

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

9 (1) Antelope Range (approximately 17,000
10 acres).

11 (2) Barn Hills (approximately 21,000 acres).

12 (3) Black Hills (approximately 8,700 acres).

13 (4) Bullgrass Knoll (approximately 16,000
14 acres).

15 (5) Burbank Hills/Tunnel Spring (approxi-
16 mately 94,000 acres).

17 (6) Conger Mountain (approximately 31,000
18 acres).

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

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

22 (9) Cricket Mountains (approximately 56,000
23 acres).

24 (10) Deep Creek Mountains (approximately
25 128,000 acres).

1 (11) Drum Mountains (approximately 40,500
2 acres).

3 (12) Dugway Mountains (approximately 24,500
4 acres).

5 (13) Fish Springs Range (approximately
6 64,500 acres).

7 (14) Granite Peak (approximately 19,500
8 acres).

9 (15) Grassy Mountains (approximately 24,000
10 acres).

11 (16) Grouse Creek Mountains (approximately
12 15,000 acres).

13 (17) House Range (approximately 202,000
14 acres).

15 (18) Keg Mountain (approximately 38,500
16 acres).

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

19 (20) King Top (approximately 111,000 acres).

20 (21) Little Goose Creek (approximately 1,300
21 acres).

22 (22) Middle/Granite Mountain (approximately
23 81,000 acres).

24 (23) Mount Escalante (approximately 17,500
25 acres).

1 (24) Mountain Home Range (approximately
2 90,000 acres).

3 (25) Newfoundland Mountains (approximately
4 23,000 acres).

5 (26) Ochre Mountain (approximately 13,500
6 acres).

7 (27) Oquirrh Mountains (approximately 8,900
8 acres).

9 (28) Painted Rock (approximately 26,500
10 acres).

11 (29) Paradise/Steamboat Mountains (approxi-
12 mately 136,000 acres).

13 (30) Pilot Range (approximately 44,000 acres).

14 (31) Red Tops (approximately 28,000 acres).

15 (32) Rockwell-Little Sahara (approximately
16 19,000 acres).

17 (33) San Francisco Mountains (approximately
18 40,000 acres).

19 (34) Sand Ridge (approximately 73,000 acres).

20 (35) Sevier Plateau (approximately 30,000
21 acres).

22 (36) Simpson Mountains (approximately 43,000
23 acres).

24 (37) Snake Valley (approximately 103,000
25 acres).

1 (38) Spring Creek Canyon (approximately
2 5,200 acres).

3 (39) Stansbury Island (approximately 9,900
4 acres).

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

7 (41) Thomas Range (approximately 41,000
8 acres).

9 (42) Tule Valley (approximately 159,000
10 acres).

11 (43) Wah Wah Mountains (approximately
12 177,000 acres).

13 (44) White Rock Range (approximately 5,500
14 acres).

15 **SEC. 102. GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE WILDERNESS**

16 **AREAS.**

17 (a) GRAND STAIRCASE AREA.—

18 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

19 (A) the area known as the Grand Staircase
20 rises more than 6,000 feet in a series of great
21 cliffs and plateaus from the depths of the
22 Grand Canyon to the forested rim of Bryce
23 Canyon;

24 (B) the Grand Staircase—

1 (i) spans 6 major life zones, from the
2 lower Sonoran Desert to the alpine forest;
3 and

4 (ii) encompasses geologic formations
5 that display 3,000,000, years of Earth's
6 history;

7 (C) land managed by the Secretary lines
8 the intricate canyon system of the Paria River
9 and forms a vital natural corridor connection to
10 the deserts and forests of those national parks;

11 (D) land described in paragraph (2) (other
12 than East of Bryce, the majority of Upper
13 Kanab Creek, Moquith Mountain, Bunting
14 Point, Canaan Mountain, Orderville Canyon,
15 Parunuweap Canyon, and Vermillion Cliffs) is
16 located within the Grand Staircase-Escalante
17 National Monument, as established in 1996;
18 and

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

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

1 (A) Bryce Boot (approximately 2,800
2 acres).

3 (B) Bryce View (approximately 850 acres).

4 (C) Bunting Point (approximately 11,000
5 acres).

6 (D) Canaan Mountain (approximately
7 15,000 acres).

8 (E) East of Bryce (approximately 850
9 acres).

10 (F) Glass Eye Canyon (approximately
11 25,000 acres).

12 (G) Ladder Canyon (approximately 14,000
13 acres).

14 (H) Moquith Mountain (approximately
15 15,500 acres).

16 (I) Nephi Point (approximately 15,000
17 acres).

18 (J) Orderville Canyon (approximately
19 8,100 acres).

20 (K) Paria-Hackberry (approximately
21 196,000 acres).

22 (L) Paria Wilderness Expansion (approxi-
23 mately 4,000 acres).

24 (M) Parunuweap Canyon (approximately
25 44,500 acres).

1 (N) Pine Hollow (approximately 11,000
2 acres).

3 (O) Slopes of Bryce (approximately 3,700
4 acres).

5 (P) Timber Mountain (approximately
6 52,500 acres).

7 (Q) Upper Kanab Creek (approximately
8 51,000 acres).

9 (R) Vermillion Cliffs (approximately
10 26,000 acres).

11 (S) Willis Creek (approximately 21,000
12 acres).

13 (b) KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU.—

14 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

1 (D) each of the areas described in para-
2 graph (2) (other than Heaps Canyon, Little
3 Valley, and Wide Hollow) is located within the
4 Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument,
5 as established in 1996; and

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

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

13 (A) Andalex Not (approximately 18,000
14 acres).

15 (B) Box Canyon (approximately 3,000
16 acres).

17 (C) Burning Hills (approximately 81,000
18 acres).

19 (D) Canaan Peak Slopes (approximately
20 2,500 acres).

21 (E) Carcass Canyon (approximately
22 85,000 acres).

23 (F) Fiftymile Bench (approximately
24 13,000 acres).

1 (G) Fiftymile Mountain (approximately
2 207,000 acres).

3 (H) Heaps Canyon (approximately 4,000
4 acres).

5 (I) Horse Spring Canyon (approximately
6 32,000 acres).

7 (J) Kodachrome Headlands (approximately
8 8,500 acres).

9 (K) Little Valley Canyon (approximately
10 4,000 acres).

11 (L) Mud Spring Canyon (approximately
12 66,000 acres).

13 (M) Nipple Bench (approximately 32,000
14 acres).

15 (N) Paradise Canyon-Wahweap (approxi-
16 mately 266,000 acres).

17 (O) Rock Cove (approximately 17,000
18 acres).

19 (P) The Blues (approximately 22,000
20 acres).

21 (Q) The Cockscomb (approximately 12,000
22 acres).

23 (R) Warm Creek (approximately 24,000
24 acres).

1 (S) Wide Hollow (approximately 7,700
2 acres).

3 (c) ESCALANTE CANYONS.—

4 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

5 (A) glens and coves carved in massive
6 sandstone cliffs, spring-watered hanging gar-
7 dens, and the silence of ancient Anasazi ruins
8 are examples of the unique features that entice
9 hikers, campers, and sightseers from around
10 the world to Escalante Canyon;

11 (B) Escalante Canyon links the spruce fir
12 forests of the 11,000-foot Aquarius Plateau
13 with winding slickrock canyons that flow into
14 Glen Canyon;

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

19 (D) each of the areas described in para-
20 graph (2) is located within the Grand Staircase
21 Escalante National Monument, as established
22 in 1996; and

23 (E) Escalante Canyon should be protected
24 and managed as a wilderness area.

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

6 (A) Colt Mesa (approximately 28,000
7 acres).

8 (B) Death Hollow (approximately 50,000
9 acres).

10 (C) Forty Mile Gulch (approximately 7,600
11 acres).

12 (D) Lampstand (approximately 11,500
13 acres).

14 (E) Muley Twist Flank (approximately
15 3,700 acres).

16 (F) North Escalante Canyons (approxi-
17 mately 182,000 acres).

18 (G) Pioneer Mesa (approximately 11,000
19 acres).

20 (H) Scorpion (approximately 61,000
21 acres).

22 (I) Sooner Bench (approximately 500
23 acres).

24 (J) Steep Creek (approximately 36,000
25 acres).

1 (K) Studhorse Peaks (approximately
2 24,000 acres).

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

4 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

5 (1) the canyons surrounding the La Sal Moun-
6 tains and the town of Moab offer a variety of ex-
7 traordinary landscapes;

8 (2) outstanding examples of natural formations
9 and landscapes in the Moab-La Sal area include the
10 huge sandstone fins of Behind the Rocks, the mys-
11 terious Fisher Towers, and the whitewater rapids of
12 Westwater Canyon; and

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

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

20 (1) Arches Adjacent (approximately 4,100
21 acres).

22 (2) Beaver Creek (approximately 45,000 acres).

23 (3) Behind the Rocks (approximately 19,500
24 acres).

25 (4) Big Triangle (approximately 21,500 acres).

1 (5) Coyote Wash (approximately 27,000 acres).

2 (6) Dome Plateau (approximately 36,500
3 acres).

4 (7) Fisher Towers (approximately 18,000
5 acres).

6 (8) Goldbar Canyon (approximately 9,500
7 acres).

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

9 (10) Hunter Canyon (approximately 5,500
10 acres).

11 (11) Mary Jane Canyon (approximately 27,500
12 acres).

13 (12) Mill Creek (approximately 17,000 acres).

14 (13) Morning Glory (approximately 11,000
15 acres).

16 (14) Porcupine Rim (approximately 10,000
17 acres).

18 (15) Renegade Point (approximately 6,200
19 acres).

20 (16) Westwater Canyon (approximately 39,000
21 acres).

22 (17) Yellow Bird (approximately 4,600 acres).

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

24 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

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

20 (1) Bull Mountain (approximately 16,000
21 acres).

22 (2) Bullfrog Creek (approximately 42,000
23 acres).

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

1 (4) Fremont Gorge (approximately 22,000
2 acres).

3 (5) Long Canyon (approximately 16,500 acres).

4 (6) Mount Ellen-Blue Hills (approximately
5 145,000 acres).

6 (7) Mount Hillers (approximately 20,000
7 acres).

8 (8) Mount Pennell (approximately 155,000
9 acres).

10 (9) Notom Bench (approximately 7,300 acres).

11 (10) Oak Creek (approximately 1,500 acres).

12 (11) Ragged Mountain (approximately 29,000
13 acres).

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

15 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

14 (2) Dark Canyon (approximately 138,000
15 acres).

16 (3) Dirty Devil (approximately 245,000 acres).

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

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

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

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

23 (8) The Needle (approximately 11,000 acres).

24 (9) White Canyon (approximately 115,500
25 acres).

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

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1 (1) Allen Canyon (approximately 6,400 acres).
- 2 (2) Arch Canyon (approximately 30,500 acres).
- 3 (3) Comb Ridge (approximately 16,000 acres).
- 4 (4) Cross Canyon (approximately 2,400 acres).
- 5 (5) East Montezuma (approximately 46,500).
- 6 (6) Fish and Owl Creek Canyon (approximately
- 7 74,000 acres).
- 8 (7) Grand Gulch (approximately 161,000
- 9 acres).
- 10 (8) Hammond Canyon (approximately 4,700
- 11 acres).
- 12 (9) Monument Canyon (approximately 18,000
- 13 acres).
- 14 (10) Nokai Dome (approximately 94,000 acres).
- 15 (11) Road Canyon (approximately 64,000
- 16 acres).
- 17 (12) San Juan River (approximately 15,000
- 18 acres).
- 19 (13) The Tabernacle (approximately 7,400
- 20 acres).
- 21 (14) Tin Cup Mesa (approximately 26,000
- 22 acres).
- 23 (15) Valley of the Gods (approximately 20,000
- 24 acres).

1 **SEC. 107. 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,
5 cliffwalled canyonland region of the Colorado Pla-
6 teau;

7 (2) areas near Canyonlands National Park con-
8 tain canyons with rushing perennial streams, natural
9 arches, bridges, 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 National
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 those 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
22 in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as
23 components of the National Wilderness Preservation Sys-
24 tem:

25 (1) Bridger Jack Mesa (approximately 33,500
26 acres).

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

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

4 (4) Demon's Playground (approximately 3,600
5 acres).

6 (5) Duma Point (approximately 14,500 acres).

7 (6) Gooseneck (approximately 9,400 acres).

8 (7) Hatch Point Canyons/Lockhart Basin (ap-
9 proximately 150,500 acres).

10 (8) Horseshoe Canyon (approximately 83,500
11 acres).

12 (9) Horsethief Point (approximately 15,500
13 acres).

14 (10) Indian Creek (approximately 28,500
15 acres).

16 (11) Labyrinth Canyon (approximately 83,000
17 acres).

18 (12) San Rafael River (approximately 117,000
19 acres).

20 (13) Shay Mountain (approximately 15,500
21 acres).

22 (14) Sweetwater Reef (approximately 69,500
23 acres).

24 **SEC. 108. SAN RAFAEL SWELL WILDERNESS AREAS.**

25 (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
22 in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as
23 components of the National Wilderness Preservation Sys-
24 tem:

- 1 (1) Cedar Mountain (approximately 15,000
2 acres).
- 3 (2) Devils Canyon (approximately 14,000
4 acres). acres).
- 5 (3) Eagle Canyon (approximately 38,500
6 acres).
- 7 (4) Factory Butte (approximately 22,000
8 acres).
- 9 (5) Hondu Country (approximately 2,600
10 acres).
- 11 (6) Jones Bench (approximately 3,400 acres).
- 12 (7) Limestone Cliffs (approximately 25,500
13 acres).
- 14 (8) Lost Spring Wash (approximately 36,500
15 acres).
- 16 (9) Mexican Mountain (approximately 25,000
17 acres).
- 18 (10) Molen Reef (approximately 32,500 acres).
- 19 (11) Muddy Creek (approximately 92,000
20 acres).
- 21 (12) Mussentuchit Badlands (approximately
22 24,500 acres).
- 23 (13) Price River-Humbug (approximately
24 122,000 acres).
- 25 (14) Red Desert (approximately 36,500 acres).

1 (15) Rock Canyon (approximately 17,500
2 acres).

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

5 (17) San Rafael Reef (approximately 53,000
6 acres).

7 (18) Sids Mountain (approximately 36,500
8 acres).

9 (19) Upper Muddy Creek (approximately
10 18,500 acres).

11 (20) Wild Horse Mesa (approximately 63,000
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
13 in the State are designated as wilderness areas and as
14 components of the National Wilderness Preservation Sys-
15 tem:

16 (1) Bad Land Cliffs (approximately 13,000
17 acres).

18 (2) Bourdette Draw (approximately 15,500
19 acres).

20 (3) Bull Canyon (approximately 3,100 acres).

21 (4) Dead Horse Pass (approximately 8,400
22 acres).

23 (5) Desbrough Canyon (approximately 14,000
24 acres).

- 1 (6) Desolation Canyon (approximately 332,000
2 acres).
- 3 (7) Diamond Breaks (approximately 8,600
4 acres).
- 5 (8) Diamond Canyon (approximately 168,000
6 acres).
- 7 (9) Diamond Mountain (approximately 31,000
8 acres).
- 9 (10) Dinosaur Adjacent (approximately 7,900
10 acres).
- 11 (11) Goslin Mountain (approximately 3,800
12 acres).
- 13 (12) Hideout Canyon (approximately 12,500
14 acres).
- 15 (13) Lower Flaming Gorge (approximately
16 21,000 acres).
- 17 (14) Mexico Point (approximately 15,00 acres).
- 18 (15) Moonshine Draw (approximately 10,500
19 acres).
- 20 (16) Mountain Home (approximately 7,800
21 acres).
- 22 (17) O-Wi-Yu-Kuts (approximately 14,000
23 acres).
- 24 (18) Red Creek Badlands (approximately 4,600
25 acres).

1 (19) Survey Point (approximately 8,600 acres).

2 (20) Turtle Canyon (approximately 9,700
3 acres).

4 **TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE**
5 **PROVISIONS**

6 **SEC. 201. GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

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

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

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

15 (b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—

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

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

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

24 (2) FORCE OF LAW.—A map and legal descrip-
25 tion filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same

1 force and effect as if included in this Act, except
2 that the Secretary may correct clerical and typo-
3 graphical errors in the map and legal description.

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

9 **SEC. 202. ADMINISTRATION.**

10 Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of the
11 enactment of this Act, each wilderness area designated
12 under this Act shall be administered by the Secretary in
13 accordance with—

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

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

18 **SEC. 203. STATE SCHOOL TRUST LAND WITHIN WILDER-
19 NESS AREAS.**

20 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), if State
21 owned land is included in an area designated by this Act
22 as a wilderness area, the Secretary shall offer to exchange
23 land owned by the United States in the State of approxi-
24 mately equal value in accordance with section 603(c) of
25 the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976

1 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)) and section 5(a) of the Wilderness
2 Act (16 U.S.C. 1134(a)).

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

7 **SEC. 204. WATER.**

8 (a) RESERVATION.—

9 (1) WATER FOR WILDERNESS AREAS.—

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

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

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

1 (A) in which the United States is or may
2 be joined; and

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

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

11 (c) ADMINISTRATION.—

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

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

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

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

23 **SEC. 205. ROADS.**

24 (a) SETBACKS.—

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

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

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

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

12 (C) 30 feet from any other road.

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

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

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

22 (C) 10 feet from any other roads.

23 (b) SETBACK EXCEPTIONS.—

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

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

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

13 (3) DEVIATIONS FROM SETBACK AREAS.—

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

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

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

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

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

14 **SEC. 206. LIVESTOCK.**

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

21 (1) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131, et
22 seq.); and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13 **SEC. 209. WITHDRAWAL.**

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

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

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

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

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