

105TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1425

To designate as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national park and preserve study areas, wild land recovery areas, and biological connecting corridors certain public lands in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 23, 1997

Mr. SHAYS (for himself, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DELLUMS, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FARR of California, Ms. FURSE, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HINCHHEY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. TOWNS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Resources

A BILL

To designate as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national park and preserve study areas, wild land recovery areas, and biological connecting corridors certain public lands in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, 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,*

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

2 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
3 “Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act of 1997”.

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

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

TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

- Sec. 101. Designation of certain National Forest System lands as wilderness.
- Sec. 102. Greater Glacier/Northern Continental Divide ecosystem.
- Sec. 103. Greater Yellowstone ecosystem.
- Sec. 104. Greater Salmon/Selway ecosystem.
- Sec. 105. Greater Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk ecosystem.
- Sec. 106. Islands in the Sky Wilderness.
- Sec. 107. Administration.
- Sec. 108. Blackfeet Wilderness.
- Sec. 109. Water.

TITLE II—BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS

- Sec. 201. Findings.
- Sec. 202. Designation of biological connecting corridors.
- Sec. 203. Treatment of biological connecting corridors.
- Sec. 204. Applicability of title.
- Sec. 205. Cooperative agreements and land trades and acquisitions.
- Sec. 206. Exemption of certain roads and highways.

TITLE III—NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE STUDIES

- Sec. 301. Greater Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph National Park and Preserve Study.
- Sec. 302. Flathead National Park and Preserve study.

TITLE IV—WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS DESIGNATIONS

- Sec. 401. Designation of wild and scenic rivers in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

TITLE V—NATIONAL WILDLAND RESTORATION AND RECOVERY SYSTEM

- Sec. 501. Findings.
- Sec. 502. National Wildland Restoration and Recovery System.
- Sec. 503. Management of Recovery System.
- Sec. 504. National Wildland Recovery Corps.

TITLE VI—IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

- Sec. 601. Implementation report.
- Sec. 602. Interagency team.
- Sec. 603. Roadless lands evaluation.
- Sec. 604. Review of goals and mandates of Federal natural resource management.
- Sec. 605. Native American uses.
- Sec. 606. Cultural resources.

TITLE VII—RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

- Sec. 701. Water rights.
- Sec. 702. Future designations.
- Sec. 703. Indian tribes.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 The Congress finds as follows:

3 (1) Many areas of undeveloped National Forest
 4 System lands in the States of Idaho, Montana, Or-
 5 regon, Washington, and Wyoming possess outstand-
 6 ing natural characteristics which give them high val-
 7 ues as wilderness, parks, and wild and scenic rivers
 8 and will, if properly preserved, be an enduring re-
 9 source of wilderness, wild land areas, and biodiver-
 10 sity for the benefit of the American people.

11 (2) The Northern Rockies Bioregion contains
 12 the most diverse array of wild lands remaining south
 13 of Canada, providing sanctuary for a host of species
 14 listed as threatened or endangered under section
 15 4(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16
 16 U.S.C. 1533(c)). These national interest public lands
 17 are among the most popular wild lands in the Na-
 18 tion, embracing greater ecosystems and national
 19 treasures such as the Greater Yellowstone, Greater

1 Glacier/Northern Continental Divide, Greater Hells
2 Canyon/Wallowa, Greater Salmon/Selway, and
3 Greater Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk ecosystems. The head-
4 waters for nearly two-thirds of the rivers of North
5 America originate in the Northern Rockies, sending
6 waters to three oceans and providing critical supplies
7 of clean water for wildlife and other users.

8 (3) The wildlife treasures of the Northern
9 Rockies are of international significance and contain
10 remarkably intact large mammalian fauna and rare
11 and unique plant life.

12 (4) Wildlife habitat fragmentation due to road-
13 building, timber harvest, mining, oil and gas explo-
14 ration, lack of interagency cooperation, and other ac-
15 tivities has severe effects on the wildlife populations
16 (including those listed as threatened or endangered
17 under section 4(c) of the Endangered Species Act of
18 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(c))) and their habitat, the
19 water quality, the ancient forests, and the greater
20 ecosystems of the Northern Rockies Bioregion. Con-
21 tinued fragmentation and development of the re-
22 maining roadless and essentially roadless ecosystems
23 and biological connectors of the Northern Rockies
24 would cause a loss to the Nation of an entire wild
25 land region and of the only remaining areas south

1 of Canada still pristine enough to support popu-
2 lations of caribou, gray wolves, grizzly bears, anad-
3 romous fish, and numerous other rare and endan-
4 gered plant and animal life all in one intact bio-
5 region.

6 (5) Since the 1936 roadless area inventory com-
7 pleted by Bob Marshall, millions of acres of roadless
8 wild lands have been developed in the Northern
9 Rockies. Extensive fragmentation of wild lands and
10 wildlife habitat has resulted in the listing of several
11 species as threatened or endangered and reduced the
12 numbers and range of many others, including anad-
13 romous fish.

14 (6) A review of the current situation in the
15 Northern Rockies has revealed the urgent need for
16 an ecological reserve system for the Northern Rock-
17 ies Bioregion, which includes core ecosystem reserve
18 areas and biological connecting corridors necessary
19 to ensure wildlife movements and genetic inter-
20 change between the core reserve areas.

21 (7) The economic value to the Nation of most
22 of these undeveloped areas, left in their natural
23 state, greatly exceeds any potential return to the
24 Treasury of the United States from timber harvest
25 and development. If current Federal land manage-

1 ment in the Northern Rockies continues to result in
2 the development of roadless areas, the American
3 public will be using its tax dollars to fund perma-
4 nent reductions in wilderness, water quality, fish and
5 wildlife habitat, and species and biological diversity.

6 (8) The congressional review of roadless areas
7 within National Forest System lands in the States
8 of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyo-
9 ming has identified areas which, on the basis of
10 their land form, ecosystem, associated fish and wild-
11 life, economic value, and location will help to fulfill
12 the role of the United States Forest Service to en-
13 sure a quality National Wilderness Preservation Sys-
14 tem. The review has identified other areas which
15 may have outstanding values as national parks and
16 preserves and wild and scenic rivers. The review has
17 also identified areas which may not possess out-
18 standing wilderness attributes and should not now
19 be designated as components of the National Wilder-
20 ness Preservation System, but which should be stud-
21 ied to determine their role in maintaining biological
22 diversity in the Northern Rockies.

23 (9) Many areas of National Forest System
24 lands have been damaged and their productivity re-
25 duced by unwise development practices which have

1 also impaired ecosystem function and biological di-
2 versity. The Island Park area adjacent to Yellow-
3 stone National Park contains large clear-cut areas
4 right up to the park boundary. Efforts should be
5 made to return these areas to their former ecological
6 health and native diversity by designating them as
7 National Wildland Restoration and Recovery areas.
8 These efforts should seek to ensure that vital eco-
9 system components are restored, especially in areas
10 where wildlife travel corridors and native fish and
11 wildlife populations have been damaged or elimi-
12 nated. Restoration efforts should seek to ensure and
13 maintain genetic interchange, biological diversity,
14 and restoration of native species diversity through-
15 out the Northern Rockies Bioregion.

16 (10) Federal agencies entrusted with managing
17 the natural resources of the Northern Rockies Bio-
18 region operate under contradictory congressional
19 mandates, and thus are in dissension over manage-
20 ment policies which involve common resources and
21 greater ecosystems. Existing agency structures and
22 regulatory mechanisms have proven unsatisfactory
23 for responsible management of nationally important
24 ecosystems on public lands. Existing laws and regu-

1 lations have not been sufficient to establish and
2 maintain agency accountability for public resources.

3 **SEC. 3. PURPOSES.**

4 (a) DESIGNATIONS.—The purposes of this Act are—

5 (1) to designate certain National Forest System
6 lands and Federal lands under the jurisdiction of the
7 Bureau of Land Management in the States of Idaho,
8 Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming as
9 components of the National Wilderness Preservation
10 System;

11 (2) to designate certain National Forest System
12 lands in the States of Montana, Oregon, and Idaho
13 as national park and preserve study areas;

14 (3) to designate certain National Forest System
15 lands and watercourses in the States of Montana,
16 Idaho, Wyoming, and Washington as components of
17 the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;

18 (4) to establish a pilot system of National
19 Wildland Restoration and Recovery Areas and a
20 Wildlands Recovery Corps to help restore biological
21 diversity and native species; and

22 (5) to establish a system of biological connect-
23 ing corridors between the core ecosystems in the
24 Northern Rockies Bioregion.

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

3 (1) promote, perpetuate, and preserve the wil-
4 derness character of the land;

5 (2) protect water quality, watersheds, and wild-
6 life habitat, including that of species listed as threat-
7 ened or endangered under section 4(c) of the Endan-
8 gered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(c));

9 (3) protect the ecological integrity and contigu-
10 ity of major wild land ecosystems and their inter-
11 connecting corridors identified by the United States
12 Fish and Wildlife Service, and other sources;

13 (4) protect and maintain biological and native
14 species diversity;

15 (5) promote and ensure interagency cooperation
16 in the implementation of integrated, holistic eco-
17 system management and protection of the eco-
18 systems and corridors covered by this Act;

19 (6) preserve scenic, historic, and cultural re-
20 sources;

21 (7) promote scientific research, primitive recre-
22 ation, solitude, physical and mental challenge, and
23 inspiration for the benefit of all of the American
24 people;

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

3 (9) ensure that all resources on Federal lands
4 in the Northern Rockies Bioregion are managed on
5 an ecologically and economically sustainable basis.

6 **SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.**

7 For purposes of this Act:

8 (1) DEVELOPMENT.—The term “development”
9 means activities that eliminate the roadless and wil-
10 derness characteristics of the land and includes ski
11 resort facilities and such activities as roadbuilding,
12 timber harvest, mining, and oil and gas drilling.

13 (2) ENTRY.—The term “entry” means to enter
14 a roadless area for purposes of development and as-
15 sociated activities, such as roadbuilding, timber har-
16 vest, mining, or other such activities which eliminate
17 the roadless character of the land.

18 (3) GREATER ECOSYSTEM.—The term “greater
19 ecosystem”, when used in conjunction with the spe-
20 cific ecosystems protected under this Act, means the
21 ecological land units of sufficient scale to support
22 and maintain populations of large vertebrate species
23 and the other native plant and animal species of the
24 area. These units are comprised of lands which are
25 similar in regards to topography, climate, and plant

1 and animal species. The ecosystems in the Northern
2 Rockies are also defined in terms of the habitat of
3 wildlife indicator species listed as threatened or en-
4 dangered under section 4(c) of the Endangered Spe-
5 cies Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(c)), including griz-
6 zly bear, gray wolf, bald eagle, and caribou, and
7 have been depicted on maps published by Federal
8 agencies.

9 (4) NORTHERN ROCKIES BIOREGION.—The
10 term “Northern Rockies Bioregion” means the por-
11 tion of the Northern Rocky Mountains in the States
12 of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, and Washing-
13 ton, so referred to on maps referred to in this Act.

14 (5) RECOVERY.—The term “recovery” means
15 the restoration of lands damaged by land manage-
16 ment activities to a condition as close as possible to
17 the condition of the lands as existed prior to entry
18 and development of the lands.

19 (6) RECOVERY SYSTEM.—The term “Recovery
20 System” means the National Wildland Restoration
21 and Recovery System established in title V.

**TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF
WILDERNESS AREAS**

**SEC. 101. DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST
SYSTEM LANDS AS WILDERNESS.**

In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131–1136), the National Forest System lands and other public lands described in this title in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming are hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

**SEC. 102. GREATER GLACIER/NORTHERN CONTINENTAL DI-
VIDE ECOSYSTEM.**

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

(1) The core of the Greater Glacier/Northern Continental Divide ecosystem region is Glacier National Park and the Bob Marshall Wilderness, which was the first wilderness area in the United States.

(2) This ecosystem includes unique lands, such as the Rocky Mountain Front, where grizzlies still roam the prairies and America's largest herd of bighorn sheep scales the craggy peaks.

(3) The Swan and Mission mountain ranges contain some of Montana's largest old growth forests

1 and pristine bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout
 2 spawning runs.

3 (4) The Rocky Mountain Gray Wolf is making
 4 a comeback in this ecosystem, and the ecosystem is
 5 home to the largest grizzly population in the lower
 6 48 States.

7 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique
 8 Greater Glacier/Northern Continental Divide ecosystem,
 9 the areas specified in the table in subsection (c), which
 10 together comprise approximately 1,185,856 acres as gen-
 11 erally depicted on the maps with titles corresponding to
 12 each area and dated January 1, 1997, are hereby des-
 13 ignated as wilderness. Each wilderness area shall either
 14 be incorporated into the wilderness area indicated or shall
 15 be known by the name given it in the table. Each map
 16 shall be on file and available for public inspection in the
 17 Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of
 18 Agriculture.

19 (c) TABLE OF AREAS.—The table referred to in sub-
 20 section (b) is as follows:

GREATER GLACIER/NORTHERN CONTINENTAL DIVIDE ECOSYSTEM

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area:

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Choteau Mountain/Teton High Peaks/Deep Creek	105,593	Lewis & Clark National Forest/BLM
Renshaw	46,602	Lewis & Clark National Forest/BLM
Swan Front	168,372	Flathead Lolo National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Swan Crest	88,795	Flathead National Forest
Limestone Caves/Lost Jack	35,932	Flathead National Forest
Monture Creek	98,761	Lolo National Forest
Total	544,055	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Great Bear Wilderness Area:

Middle Fork	39,877	Flathead National Forest
South Fork	20,545	Flathead National Forest
Total	60,422	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Scapegoat Wilderness Area:

Stonewall Mountain	54,984	Helena National Forest
Silver King/Falls Creek	42,143	Lewis & Clark/Helena National Forest
Benchmark/Elk Creek	27,721	Lewis & Clark National Forest
Total	124,848	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Mission Mountains Wilderness Area:

Mission additions	2,444	Flathead National Forest
Marshall Peak	8,769	Lolo National Forest
Total	11,213	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Rattlesnake Wilderness Area:

Rattlesnake additions	6,000	Lolo National Forest
-----------------------------	-------	----------------------

The following areas shall become components of the National Wilderness Preservation System and each area shall take the name given it in this table:

Badger-Two Medicine	127,708	Lewis & Clark National Forest
Sawtooth Ridge	14,446	Lewis & Clark National Forest
Mt. Hefty/Tuchuck/Thompson-Seton	132,078	Flathead/Kootenai National Forest
Le Beau	6,453	Flathead/Kootenai National Forest
Ten Lakes	43,810	Kootenai National Forest
Lincoln Gulch	9,057	Helena National Forest
Anaconda Hill	16,316	Helena National Forest
Specimen Creek	13,483	Helena National Forest
Crater Mountain	9,611	Helena National Forest
Ogden Mountain	12,210	Helena National Forest
Nevada Mountain	54,146	Helena National Forest
ECOSYSTEM TOTAL	1,185,856	

1 SEC. 103. GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM.

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

1 (1) The core of the greater Yellowstone region
2 is Yellowstone National Park, the Nation's first na-
3 tional park.

4 (2) This world-famous region of geyser basins,
5 towering mountains, abundant wildlife, and vast for-
6 ests contains the headwaters for many of the Na-
7 tion's most famous blue-ribbon trout streams.

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

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

14 (5) Wildlife in the region includes the threat-
15 ened grizzly bear, the Nation's last wild bison herd,
16 trumpeter swans, and nearly 35,000 elk.

17 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique
18 ecosystem of the greater Yellowstone region, the areas
19 specified in the table in subsection (c), which comprise ap-
20 proximately 3,823,391 acres as generally depicted on the
21 maps with titles corresponding to each area and dated
22 January 1, 1997, are hereby designated as wilderness.
23 Each wilderness area shall either be incorporated into the
24 wilderness area indicated or shall be known by the name
25 given it in the table. Each map shall be on file and avail-

1 able for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the
 2 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

3 (c) TABLE OF AREAS.—The table referred to in sub-
 4 section (b) is as follows:
 GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area:

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Absaroka-Beartooth additions	260,732	Gallatin/Custer/Shoshone National Forest

The following areas shall be incorporated into the North Absaroka Wilderness Area:

North Absaroka additions	152,936	Shoshone National Forest
--------------------------------	---------	--------------------------

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Washakie Wilderness Area:

Washakie additions	218,076	Shoshone National Forest
--------------------------	---------	--------------------------

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Teton Wilderness Area:

DuNoir/Pacific Creek/Blackrock Creek	81,112	Bridger-Teton/Shoshone National Forest
--	--------	--

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Gros Ventre Wilderness Area:

Shoal Creek addition	35,000	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Gros Ventre additions	85,687	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Total	120,687	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Bridger Wilderness Area:

Bridger additions	143,300	Bridger-Teton National Forest
-------------------------	---------	-------------------------------

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Popo Agie Wilderness Area:

Popo Agie additions	47,709	Shoshone National Forest
---------------------------	--------	--------------------------

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Winegar Hole Wilderness Area:

Winegar Hole addition	4,859	Targhee National Forest
-----------------------------	-------	-------------------------

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Lee Metcalf Wilderness Area:

Cowboys Heaven	39,670	Gallatin/Beaverhead National Forest
----------------------	--------	-------------------------------------

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Lee Metcalf additions	149,043	Gallatin/Beaverhead National Forest
Total	188,713	
Each of the following areas shall become a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System and shall take the name given it in this table:		
Gallatin Range	236,802	Gallatin National Forest
Chico Peak	12,422	Gallatin National Forest
Lionhead	47,969	Gallatin/Targhee National Forest
Line Creek Plateau/Deep Lake	112,739	Custer/Shoshone National Forest
Monument Ridge	17,835	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Munger Mountain	8,427	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Little Sheep Mountain	14,884	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Palisades	222,977	Bridger-Teton/Targhee National Forest
Mt Leidy Highlands	165,219	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Salt River Range	227,909	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Grayback Ridge	294,373	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Commissary Ridge	94,239	Bridger-Teton National Forest
South Wyoming Range	78,577	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Gannett Hills/Spring Creek	76,949	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Little Cottonwood	5,448	Bridger-Teton National Forest
North Mountain	9,950	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Philips Ridge	10,316	Bridger-Teton National Forest
Garns Mountain	104,077	Targhee National Forest
Warm River	25,579	Targhee National Forest
Snake River	9,644	Targhee National Forest
Bear Creek	117,269	Targhee/Caribou National Forest
Stump Creek	100,526	Caribou National Forest
Caribou	83,540	Caribou National Forest
Poker Peak	19,795	Caribou National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Bitters Peak	12,376	Caribou National Forest
Wolverine Creek	20,640	Caribou National Forest
Pole Creek	8,384	Caribou National Forest
Gravelly Mountains	267,553	Beaverhead National Forest
Snowcrest	97,546	Beaverhead National Forest
Tobacco Root Mountains	101,303	Beaverhead/Deerlodge National Forest
ECOSYSTEM TOTAL	3,823,391	

1 SEC. 104. GREATER SALMON/SELWAY ECOSYSTEM.

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

3 (1) The Greater Salmon/Selway region is one of
4 the most rugged and wild areas in America, and one
5 of the largest intact forest ecosystems in the temperate
6 zones of the Earth.

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

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

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

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

(b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique ecosystem of the Greater Salmon/Selway region, the areas specified in the table in subsection (c), which comprise approximately 5,969,804 acres as generally depicted on the maps with titles corresponding to each area and dated January 1, 1997, are hereby designated as wilderness. Each wilderness area shall either be incorporated into the wilderness area indicated or shall be known by the name given it in the table. Each map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(c) TABLE OF AREAS.—The table referred to in subsection (b) is as follows:

GREATER SALMON/SELWAY ECOSYSTEM

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Area:

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Bluejoint	62,321	Bitterroot/Salmon National Forests
Camas Creek	98,152	Challis/Salmon National Forests
Blue Bunch	10,876	Challis/Boise National Forests
Loon Creek	103,891	Challis/Sawtooth National Forests
Pinnacle Peak	10,494	Payette National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Meadow Creek	47,169	Payette National Forest/Boise National Forest
Big Creek Fringe	1,030	Payette National Forest
Placer Creek	6,806	Payette National Forest
Smith Creek	2,303	Payette National Forest
Cottontail Point-Pilot Peak	107,288	Payette National Forest
Bernard	19,711	Boise National Forest
Burnt Log	21,377	Boise National Forest
Whiskey	3,799	Boise National Forest
Nameless Creek	2,231	Boise National Forest
Tennessee	649	Boise National Forest
Poker Meadows	968	Boise National Forest
Black Lake	5,661	Boise National Forest
Panther Creek	35,209	Salmon National Forest
McEleny	3,041	Salmon National Forest
Little Horse	6,425	Salmon National Forest
Oreana	7,178	Salmon National Forest
Duck Peak	45,018	Salmon National Forest
Long Tom	17,869	Salmon National Forest
Challis Creek	41,725	Challis National Forest
Seafoam	27,048	Challis National Forest
Greylock	10,906	Challis National Forest
Rackliff-Gedney	86,079	Clearwater/Nez Perce National Forests
Jersey-Jack	41,064	Nez Perce National Forest
Mallard	21,774	Nez Perce National Forest
Marshall Mountain	5,265	Coeur d'Alene Dist. BLM
Total	853,319	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Gospel Hump Wilderness Area:

Gospel Hump Additions	59,679	Nez Perce National Forest
Carey Creek	9,283	Payette National Forest
Total	68,962	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area:

Bitterroot additions	123,125	Bitterroot National Forest
Lochsa Face	68,140	Clearwater National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Elk Summit/Sneakfoot/North Fork Spruce	54,433	Clearwater National Forest
West Meadow Creek	108,854	Nez Perce National Forest
East Meadow Creek	96,617	Nez Perce National Forest
Lolo Creek	15,168	Lolo/Clearwater/Bitterroot National Forests
Total	466,347	

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Sawtooth Wilderness Area:

Sawtooth completion (Hansen Lakes/Huckleberry/Pettit/Smoky Mountains/Ten Mile/Black Warrior/South Boise/Yuba).	523,062	Boise/Sawtooth/Challis National Forests
--	---------	---

Each of the following areas shall become a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System and shall take the name given it in this table:

French Creek/Patrick Butte	169,350	Payette National Forest
Crystal Mountain	13,054	Payette National Forest
Secesh	258,706	Payette National Forest
Needles	167,274	Payette/Boise National Forests
Caton Lake	95,570	Payette/Boise National Forests
Mount Heinen	16,594	Boise National Forest
Grape Mountain	13,086	Boise National Forest
Peace Rock	181,417	Boise National Forest
Deadwood	50,589	Boise National Forest
Whitehawk Mountain	8,218	Boise National Forest
Stony Meadows	13,367	Boise National Forest
Bear Wallow	7,907	Boise National Forest
Grimes Pass	11,602	Boise National Forest
Bald Mountain	6,213	Boise National Forest
Hawley Mountain	8,547	Boise National Forest
Red Mountain	106,800	Boise National Forest
Breadwinner	39,726	Boise National Forest
Elk Creek	13,346	Boise National Forest
Steel Mountain	20,951	Boise National Forest
Rainbow	16,511	Boise National Forest
Grand Mountain	13,016	Boise National Forest
Sheep Creek	86,043	Boise National Forest
Snowbank	36,596	Boise National Forest
House Mountain	18,318	Boise National Forest
Danskin/South Fork Boise	34,423	Boise National Forest
Cow Creek	9,082	Boise National Forest
Lime Creek	113,527	Boise/Sawtooth National Forests
O'Hara Falls Creek	24,441	Nez Perce National Forest
Lick Point	7,534	Nez Perce National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Goddard Creek	13,276	Nez Perce National Forest
Middle Fork Face	11,158	Nez Perce National Forest
Clear Creek	11,398	Nez Perce National Forest
Silver Creek-Pilot Knob	21,523	Nez Perce National Forest
Dixie Summit-Nut Hill	8,651	Nez Perce National Forest
North Fork Slate Creek	11,360	Nez Perce National Forest
Little Slate Creek	14,025	Nez Perce National Forest
John Day	11,332	Nez Perce National Forest
Perreau Creek	7,309	Salmon National Forest
Napias	8,070	Salmon National Forest
Napolean Ridge	52,029	Salmon National Forest
Jesse Creek	12,759	Salmon National Forest
Haystack Mountain	10,379	Salmon National Forest
Phelan	11,600	Salmon National Forest
Sheepeater	33,442	Salmon National Forest
South Fork Deep Creek	11,471	Salmon National Forest
Deep Creek	6,087	Salmon National Forest
Taylor Mountain	60,304	Salmon/Challis National Forests
Squaw Creek	96,086	Challis National Forest
White Knob	62,159	Challis National Forest
Porphyry Peak	47,363	Challis National Forest
Pioneer Mountains	279,281	Sawtooth/Challis National Forests
Railroad Ridge	41,023	Sawtooth/Challis National Forests
Boulder/White Clouds	434,897	Sawtooth/Challis National Forest/BLM
Buttercup Mountain	72,743	Sawtooth National Forest
Elk Ridge	10,565	Sawtooth National Forest
Little Wood River	6,481	Shoshone Dist. BLM
Friedman Creek	10,968	Shoshone Dist. BLM
Total	2,938,547	
Great Burn Wildlands Complex:		
Great Burn (Hoodoo)	248,927	Clearwater/Lolo National Forests

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Meadow Creek/Upper North Fork/Rawhide	62,695	Idaho Panhandle/Lolo/Clearwater National Forests
Sheep Mountain/State Line	59,417	Idaho Panhandle/Lolo National Forests
Mallard-Larkins	268,421	Clearwater/Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Bighorn-Weitas	243,556	Clearwater National Forest
North Lochsa Slope	103,603	Clearwater National Forest
Sivash	8,652	Clearwater National Forest
Pot Mountain	48,582	Clearwater National Forest
Moose Mountain	20,441	Clearwater National Forest
Eldorado Creek	6,317	Clearwater National Forest
Weir-Post Office	22,588	Clearwater National Forest
Mosquito Fly	19,982	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Midget Peak	6,386	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Total	1,119,567	
ECOSYSTEM TOTAL	5,969,804	

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

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

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

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

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

(b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique, heavily fragmented, and endangered Greater Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk ecosystem, the areas specified in the table in subsection (c), which comprise approximately 1,071,350 acres as generally depicted on the maps with titles corresponding to each area and dated January 1, 1997, are hereby designated as wilderness. Each wilderness area shall either be incorporated into the wilderness area indicated or shall be known by the name given it in the table. Each map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(c) TABLE OF AREAS.—The table referred to in subsection (b) is as follows:

GREATER CABINET/YAAK/SELKIRK ECOSYSTEM

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Area:

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Cabinet Additions	90,807	Kootenai National Forest

The following areas shall be incorporated into the Salmo-Priest Wilderness Area:

Salmo-Priest Additions	33,964	Colville/Kaniksu National Forests
------------------------------	--------	-----------------------------------

Each of the following areas shall become a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System and shall take the name given it in this table:

Zulu Creek	38,256	Kootenai National Forest
Saddle Mountain	30,111	Kootenai National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Roberts Mountain	8,072	Kootenai National Forest
Galena Creek	18,770	Kootenai National Forest
Berray Mountain	8,187	Kootenai National Forest
Lone Cliff-Smeads	8,742	Kootenai National Forest
McNeeley	6,157	Kootenai National Forest
Northwest Peaks	20,960	Kootenai National Forest
Roderick	31,148	Kootenai National Forest
Grizzly Peak	7,475	Kootenai National Forest
West Fork Yaak	10,788	Kootenai National Forest
Mt. Henry	17,896	Kootenai National Forest
Alexander Creek	8,480	Kootenai National Forest
Robinson Mountain	6,719	Kootenai National Forest
Cataract Peak	26,870	Kootenai/Lolo National Forests
Cube Iron-Silcox	38,077	Kootenai/Lolo National Forests
Sundance Ridge	8,897	Lolo National Forest
Teepee-Spring Creek	12,371	Lolo National Forest
Scotchman's Peak	87,444	Kootenai/Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Elk Creek/Cathedral Peak	33,372	Kootenai/Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Buckhorn Ridge	42,653	Kootenai/Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Little Grass Mountain	8,075	Colville/Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Grassy Top	24,767	Colville National Forest
Harvey Creek	13,187	Colville National Forest
Abercrombie-Hooknose	35,683	Colville National Forest
South Fork Mountain	15,499	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Continental Mountain	7,874	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Skitwish Ridge	6,870	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
White Mountain	10,076	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Shafer Peak	6,295	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Blacktail Mountain	4,722	Idaho Panhandle National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Upper Priest Lake	13,481	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Long Canyon/Selkirk Crest	104,164	Idaho Panhandle National Forest/Bureau of Land Management
Saddle Mountain	7,818	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Mt. Willard/Lake Estelle/Katka	62,701	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Trestle Peak	7,565	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Beetop	14,753	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Packsaddle	21,576	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Blacktail Mountain	4,982	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Magee	34,490	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Tepee Creek	4,687	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Trouble Creek	5,834	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Graham Coal	11,232	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Grandmother Mountain	36,943	Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Pinchot Butte	11,860	Idaho Panhandle National Forest/Bureau of Land Management
Ecosystem total	1,071,350	

1 SEC. 106. ISLANDS IN THE SKY WILDERNESS.

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

3 (1) There are several island mountain ranges in
4 the Northern Rockies Bioregion, separated from
5 other mountains by the intervening prairies.

6 (2) These wild and beautiful mountains are
7 home to an abundant array of native wildlife and
8 birds and are representative of a unique ecological
9 complex.

(3) These lands include the Bighorn, Big Snowy, Pryor, Elkhorn, and Caribou Mountain Ranges.

(b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique and increasingly isolated ecological treasure of island mountain ranges in the Northern Rockies Bioregion, the areas specified in the table in subsection (c), which comprise approximately 1,365,137 acres as generally depicted on the maps with titles corresponding to each area and dated January 1, 1997, are hereby designated as wilderness. Each wilderness area shall either be incorporated into the wilderness area indicated or shall be known by the name given it in the table. Each map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(c) TABLE OF AREAS.—The table referred to in subsection (b) is as follows:

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
ISLANDS IN THE SKY WILDERNESS AREAS:		
Kettle Mountains:		
Thirteen Mile	11,742	Colville National Forest
Bald Snow	19,045	Colville National Forest
Profanity	38,741	Colville National Forest
Twin Sisters	17,081	Colville National Forest
South Huckleberry	9,609	Colville National Forest
Cougar Mountain	4,454	Colville National Forest
Owl Mountain	14,881	Colville National Forest
Deer Creek	9,463	Colville National Forest
Jackknife Mountain	9,944	Colville National Forest
Paradise	6,861	Colville National Forest
Bodie Mountain	7,172	Colville National Forest
Bulldog Mountain	7,708	Colville National Forest
Hoodoo	12,987	Colville National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Total	169,688	
Bighorn Mountains:		
Cloud Peak Additions	82,242	Bighorn National Forest
Wolf Creek	46,944	Bighorn National Forest
Little Bighorn	42,637	Bighorn National Forest
Total	171,823	
Pryor Mountains:		
Lost Water Canyon	58,992	Custer National Forest/ Bighorn National Recreation Area/ BLM
Big Pryor Mountain	39,059	Custer National Forest
Total	98,051	
Blue Mountains:		
Additions to Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness:		
Upper Tucannon	12,864	Umatilla National Forest
W-T Three	2,375	Umatilla National Forest
Total	15,239	
Willow Springs	9,796	Umatilla National Forest
Asotin Creek	18,361	Umatilla National Forest
Spangler	5,970	Umatilla National Forest
Wenatchee Creek	15,205	Umatilla National Forest
Mill Creek	23,819	Umatilla National Forest
Walla Walla	35,343	Umatilla National Forest
Jassaud	3,732	Umatilla National Forest
Grande Ronde	20,295	Umatilla National Forest
Texas Butte	8,323	Umatilla National Forest
Skookum	7,759	Umatilla National Forest
Potamus	5,524	Umatilla National Forest
South Fork-Tower	16,706	Umatilla National Forest
Squaw	7,462	Umatilla National Forest
Greenhorn Mountain	18,607	Umatilla National Forest
Lookingglass	4,650	Umatilla National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Horseshoe Ridge	5,896	Umatilla National Forest
Hellhole/Mount Emily	68,988	Umatilla/Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
North Mount Emily	4,995	Umatilla/Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Beaver Creek	12,073	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Twin Mountain	58,240	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Upper Grande Ronde	7,984	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Marble Point	7,014	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
Total Umatilla/Wallowa-Whitman National Forests.	366,742	
Baldy Mountain	6,461	Malheur National Forest
Dixie Butte	12,921	Malheur National Forest
Murderers Creek	24,631	Malheur National Forest
Flag Creek	7,268	Malheur National Forest
Fox Creek	6,087	Malheur National Forest
Glacier Mountain	24,692	Malheur National Forest
Jumpoff Joe	30,789	Malheur National Forest
Malheur River	12,937	Malheur National Forest
McClellan Mountain	21,736	Malheur National Forest
Myrtle-Silvies	11,280	Malheur National Forest
Nipple Butte	11,509	Malheur National Forest
North Fork Malheur River	25,415	Malheur National Forest
Pine Creek	13,580	Malheur National Forest
Shaketable	6,926	Malheur National Forest
Utley Butte	11,069	Malheur National Forest
Monument Rock	5,330	Malheur National Forest
Total Malheur National Forest	232,631	
Flint Range	66,496	Deerlodge National Forest
Fred Burr	6,113	Deerlodge National Forest
Elkhorn Mountains	82,278	Helena National Forest
Cache Peak	25,949	Sawtooth National Forest

Name of Wilderness Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Mount Naomi/Worm Creek	67,901	Caribou National Forest
Cuddy Mountain	46,595	Payette National Forest
Council Mountain	15,631	Payette National Forest
Island Wilderness Total	1,365,137	

1 SEC. 107. ADMINISTRATION.

2 (a) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing
3 rights, each wilderness area designated under this title
4 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in
5 accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act (16
6 U.S.C. 1131–1136) that govern areas designated by that
7 Act as wilderness, except that for purposes of this sub-
8 section any reference in such provisions to the effective
9 date of the Wilderness Act or any similar reference shall
10 be deemed to be a reference to the date of the enactment
11 of this Act.

12 (b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—As soon as practicable
13 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
14 of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of
15 each wilderness area designated under this title with the
16 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Sen-
17 ate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Rep-
18 resentatives. Each map and legal description shall have
19 the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except
20 that correction of clerical and typographical errors in the

1 map and legal description may be made. Each map and
2 legal description shall be on file and available for public
3 inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service,
4 Department of Agriculture.

5 **SEC. 108. BLACKFEET WILDERNESS.**

6 (a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of
7 the Wilderness Act, the preservation of Blackfeet religious
8 lands, and Blackfeet treaty rights, certain lands within the
9 Lewis and Clark National Forest comprising approxi-
10 mately 123,000 acres known as the Badger-Two Medicine
11 Area, as depicted on the map dated January 1, 1997, and
12 entitled “Blackfeet Wilderness”, are hereby designated as
13 the Blackfeet Wilderness Area.

14 (b) TREATY RIGHTS.—The Congress recognizes that
15 the Blackfeet Nation retains treaty rights in the lands de-
16 scribed in subsection (a), provided for in the 1896 treaty
17 with the United States Government.

18 (c) REVIEW.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall con-
19 duct a review of the wilderness area established under this
20 section in accordance with the Wilderness Act. The Sec-
21 retary shall report the results of the review to the Con-
22 gress not later than 3 years after the date of enactment
23 of this Act.

24 (d) REVIEW COMMITTEE.—

1 (1) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary of Agri-
2 culture shall establish a committee composed of the
3 following:

4 (A) Representatives of the Blackfeet Tribal
5 Business Council.

6 (B) Blackfeet Tribal Traditionalists se-
7 lected in a manner consistent with the historic
8 Cultural Law of the Tribe, independently of the
9 Business Council. The Secretary shall give care-
10 ful consideration to the Blackfeet Language
11 community and its views.

12 (C) The National Park Service.

13 (D) The State of Montana.

14 (E) Representatives of the public who use
15 the area designated as wilderness by this sec-
16 tion, including environmental groups previously
17 appropriately involved in the area.

18 (2) ADVISORY ROLE.—The committee shall reg-
19 ularly advise the Secretary of Agriculture during the
20 preparation of the review required by subsection (c)
21 and shall submit its findings to the Congress concur-
22 rently with the submission of the review by the Sec-
23 retary.

24 (3) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Secretary of Ag-
25 riculture shall instruct the committee to develop a

1 wilderness management plan for the area which en-
2 sures that Blackfeet religious and treaty rights to
3 the area are recognized and honored.

4 (e) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out their duties
5 under subsections (c) and (d), the Secretary of Agriculture
6 and the committee shall give special consideration to the
7 religious, wilderness, and wildlife uses of the area, taking
8 into account any treaties the United States has entered
9 into with the Blackfeet Nation.

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

14 **SEC. 109. WATER.**

15 (a) RESERVATION.—With respect to each wilderness
16 area designated by this title, the Congress hereby reserves
17 a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes for
18 which such area is designated. The priority date of such
19 reserved rights shall be the date of enactment of this Act.

20 (b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of Agri-
21 culture and all other officers of the United States shall
22 take all steps necessary to protect the rights reserved by
23 subsection (a), including the filing of claims for quantifica-
24 tion of such rights in any present or future appropriate
25 stream adjudication, in a court of the State of Idaho, Mon-

1 tana, Wyoming, Oregon, or Washington, in which the
2 United States has been or is properly joined in accordance
3 with section 208 of the Act of July 10, 1952 (66 Stat.
4 560; 43 U.S.C. 666; commonly referred to as the
5 “McCarran Amendment”).

6 **TITLE II—BIOLOGICAL** 7 **CONNECTING CORRIDORS**

8 **SEC. 201. FINDINGS.**

9 The Congress finds the following:

10 (1) The most recent scientific information on
11 ecological reserve design and function points out the
12 critical need for biological connecting corridors be-
13 tween the larger core ecosystem areas.

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

23 (3) The wild land areas described in this section
24 are located between the major core ecosystems of the

1 region and are essential for wildlife and plant migra-
2 tion and genetic interchange.

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

7 **SEC. 202. DESIGNATION OF BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING COR-**
8 **RIDORS.**

9 (a) DESIGNATION.—To protect the life flow of the
10 Northern Rockies Bioregion, the areas specified in the
11 table in subsection (b) as biological connecting corridors,
12 which comprise approximately 4,860,497 acres as gen-
13 erally depicted on the maps with titles corresponding to
14 each area and dated January 1, 1997, are hereby des-
15 ignated as biological connecting corridors. The biological
16 connecting corridors shall be of two types, areas to be des-
17 ignated as components of the National Wilderness Preser-
18 vation System and areas to be subject to special corridor
19 management requirements under section 203. Each bio-
20 logical connecting corridor shall be known by the name
21 given it in the table. Each map shall be on file and avail-
22 able for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the
23 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

24 (b) TABLE OF AREAS.—The table referred to in sub-
25 section (a) is as follows:

BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS

Two Part Designation (a) Portion designated as components of the
National Wilderness Preservation System
..... (b) Portion designated as special corridor
management area

Sapphire Mountains/Continental Divide Corridor - Lolo - Bitterroot - Deerlodge - Beaverhead National Forests:

Name of Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Welcome Creek Addition	1,096	Lolo National Forest
Anaconda Pintlar Additions	81,919	Bitterroot/Deerlodge/ Beaverhead National Forests
Sapphire	119,164	Bitterroot/Deerlodge National Forests
Stony Mountain	111,017	Lolo/Deerlodge/Beaverhead National Forests
Quigg Peak	84,984	Lolo/Deerlodge National Forests
Silver King	49,875	Lolo/Deerlodge National Forests
Emerine	16,187	Deerlodge National Forest
Sleeping Child	21,755	Bitterroot National Forest
Beaver Lake	16,201	Beaverhead National Forest
Total	(a) 502,194	
.....	(b) 119,914	

Jocko Mountains/Cabinet Mountains Corridor-Lolo National Forest:

Mount Bushnell	38,637	Lolo National Forest
Cherry Peak	37,803	Lolo National Forest
Patrick's Knob/North Cutoff	17,441	Lolo National Forest
South Siegel/South Cutoff	13,913	Lolo National Forest
North Siegel	8,691	Lolo National Forest
Reservation Divide	24,607	Lolo National Forest
Total	(a) 141,092	
.....	(b) 242,885	

Nine Mile/Great Burn Corridor-Lolo National Forest:

Burdette	16,226	Lolo National Forest
Petty Mountain/Deep Creek	22,413	Lolo National Forest
Total	(a) 38,639	
.....	(b) 115,138	

Anaconda-Pintlar-Divide Corridor-Deerlodge/Beaverhead National Forest:

Fleecer	35,576	Deerlodge/Beaverhead National Forests
Highlands	20,149	Deerlodge National Forest
Basin Creek	9,326	Deerlodge National Forest

Name of Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
Granulated Mountain	14,224	Beaverhead National Forest
Total	(a) 79,275	
.....	(b) 105,215	
. Ten Lakes/Cabinet/Yaak Corridor-Kootenai National Forest:		
Gold Hill	15,556	Kootenai National Forest
Gold Hill West	15,683	
Total	(a) 31,239	
.....	(b) 161,280	
. Cabinet/Yaak/Great Burn Complex Corridor-Panhandle/Lolo/Clearwater National Forests:		
Maple Peak	16,224	Lolo/Idaho Panhandle/Kootenai National Forests
Storm Creek	8,415	
Hammond Creek	14,539	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
North Fork	30,475	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Big Creek	78,627	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Lost Creek	11,577	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
East Cathedral Peak	22,226	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Spion Kop	21,768	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Roland Point	6,005	Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Trout Creek	41,390	Idaho Panhandle/Kootenai National Forests
Wonderful Peak	6,930	Idaho Panhandle/Lolo National Forests
Stevens Peak	5,909	Idaho Panhandle/Lolo National Forests
Evans Gulch	8,059	Lolo National Forest
Gilt Edge-Silver Creek	8,570	Lolo National Forests
Ward Eagle	8,874	Lolo National Forest
Marble Point	10,699	Lolo National Forest
Total	(a) 300,287	
.....	(b) 204,918	
. Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk Corridor:		
Total	(a)	See Total Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk
.....	(b) 97,280	
. Cabinet/Yaak/Canada Corridor:		
Total	(a) 0	

Name of Area	Approximate Acreage	Location
.....	(b) 42,880	
Anaconda-Pintlar/Bitterroot Mountains Corridor-Beaverhead National Forest:		
West Pioneers	246,565	Beaverhead National Forest
Call Mountain	8,794	Beaverhead National Forest
Cattle Gulch Ridge	19,157	Beaverhead National Forest
East Pioneers	143,482	Beaverhead National Forest
Total	(a) 417,998	
.....	(b) 38,400	
Frank Church/Greater Yellowstone Corridor—Bitterroot—Salmon—Beaverhead—Targhee National Forests:		
Tolan Creek	14,278	Bitterroot National Forest
Allan Mountain	159,127	Bitterroot/Salmon National Forests
Anderson Mountain	48,947	Beaverhead/Salmon National Forests
West Big Hole	212,295	Beaverhead/Salmon National Forests
Goat Mountain	43,772	Beaverhead/Salmon National Forests
Italian Peaks/Eighteen Mile/Maiden	303,422	Beaverhead/Salmon/Targhee National Forests
Garfield Mountain	87,867	Beaverhead/Targhee National Forests
Four Eyes Canyon	7,141	Beaverhead National Forest
Tendoy Mountains	58,673	Beaverhead National Forest
Saginaw Creek	7,532	Beaverhead National Forest
Tash Peak	60,780	Beaverhead National Forest
Raynolds Pass	7,179	Targhee National Forest
Two Top	6,777	Targhee National Forest
Signal Peak	8,165	Targhee National Forest
Mount Jefferson/Centennials	83,554	Targhee/Beaverhead National Forest/BLM
Total	(a) 1,109,509	
.....	(b) 584,960	
French Creek/Hells Canyon Study Area Corridor:		
Total	(a) 0	

.....	(b) 33,920	
Lemhi Mountains Corridor - Salmon - Challis - Targhee National Forest:		
North Lemhi Mountains	301,647	Salmon/Challis National Forests
Diamond Peak	167,319	Salmon/Challis/Targhee National Forests
Black Canyon	5,502	Idaho Falls Dist. BLM
Warm Creek	6,404	Salmon National Forest
Goldbug Ridge	12,091	Salmon National Forest
Total	(a) 492,963	
.....	(b) 20,480	
Lost River Range Corridor - Challis National Forest:		
Borah Peak	135,074	Challis National Forest/Salmon Dist. BLM
King Mountain	83,462	Challis National Forest
Grouse Peak	8,156	Challis National Forest
Red Hill	14,402	Challis National Forest
Jumpoff Mountain	12,491	Challis National Forest
Wood Canyon	7,505	Challis National Forest
Pahsimeroi	75,920	Challis National Forest
Burnt Creek	21,680	Salmon/Idaho Falls Dist. BLM
Hawley Mountain	17,422	Idaho Falls Dist. BLM
Total	(a) 376,112	
.....	(b) 0	
Frank Church Complex/Lemhi Range Corridor:		
Total	(a) 0	
.....	(b) 59,726	
Boulder/White Clouds/Lost River Range Corridor:		
Jerry Peak	26,341	Salmon Dist. BLM
Jerry Peak West	12,452	Salmon Dist. BLM
Corral-Horse Basin	69,169	Salmon Dist. BLM
Appendicitis Hill	25,842	Idaho Falls Dist. BLM
White-Knob Mountains	10,149	Idaho Falls Dist. BLM
Total	(a) 143,953	
.....	(b) 9,600	
Bitterroot/Lemhi Corridor:		
Total	(a) 0	
.....	(b) 21,120	
Greater Glacier/Greater Yellowstone Corridors:		
Tenderfoot/Deep Creek	105,008	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Middle Fork Judith	84,040	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Pilgrim Creek	46,426	Lewis and Clark National Forest

Paine Gulch	7,828	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Sawmill Gulch	11,610	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Spring Creek	17,512	Lewis and Clark National Forest
TW Mountain	8,177	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Big Baldy	42,495	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Granite Mountain	10,072	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Tollgate-Sheep	24,766	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Mount High	32,609	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Bluff Mountain	36,746	Lewis and Clark National Forest
North Fork Smith	8,711	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Big Snowies	104,860	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Highwoods	24,537	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Highwood Baldy	15,587	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Calf Creek	9,876	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Eagle Park	5,721	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Castle Mountains	28,350	Lewis and Clark National Forest
Box Canyon	15,110	Lewis and Clark/Gallatin National Forests
Crazy Mountains	159,291	Lewis and Clark/Gallatin National Forests
Gates of the Mountains Additions	19,904	Helena National Forest
Lazyman Gulch	11,869	Helena National Forest
Mt. Baldy	18,521	Helena National Forest
Camas Creek	27,405	Helena National Forest
Jericho Mountain	11,633	Helena National Forest
Irish Gulch	7,259	Helena National Forest
Grassy Mountain	7,261	Helena National Forest
Middleman/Hedges Mountain	33,542	Helena National Forest
Hellgate Gulch	17,378	Helena National Forest
Cayuse Mountain	22,092	Helena National Forest
Electric Peak/Little Blackfoot Meadows	53,473	Helena/Deerlodge National Forests
Whitetail-Haystack	70,352	Deerlodge National Forest
O'Neil Creek	6,253	Deerlodge National Forest
Bridger	51,345	Gallatin National Forest
Total	(a) 1,157,619	
.....	(b) 552,190	

Mt. Leidy Highlands/Wind River Range Corridor:		
Seven Lakes	59,613	Bridger-Teton/Sho- shone National For- ests
Total	(a) 59,613	
Total	(b) 103,680	
Corridor Total	(a) 4,850,497	
Corridor Total	(b) 2,513,586	

1 **SEC. 203. TREATMENT OF BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING COR-**
2 **RIDORS.**

3 (a) ROADLESS LANDS DESIGNATED AS WILDER-
4 NESS.—The roadless areas identified as part of the bio-
5 logical connecting corridors on the maps referred to in sec-
6 tion 202 and the areas described on such maps as wilder-
7 ness are hereby designated as wilderness and as compo-
8 nents of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

9 (b) SPECIAL CORRIDOR MANAGEMENT AREAS.—
10 Those portions of the biological connecting corridors iden-
11 tified on the maps referred to in 202 that are not covered
12 by subsection (a) are hereby designated as special corridor
13 management areas. The portions shall be managed in the
14 following manner:

15 (1) The practice of even-aged silvicultural man-
16 agement and timber harvesting is hereby prohibited
17 on the portions.

18 (2) Mining, oil, and gas exploration and devel-
19 opment and new road construction or reconstruction
20 is hereby prohibited with regard to the portions.

1 (3) The Federal land management agencies re-
2 sponsible for said lands shall take immediate steps
3 to ensure that road densities within the biological
4 connecting corridors approach, as nearly as possible,
5 zero miles of road per square mile of land area.
6 Such road density shall not exceed 0.25 miles per
7 square mile.

8 **SEC. 204. APPLICABILITY OF TITLE.**

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

13 (b) PRIVATE LANDOWNERS.—No private landowner
14 shall be compelled, under any circumstances, to comply
15 with this title. However, private landowners may enter into
16 cooperative agreements with the Federal Government on
17 a willing participant or willing seller basis to include their
18 land in a biological connecting corridor.

19 **SEC. 205. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND LAND TRADES**
20 **AND ACQUISITIONS.**

21 (a) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of
22 the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall seek
23 to enter into cooperative agreements with private, State,
24 and corporate landowners and sovereign Indian tribes to
25 ensure that portions of the biological connecting corridors

1 designated by this title that are located within areas under
 2 the ownership of such landowners or tribes shall be man-
 3 aged in a manner similar to that required by this title
 4 for lands within the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, Bu-
 5 reau of Land Management, and United States Fish and
 6 Wildlife Service.

7 (b) LAND TRADES AND ACQUISITIONS.—The Sec-
 8 retary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior
 9 shall seek to accomplish land trades or acquisitions in
 10 order to accomplish the purposes of this title when the
 11 Secretary concerned considers such action to be appro-
 12 priate.

13 (c) REPORT.—As part of the report required by sec-
 14 tion 601, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary
 15 of the Interior shall describe the progress of cooperative
 16 agreements, acquisitions, and proposed land exchanges
 17 sought pursuant to this section.

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

19 (a) EXEMPTION.—The roads and highways referred
 20 to in subsection (b) are expressly exempted from the provi-
 21 sions of this title.

22 (b) DESCRIPTION.—The roads and highways referred
 23 to in subsection (a) are U.S. Highway 93; U.S. Highway
 24 2; U.S. Highway 95; U.S. Highway 10; U.S. Highway 12;
 25 U.S. Highway 20; U.S. Highway 89; U.S. Highway 91;

1 Interstate Highway 15; Interstate Highway 90; Idaho
 2 State Highway 28; Idaho State Highway 29; Idaho State
 3 Highway 87; Idaho State Highway 3; Montana State
 4 Highway 200; Montana State Highway 37; Montana State
 5 Highway 38; Montana State Highway 135; Montana State
 6 Highway 83; Montana State Highway 43; Montana State
 7 Highway 56; Montana State Highway 324; Montana State
 8 Highway 278; Montana State Highway 87; Montana State
 9 Highway 2; Montana State Highway 298; Montana State
 10 Highway 293; Montana State Highway 294; Montana
 11 State Highway 58; Montana Secondary Road 508; Mon-
 12 tana Secondary Road 278; Montana Secondary Road 279;
 13 Montana Secondary Road 324; Montana Secondary Road
 14 411; Montana Secondary Road 92; the Thompson Pass
 15 Road (Montana-Idaho); the Moyie Springs to East Port
 16 Road (Idaho); the Red Rock Pass Road (Montana);
 17 Boundary County (ID) Route 18; Boundary County (ID)
 18 Route 47; Boundary County (ID) Route 3; Boundary
 19 County (ID) Route 34; Lolo National Forest Route 102;
 20 Gallatin National Forest Route 259; Kelly Canyon Road
 21 (Gallatin NF); Middle Fork Canyon Road (Gallatin NF);
 22 Lewis and Clark County Road 280 (MT); Lewis and Clark
 23 County Road 164 (MT); Lewis and Clark County Road
 24 4 (MT); Lewis and Clark County Road 291 (MT); Lewis

1 and Clark County Road 287 (MT); and the Pahsimeroi
 2 Road (Butte County, ID).

3 **TITLE III—NATIONAL PARK AND** 4 **PRESERVE STUDIES**

5 **SEC. 301. GREATER HELLS CANYON/CHIEF JOSEPH NA-** 6 **TIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE STUDY.**

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

8 (1) The deepest river-carved canyon in the
 9 world at over 8,000 feet deep, the Hells Canyon of
 10 the Snake River forms the centerpiece of the rugged
 11 Greater Hells Canyon/Wallowa region.

12 (2) The ancestral home of the Nez Perce Indi-
 13 ans and their famous leader Chief Joseph, the re-
 14 gion abounds in cultural and archaeological sites.

15 (3) Breathtaking scenery in the region includes
 16 the 10,000 foot peaks of the Wallowa and Seven
 17 Devils Mountains, old growth forests of ponderosa
 18 pine and larch, and the desert-like canyon walls
 19 themselves.

20 (4) The Imnaha River Chinook salmon are
 21 among the largest salmon in the Nation.

22 (5) Wildlife in the region includes one of the
 23 largest free-roaming elk herds in the Nation.

24 (b) HELLS CANYON/CHIEF JOSEPH NATIONAL PARK
 25 AND PRESERVE STUDY.—The Secretary of the Interior,

1 acting through the Director of the National Park Service,
2 shall conduct a study of the feasibility of creating a Hells
3 Canyon/Chief Joseph National Park and Preserve. The
4 Secretary shall study the feasibility of designating the
5 study area described in subsection (c) as a unit of the Na-
6 tional Park System, including the feasibility of applying,
7 to the study area, national park and national preserve des-
8 ignations to be administered by the National Park Service.
9 The study shall include specific recommendations as to
10 which areas within the study area boundary should be
11 classified as national park, and which should be classified
12 as national preserve where hunting, fishing, and some mo-
13 torized use shall be allowed.

14 (c) STUDY AREA.—The study area referred to in sub-
15 section (b) shall consist of the area generally known as
16 the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area and Eagle
17 Cap Wilderness, and surrounding lands on the Wallowa-
18 Whitman, Nez Perce, and Payette National Forests. The
19 area to be studied shall comprise approximately 1,439,444
20 acres, as delineated on the maps entitled “Hells Canyon/
21 Chief Joseph National Park and Preserve Study” and
22 dated January 1, 1997.

23 (d) TIME OF STUDY.—The Secretary of the Interior
24 shall complete the study required by this section not later
25 than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

1 (e) MANAGEMENT DURING STUDY.—Until the Con-
2 gress enacts a law stating otherwise, the study area de-
3 scribed in subsection (c) shall be administered by the Sec-
4 retary of Agriculture so as to maintain its presently exist-
5 ing natural character and potential for inclusion in the
6 National Park System. Until the Congress enacts a law
7 stating otherwise, no new road construction or reconstruc-
8 tion, or timber harvest (except firewood gathering) shall
9 be allowed in the area. Additionally, no oil or gas leasing,
10 mining, or other development which impairs the natural
11 and roadless qualities of the area shall be allowed in the
12 area. In administering the area, the Secretary of Agri-
13 culture shall give special consideration to preserving sce-
14 nery, water quality and fisheries habitat, biological diver-
15 sity, and wildlife habitat for threatened and endangered
16 species.

17 **SEC. 302. FLATHEAD NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE**
18 **STUDY.**

19 (a) STUDY REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of the In-
20 terior, acting through the Director of National Park Serv-
21 ice, shall conduct a study of the feasibility of creating a
22 Flathead National Park and Preserve. The Secretary shall
23 study the feasibility of designating the study area de-
24 scribed in subsection (b) as a unit of the National Park
25 System, including the feasibility of applying to the study

1 area national park and national preserve designations to
2 be administered by the National Park Service. The study
3 shall include specific recommendations as to which areas
4 within the study area boundary should be classified as na-
5 tional park, and which should be classified as national pre-
6 serve where hunting, fishing, and some motorized use shall
7 be allowed.

8 (b) STUDY AREA.—The study area referred to in sub-
9 section (a) shall consist of the area generally known as
10 the Glacier View Ranger District of the Flathead National
11 Forest, excepting those lands south of the Big Mountain
12 Road. The study area shall comprise approximately
13 285,078 acres, as delineated on the map entitled “Flat-
14 head National Park and Preserve Study” and dated Janu-
15 ary 1, 1997.

16 (c) TIME OF STUDY.—The Secretary of the Interior
17 shall complete the study required by this section not later
18 than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

19 (d) MANAGEMENT DURING STUDY.—Until the Con-
20 gress enacts a law stating otherwise, the study area de-
21 scribed in subsection (b) shall be administered by the Sec-
22 retary of Agriculture so as to maintain its presently exist-
23 ing natural character and potential for inclusion in the
24 National Park System. Until the Congress enacts a law
25 stating otherwise, no new road construction or reconstruc-

tion, or timber harvest (except firewood gathering) shall be allowed within the study area. Additionally, no oil or gas leasing, mining, or other development which impairs the natural and roadless qualities of the study area shall be allowed within the study area. In administering the study area, the Secretary of Agriculture shall give special consideration to preserving scenery, water quality and fisheries habitat, biological diversity, and wildlife habitat for threatened and endangered species.

TITLE IV—WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS DESIGNATIONS

SEC. 401. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS IN IDAHO, MONTANA, AND WYOMING.

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

“() SOUTH FORK PAYETTE, IDAHO.—The segment within the Boise and Sawtooth National Forests from the Sawtooth Wilderness Boundary downstream approximately 54 miles to confluence with the Middle Fork and then downstream on the main stem to the confluence with the North Fork, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘South Fork Payette Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

1 “() MIDDLE FORK PAYETTE, IDAHO.—The seg-
2 ment within the Boise National Forest from Railroad Pass
3 downstream approximately 17.9 miles to Boiling Springs,
4 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Mid-
5 dle Fork Payette Wild and Recreational River’ and dated
6 January 1, 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of
7 Agriculture as a wild river and the segment within the
8 Boise National Forest from Boiling Springs downstream
9 approximately 14.7 miles to the national forest boundary,
10 as generally depicted on such map, to be administered by
11 the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

12 “() DEADWOOD, IDAHO.—The segment within the
13 Boise National Forest comprising approximately 21.3
14 miles as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
15 ‘Deadwood Wild and Scenic River’ and dated January 1,
16 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture,
17 the 12.8 mile segment from Threemile Creek to Julie
18 Creek, as a wild river, and the 8.9 mile segment from Julie
19 Creek to the South Fork of the Payette, as a scenic river.

20 “() UPPER PRIEST, IDAHO.—The segment within
21 the Panhandle National Forest from the Canadian border
22 downstream approximately 18.5 miles to Upper Priest
23 Lake, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
24 ‘Upper Priest Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to

1 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
2 river.

3 “() COEUR D’ALENE, IDAHO.—The segment within
4 the Panhandle National Forest from the headwaters
5 downstream approximately 110.4 miles as generally de-
6 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘Coeur d’Alene Wild
7 and Recreational River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to
8 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, the 8.5
9 miles from the headwaters downstream to Beaver Creek
10 as a recreational river, the 15.2 miles from Road No. 3099
11 to Teepee Creek as a wild river, the 52 miles from the
12 South Fork to Teepee Creek as a recreational river, the
13 7.7 miles from Mission Creek to the South Fork as a rec-
14 reational river, and the 27 miles from Mission Creek to
15 Lake Coeur d’Alene as a recreational river.

16 “() LITTLE NORTH FORK CLEARWATER, IDAHO.—
17 The segment within the Panhandle National Forest from
18 Adair Creek downstream approximately 23.5 miles to
19 Cedar Creek, as generally depicted on the boundary map
20 entitled ‘Little North Fork Clearwater Wild River’ and
21 dated January 1, 1997; to be administered by the Sec-
22 retary of Agriculture as a wild river.

23 “() KELLY CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment, includ-
24 ing all tributaries, within the Clearwater National Forest
25 from its headwaters downstream approximately 19 miles

1 to the forest service work station, as generally depicted
2 on the boundary map entitled ‘Kelly Creek Wild and Rec-
3 reational River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be admin-
4 istered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river and
5 the 12-mile segment from USFS Road No. 581 to the
6 North Fork of the Clearwater River to be administered
7 by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

8 “() CAYUSE CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment within
9 the Clearwater National Forest from its headwaters down-
10 stream approximately 39 miles to its mouth, as generally
11 depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Cayuse Creek Wild
12 River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be administered by
13 the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

14 “() BARGAMIN CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment
15 within the Nez Perce National Forest comprising approxi-
16 mately 21 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary
17 map entitled ‘Bargamin Creek Wild and Scenic River’ and
18 dated January 1, 1997; to be administered by the Sec-
19 retary of Agriculture, the 15-mile segment from the North
20 Boundary of the Frank Church River of No Return Wil-
21 derness to the Salmon River, as a wild river and the 6-
22 mile segment from its headwaters to USFS Road No. 468,
23 as a scenic river.

24 “() LAKE CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment within
25 the Nez Perce National Forest from the wilderness bound-

ary downstream approximately 10 miles to Crooked Creek,
as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Lake
Creek Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be ad-
ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

“() MEADOW CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment within
the Nez Perce National Forest from its headwaters down-
stream approximately 34 miles to Selway River, as gen-
erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Meadow
Creek Recreational River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to
be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
river, except for the 1-mile segment above the confluence
with the Selway River which shall be administered as a
recreational river.

“() RUNNING CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment with-
in the Nez Perce National Forest comprising approxi-
mately 14 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary
map entitled ‘Running Creek Scenic River’ and dated Jan-
uary 1, 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
culture, the 7-mile segment from the wilderness boundary
to the Selway River, as a wild river and the 8-mile segment
from its headwaters to the wilderness boundary, as a sce-
nic river.

“() SOUTH FORK TWO MEDICINE RIVER, MON-
TANA.—The segment within the Lewis and Clark National
Forest from its headwaters downstream approximately 10

1 miles to the Sawmill Flat Trailhead, as generally depicted
2 on the boundary map entitled ‘South Fork Two Medicine
3 Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be adminis-
4 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

5 “() BADGER CREEK, INCLUDING THE SOUTH AND
6 NORTH FORKS, MONTANA.—The segment within the
7 Lewis and Clark National Forest from its headwaters
8 downstream to the national forest boundary, comprising
9 approximately 23.8 miles, as generally depicted on the
10 boundary map entitled ‘Badger Creek Wild River’ and
11 dated January 1, 1997; to be administered by the Sec-
12 retary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

13 “() DEARBORN, MONTANA.—The segment within
14 the Lewis and Clark National Forest downstream approxi-
15 mately 18.1 miles to the national forestry boundary, as
16 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Dear-
17 born Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be admin-
18 istered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

19 “() NORTH FORK BIRCH CREEK, MONTANA.—The
20 segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from
21 its headwaters downstream approximately 6.6 miles to the
22 national forest boundary, as generally depicted on the
23 boundary map entitled ‘North Fork Birch Creek Wild
24 River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be administered by
25 the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

1 “() SOUTH FORK SUN, MONTANA.—The segment
2 within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from its head-
3 waters at Sun Lake downstream approximately 25.5 miles
4 to its confluence with the North Fork, as generally de-
5 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘South Fork Sun
6 Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be adminis-
7 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

8 “() NORTH FORK SUN, MONTANA.—The segment
9 comprising approximately 26.7 miles within the Lewis and
10 Clark National Forest from the confluence of Open Creek
11 and Fool Creek downstream approximately 25.4 miles to
12 the Bob Marshall Wilderness boundary, as generally de-
13 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘North Fork Sun
14 Wild and Recreational River’ and dated January 1, 1997;
15 to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a
16 wild river and the segment from the Bob Marshall Wilder-
17 ness boundary downstream approximately 1.3 miles to its
18 confluence with the South Fork, to be administered by the
19 Secretary of Agriculture, as a recreational river.

20 “() TENDERFOOT CREEK, MONTANA.—The seg-
21 ment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from
22 The Falls downstream approximately 4.6 miles to the
23 Smith River, as generally depicted on the boundary map
24 entitled ‘Tenderfoot Creek Wild River’ and dated January

1 1, 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
2 culture, as a wild river.

3 “() GREEN FORK STRAIGHT CREEK, MONTANA.—
4 The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest
5 from its headwaters downstream approximately 4.5 miles
6 to Straight Creek, as generally depicted on the boundary
7 map entitled ‘Green Fork Straight Creek Wild River’ and
8 dated January 1, 1997; to be administered by the Sec-
9 retary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

10 “() YAAK RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within
11 the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of the
12 East and West Forks downstream 38 miles to the Yaak
13 Falls, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
14 ‘Yaak River Wild and Recreational River’ and dated Janu-
15 ary 1, 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
16 culture as a recreational river and the segment from the
17 Yaak Falls downstream 8 miles to the mouth of the Yaak
18 River at the junction of the Kootenai River, as a wild
19 river.

20 “() KOOTENAI RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment
21 within the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of
22 the Fisher River (3 miles below Libby Dam) downstream
23 for 46 miles to the State line, as generally depicted on
24 the boundary map entitled ‘Kootenai River Recreational

1 River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be administered by
2 the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

3 “() BULL RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within
4 the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of the
5 North and South Forks downstream 21 miles to the Cabi-
6 net Gorge Reservoir, as generally depicted on the bound-
7 ary map entitled ‘Bull River Recreational River’ and dated
8 January 1, 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of
9 Agriculture as a recreational river.

10 “() VERMILLION RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment
11 within the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of
12 Willow Creek, downstream 12 miles to the Noxon Res-
13 ervoir, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
14 ‘Vermillion Recreational River’ and dated January 1,
15 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture
16 as a recreational river.

17 “() SALMON, IDAHO.—The segment within the
18 Salmon and Sawtooth National Forests from its source
19 downstream approximately 177 miles to North Fork,
20 Idaho, excluding that part in the town of Salmon, and the
21 segment from Hammer Creek downstream approximately
22 45 miles to its mouth, as generally depicted on the bound-
23 ary map entitled ‘Salmon Recreational River’ and dated
24 January 1, 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of
25 Agriculture, as a recreational river.

1 “() EAST FORK SALMON, IDAHO.—The segment
2 within the Salmon and Sawtooth National Forests from
3 the Sawtooth NRA boundary downstream approximately
4 20 miles to its confluence with the main stem, as generally
5 depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘East Fork Salmon
6 Recreational River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be ad-
7 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a rec-
8 reational river.

9 “() NORTH FORK, CLEARWATER, IDAHO.—The
10 segment within the Clearwater National Forest from the
11 Route No. 250 Bridge downstream approximately 60 miles
12 to the slackwater in Dwarshak Reservoir, as generally de-
13 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘North Fork Clear-
14 water Recreational River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to
15 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a rec-
16 reational river.

17 “() NORTH FORK COEUR D’ALENE, IDAHO.—The
18 segment within the Panhandle National Forest from its
19 headwaters south of Honey Mountain downstream ap-
20 proximately 32.5 miles to its confluence with the Coeur
21 d’Alene River, as generally depicted on the boundary map
22 entitled ‘North Fork Coeur d’Alene Recreational River’
23 and dated January 1, 1997; to be administered by the Sec-
24 retary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

1 “() PACK, IDAHO.—The segment within the Pan-
2 handle National Forest from Harrison Lake downstream
3 approximately 14 miles to the national forest boundary,
4 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Pack
5 Recreational River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be ad-
6 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a rec-
7 reational river.

8 “() HENRY’S FORK, IDAHO.—The segment within
9 the Targhee National Forest from Big Springs down-
10 stream approximately 28 miles to the Osborne Bridge, ex-
11 cept for Island Park Reservoir, as generally depicted on
12 the boundary map entitled ‘Henry’s Fork Wild and Scenic
13 River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be administered by
14 the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river, and the seg-
15 ment from Osborne Bridge to the confluence of the Warm
16 River, to be administered as a wild river.

17 “() FALLS RIVER, IDAHO.—The segment within
18 the Targhee National Forest from Yellowstone National
19 Park downstream approximately 13 miles to the National
20 Forest Boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary
21 map entitled ‘Falls Wild River’ and dated January 1,
22 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture
23 as a wild river.

24 “() WEST FORK MADISON, MONTANA.—The seg-
25 ment within the Beaverhead National Forest from ap-

1 proximately the midpoint of Section 28, R. 2 W., T. 12
2 S., downstream approximately 6 miles to Landon Camp,
3 and from Section 32, R. 1 W., T. 12 S. downstream ap-
4 proximately 5.2 miles to Shakelford Cow Camp, as gen-
5 erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘West Fork
6 Madison Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be
7 administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild
8 river and the segment from Miner Creek (Section 30, R.
9 2 W., T. 12 S.) downstream approximately 2.5 miles to
10 the midpoint of Section 28, and the segment from Landon
11 Camp downstream approximately 1.5 miles to the bound-
12 ary of Sections 32 and 33, R. 1 W., T. 12 S. and from
13 Shakelford Cow Camp downstream approximately 1.5
14 miles to Sloan Cow Camp, and from Sloan Cow Camp
15 downstream approximately .75 miles to Partridge Cow
16 Camp, and from Partridge Cow Camp downstream ap-
17 proximately 3.75 miles to the northeast corner of Section
18 4, R. 1 E., T. 12 S., as generally depicted on the boundary
19 map entitled ‘West Fork Madison Scenic River’ and dated
20 January 1, 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of
21 Agriculture, as a scenic river and the segment from the
22 northeast corner of Section 4, R. 1 E., T. 12 S. down-
23 stream approximately 6.5 miles to the West Fork Rest
24 Area, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
25 ‘West Fork Madison Scenic River’ and dated January 1,

1 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture
2 as a scenic river.

3 “() ELK RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within
4 the Beaverhead National Forest in the southeast corner
5 of Section 16, R. 2 W., T. 11 S., downstream approxi-
6 mately 12.2 miles to the southeast corner of Section 3,
7 R. 1 W., T. 12 S. including the headwaters (Barnett Creek
8 and all other tributaries), as generally depicted on the
9 boundary map entitled ‘Elk Wild River’ and dated Janu-
10 ary 1, 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
11 culture, as a wild river; and the segment from the south-
12 east corner of Section 3, R. 1 W., T. 12 S., downstream
13 approximately 5.2 miles to the confluence with the West
14 Fork of the Madison River, as generally depicted on the
15 boundary map entitled ‘Elk Scenic River’ and dated Janu-
16 ary 1, 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
17 culture, as a scenic river.

18 “() BROWNS CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment
19 within the Beaverhead National Forest from the west cen-
20 tral part of Section 1, R. 14 W., T. 8 S., downstream
21 approximately 4.3 miles to the forest boundary, as gen-
22 erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Browns
23 Creek Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be ad-
24 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

1 “() CANYON CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment
2 within the Beaverhead National Forest from Canyon Lake
3 downstream approximately 4 miles to the Canyon Creek
4 Campground, and the Lion Creek tributary (approx-
5 imately 2.5 miles), as generally depicted on the boundary
6 map entitled ‘Canyon Creek Wild River’ and dated Janu-
7 ary 1, 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
8 culture as a wild river.

9 “() DEADMAN CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment
10 within the Beaverhead National Forest from its source
11 downstream approximately 10.2 miles to the forest bound-
12 ary, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
13 ‘Deadman Creek Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1997;
14 to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a
15 wild river.

16 “() SALT RIVER, WYOMING.—The segment within
17 the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source down-
18 stream approximately 12 miles to forest road 10072, as
19 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Salt Wild
20 River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be administered by
21 the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

22 “() SWIFT CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment with-
23 in the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
24 downstream approximately 8 miles to Periodic Spring, as
25 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Swift

1 Creek Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be ad-
2 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

3 “() HOBACK RIVER, WYOMING.—The segment
4 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
5 downstream approximately 10 miles to the end of forest
6 road 30710, as generally depicted on the boundary map
7 entitled ‘Hoback Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1997;
8 to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a
9 wild river.

10 “() WILLOW CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
11 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
12 downstream approximately 20 miles to the confluence with
13 the Hoback River, as generally depicted on the boundary
14 map entitled ‘Willow Creek Wild River’ and dated January
15 1, 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
16 culture as a wild river.

17 “() GROS VENTRE, WYOMING.—The segment with-
18 in the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
19 downstream approximately 12 miles to Horn Ranch, as
20 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Gros
21 Ventre Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be ad-
22 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river,
23 and the segment from Horn Ranch downstream approxi-
24 mately 28 miles to the forest boundary, as generally de-
25 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘Gros Ventre Scenic

1 River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be administered by
2 the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

3 “() CRYSTAL CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
4 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
5 downstream approximately 12 miles to the Gros Ventre
6 Wilderness boundary, as generally depicted on the bound-
7 ary map entitled ‘Crystal Creek Wild River’ and dated
8 January 1, 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of
9 Agriculture as a wild river; and the segment from the end
10 of the road downstream approximately 3 miles to the con-
11 fluence with the Gros Ventre River, as generally depicted
12 on the boundary map entitled ‘Crystal Creek Scenic River’
13 and dated January 1, 1997; to be administered by the Sec-
14 retary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

15 “() PACIFIC CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
16 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
17 downstream approximately 25 miles to the Teton Wilder-
18 ness Boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary
19 map entitled ‘Pacific Creek Wild River’ and dated January
20 1, 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
21 culture as a wild river; and the segment from the Wilder-
22 ness boundary downstream approximately 8 miles to the
23 confluence with the Snake River, as generally depicted on
24 the boundary map entitled ‘Pacific Creek Scenic River’

1 and dated January 1, 1997; to be administered by the Sec-
2 retary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

3 “() BUFFALO FORK, WYOMING.—The segment
4 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest upstream from
5 Turpin Meadows for approximately 68 miles, as generally
6 depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Buffalo Fork Wild
7 River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be administered by
8 the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river; and the seg-
9 ment from Turpin Meadows downstream approximately 16
10 miles to the boundary of Grand Teton National Park, as
11 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Buffalo
12 Fork Scenic River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be ad-
13 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic
14 river.

15 “() SNAKE, WYOMING.—The segment within the
16 Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source down-
17 stream approximately 7 miles to the boundary of Yellow-
18 stone National Park, as generally depicted on the bound-
19 ary map entitled ‘Snake Wild River’ and dated January
20 1, 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
21 culture as a wild river.

22 “() THOROFARE, WYOMING.—The segment of the
23 main stem within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from
24 the source downstream approximately 25 miles to the con-
25 fluence with the Yellowstone River, and the source of Open

1 Creek downstream 10 miles to the confluence with the
2 main stem, as generally depicted on the boundary map en-
3 titled ‘Thorofare Wild River’ and dated January 1, 1997;
4 to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a
5 wild river.

6 “() ATLANTIC CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
7 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the Part-
8 ing of the Waters downstream approximately 10 miles to
9 the confluence with the Yellowstone River, as generally de-
10 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘Atlantic Creek Wild
11 River’ and dated January 1, 1997; to be administered by
12 the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

13 “() YELLOWSTONE, WYOMING.—The segment
14 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
15 downstream approximately 28 miles to the boundary of
16 Yellowstone National Park, as generally depicted on the
17 boundary map entitled ‘Yellowstone Wild River’ and dated
18 January 1, 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of
19 Agriculture as a wild river.

20 “() SMITH RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within
21 the Lewis and Clark National Forest from Tenderfoot
22 Creek downstream to Deep Creek, comprising approxi-
23 mately 11.8 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary
24 map entitled ‘Smith Wild River’ and dated January 1,

1 1997; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture
2 as a wild river.

3 “() YELLOWSTONE RIVER, WYOMING AND MON-
4 TANA.—The segment within the Gallatin National Forest
5 and Yellowstone National Park from the southern bound-
6 ary of Yellowstone National Park to the confluence with
7 Yellowstone Lake, and from the Fishing Bridge down-
8 stream to the mouth of Yankee Jim Canyon comprising
9 approximately 102 miles, as generally depicted on the
10 boundary map entitled ‘Yellowstone Wild and Scenic
11 River, and dated January 1, 1997, to be administered by
12 the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture as a wild
13 river with the exception of the segment from the north
14 boundary of Yellowstone National Park to the mouth of
15 Yankee Jim Canyon, which shall be administered as a sce-
16 nic river.

17 “() MIDDLE FORK JUDITH RIVER, MONTANA.—The
18 segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from
19 Arch Coulee Junction downstream to the national forest
20 boundary, comprising approximately 4.8 miles, as gen-
21 erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Middle Fork
22 Judith Wild River’, and dated January 1, 1997, to be ad-
23 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

24 “() ROCK CREEK WATERSHED, MONTANA.—(A)
25 The segment of the main fork of Rock Creek within the

1 Lolo and Deerlodge National Forests from the mouth of
2 Juno Gulch downstream to the mouth of Rickard Gulch,
3 comprising approximately 30 miles, as generally depicted
4 on the boundary map entitled ‘Rock Creek Scenic River’,
5 dated March 1, 1997, to be administered by the Secretary
6 of Agriculture as a scenic river.

7 “(B) The segment of Ranch Creek, from its source
8 to the boundary of the Lolo National Forest, within the
9 Lolo National Forest, comprising approximately 5 miles,
10 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Ranch
11 Creek Wild River’, dated March 1, 1997, to be adminis-
12 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

13 “(C) The entire segment of Welcome Creek, from its
14 source to its confluence with the main fork of Rock Creek,
15 within the Lolo National Forest, comprising approxi-
16 mately 7 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map
17 entitled ‘Welcome Creek Wild River’, dated March 1,
18 1997, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture
19 as a wild river.

20 “(D) The entire segment of Alder Creek, from its
21 source to its confluence with the main fork of Rock Creek,
22 within the Lolo National Forest, comprising approxi-
23 mately 5 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map
24 entitled ‘Alder Creek Wild River’, dated March 1, 1997,

1 to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a
2 wild river.

3 “(E) The entire segment of Hogback Creek, from its
4 source to its confluence with the main fork of Rock Creek,
5 within the Lolo National Forest, comprising approxi-
6 mately 6 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map
7 entitled ‘Hogback Wild River’, dated March 1, 1997, to
8 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
9 river.

10 “(F) The entire segment of Wyman Gulch, from its
11 source to its confluence with the main fork of Rock Creek,
12 within the Lolo National Forest, comprising approxi-
13 mately 5 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map
14 entitled ‘Wyman Gulch Wild River’, dated March 1, 1997,
15 to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a
16 wild river.

17 “(G) The segment of Stony Creek from its source at
18 Stony Lake to the mouth of Little Stony Creek, within
19 the Deerlodge National Forest, comprising approximately
20 4 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map enti-
21 tled ‘Stony Creek Wild and Scenic River’, dated March
22 1, 1997, to be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
23 culture as a wild river; the segment of Stony Creek from
24 the mouth of Little Stony Creek to its confluence with the
25 main fork of Rock Creek, comprising approximately 6

1 miles, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture
2 as a scenic river.

3 “(H) The segment of the West Fork of Rock Creek
4 from its source to the Deerlodge National Forest bound-
5 ary, within the Deerlodge National Forest, comprising ap-
6 proximately 15 miles, as generally depicted on the bound-
7 ary map as ‘West Fork of Rock Creek Scenic River’, dated
8 March 1, 1997, to be administered by the Secretary of
9 Agriculture as a scenic river.

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

16 “(J) The segment of Copper Creek, from its source
17 to the boundary of the mouth of Lutz Creek, within the
18 Deerlodge National Forest, comprising approximately 9
19 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
20 ‘Copper Creek Wild and Scenic River’, dated March 1,
21 1997, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture
22 as a wild river; the segment of Copper Creek from the
23 mouth of Lutz Creek to its confluence with the Middle
24 Fork of Rock Creek, comprising approximately 5 miles,

1 to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a
2 scenic river.

3 “(K) The segment of the Middle Fork of Rock Creek,
4 from its source to the mouth of Senate Creek, within the
5 Deerlodge National Forest, comprising approximately 5
6 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
7 ‘Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River’, dated March 1,
8 1997, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture
9 as a wild river; the segment of the Middle Fork of Rock
10 Creek, from the mouth of Senate Creek to the confluence
11 with Copper Creek, comprising approximately 6 miles, to
12 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a see-
13 nic river.

14 “(L) The segment of Carpp Creek, from its source
15 to its confluence with the Middle Fork of Rock Creek,
16 within the Deerlodge National Forest, comprising approxi-
17 mately 6 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map
18 entitled ‘Carpp Creek Wild River’, dated March 1, 1997,
19 to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a
20 wild river.

21 “(M) The segment of the East Fork of Rock Creek,
22 from its source to its confluence with the head of the East
23 Fork Reservoir, within the Deerlodge National Forest,
24 comprising approximately 10 miles, as generally depicted
25 on the boundary map entitled ‘East Fork Wild River’,

1 dated March 1, 1997, to be administered by the Secretary
2 of Agriculture as a wild river.”.

3 **TITLE V—NATIONAL WILDLAND**
4 **RESTORATION AND RECOV-**
5 **ERY SYSTEM**

6 **SEC. 501. FINDINGS.**

7 The Congress finds the following:

8 (1) Certain National Forest System lands and
9 surrounding areas have been damaged by unwise re-
10 source extraction and development activities and
11 practices, and the productive potential of the lands
12 and waters of these areas has been reduced by devel-
13 opment activities.

14 (2) Recovery activities are required to reverse
15 severe damage to native fish and wildlife populations
16 and water quality in these areas.

17 (3) Recovery work associated with these areas
18 will create new job opportunities for local commu-
19 nities, assist in the economic transition ongoing in
20 the region, and contribute to the economic sustain-
21 ability of these rural areas by restoring the produc-
22 tive capability of the land.

1 **SEC. 502. NATIONAL WILDLAND RESTORATION AND RECOV-**
 2 **ERY SYSTEM.**

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

5 (b) COMPONENTS.—The following areas, as depicted
 6 on the maps dated January 1, 1997, and entitled “Na-
 7 tional Wildland Restoration and Recovery Area”, shall be
 8 components of the National Wildland Recovery and Res-
 9 toration System and may be referred to as recovery areas:

Recovery areas	Acres	National Forest
Skyland	10,126	Flathead National Forest
Hungry Horse	204,981	Flathead National Forest
(except Hungry Horse Dam and Reservoir).		
Lolo Creek	59,398	Lolo/Clearwater National Forests
Yellowstone West	164,445	Targhee National Forest
Mt. Leidy	69,912	Bridger/Teton National Forests
Cabinet/Yaak	99,591	Kootenai National Forest
Lightning Creek	30,722	Panhandle National Forest
Coeur d'Alene River ..	372,072	Panhandle National Forest
Magruder Corridor	11,522	Nez Perce/Bitterroot National Forests
Area Total	1,022,769.	

10 **SEC. 503. MANAGEMENT OF RECOVERY SYSTEM.**

11 (a) MANAGEMENT DURING RECOVERY.—

12 (1) RESTORATION.—All lands within the Recov-
 13 ery System shall be managed so as to restore their
 14 native vegetative cover and species diversity, stabilize
 15 slopes and soils to prevent or reduce further erosion,
 16 recontour slopes to their original contours, remove
 17 barriers to natural fish spawning runs, and generally
 18 restore, as much as possible, such lands to their nat-

1 ural condition as existed prior to their entry and de-
2 velopment.

3 (2) WATER QUALITY RESTORATION.—In the
4 management of Recovery System lands, special con-
5 sideration shall be given to restoration of water qual-
6 ity in the Recovery System.

7 (3) MANAGEMENT METHODS.—Recovery Sys-
8 tem lands shall be managed using methods such as
9 road obliteration, planting of trees and other vegeta-
10 tion native to the lands, and removal by heavy
11 equipment of sediment from streambeds. Existing
12 methods developed by the Forest Service, the Na-
13 tional Park Service, and other persons shall be con-
14 sidered and, when appropriate, applied to the lands
15 within the Recovery System. To the extent prac-
16 ticable, the Secretary shall carry out this section
17 using existing, available equipment. When renting or
18 leasing heavy equipment necessary for recovery ef-
19 forts pursuant to this section, the Secretary shall
20 use local contractors to the extent practicable.

21 (b) POST RECOVERY MANAGEMENT.—When recovery
22 is achieved for a component of the Recovery System, the
23 Forest Service shall evaluate the suitability of such compo-
24 nent for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation
25 System or for other uses consistent with the purposes of

1 this Act. The Forest Service shall make a recommendation
2 concerning the future management status of the compo-
3 nent, and shall submit the recommendation and an evalua-
4 tion to the Congress. The evaluation shall be conducted
5 in the same manner as, and subject to the same require-
6 ments that apply to, the preparation of an environmental
7 impact statement under section 102(2)(C) of the National
8 Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C.
9 4332(2)(C)). The evaluation shall include documentation
10 of the component's values as wilderness and as wildlife
11 habitat, its role in maintaining water quality and native
12 biodiversity, its role in the forest reserve system, a list of
13 alternative designations for the component consistent with
14 the purposes of this Act, and a roadless inventory for the
15 component. No provision of this subsection shall be con-
16 strued to diminish the responsibilities of the Secretary of
17 Agriculture with respect to land and resource management
18 plans under section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renew-
19 able Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604).

20 **SEC. 504. NATIONAL WILDLAND RECOVERY CORPS.**

21 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established a
22 special unit of the Forest Service, to be known as the Na-
23 tional Wildland Recovery Corps. The National Wildland
24 Recovery Corps shall hire the necessary personnel and

1 purchase the necessary equipment to carry out its land
2 recovery responsibilities under this title.

3 (b) RECOVERY PLANS.—The National Wildland Re-
4 covery Corps shall be responsible for the development of
5 a wildland recovery plan for each area of the Recovery
6 System. Each recovery plan shall detail necessary work
7 and funding requirements needed to implement the man-
8 agement direction established under section 503. Each re-
9 covery plan shall take into account the specific conditions
10 of an area in the Recovery System, including soil type,
11 slope, native species composition, road densities, forest
12 cover, the number of road crossings and culverts, and
13 when possible, predevelopment conditions. Each recovery
14 plan shall set forth definite timelines for expected recovery
15 of the area to which the plan applies, including a list of
16 management activities planned each year, with projected
17 dates for recovery. Each recovery plan shall map out the
18 portion, within the area of the Recovery System to which
19 the plan applies, which will be recovered using active man-
20 agement efforts, as well as the portion of such area in
21 which natural recovery will occur.

22 (c) EVALUATION.—The National Wildland Recovery
23 Corps shall use measurable criteria to judge the success
24 of recovery efforts taken pursuant to this section. Such
25 criteria shall include the results of sediment monitoring,

1 reductions in open and total road densities, percent forest
2 cover, increase in stream mileage available to native fish
3 migrations, the results of hydrological measurements to
4 determine water flow rates for key watersheds, and the
5 abundance of management indicator species that are indic-
6 ative of ecosystem health.

7 (d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
8 are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be
9 necessary to carry out this section.

10 **TITLE VI—IMPLEMENTATION** 11 **AND MONITORING**

12 **SEC. 601. IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.**

13 (a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Within 3 years after the
14 date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretaries of Inte-
15 rior and Agriculture shall jointly submit to the Committee
16 on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the
17 Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives
18 a report that details the implementation of this Act. The
19 report shall also detail any additional work and funding
20 requirements necessary to achieve the purposes of this
21 Act.

22 (b) PREPARATION.—The report shall be produced by
23 a panel of independent scientists appointed by the Na-
24 tional Academy of Sciences, in consultation with the Soci-
25 ety for Conservation Biology.

1 **SEC. 602. INTERAGENCY TEAM.**

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

8 (b) GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM.—

9 (1) DEVELOPMENT.—The interagency team
10 shall develop a geographic information system for
11 monitoring the Northern Rockies Bioregion. The ge-
12 ographic information system shall be based on sat-
13 ellite-gathered data and shall include comprehensive
14 maps and data bases to assist in the detection of
15 changes in the Northern Rockies Bioregion.

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

20 (A) Vegetation cover (with species occur-
21 rence and densities).

22 (B) Human impacts.

23 (C) Water and air quality.

24 (D) Activities that bear on forest hus-
25 bandry and restoration.

1 (3) STATUS REPORTS.—The geographic infor-
2 mation system shall include status reports on the
3 progress of ecosystem protection, corridor consolida-
4 tion, and forest recovery efforts and reports on the
5 status of threatened and endangered species which
6 are primary indicators of ecosystem health.

7 (c) WILDLIFE MOVEMENTS.—The interagency team
8 shall assess the potential for facilitating wildlife move-
9 ments across or under major highways and rail lines with-
10 in the biological corridors established in title II. This as-
11 sessment shall identify major crossing points and identify
12 possible management actions to enhance the suitability of
13 such crossing points as movement corridors, including
14 underpasses, overpasses, and other methods for reducing
15 the danger to native wildlife while facilitating movements
16 within the Northern Rockies Bioregion.

17 **SEC. 603. ROADLESS LANDS EVALUATION.**

18 (a) EVALUATION REQUIRED.—Roadless lands that
19 are located within the National Forest System in the State
20 of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, or Wyoming and
21 that are not designated as components of the National
22 Wilderness Preservation System (under this or any other
23 Act) shall be identified and evaluated by the panel of inde-
24 pendent scientists appointed under section 601. In identi-
25 fying and evaluating these lands, the panel shall make use

1 of existing satellite information and Geographic Informa-
2 tion System data developed by the Forest Service, the Bu-
3 reau of Land Management, and the United States Fish
4 and Wildlife Service, in addition to other information
5 sources. The panel shall study the role of such lands in
6 maintaining biological diversity in the Northern Rockies
7 and as part of the overall forest reserve system. The panel
8 shall make recommendations regarding the management
9 of the lands, and shall include the recommendations in the
10 report required by section 601.

11 (b) PROHIBITION.—Until the Congress enacts a law
12 stating otherwise, no new road construction or reconstruc-
13 tion, or timber harvest (except firewood gathering) shall
14 be allowed in the lands described in subsection (a). Addi-
15 tionally, no oil or gas leasing, mining, or other develop-
16 ment which impairs the natural and roadless qualities of
17 these lands shall be allowed on the lands.

18 **SEC. 604. REVIEW OF GOALS AND MANDATES OF FEDERAL**
19 **NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.**

20 (a) ESTABLISHMENT AND REVIEW.—The Secretary
21 of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall joint-
22 ly establish a governmental review board, containing equal
23 numbers of participants from the public and private sec-
24 tors, to review the goals and mandates of all Federal agen-
25 cies that are responsible for natural resource management.

1 (b) RECOMMENDATIONS.—On the basis of the review
2 conducted under subsection (a), governmental review
3 board shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report
4 containing recommendations to legally restate and unify
5 the resource management mandates of Federal agencies.
6 These recommendations shall be guided by holistic and sci-
7 entific methods of resource management, and shall seek
8 to ensure the long-term health of the Northern Rockies
9 Bioregion’s ecology for this and future generations. The
10 report shall be submitted to the Congress at the same time
11 that the report required by section 601 is submitted.

12 **SEC. 605. NATIVE AMERICAN USES.**

13 (a) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section and
14 section 606, the term “protected areas” means the Wilder-
15 ness areas, National Park and Preserve Study areas,
16 Wildland Recovery areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and bio-
17 logical corridors designated by this Act.

18 (b) NONEXCLUSIVE ACCESS.—In recognition of the
19 past use of portions of the protected areas by Native
20 Americans for traditional cultural and religious purposes,
21 the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Inte-
22 rior shall ensure nonexclusive access to these protected
23 areas by native people for such traditional cultural and
24 religious purposes. Such access shall be consistent with the
25 purpose and intent of Public Law 95–341 (42 U.S.C.

1 1996; commonly known as the American Indian Religious
2 Freedom Act). The Secretaries, in accordance with such
3 Act, upon request of an Indian tribe, may from time-to-
4 time temporarily close to the general public use of one or
5 more specific portions of these protected areas in order
6 to protect the privacy of religious activities and cultural
7 uses in such portions by an Indian people. As part of the
8 preparation of general management plans for the pro-
9 tected areas, the Secretaries shall request that the chief
10 executive officers of appropriate Indian tribes make rec-
11 ommendations with respect to assuring access to impor-
12 tant sites, enhancing the privacy of traditional cultural
13 and religious activities, and protecting cultural and reli-
14 gious sites.

15 (c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—The Forest Service
16 and Bureau of Land Management shall enter into coopera-
17 tive management agreements with the appropriate Indian
18 tribes to assure protection of religious, burial, and gather-
19 ing sites in the protected areas, and shall work coopera-
20 tively on the management of all uses in the protected areas
21 that impact Indian lands and people.

22 **SEC. 606. CULTURAL RESOURCES.**

23 In managing the protected areas described in section
24 605 in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Sec-
25 retary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior

1 shall give particular emphasis to the preservation and pro-
2 tection of cultural resources located within these areas, in
3 accordance with the Archaeological Resources Protection
4 Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.) and the National
5 Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). Cul-
6 tural resources within the protected areas shall be man-
7 aged in consultation with State Historic Preservation Offi-
8 cers, Indian tribes, and other appropriate parties in the
9 States affected, with emphasis on the preservation of re-
10 sources in the areas and the interpretive, educational, and
11 long-term scientific uses of these resources.

12 **TITLE VII—RULES OF** 13 **CONSTRUCTION**

14 **SEC. 701. WATER RIGHTS.**

15 Nothing in this Act may be construed as a relinquish-
16 ment or reduction of any water rights reserved, appro-
17 priated, or otherwise secured by the United States in the
18 State of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, or Washing-
19 ton on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

20 **SEC. 702. FUTURE DESIGNATIONS.**

21 Nothing in this Act may be construed as establishing
22 a precedent with regard to any future designations, includ-
23 ing designations of wilderness, or as constituting an inter-
24 pretation of any other Act or designations made pursuant
25 thereto.

1 **SEC. 703. INDIAN TRIBES.**

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

○