

108TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. 639

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

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 18, 2003

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BAYH, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. REED, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. KERRY) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

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## A BILL

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

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

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

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the  
5 “America’s Red Rock Wilderness Act of 2003”.

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

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

TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

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

## TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

- Sec. 201. General provisions.
- Sec. 202. Administration.
- Sec. 203. State school trust land within wilderness areas.
- Sec. 204. Water.
- Sec. 205. Roads.
- Sec. 206. Livestock.
- Sec. 207. Fish and wildlife.
- Sec. 208. Management of newly acquired land.
- Sec. 209. Withdrawal.
- Sec. 210. Authorization of appropriations.

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

2 In this Act:

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

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

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

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

11 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

13           (A) support remarkable biological diversity;

14           and

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

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

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

24           (1) Barn Hills (approximately 20,000 acres).

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

1           (3) Bullgrass Knoll (approximately 15,000  
2 acres).

3           (4) Burbank Hills/Tunnel Spring (approx-  
4 imately 92,000 acres).

5           (5) Cedar Mountains (approximately 108,000  
6 acres).

7           (6) Conger Mountains (approximately 21,000  
8 acres).

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

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

12          (9) Cricket Mountains Cluster (approximately  
13 62,000 acres).

14          (10) Deep Creek Mountains (approximately  
15 125,000 acres).

16          (11) Drum Mountains (approximately 39,000  
17 acres).

18          (12) Dugway Mountains (approximately 24,000  
19 acres).

20          (13) Fish Springs Range (approximately  
21 64,000 acres).

22          (14) Granite Peak (approximately 19,000  
23 acres).

24          (15) Grassy Mountains (approximately 23,000  
25 acres).

1           (16) Grouse Creek Mountains (approximately  
2   15,000 acres).

3           (17) House Range (approximately 190,000  
4   acres).

5           (18) Keg Mountains (approximately 38,000  
6   acres).

7           (19) King Top (approximately 110,000 acres).

8           (20) Ledger Canyon (approximately 9,000  
9   acres).

10          (21) Little Goose Creek (approximately 1,200  
11   acres).

12          (22) Middle/Granite Mountains (approximately  
13   80,000 acres).

14          (23) Mountain Home Range (approximately  
15   90,000 acres).

16          (24) Newfoundland Mountains (approximately  
17   22,000 acres).

18          (25) Ochre Mountain (approximately 13,000  
19   acres).

20          (26) Oquirrh Mountains (approximately 8,000  
21   acres).

22          (27) Painted Rock Mountain (approximately  
23   26,000 acres).

24          (28) Paradise/Steamboat Mountains (approx-  
25   imately 145,000 acres).

1 (29) Pilot Range (approximately 45,000 acres).

2 (30) Red Tops (approximately 28,000 acres).

3 (31) Rockwell-Little Sahara (approximately  
4 21,000 acres).

5 (32) San Francisco Mountains (approximately  
6 39,000 acres).

7 (33) Sand Ridge (approximately 73,000 acres).

8 (34) Simpson Mountains (approximately 42,000  
9 acres).

10 (35) Snake Valley (approximately 100,000  
11 acres).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

10                   (A) the sculpted canyon country of the  
11           Colorado Plateau;

12                   (B) the Mojave Desert; and

13                   (C) portions of the Great Basin;

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

17           (4) 1 of the last remaining populations of  
18           threatened desert tortoise is found within this re-  
19           gion; and

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

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

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

3 (1) Beaver Dam Mountains (approximately  
4 30,000 acres).

5 (2) Beaver Dam Wash (approximately 23,000  
6 acres).

7 (3) Beaver Dam Wilderness Expansion (ap-  
8 proximately 8,000 acres).

9 (4) Canaan Mountain (approximately 67,000  
10 acres).

11 (5) Cottonwood Canyon (approximately 12,000  
12 acres).

13 (6) Cougar Canyon/Docs Pass (approximately  
14 41,000 acres).

15 (7) Joshua Tree (approximately 12,000 acres).

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

18 (9) Parunuweap Canyon (approximately 43,000  
19 acres).

20 (10) Red Butte (approximately 4,500 acres).

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

23 (12) Scarecrow Peak (approximately 16,000  
24 acres).

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

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

5        (a) GRAND STAIRCASE AREA.—

6           (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

12               (B) the Grand Staircase—

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

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

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

23                (D) land described in paragraph (2) (other  
24        than East of Bryce, Upper Kanab Creek,  
25        Moquith Mountain, Bunting Point, and

1 Vermillion Cliffs) is located within the Grand  
2 Staircase-Escalante National Monument; and

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

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

10 (A) Bryce View (approximately 4,500  
11 acres).

12 (B) Bunting Point (approximately 10,000  
13 acres).

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 (I) Paria-Hackberry (approximately  
2 188,000 acres).

3 (J) Paria Wilderness Expansion (approxi-  
4 mately 2,900 acres).

5 (K) Pine Hollow (approximately 11,000  
6 acres).

7 (L) Slopes of Bryce (approximately 2,600  
8 acres).

9 (M) Timber Mountain (approximately  
10 51,000 acres).

11 (N) Upper Kanab Creek (approximately  
12 49,000 acres).

13 (O) Vermillion Cliffs (approximately  
14 26,000 acres).

15 (P) Willis Creek (approximately 21,000  
16 acres).

17 (b) KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU.—

18 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

22 (B) the Kaiparowits Plateau, a windswept  
23 land of harsh beauty, contains distant vistas  
24 and a remarkable variety of plant and animal  
25 species;

1 (C) ancient forests, an abundance of big  
2 game animals, and 22 species of raptors thrive  
3 undisturbed on the grassland mesa tops of the  
4 Kaiparowits Plateau;

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

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

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

17 (A) Andalex Not (approximately 18,000  
18 acres).

19 (B) The Blues (approximately 21,000  
20 acres).

21 (C) Box Canyon (approximately 28,000  
22 acres).

23 (D) Burning Hills (approximately 80,000  
24 acres).

1 (E) Carcass Canyon (approximately  
2 83,000 acres).

3 (F) The Cockscomb (approximately 11,000  
4 acres).

5 (G) Fiftymile Bench (approximately  
6 12,000 acres).

7 (H) Fiftymile Mountain (approximately  
8 203,000 acres).

9 (I) Heaps Canyon (approximately 4,000  
10 acres).

11 (J) Horse Spring Canyon (approximately  
12 31,000 acres).

13 (K) Kodachrome Headlands (approxi-  
14 mately 10,000 acres).

15 (L) Little Valley Canyon (approximately  
16 4,000 acres).

17 (M) Mud Spring Canyon (approximately  
18 65,000 acres).

19 (N) Nipple Bench (approximately 32,000  
20 acres).

21 (O) Paradise Canyon-Wahweap (approxi-  
22 mately 262,000 acres).

23 (P) Rock Cove (approximately 16,000  
24 acres).

1           (Q) Warm Creek (approximately 23,000  
2 acres).

3           (R) Wide Hollow (approximately 6,800  
4 acres).

5 (c) ESCALANTE CANYONS.—

6 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

6           (A) Brinkerhof Flats (approximately 3,000  
7 acres).

8           (B) Colt Mesa (approximately 28,000  
9 acres).

10          (C) Death Hollow (approximately 49,000  
11 acres).

12          (D) Forty Mile Gulch (approximately  
13 6,600 acres).

14          (E) Hurricane Wash (approximately 9,000  
15 acres).

16          (F) Lampstand (approximately 7,900  
17 acres).

18          (G) Muley Twist Flank (approximately  
19 3,600 acres).

20          (H) North Escalante Canyons (approxi-  
21 mately 176,000 acres).

22          (I) Pioneer Mesa (approximately 11,000  
23 acres).

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

1 (K) Sooner Bench (approximately 390  
2 acres).

3 (L) Steep Creek (approximately 35,000  
4 acres).

5 (M) Studhorse Peaks (approximately  
6 24,000 acres).

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

8 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

9 (1) the canyons surrounding the LaSal Moun-  
10 tains and the town of Moab offer a variety of ex-  
11 traordinary landscapes;

12 (2) outstanding examples of natural formations  
13 and landscapes in the Moab-LaSal area include the  
14 huge sandstone fins of Behind the Rocks, the mys-  
15 terious Fisher Towers, and the whitewater rapids of  
16 Westwater Canyon; and

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

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

23 (1) Beaver Creek (approximately 38,000 acres).

24 (2) Behind the Rocks and Hunters Canyon (ap-  
25 proximately 22,000 acres).

1           (3) Big Triangle (approximately 20,000 acres).

2           (4) Dome Plateau-Professor Valley (approx-  
3 imately 35,000 acres).

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

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

8           (7) Granite Creek (approximately 4,900 acres).

9           (8) Mary Jane Canyon (approximately 25,000  
10 acres).

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

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

14          (11) Westwater Canyon (approximately 37,000  
15 acres).

16          (12) Yellow Bird (approximately 4,200 acres).

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

18          (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

23           (2) fluted badlands that surround the flanks of  
24 11,000-foot Mounts Ellen and Pennell contain areas

1 of critical habitat for mule deer and for the largest  
2 herd of free-roaming buffalo in the United States;

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

6 (4) the Henry Mountain range should be pro-  
7 tected and managed to ensure the preservation of  
8 the range as a wilderness area.

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

13 (1) Bull Mountain (approximately 16,000  
14 acres).

15 (2) Bullfrog Creek (approximately 35,000  
16 acres).

17 (3) Dogwater Creek (approximately 3,200  
18 acres).

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

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

22 (6) Mount Ellen-Blue Hills (approximately  
23 140,000 acres).

24 (7) Mount Hillers (approximately 21,000  
25 acres).

1           (8) Mount Pennell (approximately 147,000  
2        acres).

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

4           (10) Ragged Mountain (approximately 28,000  
5        acres).

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

7        (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

12          (2) the Dirty Devil River, once the fortress  
13       hideout of outlaw Butch Cassidy’s Wild Bunch, has  
14       sculpted a maze of slickrock canyons through an im-  
15       posing landscape of monoliths and inaccessible  
16       mesas;

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

20          (4) the canyons of Glen Canyon in the State  
21       should be protected and managed as wilderness  
22       areas.

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

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

3 (1) Cane Spring Desert (approximately 18,000  
4 acres).

5 (2) Dark Canyon (approximately 134,000  
6 acres).

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

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

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

10 (6) Little Rockies (approximately 64,000  
11 acres).

12 (7) Red Rock Plateau (approximately 213,000  
13 acres).

14 (8) White Canyon (approximately 98,000  
15 acres).

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

17 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

21 (2) evidence of the ancient presence of the  
22 Anasazi pervades the Cedar Mesa area of the San  
23 Juan-Anasazi area where cliff dwellings, rock art,  
24 and ceremonial kivas embellish sandstone overhangs  
25 and isolated benchlands;

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

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

8           (5) the San Juan-Anasazi area should be pro-  
9           tected and managed as a wilderness area to ensure  
10          the preservation of the unique and valuable re-  
11          sources of that area.

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

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

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

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

19               (4) East Montezuma (approximately 45,000  
20          acres).

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

23               (6) Grand Gulch (approximately 159,000  
24          acres).

1           (7) Hammond Canyon (approximately 4,400  
2 acres).

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

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

5           (10) San Juan River (Sugarloaf) (approx-  
6 imately 15,000 acres).

7           (11) The Tabernacle (approximately 7,000  
8 acres).

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

10 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

14           (2) areas near Arches National Park and  
15 Canyonlands National Park contain canyons with  
16 rushing perennial streams, natural arches, bridges,  
17 and towers;

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

20           (4) popular overlooks in Canyonlands Nations  
21 Park and Dead Horse Point State Park have views  
22 directly into adjacent areas, including Lockhart  
23 Basin and Indian Creek; and

24           (5) designation of those areas as wilderness  
25 would ensure the protection of this erosional master-

1 piece of nature and of the rich pockets of wildlife  
2 found within its expanded boundaries.

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

7 (1) Bridger Jack Mesa (approximately 33,000  
8 acres).

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

10 (3) Dead Horse Cliffs (approximately 4,100  
11 acres).

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

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

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

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

18 (8) Horsethief Point (approximately 15,000  
19 acres).

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

21 (10) Labyrinth Canyon (approximately 150,000  
22 acres).

23 (11) San Rafael River (approximately 101,000  
24 acres).

1           (12) Shay Mountain (approximately 14,000  
2 acres).

3           (13) Sweetwater Reef (approximately 69,000  
4 acres).

5           (14) Upper Horseshoe Canyon (approximately  
6 60,000 acres).

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

8 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

12           (2) the highlands of the San Rafael Swell have  
13 been fractured by uplift and rendered hollow by ero-  
14 sion over countless millennia, leaving a tremendous  
15 basin punctuated by mesas, buttes, and canyons and  
16 traversed by sediment-laden desert streams;

17           (3) among other places, the San Rafael wilder-  
18 ness offers exceptional back country opportunities in  
19 the colorful Wild Horse Badlands, the monoliths of  
20 North Caineville Mesa, the rock towers of Cliff  
21 Wash, and colorful cliffs of Humbug Canyon;

22           (4) the mountains within these areas are among  
23 Utah's most valuable habitat for desert bighorn  
24 sheep; and

1           (5) the San Rafael Swell area should be pro-  
2           tected and managed to ensure its preservation as a  
3           wilderness area.

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

8           (1) Cedar Mountain (approximately 15,000  
9           acres).

10          (2) Devils Canyon (approximately 23,000  
11          acres).

12          (3) Eagle Canyon (approximately 38,000  
13          acres).

14          (4) Factory Butte (approximately 22,000  
15          acres).

16          (5) Hondu Country (approximately 20,000  
17          acres).

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

19          (7) Limestone Cliffs (approximately 25,000  
20          acres).

21          (8) Lost Spring Wash (approximately 37,000  
22          acres).

23          (9) Mexican Mountain (approximately 100,000  
24          acres).

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

1           (11) Muddy Creek (approximately 240,000  
2 acres).

3           (12) Mussentuchit Badlands (approximately  
4 25,000 acres).

5           (13) Price River-Humbug (approximately  
6 98,000 acres).

7           (14) Red Desert (approximately 40,000 acres).

8           (15) Rock Canyon (approximately 18,000  
9 acres).

10          (16) San Rafael Reef (approximately 114,000  
11 acres).

12          (17) Sids Mountain (approximately 107,000  
13 acres).

14          (18) Upper Muddy Creek (approximately  
15 19,000 acres).

16          (19) Wild Horse Mesa (approximately 92,000  
17 acres).

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

19                   **AREAS.**

20           (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

21                   (1) the Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin wilderness  
22 areas offer—

23                           (A) unique big game hunting opportunities  
24                   in verdant high-plateau forests;

1 (B) the opportunity for float trips of sev-  
2 eral days duration down the Green River in  
3 Desolation Canyon; and

4 (C) the opportunity for calm water canoe  
5 weekends on the White River;

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

10 (3) bears, bighorn sheep, cougars, elk, and mule  
11 deer flourish in the back country of the Book Cliffs;  
12 and

13 (4) the Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin areas  
14 should be protected and managed to ensure the pro-  
15 tection of the areas as wilderness.

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

20 (1) Bourdette Draw (approximately 15,000  
21 acres).

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

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

24 (4) Desbrough Canyon (approximately 13,000  
25 acres).

1           (5) Desolation Canyon (approximately 548,000  
2 acres).

3           (6) Diamond Breaks (approximately 8,000  
4 acres).

5           (7) Diamond Canyon (approximately 166,000  
6 acres).

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

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

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

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

15          (12) Lower Flaming Gorge (approximately  
16 20,000 acres).

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

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

21          (15) O-Wi-Yu-Kuts (approximately 13,000  
22 acres).

23          (16) Red Creek Badlands (approximately 3,600  
24 acres).

1           (17) Sunday School Canyon (approximately  
2 18,000 acres).

3           (18) Survey Point (approximately 8,000 acres).

4           (19) Turtle Canyon (approximately 37,000  
5 acres).

6           (20) White River (approximately 25,000 acres).

7           (21) Winter Ridge (approximately 38,000  
8 acres).

## 9           **TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE** 10           **PROVISIONS**

### 11   **SEC. 201. GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

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

14           (1) consist of the quantity of land referenced  
15 with respect to that named area, as generally de-  
16 picted on the map entitled “Utah BLM Wilderness  
17 Proposed by S. \_\_\_\_\_, 107th Congress”; and

18           (2) be known by the name given to it in title  
19 I.

20           (b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—

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

1 (A) the Committee on Resources of the  
2 House of Representatives; and

3 (B) the Committee on Energy and Natural  
4 Resources of the Senate.

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

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

15 **SEC. 202. ADMINISTRATION.**

16 Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of en-  
17 actment of this Act, each wilderness area designated under  
18 this Act shall be administered by the Secretary in accord-  
19 ance with—

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

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

1 **SEC. 203. STATE SCHOOL TRUST LAND WITHIN WILDER-**  
2 **NESS AREAS.**

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

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

15 **SEC. 204. WATER.**

16 (a) RESERVATION.—

17 (1) WATER FOR WILDERNESS AREAS.—

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

23 (B) PRIORITY DATE.—The priority date of  
24 a right reserved under subparagraph (A) shall  
25 be the date of enactment of this Act.

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

8                   (A) in which the United States is or may  
9                   be joined; and

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

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

18           (c) ADMINISTRATION.—

19                   (1) SPECIFICATION OF RIGHTS.—The Federal  
20                   water rights reserved by this Act are specific to the  
21                   wilderness areas designated by this Act.

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

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

1 (B) shall affect the interpretation of any  
2 other Act or any designation made under any  
3 other Act.

4 **SEC. 205. ROADS.**

5 (a) SETBACKS.—

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

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

12 (A) 300 feet from a paved Federal or  
13 State highway;

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

16 (C) 30 feet from any other road.

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

22 (A) 200 feet from a paved Federal or  
23 State highway;

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

1 (C) 10 feet from any other roads.

2 (b) SETBACK EXCEPTIONS.—

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

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

17 (3) DEVIATIONS FROM SETBACK AREAS.—

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

1           (B) LIMITATION ON EXCLUSION OF DIS-  
2           TURBANCES.—The Secretary shall make a  
3           boundary adjustment under subparagraph (A)  
4           only if the Secretary determines that doing so  
5           is consistent with wilderness management goals.

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

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

17          **SEC. 206. LIVESTOCK.**

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

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

1           (2) section 101(f) of the Arizona Desert Wilder-  
2           ness Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-628; 104 Stat.  
3           4469).

4 **SEC. 207. FISH AND WILDLIFE.**

5           Nothing in this Act affects the jurisdiction of the  
6           State with respect to wildlife and fish on the public land  
7           located in the State.

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

9           Any land within the boundaries of a wilderness area  
10          designated under this Act that is acquired by the Federal  
11          Government shall—

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

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

16 **SEC. 209. WITHDRAWAL.**

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

20                 (1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under pub-  
21                 lic law;

22                 (2) location, entry, and patent under mining  
23                 law; and

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

1 **SEC. 210. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

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

○