

111TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. 799

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

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 2, 2009

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. REED, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) 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 as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States.

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

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

4       (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the  
5    “America’s Red Rock Wilderness Act of 2009”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of 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-La Sal 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.

### 3 SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

4 In this Act:

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

8 (2) STATE.—The term “State” means the State  
9 of Utah.

## 10 TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF 11 WILDERNESS AREAS

### 12 SEC. 101. GREAT BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.

13 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

16                (A) support remarkable biological diversity;  
 17                and

18                (B) provide opportunities to experience the  
 19                colossal silence of the Great Basin; and

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

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

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

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

7 (4) Bullgrass Knoll (approximately 15,000  
8 acres).

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

11 (6) Conger Mountains (approximately 21,000  
12 acres).

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

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

16 (9) Cricket Mountains Cluster (approximately  
17 62,000 acres).

18 (10) Deep Creek Mountains (approximately  
19 126,000 acres).

20 (11) Drum Mountains (approximately 39,000  
21 acres).

22 (12) Dugway Mountains (approximately 24,000  
23 acres).

24 (13) Essex Canyon (approximately 1,300  
25 acres).

1           (14) Fish Springs Range (approximately  
2   64,000 acres).

3           (15) Granite Peak (approximately 19,000  
4   acres).

5           (16) Grassy Mountains (approximately 23,000  
6   acres).

7           (17) Grouse Creek Mountains (approximately  
8   15,000 acres).

9           (18) House Range (approximately 201,000  
10  acres).

11          (19) Keg Mountains (approximately 38,000  
12  acres).

13          (20) Kern Mountains (approximately 15,000  
14  acres).

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

16          (22) Ledger Canyon (approximately 9,000  
17  acres).

18          (23) Little Goose Creek (approximately 1,200  
19  acres).

20          (24) Middle/Granite Mountains (approximately  
21  80,000 acres).

22          (25) Mountain Home Range (approximately  
23  90,000 acres).

24          (26) Newfoundland Mountains (approximately  
25  22,000 acres).

1           (27) Ochre Mountain (approximately 13,000  
2       acres).

3           (28) Oquirrh Mountains (approximately 9,000  
4       acres).

5           (29) Painted Rock Mountain (approximately  
6       26,000 acres).

7           (30) Paradise/Steamboat Mountains (approxi-  
8       mately 144,000 acres).

9           (31) Pilot Range (approximately 45,000 acres).

10          (32) Red Tops (approximately 28,000 acres).

11          (33) Rockwell-Little Sahara (approximately  
12       21,000 acres).

13          (34) San Francisco Mountains (approximately  
14       39,000 acres).

15          (35) Sand Ridge (approximately 73,000 acres).

16          (36) Simpson Mountains (approximately 42,000  
17       acres).

18          (37) Snake Valley (approximately 100,000  
19       acres).

20          (38) Stansbury Island (approximately 10,000  
21       acres).

22          (39) Stansbury Mountains (approximately  
23       24,000 acres).

24          (40) Thomas Range (approximately 36,000  
25       acres).

1           (41) Tule Valley (approximately 159,000  
2       acres).

3           (42) Wah Wah Mountains (approximately  
4       167,000 acres).

5           (43) Wasatch/Sevier Plateaus (approximately  
6       29,000 acres).

7           (44) White Rock Range (approximately 5,200  
8       acres).

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

10       (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

11           (1) the renowned landscape of Zion National  
12       Park, including soaring cliff walls, forested plateaus,  
13       and deep narrow gorges, extends beyond the bound-  
14       aries of the Park onto surrounding public land man-  
15       aged by the Secretary;

16           (2) from the pink sand dunes of Moquith  
17       Mountain to the golden pools of Beaver Dam Wash,  
18       the Zion and Mojave Desert areas encompass 3  
19       major provinces of the Southwest that include—

20           (A) the sculpted canyon country of the  
21       Colorado Plateau;

22           (B) the Mojave Desert; and

23           (C) portions of the Great Basin;

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

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

7           (5) the Zion and Mojave Desert areas in Utah  
8           should be protected and managed as wilderness  
9           areas.

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

14               (1) Beaver Dam Mountains (approximately  
15               30,000 acres).

16               (2) Beaver Dam Wash (approximately 23,000  
17               acres).

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

20               (4) Canaan Mountain (approximately 67,000  
21               acres).

22               (5) Cottonwood Canyon (approximately 12,000  
23               acres).

24               (6) Cougar Canyon/Does Pass (approximately  
25               41,000 acres).



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

2 (8) Mount Escalante (approximately 17,000  
3 acres).

4 (9) Parunuweap Canyon (approximately 43,000  
5 acres).

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

7 (11) Red Mountain (approximately 21,000  
8 acres).

9 (12) Scarecrow Peak (approximately 16,000  
10 acres).

11 (13) Square Top Mountain (approximately  
12 23,000 acres).

13 (14) Zion Adjacent (approximately 58,000  
14 acres).

15 **SEC. 103. GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE WILDERNESS**  
16 **AREAS.**

17 (a) GRAND STAIRCASE AREA.—

18 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

24 (B) the Grand Staircase—

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

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

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

11 (D) land described in paragraph (2) (other  
 12 than East of Bryce, Upper Kanab Creek,  
 13 Moquith Mountain, Bunting Point, and  
 14 Vermillion Cliffs) is located within the Grand  
 15 Staircase-Escalante National Monument; and

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

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

23 (A) Bryce View (approximately 4,500  
 24 acres).

1 (B) Bunting Point (approximately 11,000  
2 acres).

3 (C) Canaan Peak Slopes (approximately  
4 2,300 acres).

5 (D) East of Bryce (approximately 750  
6 acres).

7 (E) Glass Eye Canyon (approximately  
8 24,000 acres).

9 (F) Ladder Canyon (approximately 14,000  
10 acres).

11 (G) Moquith Mountain (approximately  
12 16,000 acres).

13 (H) Nephi Point (approximately 14,000  
14 acres).

15 (I) Paria-Hackberry (approximately  
16 188,000 acres).

17 (J) Paria Wilderness Expansion (approx-  
18 imately 3,300 acres).

19 (K) Pine Hollow (approximately 11,000  
20 acres).

21 (L) Slopes of Bryce (approximately 2,600  
22 acres).

23 (M) Timber Mountain (approximately  
24 51,000 acres).

1 (N) Upper Kanab Creek (approximately  
2 49,000 acres).

3 (O) Vermillion Cliffs (approximately  
4 26,000 acres).

5 (P) Willis Creek (approximately 21,000  
6 acres).

7 (b) KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU.—

8 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

12 (B) the Kaiparowits Plateau, a windswept  
13 land of harsh beauty, contains distant vistas  
14 and a remarkable variety of plant and animal  
15 species;

16 (C) ancient forests, an abundance of big  
17 game animals, and 22 species of raptors thrive  
18 undisturbed on the grassland mesa tops of the  
19 Kaiparowits Plateau;

20 (D) each of the areas described in para-  
21 graph (2) (other than Heaps Canyon, Little  
22 Valley, and Wide Hollow) is located within the  
23 Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument;  
24 and

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

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

8 (A) Andalex Not (approximately 18,000  
9 acres).

10 (B) The Blues (approximately 21,000  
11 acres).

12 (C) Box Canyon (approximately 2,800  
13 acres).

14 (D) Burning Hills (approximately 80,000  
15 acres).

16 (E) Carcass Canyon (approximately  
17 83,000 acres).

18 (F) The Cockscomb (approximately 11,000  
19 acres).

20 (G) Fiftymile Bench (approximately  
21 12,000 acres).

22 (H) Fiftymile Mountain (approximately  
23 203,000 acres).

24 (I) Heaps Canyon (approximately 4,000  
25 acres).

1 (J) Horse Spring Canyon (approximately  
2 31,000 acres).

3 (K) Kodachrome Headlands (approxi-  
4 mately 10,000 acres).

5 (L) Little Valley Canyon (approximately  
6 4,000 acres).

7 (M) Mud Spring Canyon (approximately  
8 65,000 acres).

9 (N) Nipple Bench (approximately 32,000  
10 acres).

11 (O) Paradise Canyon-Wahweap (approxi-  
12 mately 262,000 acres).

13 (P) Rock Cove (approximately 16,000  
14 acres).

15 (Q) Warm Creek (approximately 23,000  
16 acres).

17 (R) Wide Hollow (approximately 6,800  
18 acres).

19 (c) ESCALANTE CANYONS.—

20 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

21 (A) glens and coves carved in massive  
22 sandstone cliffs, spring-watered hanging gar-  
23 dens, and the silence of ancient Anasazi ruins  
24 are examples of the unique features that entice

1 hikers, campers, and sightseers from around  
2 the world to Escalante Canyon;

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

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

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

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

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

21 (A) Brinkerhof Flats (approximately 3,000  
22 acres).

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

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

3 (D) Forty Mile Gulch (approximately  
4 6,600 acres).

5 (E) Hurricane Wash (approximately 9,000  
6 acres).

7 (F) Lampstand (approximately 7,900  
8 acres).

9 (G) Muley Twist Flank (approximately  
10 3,600 acres).

11 (H) North Escalante Canyons (approx-  
12 imately 176,000 acres).

13 (I) Pioneer Mesa (approximately 11,000  
14 acres).

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

16 (K) Sooner Bench (approximately 390  
17 acres).

18 (L) Steep Creek (approximately 35,000  
19 acres).

20 (M) Studhorse Peaks (approximately  
21 24,000 acres).

22 **SEC. 104. MOAB-LA SAL CANYONS WILDERNESS AREAS.**

23 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—



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

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

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

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

15               (1) Arches Adjacent (approximately 12,000  
 16               acres).

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

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

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

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

22               (6) Dome Plateau-Professor Valley (approxi-  
 23               mately 35,000 acres).

24               (7) Fisher Towers (approximately 18,000  
 25               acres).

1           (8) Goldbar Canyon (approximately 9,000  
2       acres).

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

4           (10) Mary Jane Canyon (approximately 25,000  
5       acres).

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

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

9           (13) Renegade Point (approximately 6,600  
10      acres).

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

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

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

15       (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

20           (2) fluted badlands that surround the flanks of  
21       11,000-foot Mounts Ellen and Pennell contain areas  
22       of critical habitat for mule deer and for the largest  
23       herd of free-roaming buffalo in the United States;

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

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

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

11           (1) Bull Mountain (approximately 16,000  
 12     acres).

13           (2) Bullfrog Creek (approximately 35,000  
 14     acres).

15           (3) Dogwater Creek (approximately 3,400  
 16     acres).

17           (4) Fremont Gorge (approximately 20,000  
 18     acres).

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

20           (6) Mount Ellen-Blue Hills (approximately  
 21     140,000 acres).

22           (7) Mount Hillers (approximately 21,000  
 23     acres).

24           (8) Mount Pennell (approximately 147,000  
 25     acres).

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

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

3 (11) Ragged Mountain (approximately 28,000  
4 acres).

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

6 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 (2) Dark Canyon (approximately 134,000  
4 acres).

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

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

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

8 (6) Little Rockies (approximately 64,000  
9 acres).

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

11 (8) Red Rock Plateau (approximately 213,000  
12 acres).

13 (9) White Canyon (approximately 98,000  
14 acres).

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

16 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

20 (2) evidence of the ancient presence of the  
21 Anasazi pervades the Cedar Mesa area of the San  
22 Juan-Anasazi area where cliff dwellings, rock art,  
23 and ceremonial kivas embellish sandstone overhangs  
24 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) (approxi-  
6       mately 15,000 acres).

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

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

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

12       (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

1           (5) designation of those areas as wilderness  
2       would ensure the protection of this erosional master-  
3       piece of nature and of the rich pockets of wildlife  
4       found within its expanded boundaries.

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

9           (1) Bridger Jack Mesa (approximately 33,000  
10       acres).

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

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

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

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

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

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

20          (8) Horsethief Point (approximately 15,000  
21       acres).

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

23          (10) Labyrinth Canyon (approximately 150,000  
24       acres).



1           (11) San Rafael River (approximately 101,000  
2       acres).

3           (12) Shay Mountain (approximately 14,000  
4       acres).

5           (13) Sweetwater Reef (approximately 69,000  
6       acres).

7           (14) Upper Horseshoe Canyon (approximately  
8       60,000 acres).

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

10       (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

1           (4) the mountains within these areas are among  
 2       Utah's most valuable habitat for desert bighorn  
 3       sheep; and

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

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

11           (1) Cedar Mountain (approximately 15,000  
 12       acres).

13           (2) Devils Canyon (approximately 23,000  
 14       acres).

15           (3) Eagle Canyon (approximately 38,000  
 16       acres).

17           (4) Factory Butte (approximately 22,000  
 18       acres).

19           (5) Hondu Country (approximately 20,000  
 20       acres).

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

22           (7) Limestone Cliffs (approximately 25,000  
 23       acres).

24           (8) Lost Spring Wash (approximately 37,000  
 25       acres).

1           (9) Mexican Mountain (approximately 100,000  
2       acres).

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

4           (11) Muddy Creek (approximately 240,000  
5       acres).

6           (12) Mussentuchit Badlands (approximately  
7       25,000 acres).

8           (13) Pleasant Creek Bench (approximately  
9       1,100 acres).

10          (14) Price River-Humbug (approximately  
11       120,000 acres).

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

13          (16) Rock Canyon (approximately 18,000  
14       acres).

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

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

19          (19) Sids Mountain (approximately 107,000  
20       acres).

21          (20) Upper Muddy Creek (approximately  
22       19,000 acres).

23          (21) Wild Horse Mesa (approximately 92,000  
24       acres).

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

2 **AREAS.**

3 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

4 (1) the Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin wilderness  
5 areas offer—

6 (A) unique big game hunting opportunities  
7 in verdant high-plateau forests;

8 (B) the opportunity for float trips of sev-  
9 eral days duration down the Green River in  
10 Desolation Canyon; and

11 (C) the opportunity for calm water canoe  
12 weekends on the White River;

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

17 (3) bears, Bighorn sheep, cougars, elk, and  
18 mule deer flourish in the back country of the Book  
19 Cliffs; and

20 (4) the Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin areas  
21 should be protected and managed to ensure the pro-  
22 tection of the areas as wilderness.

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

- 1           (1) Bourdette Draw (approximately 15,000  
2       acres).
- 3           (2) Bull Canyon (approximately 2,800 acres).
- 4           (3) Chipeta (approximately 95,000 acres).
- 5           (4) Dead Horse Pass (approximately 8,000  
6       acres).
- 7           (5) Desbrough Canyon (approximately 13,000  
8       acres).
- 9           (6) Desolation Canyon (approximately 557,000  
10      acres).
- 11          (7) Diamond Breaks (approximately 9,000  
12      acres).
- 13          (8) Diamond Canyon (approximately 166,000  
14      acres).
- 15          (9) Diamond Mountain (also known as “Wild  
16      Mountain”) (approximately 27,000 acres).
- 17          (10) Dinosaur Adjacent (approximately 10,000  
18      acres).
- 19          (11) Goslin Mountain (approximately 4,900  
20      acres).
- 21          (12) Hideout Canyon (approximately 12,000  
22      acres).
- 23          (13) Lower Bitter Creek (approximately 14,000  
24      acres).

1           (14) Lower Flaming Gorge (approximately  
2   21,000 acres).

3           (15) Mexico Point (approximately 15,000  
4   acres).

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

7           (17) Mountain Home (approximately 9,000  
8   acres).

9           (18) O-Wi-Yu-Kuts (approximately 13,000  
10   acres).

11          (19) Red Creek Badlands (approximately 3,600  
12   acres).

13          (20) Seep Canyon (approximately 21,000  
14   acres).

15          (21) Sunday School Canyon (approximately  
16   18,000 acres).

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

18          (23) Turtle Canyon (approximately 39,000  
19   acres).

20          (24) White River (approximately 24,500 acres).

21          (25) Winter Ridge (approximately 38,000  
22   acres).

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

## **TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

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

(a) NAMES OF WILDERNESS AREAS.—Each wilderness area named in title I shall—

(1) consist of the quantity of land referenced with respect to that named area, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Utah BLM Wilderness Proposed by H.R. [\_\_\_\_], 111th Congress”; and

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

(b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—

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

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

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

(2) FORCE OF LAW.—A map and legal description filed under paragraph (1) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description.

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

6 **SEC. 202. ADMINISTRATION.**

7       Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of en-  
 8       actment of this Act, each wilderness area designated under  
 9       this Act shall be administered by the Secretary in accord-  
 10      ance with—

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

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

15 **SEC. 203. STATE SCHOOL TRUST LAND WITHIN WILDER-**  
 16                                   **NESS AREAS.**

17       (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), if State-  
 18       owned land is included in an area designated by this Act  
 19       as a wilderness area, the Secretary shall offer to exchange  
 20       land owned by the United States in the State of approxi-  
 21       mately equal value in accordance with section 603(c) of  
 22       the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976  
 23       (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)) and section 5(a) of the Wilderness  
 24       Act (16 U.S.C. 1134(a)).



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

5 **SEC. 204. WATER.**

6 (a) RESERVATION.—

7 (1) WATER FOR WILDERNESS AREAS.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

9 (c) ADMINISTRATION.—

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

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

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

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

20 **SEC. 205. ROADS.**

21 (a) SETBACKS.—

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

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

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

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

8                   (C) 30 feet from any other road.

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

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

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

18                   (C) 10 feet from any other roads.

19          (b) SETBACK EXCEPTIONS.—

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

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

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

10          (3) DEVIATIONS FROM SETBACK AREAS.—

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

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

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

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

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

10 **SEC. 206. LIVESTOCK.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9 **SEC. 209. WITHDRAWAL.**

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

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

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

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

○