

109TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. 882

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

APRIL 21, 2005

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. LAUTENBERG,  
Mr. BAYH, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. KENNEDY,  
Mr. REED, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. KERRY, Mr. FEINGOLD,  
and Mr. SCHUMER) 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 2005”.

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.

- 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) Antelope Range (approximately 17,000  
25 acres).

- 1           (2) Barn Hills (approximately 20,000 acres).
- 2           (3) Black Hills (approximately 9,000 acres).
- 3           (4) Bullgrass Knoll (approximately 15,000
- 4 acres).
- 5           (5) Burbank Hills/Tunnel Spring (approx-
- 6 imately 92,000 acres).
- 7           (6) Cedar Mountains (approximately 108,000
- 8 acres).
- 9           (7) Conger Mountains (approximately 21,000
- 10 acres).
- 11          (8) Crater Bench (approximately 35,000 acres).
- 12          (9) Crater and Silver Island Mountains (ap-
- 13 proximately 121,000 acres).
- 14          (10) Cricket Mountains Cluster (approximately
- 15 62,000 acres).
- 16          (11) Deep Creek Mountains (approximately
- 17 126,000 acres).
- 18          (12) Drum Mountains (approximately 39,000
- 19 acres).
- 20          (13) Dugway Mountains (approximately 24,000
- 21 acres).
- 22          (14) Essex Canyon (approximately 1,300
- 23 acres).
- 24          (15) Fish Springs Range (approximately
- 25 64,000 acres).

1           (16) Granite Peak (approximately 19,000  
2 acres).

3           (17) Grassy Mountains (approximately 23,000  
4 acres).

5           (18) Grouse Creek Mountains (approximately  
6 15,000 acres).

7           (19) House Range (approximately 201,000  
8 acres).

9           (20) Keg Mountains (approximately 38,000  
10 acres).

11          (21) Kern Mountains (approximately 15,000  
12 acres).

13          (22) King Top (approximately 110,000 acres).

14          (23) Ledger Canyon (approximately 9,000  
15 acres).

16          (24) Little Goose Creek (approximately 1,200  
17 acres).

18          (25) Middle/Granite Mountains (approximately  
19 80,000 acres).

20          (26) Mountain Home Range (approximately  
21 90,000 acres).

22          (27) Newfoundland Mountains (approximately  
23 22,000 acres).

24          (28) Ochre Mountain (approximately 13,000  
25 acres).

1           (29) Oquirrh Mountains (approximately 9,000  
2           acres).

3           (30) Painted Rock Mountain (approximately  
4           26,000 acres).

5           (31) Paradise/Steamboat Mountains (approx-  
6           imately 145,000 acres).

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

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

9           (34) Rockwell-Little Sahara (approximately  
10          21,000 acres).

11          (35) San Francisco Mountains (approximately  
12          39,000 acres).

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

14          (37) Simpson Mountains (approximately 42,000  
15          acres).

16          (38) Snake Valley (approximately 100,000  
17          acres).

18          (39) Stansbury Island (approximately 10,000  
19          acres).

20          (40) Stansbury Mountains (approximately  
21          24,000 acres).

22          (41) Thomas Range (approximately 36,000  
23          acres).

24          (42) Tule Valley (approximately 159,000  
25          acres).

1           (43) Wah Wah Mountains (approximately  
2           167,000 acres).

3           (44) Wasatch/Sevier Plateaus (approximately  
4           29,000 acres).

5           (45) White Rock Range (approximately 5,200  
6           acres).

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

8           (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

18                  (A) the sculpted canyon country of the  
19                  Colorado Plateau;

20                  (B) the Mojave Desert; and

21                  (C) portions of the Great Basin;

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

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

4           (5) the Zion and Mojave Desert areas in Utah  
5 should be protected and managed as wilderness  
6 areas.

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

11           (1) Beaver Dam Mountains (approximately  
12 30,000 acres).

13           (2) Beaver Dam Wash (approximately 23,000  
14 acres).

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

17           (4) Canaan Mountain (approximately 67,000  
18 acres).

19           (5) Cottonwood Canyon (approximately 12,000  
20 acres).

21           (6) Cougar Canyon/Does Pass (approximately  
22 41,000 acres).

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

24           (8) Mount Escalante (approximately 17,000  
25 acres).

1           (9) Parunuweap Canyon (approximately 43,000  
2 acres).

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

4           (11) Red Mountain (approximately 21,000  
5 acres).

6           (12) Scarecrow Peak (approximately 16,000  
7 acres).

8           (13) Square Top Mountain (approximately  
9 23,000 acres).

10          (14) Zion Adjacent (approximately 58,000  
11 acres).

12 **SEC. 103. GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE WILDERNESS**  
13 **AREAS.**

14 (a) GRAND STAIRCASE AREA.—

15 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

21 (B) the Grand Staircase—

22 (i) spans 6 major life zones, from the  
23 lower Sonoran Desert to the alpine forest;  
24 and

1 (ii) encompasses geologic formations  
2 that display 3,000,000,000 years of  
3 Earth's history;

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

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

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

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

20 (A) Bryce View (approximately 4,500  
21 acres).

22 (B) Bunting Point (approximately 11,000  
23 acres).

24 (C) Canaan Peak Slopes (approximately  
25 2,300 acres).

1 (D) East of Bryce (approximately 750  
2 acres).

3 (E) Glass Eye Canyon (approximately  
4 24,000 acres).

5 (F) Ladder Canyon (approximately 14,000  
6 acres).

7 (G) Moquith Mountain (approximately  
8 16,000 acres).

9 (H) Nephi Point (approximately 14,000  
10 acres).

11 (I) Paria-Hackberry (approximately  
12 188,000 acres).

13 (J) Paria Wilderness Expansion (approx-  
14 imately 2,900 acres).

15 (K) Pine Hollow (approximately 11,000  
16 acres).

17 (L) Slopes of Bryce (approximately 2,600  
18 acres).

19 (M) Timber Mountain (approximately  
20 51,000 acres).

21 (N) Upper Kanab Creek (approximately  
22 49,000 acres).

23 (O) Vermillion Cliffs (approximately  
24 26,000 acres).

1 (P) Willis Creek (approximately 21,000  
2 acres).

3 (b) KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU.—

4 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

8 (B) the Kaiparowits Plateau, a windswept  
9 land of harsh beauty, contains distant vistas  
10 and a remarkable variety of plant and animal  
11 species;

12 (C) ancient forests, an abundance of big  
13 game animals, and 22 species of raptors thrive  
14 undisturbed on the grassland mesa tops of the  
15 Kaiparowits Plateau;

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

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

23 (2) DESIGNATION.—In accordance with the  
24 Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), the fol-  
25 lowing areas in the State are designated as wilder-

1       ness areas and as components of the National Wil-  
2       derness Preservation System:

3               (A) Andalex Not (approximately 18,000  
4       acres).

5               (B) The Blues (approximately 21,000  
6       acres).

7               (C) Box Canyon (approximately 2,800  
8       acres).

9               (D) Burning Hills (approximately 80,000  
10      acres).

11              (E) Carcass Canyon (approximately  
12      83,000 acres).

13              (F) The Cockscomb (approximately 11,000  
14      acres).

15              (G) Fiftymile Bench (approximately  
16      12,000 acres).

17              (H) Fiftymile Mountain (approximately  
18      203,000 acres).

19              (I) Heaps Canyon (approximately 4,000  
20      acres).

21              (J) Horse Spring Canyon (approximately  
22      31,000 acres).

23              (K) Kodachrome Headlands (approx-  
24      imately 10,000 acres).

1 (L) Little Valley Canyon (approximately  
2 4,000 acres).

3 (M) Mud Spring Canyon (approximately  
4 65,000 acres).

5 (N) Nipple Bench (approximately 32,000  
6 acres).

7 (O) Paradise Canyon-Wahweap (approxi-  
8 mately 262,000 acres).

9 (P) Rock Cove (approximately 16,000  
10 acres).

11 (Q) Warm Creek (approximately 23,000  
12 acres).

13 (R) Wide Hollow (approximately 6,800  
14 acres).

15 (c) ESCALANTE CANYONS.—

16 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

17 (A) glens and coves carved in massive  
18 sandstone cliffs, spring-watered hanging gar-  
19 dens, and the silence of ancient Anasazi ruins  
20 are examples of the unique features that entice  
21 hikers, campers, and sightseers from around  
22 the world to Escalante Canyon;

23 (B) Escalante Canyon links the spruce fir  
24 forests of the 11,000-foot Aquarius Plateau

1 with winding slickrock canyons that flow into  
2 Lake Powell;

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

7 (D) each of the areas described in para-  
8 graph (2) is located within the Grand Staircase-  
9 Escalante National Monument; and

10 (E) Escalante Canyon should be protected  
11 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) Brinkerhof Flats (approximately 3,000  
18 acres).

19 (B) Colt Mesa (approximately 28,000  
20 acres).

21 (C) Death Hollow (approximately 49,000  
22 acres).

23 (D) Forty Mile Gulch (approximately  
24 6,600 acres).

1 (E) Hurricane Wash (approximately 9,000  
2 acres).

3 (F) Lampstand (approximately 7,900  
4 acres).

5 (G) Muley Twist Flank (approximately  
6 3,600 acres).

7 (H) North Escalante Canyons (approxi-  
8 mately 176,000 acres).

9 (I) Pioneer Mesa (approximately 11,000  
10 acres).

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

12 (K) Sooner Bench (approximately 390  
13 acres).

14 (L) Steep Creek (approximately 35,000  
15 acres).

16 (M) Studhorse Peaks (approximately  
17 24,000 acres).

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

19 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

20 (1) the canyons surrounding the LaSal Moun-  
21 tains and the town of Moab offer a variety of ex-  
22 traordinary landscapes;

23 (2) outstanding examples of natural formations  
24 and landscapes in the Moab-LaSal area include the  
25 huge sandstone fins of Behind the Rocks, the mys-

1       terious Fisher Towers, and the whitewater rapids of  
2       Westwater Canyon; and

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

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) Arches Adjacent (approximately 12,000  
10       acres).

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

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

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

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

16              (6) Dome Plateau-Professor Valley (approxi-  
17       mately 35,000 acres).

18              (7) Fisher Towers (approximately 18,000  
19       acres).

20              (8) Goldbar Canyon (approximately 9,000  
21       acres).

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

23              (10) Mary Jane Canyon (approximately 25,000  
24       acres).

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

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

3           (13) Renegade Point (approximately 6,600  
4           acres).

5           (14) Westwater Canyon (approximately 37,000  
6           acres).

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

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

9           (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

14           (2) fluted badlands that surround the flanks of  
15           11,000-foot Mounts Ellen and Pennell contain areas  
16           of critical habitat for mule deer and for the largest  
17           herd of free-roaming buffalo in the United States;

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

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

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

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

3 (1) Bull Mountain (approximately 16,000  
4 acres).

5 (2) Bullfrog Creek (approximately 35,000  
6 acres).

7 (3) Dogwater Creek (approximately 3,400  
8 acres).

9 (4) Fremont Gorge (approximately 20,000  
10 acres).

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

12 (6) Mount Ellen-Blue Hills (approximately  
13 140,000 acres).

14 (7) Mount Hillers (approximately 21,000  
15 acres).

16 (8) Mount Pennell (approximately 147,000  
17 acres).

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

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

20 (11) Ragged Mountain (approximately 28,000  
21 acres).

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

23 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

24 (1) the side canyons of Glen Canyon, including  
25 the Dirty Devil River and the Red, White and Blue

1 Canyons, contain some of the most remote and out-  
2 standing landscapes in southern Utah;

3 (2) the Dirty Devil River, once the fortress  
4 hideout of outlaw Butch Cassidy's Wild Bunch, has  
5 sculpted a maze of slickrock canyons through an im-  
6 posing landscape of monoliths and inaccessible  
7 mesas;

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

11 (4) the canyons of Glen Canyon in the State  
12 should be protected and managed as wilderness  
13 areas.

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

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

20 (2) Dark Canyon (approximately 134,000  
21 acres).

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

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

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

1           (6) Little Rockies (approximately 64,000  
2 acres).

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

4           (8) Red Rock Plateau (approximately 213,000  
5 acres).

6           (9) White Canyon (approximately 98,000  
7 acres).

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

9           (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

13           (2) evidence of the ancient presence of the  
14 Anasazi pervades the Cedar Mesa area of the San  
15 Juan-Anasazi area where cliff dwellings, rock art,  
16 and ceremonial kivas embellish sandstone overhangs  
17 and isolated benchlands;

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

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

1           (5) the San Juan-Anasazi area should be pro-  
2           tected and managed as a wilderness area to ensure  
3           the preservation of the unique and valuable re-  
4           sources of that area.

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) Allen Canyon (approximately 5,900 acres).

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

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

12          (4) East Montezuma (approximately 45,000  
13          acres).

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

16          (6) Grand Gulch (approximately 159,000  
17          acres).

18          (7) Hammond Canyon (approximately 4,400  
19          acres).

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

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

22          (10) San Juan River (Sugarloaf) (approxi-  
23          mately 15,000 acres).

24          (11) The Tabernacle (approximately 7,000  
25          acres).

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

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

4       (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

8           (2) areas near Arches National Park and  
9        Canyonlands National Park contain canyons with  
10       rushing perennial streams, natural arches, bridges,  
11       and towers;

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

14          (4) popular overlooks in Canyonlands Nations  
15        Park and Dead Horse Point State Park have views  
16        directly into adjacent areas, including Lockhart  
17        Basin and Indian Creek; and

18          (5) designation of those areas as wilderness  
19        would ensure the protection of this erosional master-  
20        piece of nature and of the rich pockets of wildlife  
21        found within its expanded boundaries.

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) Bridger Jack Mesa (approximately 33,000  
2           acres).
- 3           (2) Butler Wash (approximately 27,000 acres).
- 4           (3) Dead Horse Cliffs (approximately 5,300  
5           acres).
- 6           (4) Demon's Playground (approximately 3,700  
7           acres).
- 8           (5) Duma Point (approximately 14,000 acres).
- 9           (6) Gooseneck (approximately 9,000 acres).
- 10          (7) Hatch Point Canyons/Lockhart Basin (ap-  
11          proximately 149,000 acres).
- 12          (8) Horsethief Point (approximately 15,000  
13          acres).
- 14          (9) Indian Creek (approximately 28,000 acres).
- 15          (10) Labyrinth Canyon (approximately 150,000  
16          acres).
- 17          (11) San Rafael River (approximately 101,000  
18          acres).
- 19          (12) Shay Mountain (approximately 14,000  
20          acres).
- 21          (13) Sweetwater Reef (approximately 69,000  
22          acres).
- 23          (14) Upper Horseshoe Canyon (approximately  
24          60,000 acres).

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

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

6 (2) the highlands of the San Rafael Swell have  
7 been fractured by uplift and rendered hollow by ero-  
8 sion over countless millennia, leaving a tremendous  
9 basin punctuated by mesas, buttes, and canyons and  
10 traversed by sediment-laden desert streams;

11 (3) among other places, the San Rafael wilder-  
12 ness offers exceptional back country opportunities in  
13 the colorful Wild Horse Badlands, the monoliths of  
14 North Caineville Mesa, the rock towers of Cliff  
15 Wash, and colorful cliffs of Humbug Canyon;

16 (4) the mountains within these areas are among  
17 Utah's most valuable habitat for desert bighorn  
18 sheep; and

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

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) Cedar Mountain (approximately 15,000  
2 acres).
- 3           (2) Devils Canyon (approximately 23,000  
4 acres).
- 5           (3) Eagle Canyon (approximately 38,000  
6 acres).
- 7           (4) Factory Butte (approximately 22,000  
8 acres).
- 9           (5) Hondu Country (approximately 20,000  
10 acres).
- 11           (6) Jones Bench (approximately 2,800 acres).
- 12           (7) Limestone Cliffs (approximately 25,000  
13 acres).
- 14           (8) Lost Spring Wash (approximately 37,000  
15 acres).
- 16           (9) Mexican Mountain (approximately 100,000  
17 acres).
- 18           (10) Molen Reef (approximately 33,000 acres).
- 19           (11) Muddy Creek (approximately 240,000  
20 acres).
- 21           (12) Mussentuchit Badlands (approximately  
22 25,000 acres).
- 23           (13) Pleasant Creek Bench (approximately  
24 1,100 acres).

1           (14) Price River-Humbug (approximately  
2 120,000 acres).

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

4           (16) Rock Canyon (approximately 18,000  
5 acres).

6           (17) San Rafael Knob (15,000 acres).

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

9           (19) Sids Mountain (approximately 107,000  
10 acres).

11          (20) Upper Muddy Creek (approximately  
12 19,000 acres).

13          (21) Wild Horse Mesa (approximately 92,000  
14 acres).

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

16                   **AREAS.**

17           (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

18                   (1) the Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin wilderness  
19 areas offer—

20                           (A) unique big game hunting opportunities  
21 in verdant high-plateau forests;

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

1 (C) the opportunity for calm water canoe  
2 weekends on the White River;

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

7 (3) bears, bighorn sheep, cougars, elk, and mule  
8 deer flourish in the back country of the Book Cliffs;  
9 and

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

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

17 (1) Bourdette Draw (approximately 15,000  
18 acres).

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

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

21 (4) Dead Horse Pass (approximately 8,000  
22 acres).

23 (5) Desbrough Canyon (approximately 13,000  
24 acres).

- 1           (6) Desolation Canyon (approximately 560,000  
2           acres).
- 3           (7) Diamond Breaks (approximately 9,000  
4           acres).
- 5           (8) Diamond Canyon (approximately 166,000  
6           acres).
- 7           (9) Diamond Mountain (also known as “Wild  
8           Mountain”) (approximately 27,000 acres).
- 9           (10) Dinosaur Adjacent (approximately 10,000  
10          acres).
- 11          (11) Goslin Mountain (approximately 4,900  
12          acres).
- 13          (12) Hideout Canyon (approximately 12,000  
14          acres).
- 15          (13) Lower Bitter Creek (approximately 14,000  
16          acres).
- 17          (14) Lower Flaming Gorge (approximately  
18          21,000 acres).
- 19          (15) Mexico Point (approximately 15,000  
20          acres).
- 21          (16) Moonshine Draw (also known as “Daniels  
22          Canyon”) (approximately 10,000 acres).
- 23          (17) Mountain Home (approximately 9,000  
24          acres).

1           (18) O-Wi-Yu-Kuts (approximately 13,000  
2 acres).

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

5           (20) Seep Canyon (approximately 21,000  
6 acres).

7           (21) Sunday School Canyon (approximately  
8 18,000 acres).

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

10          (23) Turtle Canyon (approximately 39,000  
11 acres).

12          (24) White River (approximately 29,000 acres).

13          (25) Winter Ridge (approximately 38,000  
14 acres).

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

16           **TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE**  
17                           **PROVISIONS**

18   **SEC. 201. GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

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

21           (1) consist of the quantity of land referenced  
22 with respect to that named area, as generally de-  
23 picted on the map entitled “Utah BLM Wilderness  
24 Proposed by S. \_\_\_\_\_, 109th Congress”; and

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

3 (b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—

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

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

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

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

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

22 **SEC. 202. ADMINISTRATION.**

23           Subject to valid rights in existence on the date of en-  
24 actment of this Act, each wilderness area designated under

1 this Act shall be administered by the Secretary in accord-  
2 ance with—

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

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

7 **SEC. 203. STATE SCHOOL TRUST LAND WITHIN WILDER-**  
8 **NESS AREAS.**

9 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), if State-  
10 owned land is included in an area designated by this Act  
11 as a wilderness area, the Secretary shall offer to exchange  
12 land owned by the United States in the State of approxi-  
13 mately equal value in accordance with section 603(e) of  
14 the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976  
15 (43 U.S.C. 1782(e)) and section 5(a) of the Wilderness  
16 Act (16 U.S.C. 1134(a)).

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

21 **SEC. 204. WATER.**

22 (a) RESERVATION.—

23 (1) WATER FOR WILDERNESS AREAS.—

24 (A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to each  
25 wilderness area designated by this Act, Con-

1           gress reserves a quantity of water determined  
2           by the Secretary to be sufficient for the wilder-  
3           ness area.

4                   (B) PRIORITY DATE.—The priority date of  
5           a right reserved under subparagraph (A) shall  
6           be the date of enactment of this Act.

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

14                   (A) in which the United States is or may  
15          be joined; and

16                   (B) that is conducted in accordance with  
17          section 208 of the Department of Justice Ap-  
18          propriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 560, chapter  
19          651).

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

24                   (c) ADMINISTRATION.—

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

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

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

8                 (B) shall affect the interpretation of any  
9 other Act or any designation made under any  
10 other Act.

11 **SEC. 205. ROADS.**

12         (a) SETBACKS.—

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

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

19                 (A) 300 feet from a paved Federal or  
20 State highway;

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

23                 (C) 30 feet from any other road.

24           (3) WILDERNESS ON BOTH SIDES OF ROADS.—  
25 Except as provided in subsection (b), a setback for

1 a road with wilderness on both sides (including cher-  
2 ry-stems or roads separating 2 wilderness units)  
3 shall be set at—

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

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

8 (C) 10 feet from any other roads.

9 (b) SETBACK EXCEPTIONS.—

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

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

24 (3) DEVIATIONS FROM SETBACK AREAS.—

1           (A) EXCLUSION OF DISTURBANCES FROM  
2 WILDERNESS BOUNDARIES.—In cases where  
3 there is an existing livestock development, dis-  
4 persed camping area, borrow pit, or similar dis-  
5 turbance within 100 feet of a road that forms  
6 part of a wilderness boundary, the Secretary  
7 may delineate the boundary so as to exclude the  
8 disturbance from the wilderness area.

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

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

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

1 **SEC. 206. LIVESTOCK.**

2       Within the wilderness areas designated under title I,  
3 the grazing of livestock authorized on the date of enact-  
4 ment of this Act shall be permitted to continue subject  
5 to such reasonable regulations and procedures as the Sec-  
6 retary considers necessary, as long as the regulations and  
7 procedures are consistent with—

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

10          (2) section 101(f) of the Arizona Desert Wilder-  
11       ness Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–628; 104 Stat.  
12       4469).

13 **SEC. 207. FISH AND WILDLIFE.**

14       Nothing in this Act affects the jurisdiction of the  
15 State with respect to wildlife and fish on the public land  
16 located in the State.

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

18       Any land within the boundaries of a wilderness area  
19 designated under this Act that is acquired by the Federal  
20 Government shall—

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

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

1 **SEC. 209. WITHDRAWAL.**

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

5 (1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under pub-  
6 lic law;

7 (2) location, entry, and patent under mining  
8 law; and

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

11 **SEC. 210. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

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

○