

111TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1925

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

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 2, 2009

Mr. HINCHEY (for himself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CHANDLER, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. COURTNEY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FARR, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HARE, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HILL, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HODES, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. KIRK, Mr. LANCE, Mr. LANGEVIN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LOBIONDO, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. MASSA, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. POLIS of Colorado, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SESTAK, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. STARK, Ms. SUTTON, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEINER, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. WU, and Mr. YARMUTH) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

A BILL

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

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”.

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-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 lands within wilderness areas.

Sec. 204. Water.

Sec. 205. Roads.

Sec. 206. Livestock.

Sec. 207. Fish and wildlife.

Sec. 208. Management of newly acquired lands.

Sec. 209. Withdrawal.

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 the following:

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.

15 (2) The Wah Wah Mountains in the Great
16 Basin region are arid and austere, with massive cliff
17 faces and leathery slopes speckled with piñon and ju-
18 niper.

19 (3) The Pilot Range and Stansbury Mountains
20 in the Great Basin region are high enough to draw
21 moisture from passing clouds and support eco-
22 systems found nowhere else on earth.

23 (4) From bristlecone pine, the world’s oldest liv-
24 ing organism, to newly flowered mountain meadows,
25 mountains of the Great Basin region are islands of
26 nature that—

1 (A) support remarkable biological diversity;
2 and

3 (B) provide opportunities to experience the
4 colossal silence of the Great Basin.

5 (5) The Great Basin region of western Utah
6 should be protected and managed to ensure the pres-
7 ervation of the natural conditions of the region.

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

12 (1) Antelope Range (approximately 17,000
13 acres).

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

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

16 (4) Bullgrass Knoll (approximately 15,000
17 acres).

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

20 (6) Conger Mountains (approximately 21,000
21 acres).

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

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

- 1 (9) Cricket Mountains Cluster (approximately
2 62,000 acres).
- 3 (10) Deep Creek Mountains (approximately
4 126,000 acres).
- 5 (11) Drum Mountains (approximately 39,000
6 acres).
- 7 (12) Dugway Mountains (approximately 24,000
8 acres).
- 9 (13) Essex Canyon (approximately 1,300
10 acres).
- 11 (14) Fish Springs Range (approximately
12 64,000 acres).
- 13 (15) Granite Peak (approximately 19,000
14 acres).
- 15 (16) Grassy Mountains (approximately 23,000
16 acres).
- 17 (17) Grouse Creek Mountains (approximately
18 15,000 acres).
- 19 (18) House Range (approximately 201,000
20 acres).
- 21 (19) Keg Mountains (approximately 38,000
22 acres).
- 23 (20) Kern Mountains (approximately 15,000
24 acres).
- 25 (21) King Top (approximately 110,000 acres).

- 1 (22) Ledger Canyon (approximately 9,000
2 acres).
- 3 (23) Little Goose Creek (approximately 1,200
4 acres).
- 5 (24) Middle/Granite Mountains (approximately
6 80,000 acres).
- 7 (25) Mountain Home Range (approximately
8 90,000 acres).
- 9 (26) Newfoundland Mountains (approximately
10 22,000 acres).
- 11 (27) Ochre Mountain (approximately 13,000
12 acres).
- 13 (28) Oquirrh Mountains (approximately 9,000
14 acres).
- 15 (29) Painted Rock Mountain (approximately
16 26,000 acres).
- 17 (30) Paradise/Steamboat Mountains (approx-
18 imately 144,000 acres).
- 19 (31) Pilot Range (approximately 45,000 acres).
- 20 (32) Red Tops (approximately 28,000 acres).
- 21 (33) Rockwell-Little Sahara (approximately
22 21,000 acres).
- 23 (34) San Francisco Mountains (approximately
24 39,000 acres).
- 25 (35) Sand Ridge (approximately 73,000 acres).

1 (36) Simpson Mountains (approximately 42,000
2 acres).

3 (37) Snake Valley (approximately 100,000
4 acres).

5 (38) Stansbury Mountains (approximately
6 24,000 acres).

7 (39) Stansbury Island (approximately 10,000
8 acres).

9 (40) Thomas Range (approximately 36,000
10 acres).

11 (41) Tule Valley (approximately 159,000
12 acres).

13 (42) Wah Wah Mountains (approximately
14 167,000 acres).

15 (43) Wasatch/Sevier Plateaus (approximately
16 29,000 acres).

17 (44) White Rock Range (approximately 5,200
18 acres).

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

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

21 (1) The renowned landscape of Zion National
22 Park, including soaring cliff walls, forested plateaus,
23 and deep narrow gorges, extends beyond the bound-
24 aries of the Park onto surrounding public lands
25 managed by the Secretary.

1 (2) From the pink sand dunes of Moquith
2 Mountain to the golden pools of Beaver Dam Wash,
3 the Zion and Mojave Desert areas encompass 3
4 major provinces of the Southwest that include—

5 (A) the sculpted canyon country of the
6 Colorado Plateau;

7 (B) the Mojave Desert; and

8 (C) portions of the Great Basin.

9 (3) The Zion and Mojave Desert areas display
10 a rich mosaic of biological, archaeological, and scenic
11 diversity.

12 (4) One of the last remaining populations of
13 threatened desert tortoise is found within this re-
14 gion.

15 (5) The Zion and Mojave Desert areas in Utah
16 should be protected and managed as wilderness
17 areas.

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

22 (1) Beaver Dam Mountains (approximately
23 30,000 acres).

24 (2) Beaver Dam Wash (approximately 23,000
25 acres).

1 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

2 (A) The area known as the Grand Stair-
3 case rises more than 6,000 feet in a series of
4 great cliffs and plateaus from the depths of the
5 Grand Canyon to the forested rim of Bryce
6 Canyon.

7 (B) The Grand Staircase—

8 (i) spans 6 major life zones, from the
9 lower Sonoran Desert to the alpine forest;
10 and

11 (ii) encompasses geologic formations
12 that display 3,000,000,000 years of
13 Earth's history.

14 (C) Land managed by the Secretary lines
15 the intricate canyon system of the Paria River
16 and forms a vital natural corridor connection to
17 the deserts and forests of these national parks.

18 (D) Land described in paragraph (2)
19 (other than East of Bryce, Upper Kanab Creek,
20 Moquith Mountain, Bunting Point, and
21 Vermillion Cliffs) is located within the Grand
22 Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

23 (E) The Grand Staircase in Utah should
24 be protected 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) Bryce View (approximately 4,500
7 acres).

8 (B) Bunting Point (approximately 11,000
9 acres).

10 (C) Canaan Peak Slopes (approximately
11 2,300 acres).

12 (D) East of Bryce (approximately 750
13 acres).

14 (E) Glass Eye Canyon (approximately
15 24,000 acres).

16 (F) Ladder Canyon (approximately 14,000
17 acres).

18 (G) Moquith Mountain (approximately
19 16,000 acres).

20 (H) Nephi Point (approximately 14,000
21 acres).

22 (I) Paria-Hackberry (approximately
23 188,000 acres).

24 (J) Paria Wilderness Expansion (approx-
25 imately 3,300 acres).

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

3 (L) Slopes of Bryce (approximately 2,600
4 acres).

5 (M) Timber Mountain (approximately
6 51,000 acres).

7 (N) Upper Kanab Creek (approximately
8 49,000 acres).

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

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

13 (b) KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU.—

14 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

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

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

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

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

5 (E) The Kaiparowits Plateau should be
6 protected and managed as a wilderness area.

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

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

14 (B) The Blues (approximately 21,000
15 acres).

16 (C) Box Canyon (approximately 2,800
17 acres).

18 (D) Burning Hills (approximately 80,000
19 acres).

20 (E) Carcass Canyon (approximately
21 83,000 acres).

22 (F) The Cockscomb (approximately 11,000
23 acres).

24 (G) Fiftymile Bench (approximately
25 12,000 acres).

1 (H) Fiftymile Mountain (approximately
2 203,000 acres).

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

5 (J) Horse Spring Canyon (approximately
6 31,000 acres).

7 (K) Kodachrome Headlands (approxi-
8 mately 10,000 acres).

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

11 (M) Mud Spring Canyon (approximately
12 65,000 acres).

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

15 (O) Paradise Canyon-Wahweap (approxi-
16 mately 262,000 acres).

17 (P) Rock Cove (approximately 16,000
18 acres).

19 (Q) Warm Creek (approximately 23,000
20 acres).

21 (R) Wide Hollow (approximately 6,800
22 acres).

23 (c) ESCALANTE CANYONS.—

24 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

1 (A) Glens and coves carved in massive
2 sandstone cliffs, spring-watered hanging gar-
3 dens, and the silence of ancient Anasazi ruins
4 are examples of the unique features that entice
5 hikers, campers, and sightseers from around
6 the world to Escalante Canyon.

7 (B) Escalante Canyon links the spruce fir
8 forests of the 11,000-foot Aquarius Plateau
9 with winding slickrock canyons that flow into
10 Glen Canyon.

11 (C) Escalante Canyon, one of Utah's most
12 popular natural areas, contains critical habitat
13 for deer, elk, and wild bighorn sheep that also
14 enhances the scenic integrity of the area.

15 (D) Each of the areas described in para-
16 graph (2) is located within the Grand Staircase-
17 Escalante National Monument.

18 (E) Escalante Canyon should be protected
19 and managed as a wilderness area.

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

1 (A) Brinkerhof Flats (approximately 3,000
2 acres).

3 (B) Colt Mesa (approximately 28,000
4 acres).

5 (C) Death Hollow (approximately 49,000
6 acres).

7 (D) Forty Mile Gulch (approximately
8 6,600 acres).

9 (E) Hurricane Wash (approximately 9,000
10 acres).

11 (F) Lampstand (approximately 7,900
12 acres).

13 (G) Muley Twist Flank (approximately
14 3,600 acres).

15 (H) North Escalante Canyons (approxi-
16 mately 176,000 acres).

17 (I) Pioneer Mesa (approximately 11,000
18 acres).

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

20 (K) Sooner Bench (approximately 390
21 acres).

22 (L) Steep Creek (approximately 35,000
23 acres).

24 (M) Studhorse Peaks (approximately
25 24,000 acres).

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

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

3 (1) The canyons surrounding the La Sal Moun-
4 tains and the town of Moab offer a variety of ex-
5 traordinary landscapes.

6 (2) Outstanding examples of natural formations
7 and landscapes in the Moab-LaSal area include the
8 huge sandstone fins of Behind the Rocks, the mys-
9 terious Fisher Towers, and the whitewater rapids of
10 Westwater Canyon.

11 (3) The Moab-LaSal area should be protected
12 and managed as a wilderness area.

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

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

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

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

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

24 (6) Dome Plateau-Professor Valley (approxi-
25 mately 35,000 acres).

1 (7) Fisher Towers (approximately 18,000
2 acres).

3 (8) Goldbar Canyon (approximately 9,000
4 acres).

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

6 (10) Mary Jane Canyon (approximately 25,000
7 acres).

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

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

11 (13) Renegade Point (approximately 6,600
12 acres).

13 (14) Westwater Canyon (approximately 37,000
14 acres).

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

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

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

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

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

1 (3) Despite their relative accessibility, the
2 Henry Mountain Range remains one of the wildest,
3 least known ranges in the United States.

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 the following:

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.

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 the following:

17 (1) More than 1,000 years ago, the Anasazi In-
18 dian culture flourished in the slickrock canyons and
19 on the piñon on-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.

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

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

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

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.

1 (5) Designation of these 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 the following:

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
2 among Utah's most valuable habitat for desert big-
3 horn sheep.

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 the following:

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

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).

1 **TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE**
2 **PROVISIONS**

3 **SEC. 201. GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

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

6 (1) consist of the quantity of land referenced
7 with respect to that named area, as generally de-
8 picted on the map entitled “Utah BLM Wilderness
9 Proposed by **[H.R. XX]**, 111th Congress”; and

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

12 (b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—

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

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

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

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

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 as
4 follows:

5 (A) 300 feet from a paved Federal or
6 State highway.

7 (B) 100 feet from any other paved road or
8 high-standard dirt or gravel road.

9 (C) 30 feet from any other road.

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

15 (A) 200 feet from a paved Federal or
16 State highway.

17 (B) 40 feet from any other paved road or
18 high-standard dirt or gravel road.

19 (C) 10 feet from any other roads.

20 (b) SETBACK EXCEPTIONS.—

21 (1) WELL-DEFINED TOPOGRAPHICAL BAR-
22 RIERS.—If, between the road and the boundary of a
23 setback area described in paragraph (2) or (3) of
24 subsection (a), there is a well-defined cliff edge,
25 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 para-
2 graph (2) or (3) of subsection (a) shall be the
3 minimum necessary to exclude the disturbance.

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

9 **SEC. 206. LIVESTOCK.**

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

16 (1) The Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et
17 seq.).

18 (2) Section 101(f) of the Arizona Desert Wil-
19 derness Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–628; 104
20 Stat. 4469).

21 **SEC. 207. FISH AND WILDLIFE.**

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

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

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.

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