

117TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3780

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.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 8, 2021

Mr. LOWENTHAL (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CARSON, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. PASCRELL, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. BUSH, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. BEYER, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. EVANS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. MENG, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. OMAR, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. CHU, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. BASS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. WELCH, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. KIND, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. COHEN, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Ms. STRICKLAND) 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 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”.

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. 3. Findings.
- Sec. 4. Purposes.

TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

- Sec. 101. Great Basin Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 102. Grand Staircase-Escalante Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 103. Moab-La Sal Canyons Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 104. Henry Mountains Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 105. Glen Canyon Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 106. San Juan-Anasazi Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 107. Canyonlands Basin Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 108. San Rafael Swell Wilderness Areas.
- Sec. 109. 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. Protection of Tribal rights.
- Sec. 209. Management of newly acquired land.
- Sec. 210. Withdrawal.

8 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

9 In this Act:

10 (1) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
 11 the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bu-
 12 reau of Land Management.

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

3 **SEC. 3. FINDINGS.**

4 Congress finds that—

5 (1) the land designated as wilderness by this
6 Act is 1 of the largest remaining expanses of unpro-
7 tected, wild public land in the continental United
8 States;

9 (2) the designation of wilderness by this Act
10 would—

11 (A) increase landscape connectivity in the
12 Colorado Plateau; and

13 (B) help to mitigate the impacts of climate
14 change by—

15 (i) providing critical refugia;

16 (ii) reducing surface disturbances that
17 exacerbate the impacts of climate change;

18 (iii) reducing greenhouse gas emis-
19 sions related to the extraction and use of
20 fossil fuels; and

21 (iv) contributing to the goal of pro-
22 tecting 30 percent of global land and
23 waters by 2030;

24 (3) the land designated as wilderness by this
25 Act is—

1 (A) a living cultural landscape;

2 (B) a place of refuge for wild nature; and

3 (C) an important part of Indigenous and
4 non-Indigenous community values;

5 (4) Indian Tribes have been present on the land
6 designated as wilderness by this Act since time im-
7 memorial, using the plant, animal, landform, and
8 spiritual values for sustenance and cultural, medic-
9 inal, and ceremonial activities, purposes for which
10 Indigenous people continue to use the land; and

11 (5) the designation of wilderness by this Act—

12 (A) is vital to the continuation and revital-
13 ization of Indigenous cultures; and

14 (B) serves to protect places of Indigenous
15 use and sanctuary.

16 **SEC. 4. PURPOSES.**

17 The purposes of this Act are—

18 (1) to designate as wilderness certain Federal
19 portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado
20 Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of
21 Utah for the benefit of present and future genera-
22 tions of people in the United States;

23 (2) to protect the cultural, ecological, and sce-
24 nic values of land designated as wilderness by this
25 Act for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of present

1 and future generations of people in the United
2 States; and

3 (3) to protect the ability of Indigenous and non-
4 Indigenous people to use the land designated as wil-
5 derness by this Act for traditional activities, includ-
6 ing hunting, fishing, hiking, horsepacking, camping,
7 and spirituality as people have used the land for
8 generations.

9 **TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF**
10 **WILDERNESS AREAS**

11 **SEC. 101. GREAT BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.**

12 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

24 (4) from bristlecone pine, the world's oldest liv-
25 ing organism, to newly flowered mountain meadows,

1 mountains of the Great Basin region are islands of
2 nature that—

3 (A) support remarkable biological diversity;

4 and

5 (B) provide opportunities to experience the
6 colossal silence of the Great Basin; and

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

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

16 (2) Barn Hills (approximately 21,000 acres).

17 (3) Black Hills (approximately 8,700 acres).

18 (4) Bullgrass Knoll (approximately 16,000
19 acres).

20 (5) Burbank Hills/Tunnel Spring (approxi-
21 mately 94,000 acres).

22 (6) Conger Mountain (approximately 31,000
23 acres).

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

1 (8) Crater Bench (approximately 35,000 acres).

2 (9) Cricket Mountains (approximately 56,000
3 acres).

4 (10) Deep Creek Mountains (approximately
5 128,000 acres).

6 (11) Drum Mountains (approximately 40,500
7 acres).

8 (12) Dugway Mountains (approximately 24,500
9 acres).

10 (13) Fish Springs Range (approximately
11 64,500 acres).

12 (14) Granite Peak (approximately 19,500
13 acres).

14 (15) Grassy Mountains (approximately 24,000
15 acres).

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

18 (17) House Range (approximately 202,000
19 acres).

20 (18) Keg Mountain (approximately 38,500
21 acres).

22 (19) Kern Mountains (approximately 15,000
23 acres).

24 (20) King Top (approximately 111,000 acres).

1 (21) Little Goose Creek (approximately 1,300
2 acres).

3 (22) Middle/Granite Mountain (approximately
4 81,000 acres).

5 (23) Mount Escalante (approximately 17,500
6 acres).

7 (24) Mountain Home Range (approximately
8 90,000 acres).

9 (25) Newfoundland Mountains (approximately
10 23,000 acres).

11 (26) Ochre Mountain (approximately 13,500
12 acres).

13 (27) Oquirrh Mountains (approximately 8,900
14 acres).

15 (28) Painted Rock (approximately 26,500
16 acres).

17 (29) Paradise/Steamboat Mountains (approx-
18 imately 136,000 acres).

19 (30) Pilot Range (approximately 44,000 acres).

20 (31) Red Tops (approximately 28,000 acres).

21 (32) Rockwell-Little Sahara (approximately
22 19,000 acres).

23 (33) San Francisco Mountains (approximately
24 40,000 acres).

25 (34) Sand Ridge (approximately 73,000 acres).

1 (35) Sevier Plateau (approximately 30,000
2 acres).

3 (36) Simpson Mountains (approximately 43,000
4 acres).

5 (37) Snake Valley (approximately 103,000
6 acres).

7 (38) Spring Creek Canyon (approximately
8 5,200 acres).

9 (39) Stansbury Island (approximately 9,900
10 acres).

11 (40) Stansbury Mountains (approximately
12 25,000 acres).

13 (41) Thomas Range (approximately 41,000
14 acres).

15 (42) Tule Valley (approximately 159,000
16 acres).

17 (43) Wah Wah Mountains (approximately
18 177,000 acres).

19 (44) White Rock Range (approximately 5,500
20 acres).

21 **SEC. 102. GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE WILDERNESS**

22 **AREAS.**

23 (a) GRAND STAIRCASE AREA.—

24 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

6 (B) the Grand Staircase—

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

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

13 (C) land managed by the Secretary lines
14 the intricate canyon system of the Paria River
15 and forms a vital natural corridor connection to
16 the deserts and forests of those national parks;

17 (D) land described in paragraph (2) (other
18 than East of Bryce, the majority of Upper
19 Kanab Creek, Moquith Mountain, Bunting
20 Point, Canaan Mountain, Orderville Canyon,
21 Parunuweap Canyon, and Vermillion Cliffs) is
22 located within the Grand Staircase-Escalante
23 National Monument, as established in 1996;
24 and

1 (E) the Grand Staircase in Utah should be
2 protected 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) Bryce Boot (approximately 2,800
9 acres).

10 (B) Bryce View (approximately 850 acres).

11 (C) Bunting Point (approximately 11,000
12 acres).

13 (D) Canaan Mountain (approximately
14 15,000 acres).

15 (E) East of Bryce (approximately 850
16 acres).

17 (F) Glass Eye Canyon (approximately
18 25,000 acres).

19 (G) Ladder Canyon (approximately 14,000
20 acres).

21 (H) Moquith Mountain (approximately
22 15,500 acres).

23 (I) Nephi Point (approximately 15,000
24 acres).

1 (J) Orderville Canyon (approximately
2 8,100 acres).

3 (K) Paria-Hackberry (approximately
4 196,000 acres).

5 (L) Paria Wilderness Expansion (approx-
6 imately 4,000 acres).

7 (M) Parunuweap Canyon (approximately
8 44,500 acres).

9 (N) Pine Hollow (approximately 11,000
10 acres).

11 (O) Slopes of Bryce (approximately 3,700
12 acres).

13 (P) Timber Mountain (approximately
14 52,500 acres).

15 (Q) Upper Kanab Creek (approximately
16 51,000 acres).

17 (R) Vermillion Cliffs (approximately
18 26,000 acres).

19 (S) Willis Creek (approximately 21,000
20 acres).

21 (b) KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU.—

22 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

23 (A) the Kaiparowits Plateau east of the
24 Paria River is one of the most rugged and iso-
25 lated wilderness regions in the United States;

1 (B) the Kaiparowits Plateau, a windswept
2 land of harsh beauty, contains distant vistas
3 and a remarkable variety of plant and animal
4 species;

5 (C) ancient forests, an abundance of big
6 game animals, and 22 species of raptors thrive
7 undisturbed on the grassland mesa tops of the
8 Kaiparowits Plateau;

9 (D) each of the areas described in para-
10 graph (2) (other than Heaps Canyon, Little
11 Valley, and Wide Hollow) is located within the
12 Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument,
13 as established in 1996; and

14 (E) the Kaiparowits Plateau should be pro-
15 tected 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) Andalex Not (approximately 18,000
22 acres).

23 (B) Box Canyon (approximately 3,000
24 acres).

1 (C) Burning Hills (approximately 81,000
2 acres).

3 (D) Canaan Peak Slopes (approximately
4 2,500 acres).

5 (E) Carcass Canyon (approximately
6 85,000 acres).

7 (F) Fiftymile Bench (approximately
8 13,000 acres).

9 (G) Fiftymile Mountain (approximately
10 207,000 acres).

11 (H) Heaps Canyon (approximately 4,000
12 acres).

13 (I) Horse Spring Canyon (approximately
14 32,000 acres).

15 (J) Kodachrome Headlands (approximately
16 8,500 acres).

17 (K) Little Valley Canyon (approximately
18 4,000 acres).

19 (L) Mud Spring Canyon (approximately
20 66,000 acres).

21 (M) Nipple Bench (approximately 32,000
22 acres).

23 (N) Paradise Canyon-Wahweap (approx-
24 imately 266,000 acres).

1 (O) Rock Cove (approximately 17,000
2 acres).

3 (P) The Blues (approximately 22,000
4 acres).

5 (Q) The Cockscomb (approximately 12,000
6 acres).

7 (R) Warm Creek (approximately 24,000
8 acres).

9 (S) Wide Hollow (approximately 7,700
10 acres).

11 (c) ESCALANTE CANYONS.—

12 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

19 (B) Escalante Canyon links the spruce fir
20 forests of the 11,000-foot Aquarius Plateau
21 with winding slickrock canyons that flow into
22 Glen Canyon;

23 (C) Escalante Canyon, one of Utah's most
24 popular natural areas, contains critical habitat

1 for deer, elk, and wild bighorn sheep that also
2 enhances the scenic integrity of the area;

3 (D) each of the areas described in para-
4 graph (2) is located within the Grand Staircase-
5 Escalante National Monument, as established
6 in 1996; and

7 (E) Escalante Canyon should be protected
8 and managed as a wilderness area.

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

14 (A) Colt Mesa (approximately 28,000
15 acres).

16 (B) Death Hollow (approximately 50,000
17 acres).

18 (C) Forty Mile Gulch (approximately 7,600
19 acres).

20 (D) Lampstand (approximately 11,500
21 acres).

22 (E) Muley Twist Flank (approximately
23 3,700 acres).

24 (F) North Escalante Canyons (approx-
25 imately 182,000 acres).

1 (G) Pioneer Mesa (approximately 11,000
2 acres).

3 (H) Scorpion (approximately 61,000
4 acres).

5 (I) Sooner Bench (approximately 500
6 acres).

7 (J) Steep Creek (approximately 36,000
8 acres).

9 (K) Studhorse Peaks (approximately
10 24,000 acres).

11 **SEC. 103. MOAB-LA SAL CANYONS WILDERNESS AREAS.**

12 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

16 (2) outstanding examples of natural formations
17 and landscapes in the Moab-La Sal area include the
18 huge sandstone fins of Behind the Rocks, the mys-
19 terious Fisher Towers, and the whitewater rapids of
20 Westwater Canyon; and

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

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) Arches Adjacent (approximately 4,100
4 acres).

5 (2) Beaver Creek (approximately 45,000 acres).

6 (3) Behind the Rocks (approximately 19,500
7 acres).

8 (4) Big Triangle (approximately 21,500 acres).

9 (5) Coyote Wash (approximately 27,000 acres).

10 (6) Dome Plateau (approximately 36,500
11 acres).

12 (7) Fisher Towers (approximately 18,000
13 acres).

14 (8) Goldbar Canyon (approximately 9,500
15 acres).

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

17 (10) Hunter Canyon (approximately 5,500
18 acres).

19 (11) Mary Jane Canyon (approximately 27,500
20 acres).

21 (12) Mill Creek (approximately 17,000 acres).

22 (13) Morning Glory (approximately 11,000
23 acres).

24 (14) Porcupine Rim (approximately 10,000
25 acres).

1 (15) Renegade Point (approximately 6,200
2 acres).

3 (16) Westwater Canyon (approximately 39,000
4 acres).

5 (17) Yellow Bird (approximately 4,600 acres).

6 **SEC. 104. HENRY MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS AREAS.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

12 (2) fluted badlands that surround the flanks of
13 11,000-foot Mounts Ellen and Pennell contain areas
14 of critical habitat for mule deer and for the largest
15 herd of free-roaming buffalo in the United States;

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

19 (4) the Henry Mountain range should be pro-
20 tected and managed to ensure the preservation of
21 the range as a 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) Bull Mountain (approximately 16,000
2 acres).

3 (2) Bullfrog Creek (approximately 42,000
4 acres).

5 (3) Dogwater Creek (approximately 3,400
6 acres).

7 (4) Fremont Gorge (approximately 22,000
8 acres).

9 (5) Long Canyon (approximately 16,500 acres).

10 (6) Mount Ellen-Blue Hills (approximately
11 145,000 acres).

12 (7) Mount Hillers (approximately 20,000
13 acres).

14 (8) Mount Pennell (approximately 155,000
15 acres).

16 (9) Notom Bench (approximately 7,300 acres).

17 (10) Oak Creek (approximately 1,500 acres).

18 (11) Ragged Mountain (approximately 29,000
19 acres).

20 **SEC. 105. GLEN CANYON WILDERNESS AREAS.**

21 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

22 (1) the side canyons of Glen Canyon, including
23 the Dirty Devil River and the Red, White and Blue
24 Canyons, contain some of the most remote and out-
25 standing landscapes in southern Utah;

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

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

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

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) Cane Spring Desert (approximately 18,000
17 acres).

18 (2) Dark Canyon (approximately 138,000
19 acres).

20 (3) Dirty Devil (approximately 245,000 acres).

21 (4) Fiddler Butte (approximately 93,000 acres).

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

23 (6) Little Rockies (approximately 64,000
24 acres).

1 (7) Red Rock Plateau (approximately 210,000
2 acres).

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

4 (9) White Canyon (approximately 115,500
5 acres).

6 **SEC. 106. SAN JUAN-ANASAZI WILDERNESS AREAS.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

23 (5) the San Juan-Anasazi area should be pro-
24 tected and managed as a wilderness area to ensure

1 the preservation of the unique and valuable re-
2 sources of that area.

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

7 (1) Allen Canyon (approximately 6,400 acres).

8 (2) Arch Canyon (approximately 30,500 acres).

9 (3) Comb Ridge (approximately 16,000 acres).

10 (4) Cross Canyon (approximately 2,400 acres).

11 (5) East Montezuma (approximately 46,500
12 acres).

13 (6) Fish and Owl Creek Canyon (approximately
14 74,000 acres).

15 (7) Grand Gulch (approximately 161,000
16 acres).

17 (8) Hammond Canyon (approximately 4,700
18 acres).

19 (9) Monument Canyon (approximately 18,000
20 acres).

21 (10) Nokai Dome (approximately 94,000 acres).

22 (11) Road Canyon (approximately 64,000
23 acres).

24 (12) San Juan River (approximately 15,000
25 acres).

1 (13) The Tabernacle (approximately 7,400
2 acres).

3 (14) Tin Cup Mesa (approximately 26,000
4 acres).

5 (15) Valley of the Gods (approximately 20,000
6 acres).

7 **SEC. 107. CANYONLANDS BASIN WILDERNESS AREAS.**

8 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

12 (2) areas near Canyonlands National Park con-
13 tain canyons with rushing perennial streams, natural
14 arches, bridges, and towers;

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

17 (4) popular overlooks in Canyonlands National
18 Park and Dead Horse Point State Park have views
19 directly into adjacent areas, including Lockhart
20 Basin and Indian Creek; and

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

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

5 (1) Bridger Jack Mesa (approximately 33,500
6 acres).

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

8 (3) Dead Horse Cliffs (approximately 5,300
9 acres).

10 (4) Demon's Playground (approximately 3,600
11 acres).

12 (5) Duma Point (approximately 14,500 acres).

13 (6) Gooseneck (approximately 9,400 acres).

14 (7) Hatch Point Canyons/Lockhart Basin (ap-
15 proximately 150,500 acres).

16 (8) Horseshoe Canyon (approximately 83,500
17 acres).

18 (9) Horsethief Point (approximately 15,500
19 acres).

20 (10) Indian Creek (approximately 28,500
21 acres).

22 (11) Labyrinth Canyon (approximately 83,000
23 acres).

24 (12) San Rafael River (approximately 117,000
25 acres).

1 (13) Shay Mountain (approximately 15,500
2 acres).

3 (14) Sweetwater Reef (approximately 69,500
4 acres).

5 **SEC. 108. SAN RAFAEL SWELL WILDERNESS AREAS.**

6 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 (1) Cedar Mountain (approximately 15,000
6 acres).

7 (2) Devils Canyon (approximately 14,000
8 acres).

9 (3) Eagle Canyon (approximately 38,500
10 acres).

11 (4) Factory Butte (approximately 22,000
12 acres).

13 (5) Hondu Country (approximately 2,600
14 acres).

15 (6) Jones Bench (approximately 3,400 acres).

16 (7) Limestone Cliffs (approximately 25,500
17 acres).

18 (8) Lost Spring Wash (approximately 36,500
19 acres).

20 (9) Mexican Mountain (approximately 25,000
21 acres).

22 (10) Molen Reef (approximately 32,500 acres).

23 (11) Muddy Creek (approximately 92,000
24 acres).

1 (12) Mussentuchit Badlands (approximately
2 24,500 acres).

3 (13) Price River-Humbug (approximately
4 122,000 acres).

5 (14) Red Desert (approximately 36,500 acres).

6 (15) Rock Canyon (approximately 17,500
7 acres).

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

10 (17) San Rafael Reef (approximately 53,000
11 acres).

12 (18) Sids Mountain (approximately 36,500
13 acres).

14 (19) Upper Muddy Creek (approximately
15 18,500 acres).

16 (20) Wild Horse Mesa (approximately 63,000
17 acres).

18 **SEC. 109. BOOK CLIFFS AND UINTA BASIN WILDERNESS**

19 **AREAS.**

20 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20 (1) Bad Land Cliffs (approximately 13,000
21 acres).

22 (2) Bourdette Draw (approximately 15,500
23 acres).

24 (3) Bull Canyon (approximately 3,100 acres).

1 (4) Dead Horse Pass (approximately 8,400
2 acres).

3 (5) Desbrough Canyon (approximately 14,000
4 acres).

5 (6) Desolation Canyon (approximately 32,000
6 acres).

7 (7) Diamond Breaks (approximately 8,600
8 acres).

9 (8) Diamond Canyon (approximately 168,000
10 acres).

11 (9) Diamond Mountain (approximately 31,000
12 acres).

13 (10) Dinosaur Adjacent (approximately 7,900
14 acres).

15 (11) Goslin Mountain (approximately 3,800
16 acres).

17 (12) Hideout Canyon (approximately 12,500
18 acres).

19 (13) Lower Flaming Gorge (approximately
20 21,000 acres).

21 (14) Mexico Point (approximately 1,500 acres).

22 (15) Moonshine Draw (approximately 10,500
23 acres).

24 (16) Mountain Home (approximately 7,800
25 acres).

1 (17) O-Wi-Yu-Kuts (approximately 14,000
2 acres).

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

5 (19) Survey Point (approximately 8,600 acres).

6 (20) Turtle Canyon (approximately 9,700
7 acres).

8 **TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE** 9 **PROVISIONS**

10 **SEC. 201. GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

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

13 (1) consist of the quantity of land referenced
14 with respect to that named area, as generally de-
15 picted on the map entitled “Utah BLM Wilderness
16 Proposed by H.R. 1630, 113th Congress”; and

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

19 (b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—

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

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

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

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

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

13 **SEC. 202. ADMINISTRATION.**

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

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

20 (2) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et
21 seq.).

22 **SEC. 203. STATE SCHOOL TRUST LAND WITHIN WILDER-**
23 **NESS AREAS.**

24 (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), if State-
25 owned land is included in an area designated by this Act

1 as a wilderness area, the Secretary shall offer to exchange
 2 land owned by the United States in the State of approxi-
 3 mately equal value in accordance with section 603(c) of
 4 the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
 5 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)) and section 5(a) of the Wilderness
 6 Act (16 U.S.C. 1134(a)).

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

11 **SEC. 204. WATER.**

12 (a) RESERVATION.—

13 (1) WATER FOR WILDERNESS AREAS.—

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

19 (B) PRIORITY DATE.—The priority date of
 20 a right reserved under subparagraph (A) shall
 21 be the date of enactment of this Act.

22 (2) PROTECTION OF RIGHTS.—The Secretary
 23 and other officers and employees of the United
 24 States shall take any steps necessary to protect the
 25 rights reserved by paragraph (1)(A), including the

1 filing of a claim for the quantification of the rights
2 in any present or future appropriate stream adju-
3 dication in the courts of the State—

4 (A) in which the United States is or may
5 be joined; and

6 (B) that is conducted in accordance with
7 section 208 of the Department of Justice Ap-
8 propriation Act, 1953 (66 Stat. 560, chapter
9 651).

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

14 (c) ADMINISTRATION.—

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

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

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

22 (B) shall affect the interpretation of any
23 other Act or any designation made under any
24 other Act.

1 **SEC. 205. ROADS.**

2 (a) SETBACKS.—

3 (1) MEASUREMENT IN GENERAL.—A setback
4 under this section shall be measured from the center
5 line of the road.

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

9 (A) 300 feet from a paved Federal or
10 State highway;

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

13 (C) 30 feet from any other road.

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

19 (A) 200 feet from a paved Federal or
20 State highway;

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

23 (C) 10 feet from any other roads.

24 (b) SETBACK EXCEPTIONS.—

25 (1) WELL-DEFINED TOPOGRAPHICAL BAR-
26 RIERS.—If, between the road and the boundary of a

1 setback area described in paragraph (2) or (3) of
2 subsection (a), there is a well-defined cliff edge,
3 stream bank, or other topographical barrier, the Sec-
4 retary shall use the barrier as the wilderness bound-
5 ary.

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

13 (3) DEVIATIONS FROM SETBACK AREAS.—

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

22 (B) LIMITATION ON EXCLUSION OF DIS-
23 TURBANCES.—The Secretary shall make a
24 boundary adjustment under subparagraph (A)

1 only if the Secretary determines that doing so
2 is consistent with wilderness management goals.

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

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

14 **SEC. 206. LIVESTOCK.**

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

- 21 (1) the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et
22 seq.); and
- 23 (2) section 101(f) of the Arizona Desert Wilder-
24 ness Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–628; 104 Stat.
25 4469).

1 **SEC. 207. FISH AND WILDLIFE.**

2 Nothing in this Act affects the jurisdiction of the
3 State with respect to wildlife and fish on the public land
4 located in the State.

5 **SEC. 208. PROTECTION OF TRIBAL RIGHTS.**

6 Nothing in this Act affects or modifies—

7 (1) any right of any federally recognized Indian
8 Tribe; or

9 (2) any obligation of the United States to any
10 federally recognized Indian Tribe.

11 **SEC. 209. MANAGEMENT OF NEWLY ACQUIRED LAND.**

12 Any land within the boundaries of a wilderness area
13 designated under this Act that is acquired by the Federal
14 Government shall—

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

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

19 **SEC. 210. WITHDRAWAL.**

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

23 (1) entry, appropriation, or disposal under pub-
24 lic law;

25 (2) location, entry, and patent under mining
26 law; and

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

○