

116TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. 3056

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

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 16, 2019

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. REED, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Ms. BALDWIN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

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## A BILL

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

Sec. 101. Great Basin Wilderness Areas.  
Sec. 102. 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. Management of newly acquired land.  
Sec. 209. Withdrawal.

### 3 SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

4 In this Act:

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

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

## 10 TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF 11 WILDERNESS AREAS

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

13 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

16                (A) support remarkable biological diversity;  
 17                and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7 (4) Bullgrass Knoll (approximately 16,000  
8 acres).

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

11 (6) Conger Mountain (approximately 31,000  
12 acres).

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

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

16 (9) Cricket Mountains (approximately 56,000  
17 acres).

18 (10) Deep Creek Mountains (approximately  
19 128,000 acres).

20 (11) Drum Mountains (approximately 40,500  
21 acres).

22 (12) Dugway Mountains (approximately 24,500  
23 acres).

24 (13) Fish Springs Range (approximately  
25 64,500 acres).

1           (14) Granite Peak (approximately 19,500  
2 acres).

3           (15) Grassy Mountains (approximately 24,000  
4 acres).

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

7           (17) House Range (approximately 202,000  
8 acres).

9           (18) Keg Mountain (approximately 38,500  
10 acres).

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

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

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

16          (22) Middle/Granite Mountain (approximately  
17 81,000 acres).

18          (23) Mount Escalante (approximately 17,500  
19 acres).

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

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

24          (26) Ochre Mountain (approximately 13,500  
25 acres).

1           (27) Oquirrh Mountains (approximately 8,900  
2       acres).

3           (28) Painted Rock (approximately 26,500  
4       acres).

5           (29) Paradise/Steamboat Mountains (approx-  
6       imately 136,000 acres).

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

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

9           (32) Rockwell-Little Sahara (approximately  
10      19,000 acres).

11          (33) San Francisco Mountains (approximately  
12      40,000 acres).

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

14          (35) Sevier Plateau (approximately 30,000  
15      acres).

16          (36) Simpson Mountains (approximately 43,000  
17      acres).

18          (37) Snake Valley (approximately 103,000  
19      acres).

20          (38) Spring Creek Canyon (approximately  
21      5,200 acres).

22          (39) Stansbury Island (approximately 9,900  
23      acres).

24          (40) Stansbury Mountains (approximately  
25      25,000 acres).

1           (41) Thomas Range (approximately 41,000  
2       acres).

3           (42) Tule Valley (approximately 159,000  
4       acres).

5           (43) Wah Wah Mountains (approximately  
6       177,000 acres).

7           (44) White Rock Range (approximately 5,500  
8       acres).

9   **SEC. 102. GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE WILDERNESS**  
10                   **AREAS.**

11       (a) GRAND STAIRCASE AREA.—

12           (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

18                   (B) the Grand Staircase—

19                           (i) spans 6 major life zones, from the  
20       lower Sonoran Desert to the alpine forest;  
21       and

22                           (ii) encompasses geologic formations  
23       that display 3,000,000,000 years of  
24       Earth's history;

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

5 (D) land described in paragraph (2) (other  
 6 than East of Bryce, the majority of Upper  
 7 Kanab Creek, Moquith Mountain, Bunting  
 8 Point, Canaan Mountain, Orderville Canyon,  
 9 Parunuweap Canyon, and Vermillion Cliffs) is  
 10 located within the Grand Staircase-Escalante  
 11 National Monument, as established in 1996;  
 12 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 Boot (approximately 2,800  
 21 acres).

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

23 (C) Bunting Point (approximately 11,000  
 24 acres).



1 (D) Canaan Mountain (approximately  
2 15,000 acres).

3 (E) East of Bryce (approximately 850  
4 acres).

5 (F) Glass Eye Canyon (approximately  
6 25,000 acres).

7 (G) Ladder Canyon (approximately 14,000  
8 acres).

9 (H) Moquith Mountain (approximately  
10 15,500 acres).

11 (I) Nephi Point (approximately 15,000  
12 acres).

13 (J) Orderville Canyon (approximately  
14 8,100 acres).

15 (K) Paria-Hackberry (approximately  
16 196,000 acres).

17 (L) Paria Wilderness Expansion (approx-  
18 imately 4,000 acres).

19 (M) Parunuweap Canyon (approximately  
20 44,500 acres).

21 (N) Pine Hollow (approximately 11,000  
22 acres).

23 (O) Slopes of Bryce (approximately 3,700  
24 acres).

1 (P) Timber Mountain (approximately  
2 52,500 acres).

3 (Q) Upper Kanab Creek (approximately  
4 51,000 acres).

5 (R) Vermillion Cliffs (approximately  
6 26,000 acres).

7 (S) Willis Creek (approximately 21,000  
8 acres).

9 (b) KAIPAROWITS PLATEAU.—

10 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

22 (D) each of the areas described in para-  
23 graph (2) (other than Heaps Canyon, Little  
24 Valley, and Wide Hollow) is located within the

1           Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument,  
2           as established in 1996; and

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

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

10           (A) Andalex Not (approximately 18,000  
11           acres).

12           (B) Box Canyon (approximately 3,000  
13           acres).

14           (C) Burning Hills (approximately 81,000  
15           acres).

16           (D) Canaan Peak Slopes (approximately  
17           2,500 acres).

18           (E) Carcass Canyon (approximately  
19           85,000 acres).

20           (F) Fiftymile Bench (approximately  
21           13,000 acres).

22           (G) Fiftymile Mountain (approximately  
23           207,000 acres).

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

1 (I) Horse Spring Canyon (approximately  
2 32,000 acres).

3 (J) Kodachrome Headlands (approximately  
4 8,500 acres).

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

7 (L) Mud Spring Canyon (approximately  
8 66,000 acres).

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

11 (N) Paradise Canyon-Wahweap (approx-  
12 imately 266,000 acres).

13 (O) Rock Cove (approximately 17,000  
14 acres).

15 (P) The Blues (approximately 22,000  
16 acres).

17 (Q) The Cockscomb (approximately 12,000  
18 acres).

19 (R) Warm Creek (approximately 24,000  
20 acres).

21 (S) Wide Hollow (approximately 7,700  
22 acres).

23 (c) ESCALANTE CANYONS.—

24 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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, as established  
18 in 1996; and

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

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

1 (A) Colt Mesa (approximately 28,000  
2 acres).

3 (B) Death Hollow (approximately 50,000  
4 acres).

5 (C) Forty Mile Gulch (approximately 7,600  
6 acres).

7 (D) Lampstand (approximately 11,500  
8 acres).

9 (E) Muley Twist Flank (approximately  
10 3,700 acres).

11 (F) North Escalante Canyons (approx-  
12 imately 182,000 acres).

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

15 (H) Scorpion (approximately 61,000  
16 acres).

17 (I) Sooner Bench (approximately 500  
18 acres).

19 (J) Steep Creek (approximately 36,000  
20 acres).

21 (K) Studhorse Peaks (approximately  
22 24,000 acres).

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

24 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

15           (1) Arches Adjacent (approximately 4,100  
16      acres).

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

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

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

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

22           (6) Dome Plateau (approximately 36,500  
23      acres).

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

1           (8) Goldbar Canyon (approximately 9,500  
2       acres).

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

4           (10) Hunter Canyon (approximately 5,500  
5       acres).

6           (11) Mary Jane Canyon (approximately 27,500  
7       acres).

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

9           (13) Morning Glory (approximately 11,000  
10       acres).

11          (14) Porcupine Rim (approximately 10,000  
12       acres).

13          (15) Renegade Point (approximately 6,200  
14       acres).

15          (16) Westwater Canyon (approximately 39,000  
16       acres).

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

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

19       (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

24           (2) fluted badlands that surround the flanks of  
25       11,000-foot Mounts Ellen and Pennell contain areas



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

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

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

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

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

15 (2) Bullfrog Creek (approximately 42,000  
 16 acres).

17 (3) Dogwater Creek (approximately 3,400  
 18 acres).

19 (4) Fremont Gorge (approximately 22,000  
 20 acres).

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

22 (6) Mount Ellen-Blue Hills (approximately  
 23 145,000 acres).

24 (7) Mount Hillers (approximately 20,000  
 25 acres).

1           (8) Mount Pennell (approximately 155,000  
2       acres).

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

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

5           (11) Ragged Mountain (approximately 29,000  
6       acres).

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

8       (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

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

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

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

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

5 (2) Dark Canyon (approximately 138,000  
 6 acres).

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

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

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

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

12 (7) Red Rock Plateau (approximately 210,000  
 13 acres).

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

15 (9) White Canyon (approximately 115,500  
 16 acres).

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

18 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

22 (2) evidence of the ancient presence of the  
 23 Anasazi pervades the Cedar Mesa area of the San  
 24 Juan-Anasazi area where cliff dwellings, rock art,

1 and ceremonial kivas embellish sandstone overhangs  
 2 and isolated benchlands;

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

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

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

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) Allen Canyon (approximately 6,400 acres).

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

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

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

22 (5) East Montezuma (approximately 46,500  
 23 acres).

24 (6) Fish and Owl Creek Canyon (approximately  
 25 74,000 acres).

1           (7) Grand Gulch (approximately 161,000  
2       acres).

3           (8) Hammond Canyon (approximately 4,700  
4       acres).

5           (9) Monument Canyon (approximately 18,000  
6       acres).

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

8           (11) Road Canyon (approximately 64,000  
9       acres).

10          (12) San Juan River (approximately 15,000  
11       acres).

12          (13) The Tabernacle (approximately 7,400  
13       acres).

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

16          (15) Valley of the Gods (approximately 20,000  
17       acres).

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

19       (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

23           (2) areas near Canyonlands National Park con-  
24       tain canyons with rushing perennial streams, natural  
25       arches, bridges, and towers;

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

3           (4) popular overlooks in Canyonlands National  
 4           Park and Dead Horse Point State Park have views  
 5           directly into adjacent areas, including Lockhart  
 6           Basin and Indian Creek; and

7           (5) designation of those areas as wilderness  
 8           would ensure the protection of this erosional master-  
 9           piece of nature and of the rich pockets of wildlife  
 10          found within its expanded boundaries.

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

15               (1) Bridger Jack Mesa (approximately 33,500  
 16               acres).

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

18               (3) Dead Horse Cliffs (approximately 5,300  
 19               acres).

20               (4) Demon's Playground (approximately 3,600  
 21               acres).

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

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

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

1           (8) Horseshoe Canyon (approximately 83,500  
2       acres).

3           (9) Horsethief Point (approximately 15,500  
4       acres).

5           (10) Indian Creek (approximately 28,500  
6       acres).

7           (11) Labyrinth Canyon (approximately 83,000  
8       acres).

9           (12) San Rafael River (approximately 117,000  
10       acres).

11          (13) Shay Mountain (approximately 15,500  
12       acres).

13          (14) Sweetwater Reef (approximately 69,500  
14       acres).

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

16       (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

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

20           (2) the highlands of the San Rafael Swell have  
21       been fractured by uplift and rendered hollow by ero-  
22       sion over countless millennia, leaving a tremendous  
23       basin punctuated by mesas, buttes, and canyons and  
24       traversed by sediment-laden desert streams;

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

6           (4) the mountains within these areas are among  
 7           Utah's most valuable habitat for desert bighorn  
 8           sheep; and

9           (5) the San Rafael Swell area should be pro-  
 10          tected and managed to ensure its preservation as a  
 11          wilderness 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) Cedar Mountain (approximately 15,000  
 17          acres).

18           (2) Devils Canyon (approximately 14,000  
 19          acres).

20           (3) Eagle Canyon (approximately 38,500  
 21          acres).

22           (4) Factory Butte (approximately 22,000  
 23          acres).

24           (5) Hondu Country (approximately 2,600  
 25          acres).



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

2           (7) Limestone Cliffs (approximately 25,500  
3 acres).

4           (8) Lost Spring Wash (approximately 36,500  
5 acres).

6           (9) Mexican Mountain (approximately 25,000  
7 acres).

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

9           (11) Muddy Creek (approximately 92,000  
10 acres).

11          (12) Mussentuchit Badlands (approximately  
12 24,500 acres).

13          (13) Price River-Humbug (approximately  
14 122,000 acres).

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

16          (15) Rock Canyon (approximately 17,500  
17 acres).

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

20          (17) San Rafael Reef (approximately 53,000  
21 acres).

22          (18) Sids Mountain (approximately 36,500  
23 acres).

24          (19) Upper Muddy Creek (approximately  
25 18,500 acres).

1           (20) Wild Horse Mesa (approximately 63,000  
2       acres).

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

4           **AREAS.**

5       (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

6           (1) the Book Cliffs and Uinta Basin wilderness  
7       areas offer—

8           (A) unique big game hunting opportunities  
9       in verdant high-plateau forests;

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

13          (C) the opportunity for calm water canoe  
14       weekends on the White River;

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

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

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

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) Bad Land Cliffs (approximately 13,000  
6 acres).

7 (2) Bourdette Draw (approximately 15,500  
8 acres).

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

10 (4) Dead Horse Pass (approximately 8,400  
11 acres).

12 (5) Desbrough Canyon (approximately 14,000  
13 acres).

14 (6) Desolation Canyon (approximately 32,000  
15 acres).

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

18 (8) Diamond Canyon (approximately 168,000  
19 acres).

20 (9) Diamond Mountain (approximately 31,000  
21 acres).

22 (10) Dinosaur Adjacent (approximately 7,900  
23 acres).

24 (11) Goslin Mountain (approximately 3,800  
25 acres).

1           (12) Hideout Canyon (approximately 12,500  
2       acres).

3           (13) Lower Flaming Gorge (approximately  
4       21,000 acres).

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

6           (15) Moonshine Draw (approximately 10,500  
7       acres).

8           (16) Mountain Home (approximately 7,800  
9       acres).

10          (17) O-Wi-Yu-Kuts (approximately 14,000  
11       acres).

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

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

15          (20) Turtle Canyon (approximately 9,700  
16       acres).

## 17       **TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE** 18       **PROVISIONS**

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

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

22           (1) consist of the quantity of land referenced  
23       with respect to that named area, as generally de-  
24       picted on the map entitled “Utah BLM Wilderness  
25       Proposed by H.R. 1630, 113th 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 Natural Resources  
9 of the 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(c) of  
 14 the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976  
 15 (43 U.S.C. 1782(c)) 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 deline-  
24 ation 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.

○