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(Original Signature of Member)

111TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

To designate certain National Forest System lands and public lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, wildland recovery areas, and biological connecting corridors, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mrs. MALONEY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To designate certain National Forest System lands and public lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, wildland recovery areas, and biological connecting corridors, and for other purposes.

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

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

2 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the
3 “Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act”.

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

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.
- Sec. 3. Purposes.
- Sec. 4. Definitions.

TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

- Sec. 101. Designation of certain National Forest System lands, National Park System lands, and Bureau of Land Management lands as wilderness.
- Sec. 102. Greater Glacier/Northern Continental Divide ecosystem.
- Sec. 103. Greater Yellowstone ecosystem.
- Sec. 104. Greater Salmon/Selway ecosystem.
- Sec. 105. Greater Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk ecosystem.
- Sec. 106. Greater Hells Canyon ecosystem.
- Sec. 107. Islands in the Sky Wilderness.
- Sec. 108. Blackfeet Wilderness.
- Sec. 109. Administration.
- Sec. 110. Water.

TITLE II—BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS

- Sec. 201. Findings.
- Sec. 202. Designation of biological connecting corridors.
- Sec. 203. Treatment of biological connecting corridors.
- Sec. 204. Applicability of title.
- Sec. 205. Cooperative agreements and land trades and acquisitions.
- Sec. 206. Exemption of certain roads and highways.

TITLE III—WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS DESIGNATIONS

- Sec. 301. Designation of wild and scenic rivers in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL WILDLAND RESTORATION AND RECOVERY SYSTEM

- Sec. 401. Findings.
- Sec. 402. Definitions.
- Sec. 403. National Wildland Restoration and Recovery System.
- Sec. 404. Management of Recovery System.
- Sec. 405. National Wildland Recovery Corps.

TITLE V—IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

- Sec. 501. Implementation report.
- Sec. 502. Interagency team.

Sec. 503. Roadless lands evaluation.

Sec. 504. Native American uses.

TITLE VI—RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 601. Water rights.

Sec. 602. Indian tribes.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 The Congress makes the following findings:

3 (1) Many areas of undeveloped National Forest
4 System lands, National Park System lands, and
5 public lands administered by the Bureau of Land
6 Management in the States of Idaho, Montana, Or-
7 egon, Washington, and Wyoming possess out-
8 standing natural characteristics which give them
9 high values as wilderness, parks, and wild and scenic
10 rivers and will, if properly preserved, be an enduring
11 resource of wilderness, wild land areas, and biodiver-
12 sity for the benefit of the American people.

13 (2) The Northern Rockies Bioregion contains
14 the most diverse array of wild lands remaining south
15 of Canada, providing sanctuary for a host of species
16 listed as threatened or endangered under section
17 4(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16
18 U.S.C. 1533(c)). These national interest public lands
19 are among the most popular wild lands in the
20 United States, embracing greater ecosystems and
21 national treasures such as the Greater Yellowstone,
22 Greater Glacier/Northern Continental Divide, Great-

1 er Hells Canyon/Wallowa, Greater Salmon/Selway,
2 and Greater Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk ecosystems.

3 (3) The natural ecosystems in the Northern
4 Rockies Bioregion are largely dependent on National
5 Forest System lands, National Park System lands,
6 and public lands administered by the Bureau of
7 Land Management, and the ecological productivity
8 and diversity of resources these Federal public lands
9 provide. Conservation of roadless areas on these
10 public lands, which produces clean water, protects
11 native fisheries and native flora and fauna, and pro-
12 vides scenic and recreational qualities, also preserves
13 options for sustainable economics through activities
14 such as hunting, fishing, and wilderness-based recre-
15 ation.

16 (4) The headwaters of several major river sys-
17 tems, including the Columbia, Snake, Green, Mis-
18 souri and Saskatchewan Rivers, originate in the
19 Northern Rockies Bioregion, and these rivers send
20 their waters to three different oceans. These waters
21 are of tremendous economic importance to farming
22 and ranching operations, municipal water supplies,
23 and water-based recreation, including fishing and
24 boating. Protection of this world class water re-
25 source will enhance these uses, reduce costs for

1 water treatment and irrigation, and increase native
2 fish populations.

3 (5) The wildlife treasures of the Northern
4 Rockies are of international significance and contain
5 remarkably intact large mammalian fauna and rare
6 and unique plant life. Wildlife habitat fragmentation
7 due to roadbuilding, timber harvest, mining, oil and
8 gas exploration, lack of interagency cooperation, and
9 other activities has severe effects on the wildlife pop-
10 ulations (including those listed as threatened or en-
11 dangered under section 4(c) of the Endangered Spe-
12 cies Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(c))) and their
13 habitat, the water quality, the ancient forests, and
14 the greater ecosystems of the Northern Rockies Bio-
15 region. The overemphasis on resource extraction
16 from National Forest System lands and public lands
17 administered by the Bureau of Land Management
18 has compromised ecosystem integrity and detracted
19 from economic diversification opportunities. Eco-
20 nomic instability and high unemployment in rural,
21 resource-dependent communities is a common result
22 of overexploitation of these lands.

23 (6) Continued fragmentation and development
24 of the remaining roadless and essentially roadless
25 ecosystems and biological connectors of the Northern

1 Rockies would cause a loss to the Nation of an en-
2 tire wild land region and of the only remaining areas
3 south of Canada still pristine enough to support
4 populations of caribou, gray wolves, grizzly bears,
5 anadromous fish, and numerous other rare and en-
6 dangered plant and animal life all in one intact bio-
7 region.

8 (7) Since the 1936 roadless area inventory com-
9 pleted by Bob Marshall, millions of acres of roadless
10 wild lands have been developed in the Northern
11 Rockies. Extensive fragmentation of wild lands and
12 wildlife habitat has resulted in the listing of several
13 species as threatened or endangered and reduced the
14 numbers and range of many others, including anad-
15 romous fish.

16 (8) The natural ecosystems of the Northern
17 Rockies Bioregion also serve as educational and re-
18 search centers for on-site studies in biology, geology,
19 astronomy and other sciences. The pristine nature of
20 the National Forest System lands, National Park
21 System lands, and public lands administered by the
22 Bureau of Land Management in the Northern Rock-
23 ies Bioregion helps local communities attract new
24 residents and businesses based on local quality of
25 life.

1 (9) A review of the current situation in the
2 Northern Rockies has revealed the urgent need for
3 an ecological reserve system for the Northern Rock-
4 ies Bioregion, which includes core ecosystem reserve
5 areas and biological connecting corridors necessary
6 to ensure wildlife movements and genetic inter-
7 change between the core reserve areas. Wildlife free-
8 dom of movement has always been essential to the
9 survival of wildlife species, and an increasing num-
10 ber of scientific studies have identified movement
11 corridors as a necessity for wildlife conservation in
12 a changing climate. Several foreign governments, in-
13 cluding the governments of Australia and Scotland,
14 have announced plans for corridors that would make
15 wildlife movement possible as climate pressures in-
16 crease. The concept of connective corridors for wild-
17 life movement has been endorsed by governors of
18 States in the western United States, and is now
19 widely recognized by conservation and scientific or-
20 ganizations. For example, freedom of movement for
21 wildlife is basic to the emerging new science of
22 “Movement Ecology” described in a December 2008
23 Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.
24 This freedom of wildlife movement was a funda-
25 mental reason for the Act’s development and intro-

1 duction, and has become an increasingly high profile
2 issue in the climate and biological sciences

3 (10) The economic value to the Nation of most
4 of these undeveloped areas, left in their natural
5 state, greatly exceeds any potential return to the
6 Treasury of the United States from timber harvest
7 and development. If current Federal land manage-
8 ment in the Northern Rockies continues to result in
9 the development of roadless areas, the American
10 public will be using its tax dollars to fund perma-
11 nent reductions in wilderness, water quality, fish and
12 wildlife habitat, and species and biological diversity.

13 (11) Instead, this Act provides opportunities for
14 employment in outdoor trades by establishing reha-
15 bilitation zones on specific tracts of damaged Fed-
16 eral land where active restoration work will occur.
17 This Act will provide contracts for local businesses
18 and renew the intrinsic economic, social and cultural
19 benefits that result from productive land. Federal
20 land rehabilitation projects represent a direct benefit
21 to the local economy and reduce the loss to Amer-
22 ican taxpayers caused by below-cost timber sales and
23 other subsidized resource extraction.

24 (12) The congressional review of roadless areas
25 within the National Forest System, National Park

1 System, and public lands administered by the Bu-
2 reau of Land Management in the States of Idaho,
3 Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming has
4 identified areas which, on the basis of their land
5 form, ecosystem, associated fish and wildlife, eco-
6 nomic value, and location will help to fulfill the role
7 of the United States Forest Service, National Park
8 Service, and Bureau of Land Management to ensure
9 a quality National Wilderness Preservation System.
10 The review has identified other areas which may
11 have outstanding values as wild and scenic rivers.
12 The review has also identified areas which may not
13 possess outstanding wilderness attributes and should
14 not now be designated as components of the Na-
15 tional Wilderness Preservation System, but which
16 should be studied to determine their role in main-
17 taining biological diversity in the Northern Rockies.

18 (13) Many areas of National Forest System
19 lands and public lands administered by the Bureau
20 of Land Management have been damaged and their
21 productivity reduced by unwise development prac-
22 tices, which have also impaired ecosystem function
23 and biological diversity. The Island Park area adja-
24 cent to Yellowstone National Park contains large
25 clear-cut areas right up to the park boundary. Ef-

1 forts should be made to return these areas to their
2 former ecological health and native diversity by des-
3 ignating them as components of a new National
4 Wildland Restoration and Recovery System. These
5 efforts should seek to ensure that vital ecosystem
6 components are restored, especially in areas where
7 wildlife travel corridors and native fish and wildlife
8 populations have been damaged or eliminated. Res-
9 toration efforts should seek to ensure and maintain
10 genetic interchange, biological diversity, and restora-
11 tion of native species diversity throughout the
12 Northern Rockies Bioregion.

13 (14) Backcountry areas of the National Park
14 System have been damaged by inappropriate man-
15 agement, despite policies that require that rec-
16 ommended wilderness be administered as wilderness.
17 An emphasis on structures and motorized equip-
18 ment, and in some instances developed
19 “backcountry” campsites, have all detracted from
20 and degraded the wilderness character of these
21 backcountry areas.

22 (15) Federal agencies entrusted with managing
23 the natural resources of the Northern Rockies Bio-
24 region operate under contradictory congressional
25 mandates, and thus are in dissension over manage-

1 ment policies which involve common resources and
2 greater ecosystems. Existing agency structures and
3 regulatory mechanisms have proven unsatisfactory
4 for responsible management of nationally important
5 ecosystems on public lands. Existing laws and regu-
6 lations have not been sufficient to establish and
7 maintain agency accountability for public resources.

8 (16) This Act does not affect private existing
9 rights.

10 **SEC. 3. PURPOSES.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—The purposes of this Act are—

12 (1) to designate certain National Forest System
13 lands, certain National Park System lands, and cer-
14 tain public lands administered by the Bureau of
15 Land Management in the States of Idaho, Montana,
16 Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming as components
17 of the National Wilderness Preservation System;

18 (2) to designate certain National Forest System
19 lands, public lands administered by the Bureau of
20 Land Management, and watercourses on these lands
21 in the States of Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming as
22 components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers
23 System;

24 (3) to establish a pilot system of National
25 Wildland Restoration and Recovery Areas and a

1 Wildlands Recovery Corps to help restore biological
2 diversity and native species; and

3 (4) to establish a system of biological con-
4 necting corridors between the core ecosystems in the
5 Northern Rockies Bioregion.

6 (b) PURPOSE OF DESIGNATIONS.—The designations
7 made by this Act are made in order to—

8 (1) promote, perpetuate, and preserve the wil-
9 derness character of the area so designated;

10 (2) protect water quality, watersheds, and wild-
11 life habitat, including that of species listed as threat-
12 ened or endangered under section 4(c) of the Endan-
13 gered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(c));

14 (3) protect the ecological integrity and con-
15 tiguity of major wild land ecosystems and their
16 interconnecting corridors identified by the United
17 States Fish and Wildlife Service, and other sources;

18 (4) protect and maintain biological and native
19 species diversity and dispersal throughout the
20 Northern Rockies Bioregion;

21 (5) promote and ensure interagency cooperation
22 in the implementation of integrated, holistic eco-
23 system management and protection of the eco-
24 systems and corridors covered by this Act based
25 upon principles from conservation biology;

1 (6) preserve scenic, historic, and cultural re-
2 sources;

3 (7) promote scientific research, primitive recre-
4 ation, solitude, physical and mental challenge, and
5 inspiration for the benefit of all of the American
6 people;

7 (8) avoid the misinvestment of scarce capital in
8 lands of marginal timber value; and

9 (9) promote ecologically and economically sus-
10 tainable management in the Northern Rockies Bio-
11 region.

12 **SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.**

13 For purposes of this Act:

14 (1) DEVELOPMENT.—The term “development”
15 means activities that eliminate the roadless and wil-
16 derness characteristics of the land and includes ski
17 resort facilities and such activities as roadbuilding,
18 timber harvest, mining, and oil and gas drilling.

19 (2) GREATER ECOSYSTEM.—The term “greater
20 ecosystem”, when used in conjunction with the spe-
21 cific ecosystems protected under this Act, means the
22 ecological land units of sufficient scale to support
23 and maintain populations of large vertebrate species
24 and the other native plant and animal species of the
25 units. These units are comprised of lands which are

1 similar in regards to topography, climate, and plant
2 and animal species. The ecosystems in the Northern
3 Rockies are also defined in terms of the habitat of
4 wildlife indicator species listed as threatened or en-
5 dangered under section 4(c) of the Endangered Spe-
6 cies Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(c)), including griz-
7 zly bear, gray wolf, bald eagle, and caribou, and
8 have been depicted on maps published by Federal
9 agencies.

10 (3) NORTHERN ROCKIES BIOREGION.—The
11 term “Northern Rockies Bioregion” means the por-
12 tion of the Northern Rocky Mountains in the States
13 of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, and Wash-
14 ington, so referred to on maps referred to in this
15 Act.

16 **TITLE I—DESIGNATION OF** 17 **WILDERNESS**

18 **SEC. 101. DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST**
19 **SYSTEM LANDS, NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM**
20 **LANDS, AND BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**
21 **LANDS AS WILDERNESS.**

22 In furtherance of the purpose of the Wilderness Act
23 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), certain National Forest System
24 lands, National Park System lands, and public lands ad-
25 ministered by the Bureau of Land Management, as de-

1 scribed in this title, in the States of Idaho, Montana, Or-
2 egon, Washington, and Wyoming are designated as wilder-
3 ness and, therefore, as components of the National Wilder-
4 ness Preservation System.

5 **SEC. 102. GREATER GLACIER/NORTHERN CONTINENTAL DI-**
6 **VIDE ECOSYSTEM.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following
8 findings:

9 (1) The core of the Greater Glacier/Northern
10 Continental Divide ecosystem region is Glacier Na-
11 tional Park and the Bob Marshall Wilderness, which
12 was the first wilderness designated in the United
13 States.

14 (2) This ecosystem includes unique lands, such
15 as the Rocky Mountain Front, where grizzlies still
16 roam the prairies and America's largest herd of big-
17 horn sheep scales the craggy peaks.

18 (3) The Swan and Mission mountain ranges
19 contain some of Montana's largest old growth forests
20 and pristine bull trout and westslope cutthroat trout
21 spawning runs.

22 (4) The Rocky Mountain Gray Wolf is making
23 a comeback in this ecosystem, and the ecosystem is
24 home to one of only two relatively large grizzly popu-
25 lations in the lower 48 States.

1 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique
2 Greater Glacier/Northern Continental Divide ecosystem,
3 the areas described in this section, which together com-
4 prise approximately 2,034,000 acres, as generally depicted
5 on maps with titles corresponding to each area and dated
6 _____, are hereby designated as wilderness. The land
7 designated as wilderness by this section shall be incor-
8 porated into the wilderness indicated or, in the case of
9 wilderness designated by subsection (h), shall be known
10 by the name given the wilderness in that subsection. Each
11 map shall be on file and available for public inspection
12 in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, the Office
13 of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, or
14 the Office of the Director of the National Park Service.

15 (c) BOB MARSHALL WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The
16 following areas, consisting of a total of approximately
17 547,000 acres, are incorporated into the Bob Marshall
18 Wilderness:

19 (1) Choteau Mountain/Teton High Peaks/Deep
20 Creek areas, consisting of approximately
21 106,000 acres of land administered by the Lewis and
22 Clark National Forest or the Bureau of Land Man-
23 agement.

24 (2) Renshaw area, consisting of approximately
25 47,000 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark

1 National Forest or the Bureau of Land Manage-
2 ment.

3 (3) Swan Front area, consisting of approxi-
4 mately 169,000 acres administered by the Flathead
5 or Lolo National Forest.

6 (4) Swan Crest area, consisting of approxi-
7 mately 89,000 acres administered by the Flathead
8 National Forest.

9 (5) Limestone Caves/Lost Jack areas, con-
10 sisting of approximately 36,000 acres administered
11 by the Flathead National Forest.

12 (6) Monture Creek area, consisting of approxi-
13 mately 99,000 acres administered by the Lolo Na-
14 tional Forest.

15 (d) GREAT BEAR WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The
16 following areas, consisting of a total of approximately
17 61,000 acres, are incorporated into the Great Bear Wil-
18 derness:

19 (1) Middle Fork area, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 40,000 acres administered by the Flathead
21 National Forest.

22 (2) South Fork area, consisting of approxi-
23 mately 21,000 acres administered by the Flathead
24 National Forest.

1 (e) SCAPEGOAT WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The fol-
2 lowing areas, consisting of a total of approximately
3 125,000 acres, are incorporated into the Scapegoat Wilder-
4 ness:

5 (1) Stonewall Mountain area, consisting of ap-
6 proximately 55,000 acres administered by the Hel-
7 ena National Forest.

8 (2) Silver King/Falls Creek areas, consisting of
9 approximately 42,000 acres administered by the
10 Lewis and Clark or Helena National Forest.

11 (3) Benchmark/Elk Creek areas, consisting of
12 approximately 28,000 acres administered by the
13 Lewis and Clark National Forest.

14 (f) MISSION MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS ADDI-
15 TIONS.—The following areas, consisting of a total of ap-
16 proximately 16,000 acres, are incorporated into the Mis-
17 sion Mountains Wilderness:

18 (1) Mission additions, consisting of approxi-
19 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Flathead
20 National Forest.

21 (2) Marshall Peak area, consisting of approxi-
22 mately 9,000 acres administered by the Lolo Na-
23 tional Forest.

24 (g) RATTLESNAKE WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The
25 Rattlesnake additions consisting of approximately 4,000

1 acres administered by the Lolo National Forest are incor-
2 porated into the Rattlesnake Wilderness.

3 (h) NEW NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION
4 SYSTEM COMPONENTS.—The following areas are des-
5 igned as new components of the National Wilderness
6 Preservation System:

7 (1) Glacier Wilderness, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 925,000 acres administered by Glacier Na-
9 tional Park.

10 (2) Sawtooth Ridge Wilderness, consisting of
11 approximately 14,521 acres administered by the
12 Lewis and Clark National Forest.

13 (3) Mt. Hefty/Tuchuck/Thompson-Seton Wil-
14 derness, consisting of approximately 105,000 acres
15 administered by the Flathead or Kootenai National
16 Forest.

17 (4) Le Beau Wilderness, consisting of approxi-
18 mately 6,000 acres administered by the Flathead or
19 Kootenai National Forest.

20 (5) Ten Lakes Wilderness, consisting of ap-
21 proximately 48,000 acres administered by the
22 Kootenai National Forest.

23 (6) Deadhorse Ridge Wilderness, consisting of
24 approximately 24,000 acres administered by the
25 Flathead National Forest.

1 (7) Standard Peak Wilderness, consisting of ap-
2 proximately 7,770 acres administered by the Flat-
3 head National Forest.

4 (8) Coal Ridge Wilderness, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 16,000 acres administered by the Flat-
6 head National Forest.

7 (9) Benchmark Wilderness, consisting of ap-
8 proximately 6,000 acres administered by the Flat-
9 head National Forest.

10 (10) Lincoln Gulch Wilderness, consisting of
11 approximately 9,000 acres administered by the Hel-
12 ena National Forest.

13 (11) Anaconda Hill Wilderness, consisting of
14 approximately 20,000 acres administered by the
15 Helena National Forest.

16 (12) Specimen Creek Wilderness, consisting of
17 approximately 13,000 acres administered by the
18 Helena National Forest.

19 (13) Crater Mountain Wilderness, consisting of
20 approximately 10,000 acres administered by the
21 Helena National Forest.

22 (14) Ogden Mountain Wilderness, consisting of
23 approximately 12,000 acres administered by the
24 Helena National Forest.

1 (15) Nevada Mountain Wilderness, consisting of
2 approximately 54,000 acres administered by the
3 Helena National Forest.

4 **SEC. 103. GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM.**

5 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following
6 findings:

7 (1) The core of the greater Yellowstone region
8 is Yellowstone National Park, the Nation's first na-
9 tional park.

10 (2) This world-famous region of geyser basins,
11 towering mountains, abundant wildlife, and vast for-
12 ests contains the headwaters for many of the Na-
13 tion's most famous blue-ribbon trout streams.

14 (3) Small glaciers and permanent snowfields
15 cloak the rugged Teton and Beartooth mountains,
16 which contain several peaks greater than 12,000
17 feet.

18 (4) Diverse habitat in the region ranges from
19 cactus desert lowlands to arctic tundra.

20 (5) Wildlife in the region includes the threat-
21 ened grizzly bear, the Nation's last wild bison herd,
22 trumpeter swans, and nearly 35,000 elk.

23 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique
24 ecosystem of the greater Yellowstone region, the areas de-
25 scribed in this section, which comprise approximately

1 6,514,000 acres, as generally depicted on maps with titles
2 corresponding to each area and dated _____, are
3 hereby designated as wilderness. The land designated as
4 wilderness by this section shall be incorporated into the
5 wilderness indicated or, in the case of wilderness des-
6 ignated by subsections (n) and (o), shall be known by the
7 name given the wilderness in that subsection. Each map
8 shall be on file and available for public inspection in the
9 Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, the Office of
10 the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, or the
11 Office of the Director of the Park Service.

12 (c) ABSAROKA-BEARTOOTH WILDERNESS ADDI-
13 TIONS.—The Absaroka-Beartooth additions consisting of
14 approximately 265,000 acres administered by the Gallatin,
15 Custer, or Shoshone National Forest are incorporated into
16 the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness.

17 (d) NORTH ABSAROKA WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—
18 The North Absaroka additions consisting of approximately
19 173,000 acres administered by the Shoshone or Gallatin
20 National Forest are incorporated into the North Absaroka
21 Wilderness.

22 (e) WASHAKIE WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The
23 Washakie additions consisting of approximately 339,000
24 acres administered by the Shoshone National Forest or

1 the Bureau of Land Management are incorporated into
2 the Washakie Wilderness.

3 (f) FITZPATRICK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The fol-
4 lowing areas, consisting of a total of approximately 29,000
5 acres, are incorporated into the Fitzpatrick Wilderness:

6 (1) Fitzpatrick additions consisting of approxi-
7 mately 14,000 acres administered by the Shoshone
8 National Forest or the Bureau of Land Manage-
9 ment.

10 (2) Bench Mark/Warm Springs area consisting
11 of approximately 15,000 acres administered by the
12 Shoshone National Forest.

13 (g) TETON WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The Teton
14 Corridor Trailheads additions consisting of approximately
15 24,000 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton National
16 Forest are incorporated into the Teton Wilderness.

17 (h) GROS VENTRE WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The
18 following areas, consisting of a total of approximately
19 106,000 acres, are incorporated into the Gros Ventre Wil-
20 derness:

21 (1) Shoal Creek area, consisting of approxi-
22 mately 24,000 acres administered by the Bridger-
23 Teton National Forest.

1 (2) Gros Ventre additions, consisting of ap-
2 proximately 82,000 acres administered by the
3 Bridger-Teton National Forest.

4 (i) BRIDGER WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The
5 Bridger additions consisting of approximately 230,000
6 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest
7 or the Bureau of Land Management (Scab Creek) are in-
8 corporated into the Bridger Wilderness.

9 (j) POPO AGIE WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The Popo
10 Agie additions consisting of approximately 60,000 acres
11 administered by the Shoshone National Forest or the Bu-
12 reau of Land Management are incorporated into the Popo
13 Agie Wilderness.

14 (k) WINEGAR HOLE WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The
15 Winegar Hole additions consisting of approximately 5,000
16 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee National For-
17 est are incorporated into the Winegar Hole Wilderness.

18 (l) JEDEDIAH SMITH WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—
19 The Jedediah Smith additions consisting of approximately
20 51,000 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton or Car-
21 ibou-Targhee National Forest are incorporated into the
22 Jedediah Smith Wilderness.

23 (m) LEE METCALF WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The
24 following areas, consisting of a total of approximately

1 183,000 acres, are incorporated into the Lee Metcalf Wil-
2 derness:

3 (1) Cowboys Heaven area, consisting of ap-
4 proximately 40,000 acres administered by the Gal-
5 latin or Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forests.

6 (2) Lee Metcalf additions, consisting of approxi-
7 mately 143,000 acres administered by the Gallatin
8 or Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forests.

9 (n) NEW NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION
10 SYSTEM COMPONENTS OF THE GRAVELLY MOUNTAINS
11 WILDLANDS COMPLEX.—The following areas within the
12 Gravelly Wildlands Complex are designated as new compo-
13 nents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

14 (1) Snowcrest Wilderness, consisting of approxi-
15 mately 105,000 acres administered by the Beaver-
16 head-Deerlodge National Forest or the Bureau of
17 Land Management.

18 (2) Antelope Basin Wilderness, consisting of
19 approximately 70,000 acres administered by the
20 Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

21 (3) Lone Butte Wilderness, consisting of ap-
22 proximately 14,000 acres administered by the Bea-
23 verhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

1 (4) Black Butte, consisting of approximately
2 39,000 acres administered by the Beaverhead-
3 Deerlodge National Forest.

4 (5) Big Horn Mountain Wilderness, consisting
5 of approximately 53,000 acres administered by the
6 Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

7 (6) Vigilante Wilderness, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 16,000 acres administered by the Beaver-
9 head-Deerlodge National Forest.

10 (7) Cherry Lakes Wilderness, consisting of ap-
11 proximately 13,000 acres administered by the Bea-
12 verhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

13 (8) Sheep Mountain/Axolotl Wilderness, con-
14 sisting of approximately 35,000 acres administered
15 by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest or the
16 Bureau of Land Management.

17 (9) Crockett Lake Wilderness, consisting of ap-
18 proximately 7,000 acres administered by the Beaver-
19 head-Deerlodge National Forest.

20 (o) OTHER NEW NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESER-
21 VATION SYSTEM COMPONENTS.—The following areas are
22 designated as new components of the National Wilderness
23 Preservation System:

1 (1) Yellowstone Wilderness, consisting of ap-
2 proximately 2,033,000 acres administered by Yellow-
3 stone National Park.

4 (2) Grand Teton Wilderness, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 123,000 acres administered by Grand
6 Teton National Park.

7 (3) Gallatin Range Wilderness, consisting of ap-
8 proximately 221,000 acres administered by the Gal-
9 latin National Forest.

10 (4) Chico Peak Wilderness, consisting of ap-
11 proximately 12,000 acres administered by the Gal-
12 latin National Forest.

13 (5) Madison Wilderness, consisting of approxi-
14 mately 15,000 acres administered by the Gallatin
15 National Forest.

16 (6) Lionhead Wilderness, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 48,000 acres administered by the Gallatin or
18 Caribou-Targhee National Forests.

19 (7) Line Creek Plateau/Deep Lake Wilderness,
20 consisting of approximately 90,000 acres adminis-
21 tered by the Custer or Shoshone National Forests.

22 (8) Monument Ridge Wilderness, consisting of
23 approximately 18,000 acres administered by the
24 Bridger-Teton National Forest.

1 (9) Munger Mountain Wilderness, consisting of
2 approximately 13,000 acres administered by the
3 Bridger-Teton National Forest.

4 (10) Little Sheep Mountain Wilderness, con-
5 sisting of approximately 15,000 acres administered
6 by the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

7 (11) Palisades Wilderness, consisting of ap-
8 proximately 224,000 acres administered by the
9 Bridger-Teton or Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

10 (12) Mt. Leidy Highlands Wilderness, con-
11 sisting of approximately 185,000 acres administered
12 by the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

13 (13) Salt River Range Wilderness, consisting of
14 approximately 239,000 acres administered by the
15 Bridger-Teton National Forest.

16 (14) Grayback Ridge Wilderness, consisting of
17 approximately 283,000 acres administered by the
18 Bridger-Teton National Forest.

19 (15) Commissary Ridge Wilderness, consisting
20 of approximately 178,000 acres administered by the
21 Bridger-Teton National Forest.

22 (16) South Wyoming Range Wilderness, con-
23 sisting of approximately 86,000 acres administered
24 by the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

1 (17) Gannett Hills/Spring Creek/Raymond
2 Mountain Wilderness, consisting of approximately
3 135,000 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton or
4 Caribou-Targhee National Forest or the Bureau of
5 Land Management.

6 (18) Little Cottonwood Wilderness, consisting
7 of approximately 5,000 acres administered by the
8 Bridger-Teton National Forest.

9 (19) North Mountain Wilderness, consisting of
10 approximately 1,000 acres administered by the
11 Bridger-Teton National Forest.

12 (20) Grayback Ridge East Wilderness, con-
13 sisting of approximately 18,000 acres administered
14 by the Bridger-Teton National Forest.

15 (21) Lake Mountain Wilderness, consisting of
16 approximately 17,000 acres administered by the
17 Bridger-Teton National Forest or the Bureau of
18 Land Management.

19 (22) Garns Mountain Wilderness, consisting of
20 approximately 104,000 acres administered by the
21 Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

22 (23) Bald Mountain Wilderness, consisting of
23 approximately 17,000 acres administered by the
24 Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

1 (24) Bear Creek Wilderness, consisting of ap-
2 proximately 98,000 acres administered by the Car-
3 ibou-Targhee National Forest.

4 (25) Stump Creek Wilderness, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 97,000 acres administered by the Car-
6 ibou-Targhee National Forest.

7 (26) Caribou-Targhee Wilderness, consisting of
8 approximately 94,000 acres administered by the
9 Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

10 (27) Poker Peak Wilderness, consisting of ap-
11 proximately 20,000 acres administered by the Car-
12 ibou-Targhee National Forest.

13 (28) Pole Creek Wilderness, consisting of ap-
14 proximately 7,000 acres administered by the Car-
15 ibou-Targhee National Forest.

16 (29) Schmid Peak Wilderness, consisting of ap-
17 proximately 20,000 acres administered by the Car-
18 ibou-Targhee National Forest.

19 (30) Sage Creek Wilderness, consisting of ap-
20 proximately 13,000 acres administered by the Car-
21 ibou-Targhee National Forest.

22 (31) Red Mountain Wilderness, consisting of
23 approximately 14,000 acres administered by the
24 Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

1 (32) Huckleberry Basin Wilderness, consisting
2 of approximately 20,000 acres administered by the
3 Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

4 (33) Dry Ridge Wilderness, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 23,000 acres, administered by the Car-
6 ibou-Targhee National Forest.

7 (34) Meade Peak Wilderness, consisting of ap-
8 proximately 45,000 acres administered by the Car-
9 ibou-Targhee National Forest.

10 (35) Hell Hole Wilderness, consisting of ap-
11 proximately 5,132 acres administered by the Car-
12 ibou-Targhee National Forest.

13 (36) Tobacco Root Mountains Wilderness, con-
14 sisting of approximately 97,000 acres administered
15 by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest or the
16 Bureau of Land Management.

17 (37) Potosi Wilderness, consisting of approxi-
18 mately 5,000 acres administered by the Beaverhead-
19 Deerlodge National Forest.

20 (38) Madison Plateau Wilderness, consisting of
21 approximately 5,000 acres administered by the Gal-
22 latin National Forest.

23 (39) Pass Creek Wilderness, consisting of ap-
24 proximately 9,000 acres administered by the Sho-
25 shone National Forest.

1 (40) Bayer Mountain Wilderness, consisting of
2 approximately 9,000 acres administered by the Sho-
3 shone National Forest.

4 (41) Little Popo Agie Canyon Wilderness, con-
5 sisting of approximately 9,000 acres administered by
6 the Shoshone National Forest or the Bureau of
7 Land Management.

8 (42) Clark Fork Wilderness, consisting of ap-
9 proximately 42,000 acres administered by the Sho-
10 shone National Forest.

11 **SEC. 104. GREATER SALMON/SELWAY ECOSYSTEM.**

12 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following
13 findings:

14 (1) The Greater Salmon/Selway region is one of
15 the most rugged and wild areas in America, and one
16 of the largest intact forest ecosystems in the tem-
17 perate zones of the Earth.

18 (2) The core of the region is comprised of the
19 Frank Church-River of No Return and Selway-Bit-
20 terroot Wilderness areas.

21 (3) Swimming the Salmon and Clearwater river
22 systems, several species of salmon and sea-going
23 trout still make the 900 mile spawning journey from
24 the Pacific Ocean to small tributaries in the high
25 mountain country.

1 (4) Biological and landscape diversity in the re-
2 gion is great, ranging from rocky, dry canyon coun-
3 try to wet forests of ancient cedars many feet in di-
4 ameter in the Mallard-Larkins and other areas.

5 (5) A wide array of forest dwelling species re-
6 side in the region, and the gray wolf is making a
7 comeback.

8 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique
9 ecosystem of the Greater Salmon/Selway region, the areas
10 described in this section, which comprise approximately
11 6,253,000 acres, as generally depicted on the maps with
12 titles corresponding to each area and dated
13 _____, are hereby designated as wilderness. The
14 land designated as wilderness by this section shall be in-
15 corporated into the wilderness indicated or, in the case of
16 wilderness designated by subsections (g), (h), and (i), shall
17 be known by the name given the wilderness in that sub-
18 section. Each map shall be on file and available for public
19 inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service
20 and the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Man-
21 agement.

22 (c) FRANK CHURCH-RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDER-
23 NESS ADDITIONS.—The following areas, consisting of a
24 total of approximately 754,000 acres, are incorporated
25 into the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness:

1 (1) Bluejoint area, consisting of approximately
2 70,000 acres administered by the Bitterroot or
3 Salmon-Challis National Forest.

4 (2) Camas Creek area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 109,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
6 Challis National Forest.

7 (3) Blue Bunch area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 11,653 acres administered by the Salmon
9 Challis or Boise National Forest.

10 (4) Loon Creek area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 103,898 acres administered by the Challis or
12 Sawtooth National Forest.

13 (5) Carey Creek area, consisting of approxi-
14 mately 10,000 acres administered by the Payette
15 National Forest or the Bureau of Land Manage-
16 ment.

17 (6) Pinnacle Peak (Sugar Mountain) area, con-
18 sisting of approximately 10,000 acres administered
19 by the Payette National Forest.

20 (7) Placer Creek area, consisting of approxi-
21 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Payette Na-
22 tional Forest.

23 (8) Smith Creek area, consisting of approxi-
24 mately 2,000 acres administered by the Payette Na-
25 tional Forest.

1 (9) Cottontail Point-Pilot Creek area, consisting
2 of approximately 93,000 acres administered by the
3 Payette National Forest.

4 (10) Bernard area, consisting of approximately
5 21,000 acres administered by the Boise National
6 Forest.

7 (11) Burnt Log area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 24,000 acres administered by the Boise Na-
9 tional Forest.

10 (12) Whiskey area, consisting of approximately
11 5,000 acres administered by the Boise National For-
12 est.

13 (13) Nameless Creek area, consisting of ap-
14 proximately 2,000 acres administered by the Boise
15 National Forest.

16 (14) Tennessee area, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 1,000 acres administered by the Boise Na-
18 tional Forest.

19 (15) Poker Meadows area, consisting of ap-
20 proximately 1,000 acres administered by the Boise
21 National Forest.

22 (16) Black Lake area, consisting of approxi-
23 mately 5,000 acres administered by the Boise Na-
24 tional Forest.

1 (17) Panther Creek area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 33,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
3 Challis National Forest.

4 (18) McEleny area, consisting of approximately
5 3,000 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis Na-
6 tional Forest.

7 (19) Little Horse area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
9 Challis National Forest.

10 (20) Oreana area, consisting of approximately
11 8,000 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis Na-
12 tional Forest.

13 (21) Duck Peak area, consisting of approxi-
14 mately 48,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
15 Challis National Forest.

16 (22) Long Tom area, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 20,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
18 Challis National Forest.

19 (23) Challis Creek area, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 44,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
21 Challis National Forest.

22 (24) Seafoam area, consisting of approximately
23 31,000 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis
24 National Forest.

1 (25) Jersey-Jack area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 64,000 acres administered by the Nez Perce
3 National Forest.

4 (26) Mallard area, consisting of approximately
5 20,000 acres administered by the Nez Perce Na-
6 tional Forest.

7 (27) Marshall Mountain area, consisting of ap-
8 proximately 4,000 acres administered by the Coeur
9 d'Alene District of the Bureau of Land Manage-
10 ment.

11 (d) GOSPEL HUMP WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The
12 Gospel Hump additions consisting of approximately
13 55,000 acres administered by the Nez Perce National For-
14 est are incorporated into the Gospel Hump Wilderness.

15 (e) SELWAY-BITTERROOT WILDERNESS ADDI-
16 TIONS.—The following areas, consisting of a total of ap-
17 proximately 582,000 acres, are incorporated into the
18 Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness:

19 (1) Bitterroot additions, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 123,000 acres administered by the Bitterroot
21 or Nez Perce National Forest.

22 (2) Lochsa Face area, consisting of approxi-
23 mately 76,000 acres administered by the Clearwater
24 National Forest.

1 (3) Elk Summit/Sneakfoot/North Fork Spruce
2 area, consisting of approximately 54,000 acres ad-
3 ministered by the Clearwater National Forest.

4 (4) (East and West) Meadow Creek area, con-
5 sisting of approximately 215,000 acres administered
6 by the Nez Perce National Forest or the Bureau of
7 Land Management.

8 (5) Lolo Creek area, consisting of approxi-
9 mately 18,000 acres administered by the Lolo,
10 Clearwater, or Bitterroot National Forest.

11 (6) Rackliff-Gedney area, consisting of approxi-
12 mately 90,000 acres administered by the Clearwater
13 or Nez Perce National Forest.

14 (f) SAWTOOTH WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The Han-
15 sen Lakes, Huckleberry, Pettit, Smoky Mountains, Ten
16 Mile, Black Warrior, South Boise, and Yuba additions
17 consisting of approximately 540,000 acres administered by
18 the Boise, Sawtooth, or Salmon-Challis National Forest
19 are incorporated into the Sawtooth Wilderness.

20 (g) NEW NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION
21 SYSTEM COMPONENTS OF THE GREAT BURN WILDLANDS
22 COMPLEX.—The following areas within the Great Burn
23 Wildlands Complex are designated as new components of
24 the National Wilderness Preservation System:

1 (1) Great Burn (Hoodoo) area, consisting of
2 approximately 255,000 acres administered by the
3 Clearwater or Lolo National Forest.

4 (2) Meadow Creek/Upper North Fork/Rawhide
5 area, consisting of approximately 62,000 acres ad-
6 ministered by the Idaho Panhandle, Lolo, or Clear-
7 water National Forest.

8 (3) Sheep Mountain/State Line area, consisting
9 of approximately 68,000 acres administered by the
10 Idaho Panhandle or Lolo National Forest.

11 (4) Mallard-Larkins area, consisting of approxi-
12 mately 260,000 acres administered by the Clear-
13 water or Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

14 (5) Bighorn-Weitas area, consisting of approxi-
15 mately 260,000 acres administered by the Clear-
16 water National Forest.

17 (6) Eldorado area, consisting of approximately
18 7,000 acres administered by the Clearwater National
19 Forest.

20 (7) Moose Mountain area, consisting of approxi-
21 mately 22,000 acres administered by the Clearwater
22 National Forest.

23 (8) North Lochsa Slope area, consisting of ap-
24 proximately 118,000 acres administered by the
25 Clearwater National Forest.

1 (9) Pot Mountain area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 51,000 acres administered by the Clearwater
3 National Forest.

4 (10) Siwash area, consisting of approximately
5 9,000 acres administered by the Clearwater National
6 Forest.

7 (11) Weir-Post Office area, consisting of ap-
8 proximately 22,000 acres administered by the Clear-
9 water National Forest.

10 (12) Mosquito Fly area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 19,000 acres administered by the Idaho Pan-
12 handle National Forest.

13 (13) Midget Peak area, consisting of approxi-
14 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Idaho Pan-
15 handle National Forest.

16 (14) Stark Mountain area, consisting of ap-
17 proximately 13,000 acres administered by the Lolo
18 National Forest.

19 (h) NEW NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION
20 SYSTEM COMPONENTS OF THE LITTLE SLATE CREEK
21 WILDLANDS COMPLEX.—The following areas within the
22 Little Slate Creek Wildlands Complex are designated as
23 new components of the National Wilderness Preservation
24 System:

1 (1) Little Slate Creek area, consisting of ap-
2 proximately 12,000 acres administered by the Nez
3 Perce National Forest.

4 (2) Little Slate Creek North area, consisting of
5 approximately 6,000 acres administered by the Nez
6 Perce National Forest.

7 (i) OTHER NEW NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVA-
8 TION SYSTEM COMPONENTS.—The following areas are
9 designated as new components of the National Wilderness
10 Preservation System:

11 (1) French Creek/Patrick Butte area, consisting
12 of approximately 177,863 acres administered by the
13 Payette National Forest.

14 (2) Crystal Mountain area, consisting of ap-
15 proximately 13,000 acres administered by the
16 Payette National Forest.

17 (3) Secesh area, consisting of approximately
18 260,000 acres administered by the Payette National
19 Forest.

20 (4) Needles area, consisting of approximately
21 172,000 acres administered by the Payette or Boise
22 National Forest.

23 (5) Caton Lake area, consisting of approxi-
24 mately 85,000 acres administered by the Payette or
25 Boise National Forest.

1 (6) Poison Creek area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 5,232 acres administered by the the Payette
3 or Boise National Forest.

4 (7) Meadow Creek area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 30,000 acres administered by the Payette or
6 Boise National Forest.

7 (8) Mount Heinen area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 13,000 acres administered by the Boise Na-
9 tional Forest.

10 (9) Reeves Creek area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 11,000 acres administered by the Boise Na-
12 tional Forest.

13 (10) Peace Rock area, consisting of approxi-
14 mately 192,000 acres administered by the Boise Na-
15 tional Forest.

16 (11) Deadwood area, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 52,000 acres administered by the Boise Na-
18 tional Forest.

19 (12) Whitehawk Mountain area, consisting of
20 approximately 9,000 acres administered by the Boise
21 National Forest.

22 (13) Stony Meadows area, consisting of ap-
23 proximately 13,000 acres administered by the Boise
24 National Forest.

1 (14) Bear Wallow area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 8,000 acres administered by the Boise Na-
3 tional Forest.

4 (15) Grimes Pass area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 13,000 acres administered by the Boise Na-
6 tional Forest.

7 (16) Bald Mountain area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 6,000 acres administered by the Boise Na-
9 tional Forest.

10 (17) Hawley Mountain area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 8,000 acres administered by the Boise
12 National Forest.

13 (18) Red Mountain area, consisting of approxi-
14 mately 110,000 acres administered by the Boise Na-
15 tional Forest.

16 (19) Breadwinner area, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 20,000 acres administered by the Boise Na-
18 tional Forest.

19 (20) Elk Creek area, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 15,000 acres administered by the Boise Na-
21 tional Forest.

22 (21) Steel Mountain area, consisting of approxi-
23 mately 23,000 acres administered by the Boise Na-
24 tional Forest.

1 (22) Rainbow area, consisting of approximately
2 31,000 acres administered by the Boise National
3 Forest.

4 (23) Grand Mountain area, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 14,000 acres administered by the Boise
6 National Forest.

7 (24) Sheep Creek area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 70,000 acres administered by the Boise Na-
9 tional Forest.

10 (25) Snowbank area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 34,000 acres administered by the Boise Na-
12 tional Forest.

13 (26) House Mountain area, consisting of ap-
14 proximately 26,000 acres administered by the Boise
15 National Forest.

16 (27) Danskin/South Fork Boise area, consisting
17 of approximately 30,000 acres administered by the
18 Boise National Forest.

19 (28) Cow Creek area, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 15,000 acres administered by the Boise Na-
21 tional Forest.

22 (29) Wilson Peak area, consisting of approxi-
23 mately 8,000 acres administered by the Boise Na-
24 tional Forest.

1 (30) Lost Man Creek area, consisting of ap-
2 proximately 13,000 acres administered by the Boise
3 National Forest.

4 (31) Whiskey Jack area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Boise Na-
6 tional Forest.

7 (32) Cathedral Rocks area, consisting of ap-
8 proximately 8,000 acres administered by the Boise
9 National Forest.

10 (33) Lime Creek area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 97,000 acres administered by the Boise or
12 Sawtooth National Forest.

13 (34) O'Hara Falls Creek area, consisting of ap-
14 proximately 33,000 acres administered by the Nez
15 Perce National Forest.

16 (35) Lick Point area, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Nez Perce
18 National Forest.

19 (36) Clear Creek area, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 11,000 acres administered by the Nez Perce
21 National Forest.

22 (37) Silver Creek-Pilot Knob area, consisting of
23 approximately 21,000 acres administered by the Nez
24 Perce National Forest.

1 (38) Dixie Summit-Nut Hill area, consisting of
2 approximately 6,000 acres administered by the Nez
3 Perce National Forest.

4 (39) North Fork Slate Creek area, consisting of
5 approximately 11,000 acres administered by the Nez
6 Perce National Forest.

7 (40) John Day area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 10,000 acres administered by the Nez Perce
9 National Forest.

10 (41) Perreau Creek area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 8,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
12 Challis National Forest.

13 (42) Napias area, consisting of approximately
14 9,000 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis Na-
15 tional Forest.

16 (43) Napolean Ridge area, consisting of ap-
17 proximately 51,000 acres administered by the Salm-
18 on-Challis National Forest.

19 (44) Jesse Creek area, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 14,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
21 Challis National Forest.

22 (45) Haystack Mountain area, consisting of ap-
23 proximately 12,000 acres administered by the Salm-
24 on-Challis National Forest.

1 (46) Phelan area, consisting of approximately
2 13,000 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis
3 National Forest.

4 (47) Sheepeater area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 35,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
6 Challis National Forest.

7 (48) South Fork Deep Creek area, consisting of
8 approximately 13,000 acres administered by the
9 Salmon-Challis National Forest.

10 (49) Deep Creek area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
12 Challis National Forest.

13 (50) Jureano area, consisting of approximately
14 25,000 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis
15 National Forest.

16 (51) South Panther area, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 6,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
18 Challis National Forest.

19 (52) Musgrove area, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 8,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
21 Challis National Forest.

22 (53) Taylor Mountain area, consisting of ap-
23 proximately 60,000 acres administered by the Salm-
24 on-Challis National Forest.

1 (54) Martin Creek area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 99,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
3 Challis National Forest.

4 (55) White Knob area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 65,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
6 Challis National Forest.

7 (56) Porphyry Peak area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 57,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
9 Challis National Forest.

10 (57) Greylock area, consisting of approximately
11 12,000 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis
12 National Forest.

13 (58) Copper Basin area, consisting of approxi-
14 mately 11,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
15 Challis National Forest.

16 (59) Cold Springs area, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 9,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
18 Challis National Forest.

19 (60) Pioneer Mountains area, consisting of ap-
20 proximately 308,000 acres administered by the Saw-
21 tooth or Salmon-Challis National Forest.

22 (61) Railroad Ridge area, consisting of approxi-
23 mately 51,000 acres administered by the Sawtooth
24 or Salmon-Challis National Forest.

1 (62) Boulder/White Clouds area, consisting of
2 approximately 463,000 acres administered by the
3 Sawtooth or Salmon-Challis National Forest or the
4 Bureau of Land Management.

5 (63) Buttercup Mountain area, consisting of
6 approximately 57,000 acres administered by the
7 Sawtooth National Forest.

8 (64) Elk Ridge area, consisting of approxi-
9 mately 9,000 acres administered by the Sawtooth
10 National Forest.

11 (65) Grandmother Mountain area, consisting of
12 approximately 35,000 acres administered by the
13 Idaho Panhandle National Forest or the Bureau of
14 Land Management.

15 (66) Pinchot Butte area, consisting of approxi-
16 mately 9,000 acres administered by the Idaho Pan-
17 handle National Forest or the Bureau of Land Man-
18 agement.

19 (67) Liberal Mountain area, consisting of ap-
20 proximately 11,000 acres administered by the Saw-
21 tooth National Forest.

22 (68) Black Horse Creek area, consisting of ap-
23 proximately 10,969 acres administered by the Sho-
24 shone District of the Bureau of Land Management.

1 (69) Horse Heaven area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 18,000 acres administered by the Payette or
3 Boise National Forest.

4 (70) Chimney Rock area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 30,000 acres administered by the Payette
6 Forest.

7 **SEC. 105. GREATER CABINET/YAAK/SELKIRK ECOSYSTEM.**

8 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following
9 findings:

10 (1) The wettest part of the Northern Rockies,
11 the Greater Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk ecosystem is a
12 wild land region that contains the last major stands
13 of low elevation ancient forests in the general region,
14 including the Long Canyon area which contains the
15 oldest living cedars in the Nation.

16 (2) The only caribou herd in the lower 48
17 States roams these mountains, as do the grizzly and
18 the gray wolf.

19 (3) Towering mountains in the ecosystem in-
20 clude the Cabinet, Selkirk, and Purcell ranges.

21 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique,
22 heavily fragmented, and endangered Greater Cabinet/
23 Yaak/Selkirk ecosystem, the areas described in this sec-
24 tion, which comprise approximately 1,038,000 acres, as
25 generally depicted on maps with titles corresponding to

1 each area and dated _____, are hereby designated
2 as wilderness. The land designated as wilderness by this
3 section shall be incorporated into the wilderness indicated
4 or, in the case of wilderness designated by subsection (e),
5 shall be known by the name given the wilderness in that
6 subsection. Each map shall be on file and available for
7 public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest
8 Service.

9 (c) CABINET MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS ADDI-
10 TIONS.—The Cabinet additions consisting of approxi-
11 mately 100,000 acres administered by the Kootenai Na-
12 tional Forest are incorporated into the Cabinet Mountains
13 Wilderness.

14 (d) SALMO-PRIEST WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The
15 Salmo-Priest additions consisting of approximately 47,000
16 acres administered by the Colville or the Idaho Panhandle
17 National Forest are incorporated into the Salmo-Priest
18 Wilderness.

19 (e) NEW NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION
20 SYSTEM COMPONENTS.—The following areas are des-
21 ignated as new components of the National Wilderness
22 Preservation System:

23 (1) Saddle Mountain area, consisting of ap-
24 proximately 15,000 acres administered by the
25 Kootenai National Forest.

1 (2) Galena Creek area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 20,000 acres administered by the Kootenai
3 National Forest.

4 (3) Berray Mountain area, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 9,000 acres administered by the
6 Kootenai National Forest.

7 (4) Lone Cliff-Smeads area, consisting of ap-
8 proximately 10,000 acres administered by the
9 Kootenai National Forest.

10 (5) McNeeley area, consisting of approximately
11 7,000 acres administered by the Kootenai National
12 Forest.

13 (6) Northwest Peaks area, consisting of ap-
14 proximately 15,000 acres administered by the
15 Kootenai National Forest.

16 (7) Roderick area, consisting of approximately
17 30,000 acres administered by the Kootenai National
18 Forest.

19 (8) Grizzly Peak area, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Kootenai
21 National Forest.

22 (9) West Fork Yaak area, consisting of approxi-
23 mately 9,000 acres administered by the Kootenai
24 National Forest.

1 (10) Mt. Henry area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 14,000 acres administered by the Kootenai
3 National Forest.

4 (11) Alexander Creek area, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 7,000 acres administered by the
6 Kootenai National Forest.

7 (12) Robinson Mountain area, consisting of ap-
8 proximately 7,000 acres administered by the
9 Kootenai National Forest.

10 (13) Devil's Gap area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 5,000 acres administered by the Kootenai
12 National Forest.

13 (14) Lone Cliff West area, consisting of ap-
14 proximately 5,000 acres administered by the
15 Kootenai National Forest.

16 (15) Allen Peak area, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 30,000 acres administered by the Kootenai
18 National Forest.

19 (16) Huckleberry Mountain area, consisting of
20 approximately 9,000 acres administered by the
21 Kootenai National Forest.

22 (17) Cataract Peak area, consisting of approxi-
23 mately 39,000 acres administered by the Kootenai
24 or Lolo National Forest.

1 (18) Cube Iron-Silcox area, consisting of ap-
2 proximately 39,000 acres administered by the
3 Kootenai or Lolo National Forest.

4 (19) Sundance Ridge area, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 8,000 acres administered by the Lolo
6 National Forest.

7 (20) Teepee-Spring Creek area, consisting of
8 approximately 14,000 acres administered by the
9 Lolo National Forest.

10 (21) Baldy Mountain area, consisting of ap-
11 proximately 6,000 acres administered by the Lolo
12 National Forest.

13 (22) Scotchman's Peak area, consisting of ap-
14 proximately 88,000 acres administered by the
15 Kootenai or Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

16 (23) Buckhorn Ridge area, consisting of ap-
17 proximately 36,000 acres administered by the
18 Kootenai or Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

19 (24) Grassy Top/Hall Mountain area, consisting
20 of approximately 24,000 acres administered by the
21 Colville or Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

22 (25) Abercrombie-Hooknose area, consisting of
23 approximately 40,000 acres administered by the
24 Colville National Forest.

1 (26) Exposure area, consisting of approximately
2 8,000 acres administered by the Colville National
3 Forest.

4 (27) Harvey Creek/Bunchgrass area, consisting
5 of approximately 11,000 acres administered by the
6 Colville National Forest.

7 (28) South Fork Mountain area, consisting of
8 approximately 6,000 acres administered by the
9 Colville or Idaho Panhandle National Forests.

10 (29) Lost Creek area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Colville Na-
12 tional Forest.

13 (30) Quartzite area, consisting of approximately
14 5,000 acres administered by the Colville National
15 Forest.

16 (31) South Fork Hungry Mountain area, con-
17 sisting of approximately 9,000 acres administered by
18 the Idaho Panhandle or Colville National Forests.

19 (32) Continental Mountain area, consisting of
20 approximately 8,000 acres administered by the
21 Idaho Panhandle National Forest.

22 (33) Skitwish Ridge area, consisting of approxi-
23 mately 5,000 acres administered by the Idaho Pan-
24 handle National Forest.

1 (34) White Mountain area, consisting of ap-
2 proximately 8,000 acres administered by the Idaho
3 Panhandle National Forest.

4 (35) Shafer Peak area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 6,000 acres administered by the Idaho Pan-
6 handle National Forest.

7 (36) Upper Priest Lake area, consisting of ap-
8 proximately 13,000 acres administered by the Idaho
9 Panhandle National Forest.

10 (37) Long Canyon/Selkirk Crest area, con-
11 sisting of approximately 105,000 acres administered
12 by the Idaho Panhandle National Forest or the Bu-
13 reau of Land Management.

14 (38) Saddle Mountain area, consisting of ap-
15 proximately 8,000 acres administered by the Idaho
16 Panhandle National Forest.

17 (39) Mt. Willard/Lake Estelle Roberts area,
18 consisting of approximately 79,000 acres adminis-
19 tered by the Idaho Panhandle or Kootenai National
20 Forests.

21 (40) Trestle Peak area, consisting of approxi-
22 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Idaho Pan-
23 handle or Kootenai National Forests.

1 (41) Beetop area, consisting of approximately
2 12,000 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle
3 National Forest.

4 (42) Packsaddle area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 19,000 acres administered by the Idaho Pan-
6 handle National Forest.

7 (43) Blacktail Mountain area, consisting of ap-
8 proximately 5,000 acres administered by the Idaho
9 Panhandle National Forest.

10 (44) Magee area, consisting of approximately
11 35,000 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle
12 National Forest.

13 (45) Tepee Creek area, consisting of approxi-
14 mately 5,000 acres administered by the Idaho Pan-
15 handle National Forest.

16 (46) Trouble Creek area, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 6,000 acres administered by the Idaho Pan-
18 handle National Forest.

19 (47) Graham Coal area, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 10,000 acres administered by the Idaho Pan-
21 handle National Forest.

22 (48) Hellroaring area, consisting of approxi-
23 mately 10,000 acres administered by the Idaho Pan-
24 handle National Forest.

1 (49) Kootenai Peak area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 5,000 acres administered by the Idaho Pan-
3 handle National Forest.

4 (50) Katka area, consisting of approximately
5 10,000 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle
6 National Forest.

7 **SEC. 106. GREATER HELLS CANYON ECOSYSTEM.**

8 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following
9 findings:

10 (1) The ecological diversity of the Hells Can-
11 yon/Wallowa Mountain Region is unique and its cen-
12 tral proximity to other ecologically intact or rel-
13 atively intact areas makes it a critical passageway
14 for genetic interchange of native plants and animals
15 throughout the northwestern United States.

16 (2) The deepest river-carved canyon in the
17 world at over 8,000 feet deep, Hells Canyon of the
18 Snake River forms the centerpiece of the rugged
19 Greater Hells Canyon/Wallowa Mountain Region.

20 (3) The ancestral home of the Nez Perce Indi-
21 ans and their famous leaders, Old Chief Joseph,
22 Young Chief Joseph, and Ollokot, the region is his-
23 torically significant and remains spiritually and cul-
24 turally important to Indian tribes, whose treaty

1 rights guarantee their sovereignty and continued use
2 of the land.

3 (4) The region abounds in cultural and archae-
4 ological sites, the remnants of the Nez Perce Tribe
5 and other aboriginal cultures.

6 (5) Breathtaking scenery in the region includes
7 the snowcapped peaks of the Wallowa and Seven
8 Devils Mountains, ancient boreal forests composed of
9 many tree species, semi-arid desert environments,
10 rare, intact remnants of native Columbia Basin
11 grasslands, and unique geology and numerous dra-
12 matic rimrock canyons.

13 (6) Endangered Chinook salmon, rare or
14 threatened species, such as goshawk, pine marten,
15 and bighorn sheep, the largest free-roaming elk herd
16 in the United States, and a variety of other wildlife
17 species inhabit the region.

18 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique
19 and endangered Greater Hells Canyon ecosystem, the
20 areas described in this section, which comprise approxi-
21 mately 519,000 acres, as generally depicted on the maps
22 with titles corresponding to each area and dated
23 _____, are hereby designated as wilderness. The
24 land designated as wilderness by this section shall be in-
25 corporated into the wilderness indicated or, in the case of

1 wilderness designated by subsection (e), shall be known
2 by the name given the wilderness in that subsection. Each
3 map shall be on file and available for public inspection
4 in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service.

5 (c) HELLS CANYON WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The
6 following areas, consisting of a total of approximately
7 394,000 acres, are incorporated into the Hells Canyon
8 Wilderness:

9 (1) Rapid River area, consisting of approxi-
10 mately 76,000 acres administered by the Payette or
11 Nez Perce National Forest.

12 (2) Salmon Face area, consisting of approxi-
13 mately 19,000 acres administered by the Nez Perce
14 National Forest.

15 (3) Klopton Cree/Corral Creek area, consisting
16 of approximately 21,000 acres administered by the
17 Nez Perce National Forest.

18 (4) Big Canyon area, consisting of approxi-
19 mately 14,000 acres administered by the Nez Perce
20 National Forest.

21 (5) Other Hells Canyon additions, consisting of
22 approximately 264,000 acres administered by the
23 Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

24 (d) EAGLE CAP WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The
25 Eagle Cap additions consisting of approximately 100,000

1 acres administered by the Wallowa-Whitman National
2 Forest are incorporated into the Eagle Cap Wilderness.

3 (e) NEW NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION
4 SYSTEM COMPONENTS.—The following areas are des-
5 ignated as new components of the National Wilderness
6 Preservation System:

7 (1) Lake Fork, consisting of approximately
8 12,000 acres administered by the Wallowa-Whitman
9 National Forest.

10 (2) Castle Ridge, consisting of approximately
11 7,000 acres administered by the Wallowa-Whitman
12 National Forest.

13 (3) Homestead, consisting of approximately
14 6,000 acres administered by the Wallowa-Whitman
15 National Forest.

16 **SEC. 107. ISLANDS IN THE SKY WILDERNESS.**

17 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following
18 findings:

19 (1) There are several mountain ranges in the
20 Northern Rockies Bioregion that are separated from
21 other mountains by the intervening prairies.

22 (2) These mountain ranges, including the Big-
23 horn, Big Snowy, Pryor, Elkhorn, and Caribou
24 Mountains, are known as island mountain ranges.

1 (3) These wild and beautiful mountains are
2 home to an abundant array of native wildlife and
3 birds and are representative of a unique ecological
4 complex.

5 (b) DESIGNATION.—In order to protect the unique
6 and increasingly isolated ecological treasure of island
7 mountain ranges in the Northern Rockies Bioregion, the
8 areas described in this section, which comprise approxi-
9 mately 2,614,000 acres, as generally depicted on the maps
10 with titles corresponding to each area and dated
11 _____, are hereby designated as wilderness.
12 The land designated as wilderness by this section shall be
13 incorporated into the wilderness indicated or, in the case
14 of wilderness designated by subsections (f), (g), (h), and
15 (i), shall be known by the name given the wildernss in
16 that subsection. Each map shall be on file and available
17 for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the For-
18 est Service and the Office of the Director of the Bureau
19 of Land Management.

20 (c) WENAHA-TUCANNON WILDERNESS ADDI-
21 TIONS.—The following areas, consisting of a total of ap-
22 proximately 20,000 acres, are incorporated into the
23 Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness:

1 (1) Upper Tucannon area, consisting of ap-
2 proximately 13,000 acres administered by the
3 Umatilla National Forest.

4 (2) W-T Three area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 22,000 acres administered by the Umatilla
6 National Forest.

7 (3) Meadow Creek area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 5,000 acres administered by the Umatilla
9 National Forest.

10 (d) NORTH FORK JOHN DAY WILDERNESS ADDI-
11 TIONS.—The following areas, consisting of a total of ap-
12 proximately 104,000 acres, are incorporated into the
13 Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness:

14 (1) Greenhorn Mountain area, consisting of ap-
15 proximately 35,000 acres administered by the
16 Umatilla, the Malheur, or the Wallowa-Whitman Na-
17 tional Forest.

18 (2) Jumpoff Joe area, consisting of approxi-
19 mately 10,000 acres administered by the Umatilla or
20 the Malheur National Forest.

21 (3) Twin Mountain area, consisting of approxi-
22 mately 59,000 acres administered by the Wallowa-
23 Whitman National Forest.

24 (e) CLOUD PEAK WILDERNESS ADDITIONS.—The
25 Cloud Peak additions, consisting of approximately

1 203,000 acres administered by the Bighorn National For-
2 est and the Bureau of Land Management (Paint Rock
3 Creek Canyon), are incorporated into the Cloud Peak Wil-
4 derness.

5 (f) NEW NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION
6 SYSTEM COMPONENTS IN THE KETTLE MOUNTAINS.—

7 The following areas within the Kettle Mountains are des-
8 igned as new components of the National Wilderness
9 Preservation System:

10 (1) Thirteen Mile area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 14,000 acres administered by the Colville
12 National Forest.

13 (2) Bald Snow area, consisting of approxi-
14 mately 12,000 acres administered by the Colville
15 National Forest.

16 (3) Copper/Kettle area, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 81,000 acres administered by the Colville
18 National Forest.

19 (4) Huckleberry South area, consisting of ap-
20 proximately 10,000 acres administered by the
21 Colville National Forest.

22 (5) Cougar Mountain area, consisting of ap-
23 proximately 6,000 acres administered by the Colville
24 National Forest.

1 (6) Owl Mountain area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 15,000 acres administered by the Colville
3 National Forest.

4 (7) Deer Creek area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 9,000 acres administered by the Colville Na-
6 tional Forest.

7 (8) Jackknife area, consisting of approximately
8 9,000 acres administered by the Colville National
9 Forest.

10 (9) Paradise area, consisting of approximately
11 9,000 acres administered by the Colville National
12 Forest.

13 (10) Bulldog Mountain area, consisting of ap-
14 proximately 7,000 acres administered by the Colville
15 National Forest.

16 (g) NEW NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION
17 SYSTEM COMPONENTS IN THE BIG HORN MOUNTAINS.—
18 The following areas within the Big Horn Mountains are
19 designated as new components of the National Wilderness
20 Preservation System:

21 (1) Little Bighorn area, consisting of approxi-
22 mately 120,000 acres administered by the Bighorn
23 National Forest.

1 (2) Walker Prairie area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 51,000 acres administered by the Bighorn
3 National Forest.

4 (3) Devil's Canyon area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 32,000 acres administered by the Bighorn
6 National Forest.

7 (4) Hideout Creek area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 9,000 acres administered by the Bighorn Na-
9 tional Forest.

10 (5) Bear Rocks area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 25,000 acres administered by the Bighorn
12 National Forest.

13 (6) Horse Creek Mesa area, consisting of ap-
14 proximately 42,000 acres administered by the Big-
15 horn National Forest.

16 (7) Petes Hole area, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 20,000 acres administered by the Bighorn
18 National Forest.

19 (8) Grommund Creek area, consisting of
20 approximately 6,000 acres administered by the Big-
21 horn National Forest.

22 (9) Hazelton Peaks area, consisting of approxi-
23 mately 9,000 acres administered by the Bighorn Na-
24 tional Forest.

1 (10) Leigh Creek area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Bighorn Na-
3 tional Forest.

4 (11) Medicine Lodge area, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 23,000 acres administered by the Big-
6 horn National Forest or the Bureau of Land Man-
7 agement.

8 (12) Alkali Creek area, consisting of approxi-
9 mately 17,000 acres administered by the Bureau of
10 Land Management.

11 (13) Trapper Creek Canyon area, consisting of
12 approximately 17,000 acres administered by the Bu-
13 reau of Land Management.

14 (14) North Fork Powder River area, consisting
15 of approximately 15,000 acres administered by the
16 Bureau of Land Management.

17 (15) Garder Mountain area, consisting of ap-
18 proximately 18,000 acres administered by the Bu-
19 reau of Land Management.

20 (16) Honeycombs area, consisting of approxi-
21 mately 53,000 acres administered by the Bureau of
22 Land Management.

23 (17) Buffalo Creek area, consisting of approxi-
24 mately 27,000 acres administered by the Bureau of
25 Land Management.

1 (18) Lysite Mountain area, consisting of ap-
2 proximately 10,000 acres administered by the Bu-
3 reau of Land Management.

4 (h) NEW NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION
5 SYSTEM COMPONENTS IN THE PRYOR MOUNTAINS.—The
6 following areas within the Pryor Mountains are designated
7 as components of the National Wilderness Preservation
8 System:

9 (1) Lost Water Canyon area, consisting of ap-
10 proximately 63,000 acres administered by the Custer
11 National Forest, Bighorn National Recreation Area,
12 or the Bureau of Land Management.

13 (2) Big Pryor Mountain area, consisting of ap-
14 proximately 39,000 acres administered by the Custer
15 National Forest.

16 (i) OTHER NEW NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVA-
17 TION SYSTEM COMPONENTS.—The following areas are
18 designated as new components of the National Wilderness
19 Preservation System:

20 (1) Willow Springs area, consisting of approxi-
21 mately 10,000 acres administered by the Umatilla
22 National Forest.

23 (2) Asotin Creek area, consisting of approxi-
24 mately 18,000 acres administered by the Umatilla
25 National Forest.

1 (3) Spangler area, consisting of approximately
2 6,000 acres administered by the Umatilla National
3 Forest.

4 (4) Wenatchee Creek area, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 15,000 acres administered by the
6 Umatilla National Forest.

7 (5) Mill Creek area, consisting of approximately
8 25,000 acres administered by the Umatilla National
9 Forest.

10 (6) Walla Walla area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 34,000 acres administered by the Umatilla
12 National Forest.

13 (7) Jassaud area, consisting of approximately
14 6,000 acres administered by the Umatilla National
15 Forest.

16 (8) Grande Ronde area, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 21,000 acres administered by the Umatilla
18 National Forest.

19 (9) Texas Butte area, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 8,000 acres administered by the Umatilla
21 National Forest.

22 (10) Skookum area, consisting of approximately
23 8,000 acres administered by the Umatilla National
24 Forest.

1 (11) Potamus area, consisting of approximately
2 6,000 acres administered by the Umatilla National
3 Forest.

4 (12) South Fork-Tower area, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 17,000 acres administered by the
6 Umatilla National Forest.

7 (13) East John Day area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Umatilla
9 National Forest.

10 (14) Horseshoe Ridge area, consisting of ap-
11 proximately 6,000 acres administered by the
12 Umatilla National Forest.

13 (15) Hellhole/Mount Emily area, consisting of
14 approximately 69,000 acres administered by the
15 Umatilla or Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

16 (16) North Mount Emily area, consisting of ap-
17 proximately 6,000 acres administered by the
18 Umatilla or Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

19 (17) Beaver Creek area, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 13,000 acres administered by the Wallowa-
21 Whitman National Forest.

22 (18) Upper Grande Ronde area, consisting of
23 approximately 12,000 acres administered by the
24 Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

1 (19) Marble Point area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Wallowa-
3 Whitman National Forest.

4 (20) Joeseph Canyon area, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 24,000 acres administered by the
6 Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

7 (21) Tope Creek area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 9,000 acres administered by the Wallowa-
9 Whitman National Forest.

10 (22) Baldy Mountain area, consisting of ap-
11 proximately 6,000 acres administered by the
12 Malheur National Forest.

13 (23) Dixie Butte area, consisting of approxi-
14 mately 13,000 acres administered by the Malheur
15 National Forest.

16 (24) Murderers Creek area, consisting of ap-
17 proximately 25,000 acres administered by the
18 Malheur National Forest.

19 (25) Flag Creek area, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Malheur Na-
21 tional Forest.

22 (26) Fox Creek area, consisting of approxi-
23 mately 6,000 acres administered by the Malheur Na-
24 tional Forest.

1 (27) Glacier Mountain area, consisting of ap-
2 proximately 25,000 acres administered by the
3 Malheur National Forest.

4 (28) Malheur River area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 13,000 acres administered by the Malheur
6 National Forest.

7 (29) McClellan Mountain area, consisting of ap-
8 proximately 22,000 acres administered by the
9 Malheur National Forest.

10 (30) Myrtle-Silvies area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 11,000 acres administered by the Malheur
12 National Forest.

13 (31) Nipple Butte area, consisting of approxi-
14 mately 12,000 acres administered by the Malheur
15 National Forest.

16 (32) North Fork Malheur River area, consisting
17 of approximately 25,000 acres administered by the
18 Malheur National Forest.

19 (33) Pine Creek area, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 14,000 acres administered by the Malheur
21 National Forest.

22 (34) Shaketable area, consisting of approxi-
23 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Malheur Na-
24 tional Forest.

1 (35) Utley Butte area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 11,000 acres administered by the Malheur
3 National Forest.

4 (36) Monument Rock area, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 5,000 acres administered by the
6 Malheur National Forest.

7 (37) Flint Range/Dolus/Lost Creek area, con-
8 sisting of approximately 73,000 acres administered
9 by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

10 (38) Fred Burr area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 6,000 acres administered by the Beaverhead-
12 Deerlodge National Forest.

13 (39) Elkhorn Mountains area, consisting of ap-
14 proximately 88,000 acres administered by the Hel-
15 ena National Forest.

16 (40) Cache Peak area, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 27,000 acres administered by the Sawtooth
18 National Forest.

19 (41) Sublett area, consisting of approximately
20 7,000 acres administered by the Sawtooth National
21 Forest.

22 (42) Burnt Basin/Black Pine area, consisting of
23 approximately 44,000 acres administered by the
24 Sawtooth National Forest.

1 (43) Mount Harrison area, consisting of ap-
2 proximately 30,000 acres administered by the Saw-
3 tooth National Forest.

4 (44) Fifth Fork Rock Creek area, consisting of
5 approximately 17,000 acres administered by the
6 Sawtooth National Forest.

7 (45) Third Fork Rock Creek area, consisting of
8 approximately 14,000 acres administered by the
9 Sawtooth National Forest.

10 (46) Cottonwood area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 11,000 acres administered by the Sawtooth
12 National Forest.

13 (47) Mohogany Butte area, consisting of ap-
14 proximately 21,000 acres administered by the Saw-
15 tooth National Forest.

16 (48) Thorobred area, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 6,000 acres administered by the Sawtooth
18 National Forest.

19 (49) Mount Naomi area, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 28,000 acres administered by the Caribou
21 National Forest.

22 (50) Worm Creek area, consisting of approxi-
23 mately 42,000 acres administered by the Caribou
24 National Forest.

1 (51) Swan Creek Mountain area, consisting of
2 approximately 7,000 acres administered by the Car-
3 ibou National Forest.

4 (52) Gibson area, consisting of approximately
5 8,000 acres administered by the Caribou National
6 Forest.

7 (53) Paris Peak area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 9,000 acres administered by the Caribou-
9 Targhee National Forest.

10 (54) Station Creek area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 9,000 acres administered by the Caribou-
12 Targhee National Forest.

13 (55) Mink Creek area, consisting of approxi-
14 mately 16,000 acres administered by the Caribou-
15 Targhee National Forest.

16 (56) Liberty Creek area, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 15,000 acres administered by the Caribou-
18 Targhee National Forest.

19 (57) Williams Creek area, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 10,000 acres administered by the Caribou-
21 Targhee National Forest.

22 (58) Stauffer Creek area, consisting of approxi-
23 mately 6,000 acres administered by the Caribou-
24 Targhee National Forest.

1 (59) Sherman Peak area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 8,000 acres administered by the Caribou-
3 Targhee National Forest.

4 (60) Soda Point area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 23,000 acres administered by the Caribou-
6 Targhee National Forest.

7 (61) Clarkston Mountain area, consisting of ap-
8 proximately 16,000 acres administered by the Car-
9 ibou-Targhee National Forest.

10 (62) Deep Creek area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Caribou-
12 Targhee National Forest.

13 (63) Oxford Mountain area, consisting of ap-
14 proximately 41,000 acres administered by the Car-
15 ibou-Targhee National Forest.

16 (64) Elkhorn Mountain area, consisting of ap-
17 proximately 42,000 acres administered by the Car-
18 ibou-Targhee National Forest.

19 (65) Bonneville Peak area, consisting of ap-
20 proximately 32,000 acres administered by the Car-
21 ibou-Targhee National Forest.

22 (66) North Pebble area, consisting of approxi-
23 mately 5,000 acres administered by the Caribou-
24 Targhee National Forest.

1 (67) Toponce area, consisting of approximately
2 18,000 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee
3 National Forest.

4 (68) Scout Mountain area, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 25,000 acres administered by the Car-
6 ibou-Targhee National Forest.

7 (69) West Mink area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 20,000 acres administered by the Caribou-
9 Targhee National Forest.

10 (70) Cuddy Mountain area, consisting of ap-
11 proximately 41,000 acres administered by the
12 Payette National Forest.

13 (71) Council Mountain area, consisting of ap-
14 proximately 17,000 acres administered by the
15 Payette National Forest.

16 (72) McCullough Peaks area, consisting of ap-
17 proximately 38,000 acres administered by the Bu-
18 reau of Land Management.

19 (73) Sheep Mountain area, consisting of ap-
20 proximately 25,000 acres administered by the Bu-
21 reau of Land Management.

22 (74) Red Butte area, consisting of approxi-
23 mately 24,000 acres administered by the Bureau of
24 Land Management.

1 (75) Bobcat Draw Badlands area, consisting of
2 approximately 30,000 acres administered by the Bu-
3 reau of Land Management.

4 (76) Cedar Mountain area, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 39,000 acres administered by the Bu-
6 reau of Land Management.

7 (77) Copper Mountain area, consisting of ap-
8 proximately 7,000 acres administered by the Wyo-
9 ming Bureau of Land Management.

10 (78) Fuller Peak area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 10,000 acres administered by the Bureau of
12 Land Management.

13 (79) Lysite Badlands area, consisting of ap-
14 proximately 14,000 acres administered by the Bu-
15 reau of Land Management.

16 (80) Hoodoo Mountain, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 11,000 acres administered by the Missoula
18 Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management.

19 (81) Wales, consisting of approximately 12,000
20 acres administered by the Missoula Field Office of
21 the Bureau of Land Management.

22 **SEC. 108. BLACKFEET WILDERNESS.**

23 (a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of
24 the Wilderness Act, the preservation of Blackfeet religious
25 lands, and Blackfeet treaty rights, certain lands within the

1 Lewis and Clark National Forest comprising approxi-
2 mately 129,000 acres and known as the Badger-Two Med-
3 icine Area, as depicted on the map dated January 2003,
4 and entitled “Blackfeet Wilderness”, are hereby des-
5 ignated as the Blackfeet Wilderness and therefore as a
6 component of the National Wilderness Preservation Sys-
7 tem.

8 (b) TREATY RIGHTS.—The Congress recognizes that
9 the Blackfeet Nation retains treaty rights in the lands des-
10 ignated as the Blackfeet Wilderness, as provided for in
11 the 1896 treaty with the United States Government.

12 (c) REVIEW.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall con-
13 duct a review of the Blackfeet Wilderness in accordance
14 with the Wilderness Act. Not later than three years after
15 the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall sub-
16 mit to Congress a report containing the results of the re-
17 view.

18 (d) REVIEW COMMITTEE.—

19 (1) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall estab-
20 lish a committee composed of the following:

21 (A) Representatives of the Blackfeet Tribal
22 Business Council.

23 (B) Blackfeet Tribal Traditionalists se-
24 lected in a manner consistent with the historic
25 Cultural Law of the Tribe, independently of the

1 Business Council. The Secretary shall give care-
2 ful consideration to the Blackfeet Language
3 community and its views.

4 (C) The National Park Service.

5 (D) The State of Montana.

6 (E) Representatives of the public who use
7 the lands designated as wilderness by this sec-
8 tion, including environmental groups previously
9 appropriately involved in the area.

10 (2) ADVISORY ROLE.—The committee shall reg-
11 ularly advise the Secretary during the preparation of
12 the review required by subsection (c). The committee
13 shall submit its findings to Congress concurrently
14 with the submission of the report required by that
15 subsection.

16 (e) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Secretary shall in-
17 struct the committee to develop a wilderness management
18 plan for the Blackfeet Wilderness that ensures that Black-
19 feet religious and treaty rights to lands in the wilderness
20 are recognized and honored.

21 (f) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out their duties
22 under this section, the Secretary and the committee shall
23 give special consideration to the religious, wilderness, and
24 wildlife uses of the Blackfeet Wilderness, taking into ac-

1 count treaties the United States has entered into with the
2 Blackfeet Nation.

3 (g) WITHDRAWAL.—The Blackfeet Wilderness is
4 hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation,
5 the disposal under the mining laws, and from disposition
6 under the geothermal and mineral leasing laws.

7 **SEC. 109. ADMINISTRATION.**

8 (a) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing
9 rights, lands designated as wilderness by this title shall
10 be administered in accordance with the provisions of the
11 Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.), except that, with
12 respect to such lands, any reference to the effective date
13 of the Wilderness Act or any similar reference shall be
14 deemed to be a reference to the date of the enactment
15 of this Act.

16 (b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—As soon as practicable
17 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary
18 of Agriculture, in the case of National Forest System
19 lands designated as wilderness by this title, and the Sec-
20 retary of the Interior, in the case of National Park System
21 and public lands administered by the Bureau of Land
22 Management designated as wilderness by this title, shall
23 file a map and legal description of such lands with the
24 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Sen-
25 ate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House

1 of Representatives. Each map and legal description shall
2 have the same force and effect as if included in this Act,
3 except that the Secretary concerned may correct clerical
4 and typographical errors in the maps and legal descrip-
5 tions. Each map and legal description shall be on file and
6 available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief
7 of the Forest Service, the Office of the Director of the
8 Bureau of Land Management, or the Office of the Direc-
9 tor of the Park Service.

10 **SEC. 110. WATER.**

11 (a) **RESERVATION.**—With respect to the lands des-
12 igned as wilderness by this title, the Congress hereby
13 reserves a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the pur-
14 poses for which the lands are designated as wilderness.
15 The priority date of such reserved rights shall be the date
16 of enactment of this Act.

17 (b) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—The Secretary of Agri-
18 culture, the Secretary of the Interior, and all other officers
19 of the United States shall take all steps necessary to pro-
20 tect the rights reserved by subsection (a), including the
21 filing of claims for quantification of such rights in any
22 present or future appropriate stream adjudication, in a
23 court of the State of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon,
24 or Washington, in which the United States has been or
25 is properly joined in accordance with section 208 of the

1 Act of July 10, 1952 (43 U.S.C. 666; commonly referred
2 to as the McCarran Amendment).

3 **TITLE II—BIOLOGICAL**
4 **CONNECTING CORRIDORS**

5 **SEC. 201. FINDINGS.**

6 The Congress makes the following findings:

7 (1) The most recent scientific information on
8 ecological reserve design and function, including re-
9 cent scientific information on species dispersal in re-
10 sponse to a changing climate, points out the critical
11 need for biological connecting corridors between the
12 larger core ecosystem areas.

13 (2) While none of the remaining major wild
14 land ecosystems of the Northern Rockies Bioregion
15 appears to be of sufficient size to perpetuate the full
16 complement of self-sustaining viable populations of
17 native wildlife, biological diversity, and full range of
18 ecological processes on its own, it appears that an
19 effective reserve system can be achieved if biological
20 connecting corridors between the ecosystems are
21 identified and protected.

22 (3) The wild land areas addressed by this title
23 are located between the major core ecosystems of the
24 region and are essential for wildlife and plant migra-
25 tion and genetic interchange.

1 System and 120,000 acres are subject to the special cor-
2 ridor management requirements under section 203, are
3 designated as the Sapphire Mountains/Continental Divide
4 Biological Connecting Corridors:

5 (1) Welcome Creek Addition area, consisting of
6 approximately 1,000 acres administered by the Lolo
7 National Forest.

8 (2) Anaconda Pintlar Additions area, consisting
9 of—

10 (A) the original Anaconda Pintlar Addi-
11 tions area of approximately 80,000 acres ad-
12 ministered by the Bitterroot or Beaverhead-
13 Deerlodge National Forest; and

14 (B) the Sapphire area of approximately
15 114,000 acres administered by the Bitterroot or
16 Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

17 (3) Stony Mountain area, consisting of approxi-
18 mately 120,000 acres administered by the Lolo or
19 Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

20 (4) Quigg Peak area, consisting of approxi-
21 mately 77,000 acres administered by the Lolo or
22 Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

23 (5) Silver King area, consisting of approxi-
24 mately 50,000 acres administered by the Lolo or
25 Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

1 (6) Emerine area, consisting of approximately
2 15,000 acres administered by the Beaverhead-
3 Deerlodge National Forest.

4 (7) Sleeping Child area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 21,000 acres administered by the Bitterroot
6 National Forest.

7 (c) JOCKO MOUNTAINS/CABINET MOUNTAINS COR-
8 RIDOR.—The following areas, consisting of a total of ap-
9 proximately 274,000 acres, of which 145,000 acres are in-
10 corporated into the National Wilderness Preservation Sys-
11 tem and 129,000 acres are subject to the special corridor
12 management requirements under section 203, are des-
13 ignated as the Jocko Mountains/Cabinet Mountains Bio-
14 logical Connecting Corridors:

15 (1) Mount Bushnell area, consisting of approxi-
16 mately 42,000 acres administered by the Lolo Na-
17 tional Forest.

18 (2) Cherry Peak area, consisting of approxi-
19 mately 38,000 acres administered by the Lolo Na-
20 tional Forest.

21 (3) Patrick's Knob/North Cutoff area, con-
22 sisting of approximately 17,000 acres administered
23 by the Lolo National Forest.

1 (4) South Siegel/South Cutoff area, consisting
2 of approximately 14,000 acres administered by the
3 Lolo National Forest.

4 (5) North Siegel area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 9,000 acres administered by the Lolo Na-
6 tional Forest.

7 (6) Reservation Divide area, consisting of ap-
8 proximately 25,000 acres administered by the Lolo
9 National Forest.

10 (d) NINE MILE/GREAT BURN CORRIDORS.—The fol-
11 lowing areas, consisting of a total of approximately
12 119,000 acres, of which 46,000 acres are incorporated
13 into the National Wilderness Preservation System and
14 73,000 acres are subject to the special corridor manage-
15 ment requirements under section 203, are designated as
16 the Nine Mile/Great Burn Corridor Biological Connecting
17 Corridors:

18 (1) Burdette area, consisting of approximately
19 16,000 acres administered by the Lolo National For-
20 est.

21 (2) Petty Mountain area, consisting of approxi-
22 mately 16,000 acres administered by the Lolo Na-
23 tional Forest.

1 (3) Garden Point area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 6,000 acres administered by the Lolo Na-
3 tional Forest.

4 (4) Deep Creek area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 8,000 acres administered by the Lolo Na-
6 tional Forest.

7 (e) ANACONDA-PINTLAR-DIVIDE CORRIDORS.—The
8 following areas, consisting of a total of approximately
9 373,000 acres, of which 113,000 acres are incorporated
10 into the National Wilderness Preservation System and
11 260,000 acres are subject to the special corridor manage-
12 ment requirements under section 203, are designated as
13 the Anaconda-Pintlar-Divide Biological Connecting Cor-
14 ridors:

15 (1) Fleecer area, consisting of approximately
16 36,000 acres administered by the Beaverhead-
17 Deerlodge National Forest.

18 (2) Highlands area, consisting of approximately
19 21,000 acres administered by the Beaverhead-
20 Deerlodge National Forest.

21 (3) Basin Creek area, consisting of approxi-
22 mately 9,000 acres administered by the Beaverhead-
23 Deerlodge National Forest.

1 (4) Granulated Mountains area, consisting of
2 approximately 14,000 acres administered by the
3 Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

4 (5) Lower Boulder area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 6,000 acres administered by the Bureau of
6 Land Management.

7 (6) Ruby Range area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 27,000 acres administered by the Bureau of
9 Land Management.

10 (7) Humbug Spires area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 12,000 acres administered by the Bureau of
12 Land Management.

13 (8) Elevation Mountain area, consisting of ap-
14 proximately 13,000 acres administered by the Bu-
15 reau of Land Management.

16 (f) TEN LAKES/CABINET/YAAK CORRIDORS.—The
17 following areas, consisting of a total of approximately
18 349,000 acres, of which 39,000 acres are incorporated
19 into the National Wilderness Preservation System and
20 310,000 acres are subject to the special corridor manage-
21 ment requirements under section 203, are designated as
22 the Ten Lakes/Cabinet/Yaak Biological Connecting Cor-
23 ridors:

1 (1) Gold Hill area, consisting of approximately
2 6,000 acres administered by the Kootenai National
3 Forest.

4 (2) Gold Hill West area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 16,000 acres administered by the Kootenai
6 National Forest.

7 (3) Zula Creek area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 10,000 acres administered by the Kootenai
9 National Forest.

10 (4) Big Creek area, consisting of approximately
11 8,000 acres administered by the Kootenai National
12 Forest.

13 (g) CABINET/YAAK/GREAT BURN COMPLEX COR-
14 RIDOR.—The following areas, consisting of a total of ap-
15 proximately 531,000 acres, of which 326,000 acres are in-
16 corporated into the National Wilderness Preservation Sys-
17 tem and 205,000 acres are subject to the special corridor
18 management requirements under section 203, are des-
19 igned as the Cabinet/Yaak/Great Burn Complex Biologi-
20 cal Connecting Corridors:

21 (1) Maple Peak area, consisting of approxi-
22 mately 19,000 acres administered by the Lolo, Idaho
23 Panhandle, or Kootenai National Forest.

1 (2) Storm Creek area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 8,000 acres administered by the Idaho Pan-
3 handle National Forest.

4 (3) Hammond Creek area, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 17,000 acres administered by the Idaho
6 Panhandle National Forest.

7 (4) North Fork area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 31,000 acres administered by the Idaho Pan-
9 handle National Forest.

10 (5) Big Creek area, consisting of approximately
11 76,000 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle
12 National Forest.

13 (6) Kootenai Peak area, consisting of approxi-
14 mately 10,000 acres administered by the Idaho Pan-
15 handle National Forest.

16 (7) Lost Creek area, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 11,537 acres administered by the Idaho Pan-
18 handle National Forest.

19 (8) East Cathedral Peak area, consisting of ap-
20 proximately 22,000 acres administered by the Idaho
21 Panhandle National Forest.

22 (9) East Fork Elk, consisting of approximately
23 7,000 acres administered by the Idaho Panhandle of
24 Kootenai National Forest.

1 (10) West Fork Elk, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 5,000 acres administered by the Idaho
3 Kootenai National Forest.

4 (11) Spion Kop area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 22,000 acres administered by the Idaho Pan-
6 handle National Forest.

7 (12) Roland Point area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 6,000 acres administered by the Idaho Pan-
9 handle National Forest.

10 (13) Trout Creek area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 39,000 acres administered by the Idaho Pan-
12 handle or Kootenai National Forest.

13 (14) Wonderful Peak area, consisting of ap-
14 proximately 6,000 acres administered by the Idaho
15 Panhandle or Lolo National Forest.

16 (15) Stevens Peak area, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 5,000 acres administered by the Idaho Pan-
18 handle or Lolo National Forest.

19 (16) Evans Gulch area, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 8,000 acres administered by the Lolo Na-
21 tional Forest.

22 (17) Gilt Edge-Silver Creek area, consisting of
23 approximately 10,000 acres administered by the
24 Lolo National Forest.

1 (18) Ward Eagle area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 9,000 acres administered by the Lolo Na-
3 tional Forest.

4 (19) Marble Point area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 13,000 acres administered by the Lolo Na-
6 tional Forest.

7 (20) Clear Creek area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 6,000 acres administered by the Lolo Na-
9 tional Forest.

10 (h) CABINET/YAAK/SELKIRK CORRIDORS.—Lands
11 consisting of approximately 96,000 acres administered by
12 the Idaho Panhandle, Kootenai, or Colville National For-
13 est are designated as the Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk Biological
14 Connecting Corridors and shall be subject to the special
15 corridor management requirements under section 203.

16 (i) CABINET/YAAK/CANADA CORRIDORS.—Lands
17 consisting of approximately 41,000 acres administered by
18 the Idaho Panhandle or Kootenai National Forest are des-
19 ignated as the Cabinet/Yaak/Canada Biological Con-
20 necting Corridors and shall be subject to the special cor-
21 ridor management requirements under section 203.

22 (j) ANACONDA-PINTLAR/BITTERROOT MOUNTAINS
23 CORRIDORS.—The following areas, consisting of a total of
24 approximately 556,000 acres, of which 409,000 acres are
25 incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation

1 System and 147,000 acres are subject to the special cor-
2 ridor management requirements under section 203, are
3 designated as the Anaconda-Pintlar/Bitterroot Mountains
4 Biological Connecting Corridors:

5 (1) West Pioneers area, consisting of approxi-
6 mately 230,000 acres administered by the Beaver-
7 head-Deerlodge National Forest.

8 (2) Cattle Gulch Ridge area, consisting of ap-
9 proximately 19,000 acres administered by the Bea-
10 verhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

11 (3) East Pioneers/Call Mountain area, con-
12 sisting of approximately 160,000 acres administered
13 by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest or the
14 Bureau of Land Management.

15 (k) FRANK CHURCH/GREATER YELLOWSTONE COR-
16 RIDORS.—The following areas, consisting of a total of ap-
17 proximately 1,840,000 acres, of which 1,198,000 acres are
18 incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation
19 System and 642,000 acres are subject to the special cor-
20 ridor management requirements under section 203, are
21 designated as the Frank Church/Greater Yellowstone Bio-
22 logical Connecting Corridors:

23 (1) Tolan Creek area, consisting of approxi-
24 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Bitterroot
25 National Forest.

1 (2) Allan Mountain area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 151,000 acres administered by the Bitterroot
3 or Salmon-Challis National Forest.

4 (3) Anderson Mountain area, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 49,000 acres administered by the Bea-
6 verhead or Salmon-Challis National Forest.

7 (4) West Big Hole area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 21,000 acres administered by the Beaverhead
9 or Salmon-Challis National Forest.

10 (5) Goat Mountain area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 45,000 acres administered by the Beaverhead
12 or Salmon-Challis National Forest.

13 (6) Italian Peaks/Eighteen Mile/Maiden area,
14 consisting of approximately 305,000 acres adminis-
15 tered by the Beaverhead, Salmon, or Caribou-
16 Targhee National Forest or the Bureau of Land
17 Management.

18 (7) Garfield Mountain area, consisting of ap-
19 proximately 92,000 acres administered by the Bea-
20 verhead or Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

21 (8) Four Eyes Canyon area, consisting of ap-
22 proximately 8,000 acres administered by the Beaver-
23 head-Deerlodge National Forest.

24 (9) Tendoy Mountains area (Sourdough, Tim-
25 ber Butte, McKenzie, Limekiln, and Hidden Pas-

1 ture), consisting of approximately 83,000 acres ad-
2 ministered by the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National
3 Forest or the Bureau of Land Management.

4 (10) Henneberry Ridge area, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 12,000 acres administered by the Bu-
6 reau of Land Management.

7 (11) Black Tail Moutains area, consisting of
8 approximately 15,000 acres administered by the Bu-
9 reau of Land Management.

10 (12) Saginaw Creek area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 9,000 acres administered by the Beaverhead-
12 Deerlodge National Forest.

13 (13) Tash Peak area, consisting of approxi-
14 mately 53,000 acres administered by the Beaver-
15 head-Deerlodge National Forest.

16 (14) Beaver Lakes area, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Beaverhead-
18 Deerlodge National Forest.

19 (15) Agency Creek area, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 6,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
21 Challis National Forest.

22 (16) Freezeout/Raynolds Pass area, consisting
23 of approximately 37,000 acres administered by the
24 Caribou-Targhee National Forest.

1 (17) Two Top area, consisting of approximately
2 7,000 acres administered by the Caribou-Targhee
3 National Forest.

4 (18) Mount Jefferson/Centennials area, con-
5 sisting of approximately 88,000 acres administered
6 by the Caribou-Targhee or Beaverhead-Deerlodge
7 National Forest or the Bureau of Land Manage-
8 ment.

9 (19) Bear Creek area, consisting of approxi-
10 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Beaverhead-
11 Deerlodge National Forest.

12 (l) FRENCH CREEK/HELLS CANYON CORRIDORS.—
13 Lands consisting of approximately 3,000 acres adminis-
14 tered by the Payette or Nez Perce National Forest or the
15 Bureau of Land Management are designated as the
16 French Creek/Hells Canyon Biological Connecting Cor-
17 ridors and shall be subject to the special corridor manage-
18 ment requirements under section 203.

19 (m) LEMHI MOUNTAINS CORRIDORS.—The following
20 areas, consisting of a total of approximately 604,000
21 acres, of which 516,000 acres are incorporated into the
22 National Wilderness Preservation System and 88,000
23 acres are subject to the special corridor management re-
24 quirements under section 203, are designated as the
25 Lemhi Mountains Biological Connecting Corridors:

1 (1) North Lemhi Mountains area, consisting of
2 approximately 309,000 acres administered by the
3 Salmon-Challis National Forest.

4 (2) Diamond Peak/Black Canyon area, con-
5 sisting of approximately 173,000 acres administered
6 by the Salmon- Challis, or Caribou-Targhee National
7 Forest or Idaho Falls District of the Bureau of
8 Land Management.

9 (3) Warm Canyon area, consisting of approxi-
10 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
11 Challis National Forest.

12 (4) Goldbug Ridge area, consisting of approxi-
13 mately 13,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
14 Challis National Forest.

15 (5) Sal Mountain area, consisting of approxi-
16 mately 14,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
17 Challis National Forest.

18 (n) LOST RIVER RANGE CORRIDORS.—The following
19 areas, consisting of a total of approximately 464,000
20 acres, of which 400,000 acres are incorporated into the
21 National Wilderness Preservation System and 64,000
22 acres are subject to the special corridor management re-
23 quirements under section 203, are designated as the Lost
24 River Range Biological Connecting Corridors:

1 (1) Borah Peak area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 155,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
3 Challis National Forest or the Salmon District of
4 the Bureau of Land Management.

5 (2) King Mountain area, consisting of approxi-
6 mately 87,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
7 Challis National Forest.

8 (3) Grouse Peak area, consisting of approxi-
9 mately 9,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
10 Challis National Forest.

11 (4) Red Hill area, consisting of approximately
12 15,000 acres administered by the Salmon-Challis
13 National Forest.

14 (5) Jumpoff Mountain area, consisting of ap-
15 proximately 14,000 acres administered by the Salm-
16 on-Challis National Forest.

17 (6) Wood Canyon area, consisting of approxi-
18 mately 8,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
19 Challis National Forest.

20 (7) Pahsimeroi area, consisting of approxi-
21 mately 73,000 acres administered by the Salmon-
22 Challis National Forest.

23 (8) Burnt Creek area, consisting of approxi-
24 mately 22,000 acres administered by the Salmon or

1 the Idaho Falls District of the Bureau of Land
2 Management.

3 (9) Hawley Mountain area, consisting of ap-
4 proximately 17,000 acres administered by the Idaho
5 Falls District of the Bureau of Land Management.

6 (o) FRANK CHURCH COMPLEX/LEMHI RANGE COR-
7 RIDORS.—Lands consisting of approximately 3,000 acres
8 administered by the Salmon-Challis National Forest or the
9 Bureau of Land Management are designated as the Frank
10 Church Complex/Lemhi Range Biological Connecting Cor-
11 ridors and shall be subject to the special corridor manage-
12 ment requirements under section 203.

13 (p) BOULDER/WHITE CLOUDS/LOST RIVER RANGE
14 CORRIDORS.—The following areas, consisting of a total of
15 approximately 233,000 acres, of which 145,000 acres are
16 incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation
17 System and 88,000 acres are subject to the special cor-
18 ridor management requirements under section 203, are
19 designated as the Boulder/White Clouds/Lost River Range
20 Biological Connecting Corridors:

21 (1) Jerry Peak area, consisting of approxi-
22 mately 28,000 acres administered by the Salmon
23 District of the Bureau of Land Management.

1 (2) Jerry Peak West area, consisting of ap-
2 proximately 12,000 acres administered by the Salm-
3 on District of the Bureau of Land Management.

4 (3) Corral-Horse Basin area, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 69,000 acres administered by the Salm-
6 on District of the Bureau of Land Management.

7 (4) Appendicitis Hill area, consisting of ap-
8 proximately 26,000 acres administered by the Idaho
9 Falls District of the Bureau of Land Management.

10 (5) White-Knob Mountains area, consisting of
11 approximately 10,000 acres administered by the
12 Idaho Falls District of the Bureau of Land Manage-
13 ment.

14 (q) BITTERROOT/LEMHI CORRIDORS.—Lands con-
15 sisting of approximately 20,000 acres administered by the
16 Salmon-Challis National Forest or the Bureau of Land
17 Management are designated as the Bitterroot/Lemhi Bio-
18 logical Connecting Corridors and shall be subject to the
19 special corridor management requirements under section
20 203.

21 (r) GREATER GLACIER/GREATER YELLOWSTONE
22 CORRIDORS.—The following areas, consisting of a total of
23 approximately 1,705,000 acres, of which 1,163,000 acres
24 are incorporated into the National Wilderness Preserva-
25 tion System and 542,000 acres are subject to the special

1 corridor management requirements under section 203, are
2 designated as the Greater Glacier/Greater Yellowstone Bi-
3 ological Connecting Corridors:

4 (1) Tenderfoot/Deep Creek area, consisting of
5 approximately 105,000 acres administered by the
6 Lewis and Clark National Forest.

7 (2) Middle Fork Judith area, consisting of ap-
8 proximately 84,000 acres administered by the Lewis
9 and Clark National Forest.

10 (3) Pilgrim Creek area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 47,000 acres administered by the Lewis and
12 Clark National Forest.

13 (4) Paine Gulch area, consisting of approxi-
14 mately 8,000 acres administered by the Lewis and
15 Clark National Forest.

16 (5) Sawmill Gulch area, consisting of approxi-
17 mately 12,000 acres administered by the Lewis and
18 Clark National Forest.

19 (6) Spring Creek area, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 18,000 acres administered by the Lewis and
21 Clark National Forest.

22 (7) TW Mountain area, consisting of approxi-
23 mately 8,000 acres administered by the Lewis and
24 Clark National Forest.

1 (8) Big Baldy area, consisting of approximately
2 43,000 acres administered by the Lewis and Clark
3 National Forest.

4 (9) Granite Mountain area, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 10,000 acres administered by the Lewis
6 and Clark National Forest.

7 (10) Tollgate-Sheep area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 25,000 acres administered by the Lewis and
9 Clark National Forest.

10 (11) Mount High area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 33,000 acres administered by the Lewis and
12 Clark National Forest.

13 (12) Bluff Mountain area, consisting of ap-
14 proximately 37,000 acres administered by the Lewis
15 and Clark National Forest.

16 (13) North Fork Smith area, consisting of ap-
17 proximately 9,000 acres administered by the Lewis
18 and Clark National Forest.

19 (14) Big Snowies area, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 105,000 acres administered by the Lewis and
21 Clark National Forest or Bureau of Land Manage-
22 ment.

23 (15) Highwoods area, consisting of approxi-
24 mately 25,000 acres administered by the Lewis and
25 Clark National Forest.

1 (16) Highwood Baldy area, consisting of ap-
2 proximately 16,000 acres administered by the Lewis
3 and Clark National Forest.

4 (17) Calf Creek area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 10,000 acres administered by the Lewis and
6 Clark National Forest.

7 (18) Eagle Creek area, consisting of approxi-
8 mately 6,000 acres administered by the Lewis and
9 Clark National Forest.

10 (19) Castle Mountains area, consisting of ap-
11 proximately 28,000 acres administered by the Lewis
12 and Clark National Forest.

13 (20) Box Canyon area, consisting of approxi-
14 mately 15,000 acres administered by the Lewis and
15 Clark National Forest.

16 (21) Crazy Mountains area, consisting of ap-
17 proximately 159,000 acres administered by the
18 Lewis and Clark or Gallatin National Forest.

19 (22) Gates of Mountains additions, consisting
20 of approximately 20,000 acres administered by the
21 Helena National Forest, which shall be incorporated
22 into the Gates of the Mountain Wilderness.

23 (23) Lazyman Gulch area, consisting of ap-
24 proximately 11,000 acres administered by the Hel-
25 ena National Forest.

1 (24) Mt. Baldy area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 19,000 acres administered by the Helena Na-
3 tional Forest.

4 (25) Camas Creek area, consisting of approxi-
5 mately 27,000 acres administered by the Helena Na-
6 tional Forest.

7 (26) Jericho Mountain area, consisting of ap-
8 proximately 12,000 acres administered by the Hel-
9 ena National Forest.

10 (27) Irish Gulch area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Helena Na-
12 tional Forest.

13 (28) Grassy Mountain area, consisting of ap-
14 proximately 7,000 acres administered by the Helena
15 National Forest.

16 (29) Middleman/Hedges Mountain area, con-
17 sisting of approximately 34,000 acres administered
18 by the Helena National Forest.

19 (30) Hellgate Gulch area, consisting of approxi-
20 mately 17,000 acres administered by the Helena Na-
21 tional Forest.

22 (31) Cayuse Mountain area, consisting of ap-
23 proximately 22,000 acres administered by the Hel-
24 ena National Forest.

1 (32) Electric Peak/Little Blackfoot Meadows
2 area, consisting of approximately 53,000 acres ad-
3 ministered by the Helena or Beaverhead-Deerlodge
4 National Forest.

5 (33) Whitetail-Haystack area, consisting of ap-
6 proximately 73,000 acres administered by the Bea-
7 verhead-Deerlodge National Forest.

8 (34) O'Neil Creek area, consisting of approxi-
9 mately 7,000 acres administered by the Beaverhead-
10 Deerlodge National Forest.

11 (35) Bridger area, consisting of approximately
12 51,000 acres administered by the Gallatin National
13 Forest.

14 (s) MT. LEIDY HIGHLANDS/WIND RIVER RANGE
15 CORRIDORS.—Lands consisting of a total of approxi-
16 mately 69,000 acres are designated as the Mt. Leidy
17 Highlands/Wind River Range Biological Connecting Cor-
18 ridor, of which—

19 (1) approximately 7,000 acres known as the
20 Fish Lake Mountain Wilderness are incorporated
21 into the National Wilderness Preservation System;
22 and

23 (2) approximately 62,000 acres are subject to
24 the special corridor management requirements under
25 section 203.

1 **SEC. 203. TREATMENT OF BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING COR-**
2 **RIDORS.**

3 (a) ROADLESS LANDS DESIGNATED AS WILDER-
4 NESS.—The roadless areas identified as part of a biologi-
5 cal connecting corridor on the maps referred to by name
6 in section 202 are hereby designated as wilderness and
7 as components of the National Wilderness Preservation
8 System.

9 (b) SPECIAL CORRIDOR MANAGEMENT AREAS.—
10 Those portions of the biological connecting corridors des-
11 ignated by section 202 that are not covered by subsection
12 (a) are hereby designated as special corridor management
13 areas and shall be managed according to the Multiple-Use
14 Sustained-Yield Act of 1960 (16 U.S.C. 528 et seq.) and
15 other applicable laws, and in the following manner:

16 (1) The practice of even-aged silvicultural man-
17 agement and timber harvesting is prohibited within
18 the special corridor management areas.

19 (2) Subject to valid existing rights, mining, oil,
20 and gas exploration and development and new road
21 construction or reconstruction is prohibited within
22 the special corridor management areas.

23 (3) The Federal land management agency re-
24 sponsible for the administration of a special corridor
25 management area or portion thereof shall take im-
26 mediate steps to ensure that road densities within

1 the biological connecting corridor approach, as near-
2 ly as possible, zero miles of road per square mile of
3 land area. Such road density shall not exceed 0.25
4 miles per square mile, using the method known as
5 the “moving window” method.

6 **SEC. 204. APPLICABILITY OF TITLE.**

7 (a) FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES.—This
8 title shall apply only to National Forest System lands and
9 lands under the jurisdiction of the the Bureau of Land
10 Management and the United States Fish and Wildlife
11 Service.

12 (b) PRIVATE LAND AND LANDOWNERS.—Private
13 lands are not affected by this title. No private landowner
14 whose lands are adjacent to the designated connecting cor-
15 ridors shall be compelled, under any circumstances, to
16 comply with this title. However, private landowners may
17 enter into cooperative agreements with the Federal Gov-
18 ernment on a willing participant or willing seller basis to
19 include their land in a biological connecting corridor.

20 **SEC. 205. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND LAND TRADES**
21 **AND ACQUISITIONS.**

22 (a) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of
23 the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall seek
24 to enter into cooperative agreements with private, State,
25 and corporate landowners and sovereign Indian tribes

1 whose lands are adjacent to the designated connecting cor-
2 ridors, when such agreements would benefit the ecological
3 integrity and function of the designated corridor.

4 (b) LAND TRADES AND ACQUISITIONS.—The Sec-
5 retary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior
6 may undertake land trades or acquisitions in order to ac-
7 complish the purposes of this title when the Secretary con-
8 cerned considers such action to be appropriate.

9 (c) REPORT.—As part of the report required by sec-
10 tion 501, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary
11 of the Interior shall describe the progress of cooperative
12 agreements, acquisitions, and proposed land exchanges
13 sought pursuant to this section.

14 **SEC. 206. EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.**

15 (a) EXEMPTION.—The roads and highways referred
16 to in subsection (b) are expressly exempted from the provi-
17 sions of this title. In the event that any county, State,
18 Federal, or private road has been mistakenly omitted from
19 this list, it is deemed to be incorporated by reference.

20 (b) DESCRIPTION.—The roads and highways referred
21 to in subsection (a) the following:

22 (1) United States Highways 2, 10, 12, 20, 89,
23 91, 93, 95, and 287.

24 (2) Interstate Highways 15 and 90.

25 (3) Idaho State Highways 3, 28, 29, and 87.

- 1 (4) Montana State Highways 2, 37, 38, 41, 43,
2 56, 58, 83, 87, 135, 200, 278, 287, 293, 294, 298,
3 and 324.
- 4 (5) Montana Secondary Roads 92, 278, 279,
5 294, 298, 324, 411, and 508.
- 6 (6) The Thompson Pass Road, Montana-Idaho.
- 7 (7) The Moyie Springs to East Port Road,
8 Idaho.
- 9 (8) The Red Rock Pass Road, Montana.
- 10 (9) Boundary County, Idaho, Routes 3, 18, 34,
11 and 47.
- 12 (10) Lolo National Forest Route 102.
- 13 (11) Gallatin National Forest Route 259.
- 14 (12) Kelly Canyon and Middle Fork Canyon
15 Roads, Gallatin National Forest.
- 16 (13) Lewis and Clark County, Montana, Roads
17 4, 164, 280, 287, and 291.
- 18 (14) The Beaverhead-Deerlodge to Basin Road,
19 Montana.
- 20 (15) The Marysville to Avon Road, Montana.
- 21 (16) The Pahsimeroi Road, Butte County,
22 Idaho.

1 **TITLE III—WILD AND SCENIC**
2 **RIVERS DESIGNATIONS**

3 **SEC. 301. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS IN**
4 **IDAHO, MONTANA, AND WYOMING.**

5 Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16
6 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
7 lowing new paragraphs:

8 “(170) SOUTH FORK PAYETTE, IDAHO.—The seg-
9 ment within the Boise and Sawtooth National Forests
10 from the Sawtooth Wilderness Boundary downstream ap-
11 proximately 54 miles to confluence with the Middle Fork
12 and then downstream on the main stem to the confluence
13 with the North Fork, as generally depicted on the bound-
14 ary map entitled ‘South Fork Payette Wild River’ and
15 dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the
16 Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

17 “(171) MIDDLE FORK PAYETTE, IDAHO.—The seg-
18 ment within the Boise National Forest from Railroad Pass
19 downstream approximately 17.9 miles to Boiling Springs,
20 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Mid-
21 dle Fork Payette Wild and Recreational River’ and dated
22 January 2003, which shall be administered by the Sec-
23 retary of Agriculture as a wild river and the segment with-
24 in the Boise National Forest from Boiling Springs down-
25 stream approximately 14.7 miles to the national forest

1 boundary, as generally depicted on such map, which shall
2 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a rec-
3 reational river.

4 “(172) DEADWOOD, IDAHO.—The segment within
5 the Boise National Forest comprising approximately 21.3
6 miles as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
7 ‘Deadwood Wild and Scenic River’ and dated January
8 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
9 riculture, the 12.8 mile segment from Threemile Creek to
10 Julie Creek, as a wild river, and the 8.9 mile segment from
11 Julie Creek to the South Fork of the Payette, as a scenic
12 river.

13 “(173) UPPER PRIEST, IDAHO.—The segment within
14 the Panhandle National Forest from the Canadian border
15 downstream approximately 18.5 miles to Upper Priest
16 Lake, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
17 ‘Upper Priest Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which
18 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as
19 a wild river.

20 “(174) COEUR D’ALENE, IDAHO.—The segment
21 within the Panhandle National Forest from the head-
22 waters downstream approximately 110.4 miles as gen-
23 erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Coeur
24 d’Alene Wild and Recreational River’ and dated January
25 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-

1 riculture, the 8.5 miles from the headwaters downstream
2 to Beaver Creek as a recreational river, the 15.2 miles
3 from Road No. 3099 to Teepee Creek as a wild river, the
4 52 miles from the South Fork to Teepee Creek as a re-
5 creational river, the 7.7 miles from Mission Creek to the
6 South Fork as a recreational river, and the 27 miles from
7 Mission Creek to Lake Coeur d’Alene as a recreational
8 river.

9 “(175) LITTLE NORTH FORK CLEARWATER,
10 IDAHO.—The segments within the Panhandle National
11 Forest and Coeur d’Alene Field Office BLM from the
12 headwaters to to Cedar Creek, as generally depicted on
13 the boundary map entitled ‘Little North Fork Clearwater
14 Wild and Scenic River’ and dated January 2003, which
15 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, the
16 segment from the headwaters to the 1925 road as a wild
17 river, the segment from the 1925 road downstream to
18 Adair Creek as a scenic river and the segment from Adair
19 Creek downstream to Cedar Creek as a wild river.

20 “(176) KELLY CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment, in-
21 cluding all tributaries, within the Clearwater National
22 Forest from its headwaters downstream approximately 19
23 miles to the forest service work station, as generally de-
24 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘Kelly Creek Wild
25 and Recreational River’ and dated January 2003, which

1 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as
2 a wild river and the 12-mile segment from USFS Road
3 No. 581 to the North Fork of the Clearwater River to
4 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a rec-
5 reational river.

6 “(177) CAYUSE CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment with-
7 in the Clearwater National Forest from its headwaters
8 downstream approximately 39 miles to its mouth, except
9 to small segments where it crosses road 581, as generally
10 depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Cayuse Creek Wild
11 and Scenic River’ and dated _____, which shall be ad-
12 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river,
13 the two segments where road 581 crosses and parallels
14 the creek (including the landing meadow), as generally de-
15 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘Cayuse Creek Wild
16 and Scenic River’, which shall be administered by the Sec-
17 retary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

18 “(178) BARGAMIN CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment
19 within the Nez Perce National Forest comprising approxi-
20 mately 21 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary
21 map entitled ‘Bargamin Creek Wild River’ and dated Jan-
22 uary 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary
23 of Agriculture as a wild river.

24 “(179) LAKE CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment within
25 the Nez Perce National Forest from the wilderness bound-

1 ary downstream approximately 10 miles to Crooked Creek,
2 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Lake
3 Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall
4 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
5 river.

6 “(180) MEADOW CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment
7 within the Nez Perce National Forest from its headwaters
8 downstream approximately 34 miles to Selway River, as
9 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Meadow
10 Creek Recreational River’ and dated January 2003, which
11 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as
12 a wild river, except for the 1-mile segment above the con-
13 fluence with the Selway River which shall be administered
14 as a recreational river.

15 “(181) RUNNING CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment
16 within the Nez Perce National Forest comprising approxi-
17 mately 14 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary
18 map entitled ‘Running Creek Scenic River’ and dated Jan-
19 uary 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary
20 of Agriculture as a wild river.

21 “(182) SALMON, IDAHO.—The segment within the
22 Salmon and Sawtooth National Forests from its source
23 downstream approximately 177 miles to North Fork,
24 Idaho, excluding that part in the town of Salmon, and the
25 segment from Vinegar Creek to the Little Salmon River,

1 approximately 25 miles within the Nez Perce and Payette
2 National Forests and other public lands, as generally de-
3 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘Salmon Wild and
4 Recreational River’ and dated _____, which shall be ad-
5 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a rec-
6 reational river, and the segment Hammer Creek, approxi-
7 mately 45 miles downstream miles to its mouth within
8 public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Manage-
9 ment, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
10 Salmon Wild and Scenic River and dated _____ shall be
11 administered by the Secretary of Interior as a wild river.

12 “(183) EAST FORK SALMON, IDAHO.—The segment
13 within the Salmon and Sawtooth National Forests from
14 the Sawtooth NRA boundary downstream approximately
15 20 miles to its confluence with the main stem, as generally
16 depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘East Fork Salmon
17 Recreational River’ and dated January 2003, which shall
18 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a rec-
19 reational river.

20 “(184) NORTH FORK CLEARWATER, IDAHO.—The
21 segment within the Clearwater National Forest from the
22 headwaters approximately 70 miles to the slackwater in
23 Dworshak Reservoir, as generally depicted on the bound-
24 ary map entitled ‘North Fork Clearwater Scenic and Wild
25 River’ and dated _____, which shall be administered by

1 the Secretary of Agriculture, the segment from the head-
2 waters downstream to the Route No. 250 Bridge as a wild
3 river, the segment from Route No. 250 Bridge down-
4 stream to the slackwater as a recreational river.

5 “(185) NORTH FORK COEUR D’ALENE, IDAHO.—
6 The segment within the Panhandle National Forest from
7 its headwaters south of Honey Mountain downstream ap-
8 proximately 32.5 miles to its confluence with the Coeur
9 d’Alene River, as generally depicted on the boundary map
10 entitled ‘North Fork Coeur d’Alene Recreational River’
11 and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by
12 the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

13 “(186) PACK, IDAHO.—The segment within the Pan-
14 handle National Forest from Harrison Lake downstream
15 approximately 14 miles to the national forest boundary,
16 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Pack
17 Recreational River’ and dated January 2003, which shall
18 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a rec-
19 reational river.

20 “(187) HENRY’S FORK, IDAHO.—The segment with-
21 in the National Forest from Big Springs downstream ap-
22 proximately 28 miles to the Osborne Bridge, except for
23 Island Park Reservoir, as generally depicted on the bound-
24 ary map entitled ‘Henry’s Fork Wild and Scenic River’
25 and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by

1 the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river, and the seg-
2 ment from Osborne Bridge to the confluence of the Warm
3 River, which shall be administered as a wild river.

4 “(188) FALLS RIVER, IDAHO.—The segment within
5 the Caribou-Targhee National Forest from Yellowstone
6 National Park downstream approximately 13 miles to the
7 National Forest Boundary, as generally depicted on the
8 boundary map entitled ‘Falls Wild River’ and dated Janu-
9 ary 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary
10 of Agriculture as a wild river.

11 “(189) LOCHSA RIVER WATERSHED, IDAHO.—(A)
12 The segment of the Lochsa River from its source (con-
13 fluence of Colt Killed Creek and Crooked Fork) to the be-
14 ginning of the Lochsa Recreational River, within the
15 Clearwater National Forest, comprising approximatley 2
16 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
17 ‘Lochsa Recreational River Addition’ and dated _____,
18 which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
19 culture as a Recreational River.

20 “(B) The segments of Colt Killed Creek, from its
21 source to its confluence with Beaver Creek, within the
22 Clearwater National Forest, excepting a short segment
23 near Colt Killed Creek Cabin, comprising approximately
24 20.3 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map en-
25 titled ‘Colt Killed Creek Wild, Scenic and Recreational

1 River' and dated _____, which shall be administered by
2 the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river, the segment
3 of Colt Killed Creek near Colt Killed Cabin, comprising
4 approximately .5 miles, as generally depicted on the
5 boundary map entitled 'Colt Killed Creek Wild, Scenic and
6 Recreational River' and dated _____, which shall be ad-
7 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic
8 river, and the segment of Colt Killed Creek, from its con-
9 fluence with Beaver Creek to the confluence with Crooked
10 Fork, within the Clearwater National Forest, comprising
11 approximately .3 miles, as generally depicted on the
12 boundary map entitled 'Colt Killed Creek Wild, Scenic and
13 Recreational River' and dated _____, which shall be ad-
14 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a rec-
15 reational river.

16 “(190) SELWAY RIVER WATERSHED, IDAHO.—(A)
17 The segments of the Moose Creek complex, from its
18 sources to its confluence with the Selway River, within the
19 Nez Perce National Forest, comprising approximately
20 83.5 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map en-
21 titled 'Moose Creek Segments Wild River' and dated
22 _____, which shall be administered by the Secretary of
23 Agriculture as a wild river.

24 “(B) The segments of the Bear Creek complex, from
25 its sources to its confluence with the Selway River, within

1 the Nez Perce National Forest, comprising approximately
2 70.6 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map en-
3 titled ‘Bear Creek Segments Wild River’ and dated
4 _____, which shall be administered by the Secretary of
5 Agriculture as a wild river.

6 “(C) The segments of the Three Links Creek com-
7 plex, from its sources to its confluence with the Selway
8 River, within the Nez Perce National Forest, comprising
9 approximately 23.5 miles, as generally depicted on the
10 boundary map entitled ‘Three Links Creek Segments Wild
11 River’ and dated _____, which shall be administered by
12 the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

13 “(D) The segment of Gedney Creek/West Fork
14 Gedney Creek, from its source to its entering the rec-
15 reational river corridor on the Selway River, within the
16 Nez Perce National Forest, comprising approximately
17 14.5 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map en-
18 titled ‘Gedney/West Fork Gedney Creek Wild River’ and
19 dated _____, which shall be administered by the Sec-
20 retary of Agriculture as a wild river.

21 “(191) SOUTH FORK CLEARWATER, IDAHO.—The
22 segment within the Nez Perce National Forest from the
23 confluence of the Red and American Rivers downstream
24 to the Forest boundary, comprising approximately 40
25 miles as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled

1 ‘South Fork Clearwater River Recreational River’ and
2 dated _____, which shall be administered by the Sec-
3 retary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

4 “(192) JOHNS CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment within
5 the Nez Perce National Forest from the source to its con-
6 fluence with the South Fork Clearwater, as generally de-
7 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘Johns Creek Wild
8 River’ and dated _____, which shall be administered by
9 the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

10 “(193) SLATE CREEK, IDAHO.—The segment within
11 the Nez Perce National Forest from the source to the Gos-
12 pel Hump Wilderness Boundary, as generally depicted on
13 the boundary map entitled ‘Slate Creek Recreational and
14 Wild River’ and dated _____, comprising approximately
15 5 miles, which shall be administered by the Secretary of
16 Agriculture as a wild river, the segment within the Nez
17 Perce National Forest, as generally depicted on the bound-
18 ary map entitled ‘Slate Creek Recreational and Wild
19 River’ and dated _____, from the Gospel Hump Wilder-
20 ness Boundary to the Forest Boundary, comprising
21 approximatety 10 miles, which shall be administered by
22 the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

23 “(194) SOUTH FORK TWO MEDICINE RIVER, MON-
24 TANA.—The segment within the Lewis and Clark National
25 Forest from its headwaters downstream approximately 10

1 miles to the Sawmill Flat Trailhead, as generally depicted
2 on the boundary map entitled ‘South Fork Two Medicine
3 Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be ad-
4 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

5 “(195) BADGER CREEK, INCLUDING THE SOUTH
6 AND NORTH FORKS, MONTANA.—The segment within the
7 Lewis and Clark National Forest from its headwaters
8 downstream to the national forest boundary, comprising
9 approximately 23.8 miles, as generally depicted on the
10 boundary map entitled ‘Badger Creek Wild River’ and
11 dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the
12 Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

13 “(196) DEARBORN, MONTANA.—The segment within
14 the Lewis and Clark National Forest downstream approxi-
15 mately 18.1 miles to the national forest boundary, as gen-
16 erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Dearborn
17 Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be ad-
18 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

19 “(197) NORTH FORK BIRCH CREEK, MONTANA.—
20 The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest
21 from its headwaters downstream approximately 6.6 miles
22 to the national forest boundary, as generally depicted on
23 the boundary map entitled ‘North Fork Birch Creek Wild
24 River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be adminis-
25 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

1 “(198) SOUTH FORK SUN, MONTANA.—The segment
2 within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from its head-
3 waters at Sun Lake downstream approximately 25.5 miles
4 to its confluence with the North Fork, as generally de-
5 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘South Fork Sun
6 Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be ad-
7 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

8 “(199) NORTH FORK SUN, MONTANA.—The segment
9 comprising approximately 26.7 miles within the Lewis and
10 Clark National Forest from the confluence of Open Creek
11 and Fool Creek downstream approximately 25.4 miles to
12 the Bob Marshall Wilderness boundary, as generally de-
13 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘North Fork Sun
14 Wild and Recreational River’ and dated January 2003,
15 which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
16 culture, as a wild river and the segment from the Bob
17 Marshall Wilderness boundary downstream approximately
18 1.3 miles to its confluence with the South Fork, which
19 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as
20 a recreational river.

21 “(200) TENDERFOOT CREEK, MONTANA.—The seg-
22 ment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from
23 The Falls downstream approximately 4.6 miles to the
24 Smith River, as generally depicted on the boundary map
25 entitled ‘Tenderfoot Creek Wild River’ and dated January

1 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
2 riculture, as a wild river.

3 “(201) GREEN FORK STRAIGHT CREEK, MON-
4 TANA.—The segment within the Lewis and Clark National
5 Forest from its headwaters downstream approximately 4.5
6 miles to Straight Creek, as generally depicted on the
7 boundary map entitled ‘Green Fork Straight Creek Wild
8 River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be adminis-
9 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

10 “(202) YAAK RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment with-
11 in the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of the
12 East and West Forks downstream 38 miles to the Yaak
13 Falls, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
14 ‘Yaak River Wild and Recreational River’ and dated Janu-
15 ary 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary
16 of Agriculture as a recreational river and the segment
17 from the Yaak Falls downstream 8 miles to the mouth
18 of the Yaak River at the junction of the Kootenai River,
19 as a wild river.

20 “(203) KOOTENAI RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment
21 within the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of
22 the Fisher River (3 miles below Libby Dam) downstream
23 for 46 miles to the State line, as generally depicted on
24 the boundary map entitled ‘Kootenai River Recreational
25 River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be adminis-

1 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational
2 river.

3 “(204) BULL RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment with-
4 in the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of the
5 North and South Forks downstream 21 miles to the Cabi-
6 net Gorge Reservoir, as generally depicted on the bound-
7 ary map entitled ‘Bull River Recreational River’ and dated
8 January 2003, which shall be administered by the Sec-
9 retary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

10 “(205) VERMILLION RIVER, MONTANA.—The seg-
11 ment within the Kootenai National Forest from the junc-
12 tion of Willow Creek, downstream 12 miles to the Noxon
13 Reservoir, as generally depicted on the boundary map enti-
14 tled ‘Vermillion Recreational River’ and dated January
15 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
16 riculture as a recreational river.

17 “(206) WEST FORK MADISON, MONTANA.—The seg-
18 ment within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest
19 from approximately the midpoint of Section 28, R. 2 W.,
20 T. 12 S., downstream approximately 6 miles to Landon
21 Camp, and from Section 32, R. 1 W., T. 12 S. down-
22 stream approximately 5.2 miles to Shakelford Cow Camp,
23 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘West
24 Fork Madison Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which
25 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as

1 a wild river and the segment from Miner Creek (Section
2 30, R. 2 W., T. 12 S.) downstream approximately 2.5
3 miles to the midpoint of Section 28, and the segment from
4 Landon Camp downstream approximately 1.5 miles to the
5 boundary of Sections 32 and 33, R. 1 W., T. 12 S. and
6 from Shakelford Cow Camp downstream approximately
7 1.5 miles to Sloan Cow Camp, and from Sloan Cow Camp
8 downstream approximately .75 miles to Partridge Cow
9 Camp, and from Partridge Cow Camp downstream ap-
10 proximately 3.75 miles to the northeast corner of Section
11 4, R. 1 E., T. 12 S., as generally depicted on the boundary
12 map entitled ‘West Fork Madison Scenic River’ and dated
13 January 2003, which shall be administered by the Sec-
14 retary of Agriculture, as a scenic river and the segment
15 from the northeast corner of Section 4, R. 1 E., T. 12
16 S. downstream approximately 6.5 miles to the West Fork
17 Rest Area, as generally depicted on the boundary map en-
18 titled ‘West Fork Madison Scenic River’ and dated Janu-
19 ary 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary
20 of Agriculture as a scenic river.

21 “(207) ELK RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment within
22 the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest in the south-
23 east corner of Section 16, R. 2 W., T. 11 S., downstream
24 approximately 12.2 miles to the southeast corner of Sec-
25 tion 3, R. 1 W., T. 12 S. including the headwaters

1 (Barnett Creek and all other tributaries), as generally de-
2 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘Elk Wild River’ and
3 dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the
4 Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river; and the segment
5 from the southeast corner of Section 3, R. 1 W., T. 12
6 S., downstream approximately 5.2 miles to the confluence
7 with the West Fork of the Madison River, as generally
8 depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Elk Scenic River’
9 and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by
10 the Secretary of Agriculture, as a scenic river.

11 “(208) BROWNS CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment
12 within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest from
13 the west central part of Section 1, R. 14 W., T. 8 S.,
14 downstream approximately 4.3 miles to the forest bound-
15 ary, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
16 ‘Browns Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2003,
17 which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
18 culture as a wild river.

19 “(209) CANYON CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment
20 within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest from
21 Canyon Lake downstream approximately 4 miles to the
22 Canyon Creek Campground, and the Lion Creek tributary
23 (approximately 2.5 miles), as generally depicted on the
24 boundary map entitled ‘Canyon Creek Wild River’ and

1 dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the
2 Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

3 “(210) DEADMAN CREEK, MONTANA.—The segment
4 within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest from its
5 source downstream approximately 10.2 miles to the forest
6 boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary map enti-
7 tled ‘Deadman Creek Wild River’ and dated January
8 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
9 riculture as a wild river.

10 “(211) SMITH RIVER, MONTANA.—The segment
11 within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from Tender-
12 foot Creek downstream to Deep Creek, comprising ap-
13 proximately 11.8 miles, as generally depicted on the
14 boundary map entitled ‘Smith Wild River’ and dated Jan-
15 uary 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary
16 of Agriculture as a wild river.

17 “(212) MIDDLE FORK JUDITH RIVER, MONTANA.—
18 The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest
19 from Arch Coulee Junction downstream to the national
20 forest boundary, comprising approximately 4.8 miles, as
21 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Middle
22 Fork Judith Wild River’, and dated January 2003, which
23 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as
24 a wild river.

1 “(213) ROCK CREEK WATERSHED, MONTANA.—(A)
2 The segment of the main fork of Rock Creek within the
3 Lolo and Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forests from
4 the mouth of Juno Gulch downstream to the mouth of
5 Rickard Gulch, comprising approximately 30 miles, as
6 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Rock
7 Creek Scenic River’ and dated January 2003, which shall
8 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a see-
9 nic river.

10 “(B) The segment of Ranch Creek, from its source
11 to the boundary of the Lolo National Forest, within the
12 Lolo National Forest, comprising approximately 5 miles,
13 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Ranch
14 Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall
15 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
16 river.

17 “(C) The entire segment of Welcome Creek, from its
18 source to its confluence with the main fork of Rock Creek,
19 within the Lolo National Forest, comprising approxi-
20 mately 7 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map
21 entitled ‘Welcome Creek Wild River’ and dated January
22 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
23 riculture as a wild river.

24 “(D) The entire segment of Alder Creek, from its
25 source to its confluence with the main fork of Rock Creek,

1 within the Lolo National Forest, comprising approxi-
2 mately 5 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map
3 entitled 'Alder Creek Wild River' and dated January
4 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
5 riculture as a wild river.

6 “(E) The entire segment of Hogback Creek, from its
7 source to its confluence with the main fork of Rock Creek,
8 within the Lolo National Forest, comprising approxi-
9 mately 6 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map
10 entitled 'Hogback Wild River' and dated January 2003,
11 which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
12 culture as a wild river.

13 “(F) The entire segment of Wyman Gulch, from its
14 source to its confluence with the main fork of Rock Creek,
15 within the Lolo National Forest, comprising approxi-
16 mately 5 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map
17 entitled 'Wyman Gulch Wild River' and dated January
18 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
19 riculture as a wild river.

20 “(G) The segment of Stony Creek from its source at
21 Stony Lake to the mouth of Little Stony Creek, within
22 the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, comprising
23 approximately 4 miles, as generally depicted on the bound-
24 ary map entitled 'Stony Creek Wild and Scenic River' and
25 dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the

1 Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river; the segment of
2 Stony Creek from the mouth of Little Stony Creek to its
3 confluence with the main fork of Rock Creek, comprising
4 approximately 6 miles, which shall be administered by the
5 Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

6 “(H) The segment of the West Fork of Rock Creek
7 from its source to the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National
8 Forest boundary, within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge Na-
9 tional Forest, comprising approximately 15 miles, as gen-
10 erally depicted on the boundary map as ‘West Fork of
11 Rock Creek Scenic River’ and dated January 2003, which
12 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as
13 a scenic river.

14 “(I) The segment of the Ross Fork of Rock Creek,
15 from its source to the mouth of Elk Creek, within the Bea-
16 verhead-Deerlodge National Forest, comprising approxi-
17 mately 10 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary
18 map entitled ‘Ross Fork Wild River’, which shall be ad-
19 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

20 “(J) The segment of Copper Creek, from its source
21 to the boundary of the mouth of Lutz Creek, within the
22 Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, comprising ap-
23 proximately 9 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary
24 map entitled ‘Copper Creek Wild and Scenic River’ and
25 dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the

1 Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river; the segment of
2 Copper Creek from the mouth of Lutz Creek to its con-
3 fluence with the Middle Fork of Rock Creek, comprising
4 approximately 5 miles, which shall be administered by the
5 Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

6 “(K) The segment of the Middle Fork of Rock Creek,
7 from its source to the mouth of Senate Creek, within the
8 Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, comprising ap-
9 proximately 5 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary
10 map entitled ‘Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River’ and
11 dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the
12 Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river; the segment of
13 the Middle Fork of Rock Creek, from the mouth of Senate
14 Creek to the confluence with Copper Creek, comprising
15 approximately 6 miles, which shall be administered by the
16 Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

17 “(L) The segment of Carpp Creek, from its source
18 to its confluence with the Middle Fork of Rock Creek,
19 within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, com-
20 prising approximately 6 miles, as generally depicted on the
21 boundary map entitled ‘Carpp Creek Wild River’ and
22 dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the
23 Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

24 “(M) The segment of the East Fork of Rock Creek,
25 from its source to its confluence with the head of the East

1 Fork Reservoir, within the Beaverhead-Deerlodge Na-
2 tional Forest, comprising approximately 10 miles, as gen-
3 erally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘East Fork
4 Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be ad-
5 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

6 “(214) SALT RIVER, WYOMING.—The segment with-
7 in the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
8 downstream approximately 12 miles to forest road 10072,
9 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Salt
10 Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be ad-
11 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

12 “(215) SWIFT CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
13 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
14 downstream approximately 8 miles to Periodic Spring, as
15 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Swift
16 Creek Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall
17 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
18 river.

19 “(216) HOBACK RIVER, WYOMING.—The segment
20 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
21 downstream approximately 10 miles to the end of forest
22 road 30710, as generally depicted on the boundary map
23 entitled ‘Hoback Wild River’ and dated January 2003,
24 which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
25 culture as a wild river.

1 “(217) WILLOW CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
2 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
3 downstream approximately 20 miles to the confluence with
4 the Hoback River, as generally depicted on the boundary
5 map entitled ‘Willow Creek Wild River’ and dated January
6 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
7 riculture as a wild river.

8 “(218) GROS VENTRE, WYOMING.—The segment
9 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
10 downstream approximately 12 miles to Horn Ranch, as
11 generally depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Gros
12 Ventre Wild River’ and dated January 2003, which shall
13 be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild
14 river, and the segment from Horn Ranch downstream ap-
15 proximately 28 miles to the forest boundary, as generally
16 depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Gros Ventre Sce-
17 nic River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be admin-
18 istered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

19 “(219) CRYSTAL CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
20 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
21 downstream approximately 12 miles to the Gros Ventre
22 Wilderness boundary, as generally depicted on the bound-
23 ary map entitled ‘Crystal Creek Wild River’ and dated
24 January 2003, which shall be administered by the Sec-
25 retary of Agriculture as a wild river; and the segment from

1 the end of the road downstream approximately 3 miles to
2 the confluence with the Gros Ventre River, as generally
3 depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Crystal Creek Scenic
4 River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered
5 by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

6 “(220) PACIFIC CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
7 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
8 downstream approximately 25 miles to the Teton Wilderness
9 Boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary
10 map entitled ‘Pacific Creek Wild River’ and dated January
11 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture
12 as a wild river; and the segment from the wilderness
13 boundary downstream approximately 8 miles to the
14 confluence with the Snake River, as generally depicted on
15 the boundary map entitled ‘Pacific Creek Scenic River’
16 and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by
17 the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

18 “(221) BUFFALO FORK, WYOMING.—The segment
19 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest upstream from
20 Turpin Meadows for approximately 68 miles, as generally
21 depicted on the boundary map entitled ‘Buffalo Fork Wild
22 River’ and dated January 2003, which shall be administered
23 by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river; and
24 the segment from Turpin Meadows downstream approximately
25 miles to the boundary of Grand Teton National

1 Park, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled
2 ‘Buffalo Fork Scenic River’ and dated January 2003,
3 which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
4 culture as a scenic river.

5 “(222) SNAKE, WYOMING.—The segment within the
6 Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source down-
7 stream approximately 7 miles to the boundary of Yellow-
8 stone National Park, as generally depicted on the bound-
9 ary map entitled ‘Snake Wild River’ and dated January
10 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Ag-
11 riculture as a wild river.

12 “(223) THOROFARE, WYOMING.—The segment of the
13 main stem within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from
14 the source downstream approximately 25 miles to the con-
15 fluence with the Yellowstone River, and the source of Open
16 Creek downstream 10 miles to the confluence with the
17 main stem, as generally depicted on the boundary map en-
18 titled ‘Thorofare Wild River’ and dated January 2003,
19 which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agri-
20 culture as a wild river.

21 “(224) ATLANTIC CREEK, WYOMING.—The segment
22 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the Part-
23 ing of the Waters downstream approximately 10 miles to
24 the confluence with the Yellowstone River, as generally de-
25 picted on the boundary map entitled ‘Atlantic Creek Wild

1 River' and dated January 2003, which shall be adminis-
2 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

3 “(225) YELLOWSTONE, WYOMING.—The segment
4 within the Bridger-Teton National Forest from the source
5 downstream approximately 28 miles to the boundary of
6 Yellowstone National Park, as generally depicted on the
7 boundary map entitled ‘Yellowstone Wild River’ and dated
8 January 2003, which shall be administered by the Sec-
9 retary of Agriculture as a wild river.

10 “(226) YELLOWSTONE RIVER, WYOMING AND MON-
11 TANA.—The segment within the Gallatin National Forest
12 and Yellowstone National Park from the southern bound-
13 ary of Yellowstone National Park to the confluence with
14 Yellowstone Lake, and from the Fishing Bridge down-
15 stream to the mouth of Yankee Jim Canyon comprising
16 approximately 102 miles, as generally depicted on the
17 boundary map entitled ‘Yellowstone Wild and Scenic
18 River, and dated January 2003, which shall be adminis-
19 tered by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture
20 as a wild river with the exception of the segment from
21 the north boundary of Yellowstone National Park to the
22 mouth of Yankee Jim Canyon, which shall be administered
23 as a scenic river.”.

1 **TITLE IV—NATIONAL WILDLAND**
2 **RESTORATION AND RECOV-**
3 **ERY SYSTEM**

4 **SEC. 401. FINDINGS.**

5 The Congress makes the following findings:

6 (1) Certain National Forest System lands and
7 surrounding areas have been damaged by unwise re-
8 source extraction and development activities and
9 practices, and the productive potential of the lands
10 and waters of these areas, including the potential for
11 the dispersal of species in response to climate
12 change, has been reduced by development activities.

13 (2) Recovery activities are required to reverse
14 severe damage to native fish and wildlife populations
15 and water quality in these areas and to facilitate the
16 dispersal of species in response to climate change.

17 (3) Recovery work associated with these areas
18 will create new job opportunities for local commu-
19 nities, assist in the economic transition ongoing in
20 the region, and contribute to the economic sustain-
21 ability of these rural areas by restoring the produc-
22 tive capability of the land.

23 **SEC. 402. DEFINITIONS.**

24 In this title:

1 (1) RECOVERY.—The term “recovery” means
2 the restoration of lands damaged by land manage-
3 ment activities to a natural untrammelled condition
4 and the restoration of the undeveloped roadless
5 character of such land.

6 (2) RECOVERY SYSTEM.—The term “Recovery
7 System” means the National Wildland Restoration
8 and Recovery System.

9 **SEC. 403. NATIONAL WILDLAND RESTORATION AND RECOV-**
10 **ERY SYSTEM.**

11 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established
12 the National Wildland Restoration and Recovery System.

13 (b) COMPONENTS.—The following areas, consisting
14 of a total of approximately 1,023,000 acres, as depicted
15 on the maps dated January 2003 and entitled “National
16 Wildland Restoration and Recovery Area”, are designated
17 as wildland recovery areas and components of the National
18 Wildland Recovery and Restoration System:

19 (1) Skyland area, consisting of approximately
20 10,000 acres administered by the Flathead National
21 Forest.

22 (2) Hungry Horse area (except Hungry Horse
23 Dam and Reservoir), consisting of approximately
24 205,000 acres administered by the Flathead Na-
25 tional Forest.

1 (3) Lolo Creek area, consisting of approxi-
2 mately 59,000 acres administered by the Lolo or
3 Clearwater National Forest.

4 (4) Yellowstone West area, consisting of ap-
5 proximately 164,000 acres administered by the Car-
6 ibou-Targhee National Forest.

7 (5) Mt. Leidy area, consisting of approximately
8 70,000 acres administered by the Bridger-Teton Na-
9 tional Forest.

10 (6) Cabinet/Yaak area, consisting of approxi-
11 mately 100,000 acres administered by the Kootenai
12 National Forest.

13 (7) Lightning Creek area, consisting of approxi-
14 mately 31,000 acres administered by the Panhandle
15 National Forest.

16 (8) Coeur d'Alene River area, consisting of ap-
17 proximately 372,000 acres administered by the Pan-
18 handle National Forest.

19 (9) Magruder Corridor area, consisting of ap-
20 proximately 12,000 acres administered by the Nez
21 Perce or Bitterroot National Forest.

22 **SEC. 404. MANAGEMENT OF RECOVERY SYSTEM.**

23 (a) **MANAGEMENT DURING RECOVERY.**—

24 (1) **RESTORATION.**—All lands within the Recov-
25 ery System shall be managed so as to restore their

1 native vegetative cover and reduce or eliminate
2 invasive non-native species, facilitate native species
3 diversity to the extent possible with climate change,
4 stabilize slopes and soils to prevent or reduce further
5 erosion, recontour slopes to their original contours,
6 remove barriers to natural fish spawning runs, and
7 generally restore such lands in their entirety to a
8 natural roadless and wild condition.

9 (2) WATER QUALITY RESTORATION.—In the
10 management of the Recovery System, special consid-
11 eration shall be given to restoration of water quality
12 in the Recovery System.

13 (3) MANAGEMENT METHODS.—Recovery Sys-
14 tem lands shall be managed using methods such as
15 road obliteration, planting of trees and other vegeta-
16 tion native to the lands, and removal of sediment
17 from streambeds. Existing methods developed by the
18 Forest Service, the National Park Service, and other
19 persons shall be considered and, when appropriate,
20 applied to the lands within the Recovery System. To
21 the extent practicable, the Secretary of Agriculture
22 shall carry out this section using existing, available
23 equipment. When renting or leasing heavy equip-
24 ment necessary for recovery efforts pursuant to this

1 section, the Secretary shall use, to the extent prac-
2 ticable, experienced or qualified local contractors.

3 (b) POST RECOVERY MANAGEMENT.—When recovery
4 is achieved for a component of the Recovery System, the
5 Forest Service shall evaluate the suitability of such compo-
6 nent for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation
7 System or for other uses consistent with the purposes of
8 this Act. The Forest Service shall make a recommendation
9 concerning the future management status of the compo-
10 nent, and shall submit the recommendation and an evalua-
11 tion to the Congress. The evaluation shall be conducted
12 in the same manner as, and subject to the same require-
13 ments that apply to, the preparation of an environmental
14 impact statement under section 102(2)(C) of the National
15 Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C.
16 4332(2)(C)). The evaluation shall include documentation
17 of the component's values as wilderness and as wildlife
18 habitat, its role in maintaining water quality and native
19 biodiversity, its role in the forest reserve system, a list of
20 alternative designations for the component consistent with
21 the purposes of this Act, and a roadless inventory for the
22 component. No provision of this subsection shall be con-
23 strued to diminish the responsibilities of the Secretary of
24 Agriculture with respect to land and resource management

1 plans under section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renew-
2 able Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604).

3 **SEC. 405. NATIONAL WILDLAND RECOVERY CORPS.**

4 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established a
5 special unit of the Forest Service, to be known as the Na-
6 tional Wildland Recovery Corps. The National Wildland
7 Recovery Corps shall hire the necessary personnel and
8 purchase the necessary equipment to carry out its land
9 recovery responsibilities under this title.

10 (b) RECOVERY PLANS.—Not later than three years
11 after the date of the enactment of this Act, the National
12 Wildland Recovery Corps shall develop a wildland recovery
13 plan for each area of the Recovery System. Each recovery
14 plan shall detail necessary work and funding requirements
15 needed to implement the management direction estab-
16 lished under section 404. Each recovery plan shall take
17 into account the specific conditions of an area in the Re-
18 covery System, including soil type, slope, native species
19 composition, road densities, forest cover, the number of
20 road crossings and culverts, and when possible,
21 predevelopment conditions. Each recovery plan shall set
22 forth definite timelines for expected recovery of the area
23 to which the plan applies, including a list of management
24 activities planned each year, with projected dates for re-
25 covery. Each recovery plan shall map out the portion,

1 within the area of the Recovery System to which the plan
2 applies, which will be recovered using active management
3 efforts, as well as the portion of such area in which natural
4 recovery will occur. Upon completion, a recovery plan shall
5 become an amendment to the land and resource manage-
6 ment plan for the unit of the National Forest System to
7 which the plan applies.

8 (c) EVALUATION.—The National Wildland Recovery
9 Corps shall use measurable criteria to judge the success
10 of recovery efforts taken pursuant to this section. Such
11 criteria shall include the results of sediment monitoring,
12 reductions in open and total road densities, percent forest
13 cover, increase in stream mileage available to native fish
14 migrations, the results of hydrological measurements to
15 determine water flow rates for key watersheds, and the
16 abundance of management indicator species that are indic-
17 ative of ecosystem health.

18 **TITLE V—IMPLEMENTATION** 19 **AND MONITORING**

20 **SEC. 501. IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.**

21 (a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Within three years after
22 the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of
23 Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall jointly
24 submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Re-
25 sources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Re-

1 sources of the House of Representatives a report that de-
2 tails the implementation of this Act. The report shall also
3 detail any additional work and funding requirements nec-
4 essary to achieve the purposes of this Act.

5 (b) PREPARATION.—The report shall be produced by
6 a panel of independent scientists appointed by the Na-
7 tional Academy of Sciences, in consultation with the Soci-
8 ety for Conservation Biology.

9 **SEC. 502. INTERAGENCY TEAM.**

10 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Agriculture
11 and Secretary of the Interior shall jointly establish an
12 interagency team, containing equal numbers of partici-
13 pants from the public and private sectors, to monitor,
14 evaluate, and make recommendations to ensure long-term
15 results required by this Act.

16 (b) GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM.—

17 (1) DEVELOPMENT.—The interagency team
18 shall develop a geographic information system for
19 monitoring the Northern Rockies Bioregion. The ge-
20 ographic information system shall be based on sat-
21 ellite-gathered data and shall include comprehensive
22 maps and databases to assist in the detection of
23 changes in the Northern Rockies Bioregion.

24 (2) TYPES OF INFORMATION.—The maps and
25 databases included in the geographic information

1 system shall be updated periodically to record the
2 following:

3 (A) Vegetation cover (with species occur-
4 rence and densities).

5 (B) Human impacts.

6 (C) Water and air quality.

7 (D) Activities that bear on forest hus-
8 bandry and restoration.

9 (3) STATUS REPORTS.—The geographic infor-
10 mation system shall include status reports on the
11 progress of ecosystem protection, corridor consolida-
12 tion, and forest recovery efforts and reports on the
13 status of threatened and endangered species which
14 are primary indicators of ecosystem health.

15 (c) WILDLIFE MOVEMENTS.—The interagency team
16 shall assess the potential for facilitating wildlife move-
17 ments across or under major highways and rail lines with-
18 in the biological corridors established in title II. This as-
19 sessment shall identify major crossing points and identify
20 possible management actions to enhance the suitability of
21 such crossing points as movement corridors, including
22 underpasses, overpasses, and other methods for reducing
23 the danger to native wildlife while facilitating movements
24 within the Northern Rockies Bioregion.

1 **SEC. 503. ROADLESS LANDS EVALUATION.**

2 (a) EVALUATION REQUIRED.—Roadless lands great-
3 er than 1,000 acres in size, that are located within the
4 National Forest System in the Wild Rockies Bioregion in
5 Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, or Wyoming, and
6 that are not designated as components of the National
7 Wilderness Preservation System (under this Act or any
8 other law) shall be identified and evaluated by the panel
9 of independent scientists appointed under section 501. In
10 identifying and evaluating these lands, the panel shall
11 make use of existing satellite information and Geographic
12 Information System data developed by the Forest Service,
13 the Bureau of Land Management, and the United States
14 Fish and Wildlife Service, in addition to other information
15 sources. The panel shall study the role of such lands in
16 maintaining biological diversity in the Northern Rockies
17 and as part of the overall forest reserve system. The panel
18 shall make recommendations regarding the management
19 of the lands, and shall include the recommendations in the
20 report required by section 501.

21 (b) PROHIBITION.—After completion of the evalua-
22 tion required by subsection (a), until Congress enacts a
23 law based upon the recommendations included in the re-
24 port required by section 501, no new road construction
25 or reconstruction, or timber harvest (except firewood gath-
26 ering) shall be allowed in the lands described in subsection

1 (a). In addition, subject to valid existing rights, no oil or
2 gas leasing, mining, or other development which impairs
3 the natural and roadless qualities of these lands shall be
4 allowed on the lands.

5 **SEC. 504. NATIVE AMERICAN USES.**

6 (a) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section and
7 section 505, the term “protected areas” means land des-
8 ignated by this Act as wilderness, wildland recovery areas,
9 wild and scenic rivers, and biological corridors.

10 (b) NONEXCLUSIVE ACCESS.—In recognition of the
11 past use of portions of the protected areas by Native
12 Americans for traditional cultural and religious purposes,
13 the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Inte-
14 rior shall ensure nonexclusive access to these protected
15 areas by native people for such traditional cultural and
16 religious purposes. Such access shall be consistent with the
17 purpose and intent of Public Law 95–341 (42 U.S.C.
18 1996; commonly known as the American Indian Religious
19 Freedom Act), and, in the case of land designated as wil-
20 derness by this Act, the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1121
21 et seq.). The Secretaries, in accordance with such laws,
22 upon request of an Indian tribe, may from time-to-time
23 temporarily close to the general public use of one or more
24 specific portions of these protected areas in order to pro-
25 tect the privacy of religious activities and cultural uses in

1 such portions by an Indian people. As part of the prepara-
2 tion of general management plans for the protected areas,
3 the Secretaries shall request that the chief executive offi-
4 cers of appropriate Indian tribes make recommendations
5 with respect to assuring access to important sites, enhance-
6 ing the privacy of traditional cultural and religious activi-
7 ties, and protecting cultural and religious sites.

8 (c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—The Forest Service
9 and Bureau of Land Management shall enter into coopera-
10 tive management agreements with the appropriate Indian
11 tribes to assure protection of religious, burial, and gath-
12 ering sites in the protected areas, and shall work coopera-
13 tively on the management of all uses in the protected areas
14 that impact Indian lands and people.

15 **TITLE VI—RULES OF** 16 **CONSTRUCTION**

17 **SEC. 601. WATER RIGHTS.**

18 Nothing in this Act may be construed as a relinquish-
19 ment or reduction of any water rights reserved, appro-
20 priated, or otherwise secured by the United States in the
21 State of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, or Wash-
22 ington on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

23 **SEC. 602. INDIAN TRIBES.**

24 Nothing in this Act may be construed to affect or
25 modify any treaty or other right of an Indian tribe.