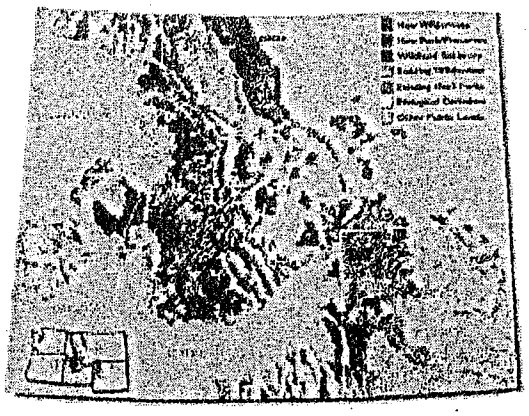
HOUSE NATURAL RESOURCES
EXHIBIT NO. 1
DATE 3-30-07
BILL NO. HJ 31

Wildest Bill on the Hill Coming Soon

http://www.newwest.net/index.php/topic/article/wildest_bill_on_the_hill_coming_soon/C41/L41

By Bill Schneider, 2-07-07

Informally, the founders call it "the wildest bill on the hill," but officially, it's called the Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act of 2007, and in the next few weeks, Congresswoman Carolyn Maloney (D-NY) will, with the support of 187 co-sponsors (and counting), introduce the bill into the 110th Congress. It would designate many millions of acres of Wilderness, two new national park units, hundreds of miles of wild and scenic rivers, and establish linkage corridors between many of these areas. It covers all of Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, and dips slightly into far eastern Oregon and Washington.



Map courtesy of Alliance for the Wild Rockies.

And with the new political landscape created by the last election, backers are confident of their chances for success.

Mike Garrity, executive director of the Alliance for the Wild Rockies (AWR), the main ball carrier of this legislation, says NREPA will be among the highest priority wilderness bills in Congress.

- Protects most roadless lands in the northern Rockies (20,572,147 acres) by giving them the "highest level of legal protection--designation under the 1964 Wilderness Act."

- Adds two units the National Park System--Hells Canyon-Chief Joseph National Park & Preserve Study Area (1,439,444 acres) along the Oregon/Idaho border and the Flathead National Preserve Study Area (285,078 acres) adjacent to Glacier National Park. "Preserve status prohibits developments which impair natural and scenic values," according to AWR, "while traditional uses such as hunting, fishing, and firewood gathering and some motorized uses, continue."

- Designates 1,810 miles of Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers.

- Safeguards against habitat fragmentation by establishing a system of Biological Linkage Corridors to connect the region's core wildlands into what AWR calls "a functioning ecological whole." These areas would be protected as Wilderness and as special management zones (3,476,118 acres) where development is limited, but not prohibited.

- Establishes a pilot system of Wildland Restoration Areas (1,022,769 acres) and creates jobs restoring damage caused by unwise resource extraction practices. Efforts will focus on removal of excess and unneeded roads, reduction of soil erosion, and restoration of native vegetation and water quality. "Native fisheries and wildlife populations will be rejuvenated," again according to AWR, "while boosting the economy in rural communities formerly dependent on resource extraction."

- Designate the Badger-Two Medicine area adjacent to Glacier National Park as the Blackfeet Wilderness where traditional Native American uses and treaty rights are fully protected.

"It's in bill drafting now," Garrity said in a phone interview with NewWest.net. "We expect it to go in soon, at least by March."

Garrity said there is no sponsor for the bill in the Senate yet. "We are going to try for this, but right now, the house is the priority. We hope to get to the Senate by passing it there from the House."

New Wilderness is automatically an economic boom for local communities, Garrity said, but in addition, he points to the establishment of Wildlands Recovery Areas as an effort being made by AWR to make the legislation more of an economic development boon for the northern Rockies. If passed, the legislation would restore over a million acres of logged areas and 6,300 miles of unused, poorly maintained roads. Garrity says this will create 2,100 new jobs, "far more jobs than might be lost by the decrease in logging if the bill passed."

All the restoration work would be under the Davis-Bacon Act, he notes, which means union wages. Because of this prospect for more good-paying jobs, the Teamsters and Operating Engineers Unions in Western Montana and Idaho have supported the bill, according to Garrity.

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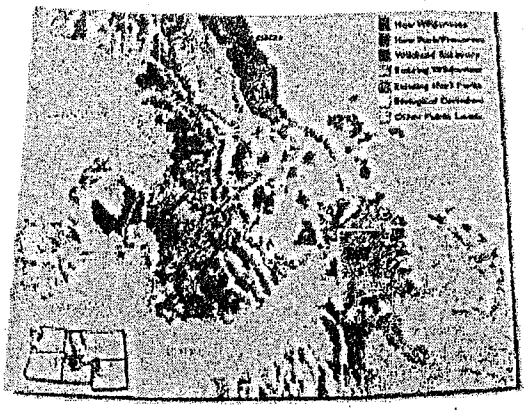

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Welcome to the

BRITISH COLUMBIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

YELLOWSTONE TO YUKON - PROPOSED WILDLIFE CORRIDOR (1999 - revised 2004)

The Chamber is very concerned by the Wildlands Project's Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative - Y2Y). The mandate of the Wildlands Project seeks to protect and restore the ecological integrity and biodiversity of North America through the establishment of a connected system of conservation reserves. The Y2Y initiative is an effort to develop a series of core protected areas, connected by movement corridors for wildlife and surrounded by buffer zones, from the south of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem in Wyoming to the north end of the Richardson Mountains in Yukon Territory. (Please contact me to see the actual maps and plans for the Wildlands Project and Y2Y here in Montana, especially Flathead County. Clarice insert.)

This is an area some 2900km long that covers approximately 35% of the geographic area of BC. A wide corridor covering the area from the BC-Alberta border west to such cities as Grand Forks, Vernon and Quesnel are included. Immediately north of Prince George the proposed area flares west to cover most of the northern part of the province.

The Y2Y concept is **not** a provincial government initiative. Rather, it is a proposal by an independent group of environmentalists with input from **non-Canadian conservation groups such as the Washington, D.C. based Wilderness Society.** Much of the advancement has been through the US federal and state agencies, NGO's (non government organizations), and international organizations. Unfortunately, BC's population along the Rocky Mountains **seems to be held hostage to this project** – despite its being driven by external forces.

Dave Forman Chairman of the Board of the Wildlands Project (and a director of the Sierra Club), was the principle founder of the eco-terrorist group Earth First. **He defines legitimate wilderness as "*vast landscapes without roads, dams, motorized vehicles, powerlines, overflights or other artifacts of civilization.*"** Reed Noss, another director of the Wildlands Project, has been quoted as saying 50% of North America needs to be set aside to achieve the Wildlands Project objectives. He has also said "*the collective needs of non-human species must take precedence over the needs and desires of humans.*"

With such proponents, the Y2Y concept is **not friendly to the resource industries**. In fact, it appears to seek the curtailment or elimination of resource industry activities within its boundaries, which could have a devastating effect upon the economy of the province of BC. If the provincial government supports this initiative it will allow the potential de-industrialization and de-population of the Rocky Mountains.

The impact of this is enormous. The Y2Y area includes approximately 35% of the provincial annual timber harvest (i.e. the Annual Allowable Cut). For example, it includes approximately 90% and 72%, respectively, of the Annual Allowable Cut in the Nelson and Prince George Forest regions. Given that the economic base of these regions is resource-based, any significant reduction in timber harvesting would have an extremely negative effect on the affected regions and the province as a whole. A study by The Chancellor Partners has shown that the potential cumulative impacts from the forest industry alone could be as high as 80,000 jobs, $3.9 billion in personal income annually, $1.2 billion in provincial government revenues annually and $5.4 billion in GDP.

This does not even include calculations about the mining industry. The coal mines in the Elk Valley, for example, are a major economic driver in the region and are already overburdened with regulations and red tape. Conservationists discount these claims. A report prepared by the Wilderness Society implies that an economic base could instead be provided by ***"business owners, retirees and entrepreneurs who have decided that living in the Rockies is important to their quality of life."*** (Bringing their money with them. Local business and industry closes down except for providing needs of newcomers. Same thinking as in western Montana. cr insert)

The provincial government has implemented a number of **local land use planning strategies** such as the **Land and Resource Management Planning (LRMP) process which allow all interested parties to participate in the decision-making process**. (Same thing being done here in Flathead County. cr insert) In the East Kootenays, for example, the CORE process has already protected some 16% of the land base, well above the 12% target set by the provincial government. Consequently, a **radical non local, independent approach which could gut the economy of the province is not appropriate.**

Prepared by the Miistakis Institute
January 5, 2006

Introduction

The Crown of the Continent Ecosystem

The 'Crown of the Continent' ecosystem is one of North America's most ecologically diverse and jurisdictionally fragmented ecosystems. Encompassing the shared Rocky Mountain region of Montana, British Columbia and Alberta, this 16,000 square mile / 42,000 square kilometre ecological complex spreads across two nations; across one state and two provinces; and across numerous aboriginal lands, municipal authorities, public land blocks, private properties, working and protected landscapes.

The Crown is internationally recognized for its biodiversity and landscape form. In relatively short distances and small areas, landscapes range from flat grasslands to soaring peaks; from rock and ice to lush forests; from uninhabited wilderness to densely-populated settlements. This varied landscape sees an likewise varied range of wildlife species and vegetation communities. A full complement of large carnivores and ungulates can be found in the region, and valleys in the Crown of the Continent serve as important wildlife movement corridors, representing one of the last areas with the potential for such large-scale connectivity.

The headwaters of three of North America's major river systems, flowing to three different oceans are encompassed within the Crown ecosystem: the Saskatchewan flowing to the Hudsons Bay; the Missouri flowing to the Gulf of Mexico; and the Columbia flowing to the Pacific Ocean.

The productive landscape has drawn people to the region for millennia, with the last century seeing an dramatic increase in industries and residents. This relatively narrow slice of the continent now sees upwards of two million people using its landscapes. The last century has seen dramatic increases in protection as well, with the designation of numerous parks, wilderness and other protected areas.

The region has a long and accomplished history of cross-border cooperation, notably the International Peace Park at its centre (designated a World Heritage Site and surrounded by a Biosphere Reserve), state-provincial memoranda of agreement, the International Joint Commission, several interagency committees, and most recently the Crown Managers Partnership.

Issues and Needs

The long term ecological integrity of the region is challenged because the region faces intensification in all areas of human activity, including urban and rural residential expansion, increased and diversifying recreational use, intensified demands for resource use and extraction, and the growth of the physical infrastructure needed to support all of these. These pressures exist at different intensities in different locales

throughout the region. The effectiveness of responding to these issues is complicated by jurisdictional fragmentation.

The result has been increasing fragmentation and loss of wildlife habitat, decreased quality of wilderness-oriented recreational experiences, degradation of important ecological goods and services such as clean air and clean water, uncertainty and frustration for both industrial and protection efforts, and increasingly unhealthy local communities.

In order to maintain essential ecological processes and manage human presence within this landscape, a need exists for transboundary collaborative approaches to ecosystem management at a regional scale. Political, financial and technical barriers impede this type of management. These barriers are magnified when numerous political borders divide a landscape. No single agency has the mandate or the resources to focus upon the entire region.

History of the CMP

In February 2001, government representatives from over twenty agencies gathered in Cranbrook, B.C. to explore ecosystem-based ways of collaborating on shared issues in the transboundary Crown of the Continent. Participation included federal, aboriginal, provincial and state agencies or organizations with a significant land or resource management responsibility within the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem. The aim was to involve a blend of senior and middle managers with technical and professional staff that have a role in management at the ecosystem scale (e.g., conservation biologists, land use planners, etc.). The Miistakis Institute for the Rockies was invited to help facilitate the process and act as a neutral third party. No attempt was made to put a firm boundary around the area of interest, but the region is generally defined by the Rocky Mountain ecoregion from the Bob Marshall wilderness complex (MT) to the Highwood River (AB) and Elk Valley (BC) and is known as the Crown of the Continent (see cover graphic).

The highly successful workshop, hosted by the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, resulted in a commitment by all participants to move forward collaboratively on regional ecosystem management. The Cranbrook Workshop highlighted several issues that were deemed important to the participants and could best be addressed at the larger regional ecosystem scale[1]. In order to advance progress on their priorities, the Forum struck a Steering Committee to guide progress.

The second Annual Forum, in 2002, resulted in the formalization of the group to a Collaborative Partnership (Crown of the Continent Ecosystem Managers Partnership) that is accountable to the membership through an Annual Forum, implements direction from the

[1] These were: Address cumulative effects of human activity across the ecosystem; Address increased public interest in how lands are managed and how decisions are; Address increased recreational demands and increased visitation; Collaborate in sharing data, standardizing assessment and monitoring methodologies; and Address the maintenance and sustainability of shared wildlife populations.

Partnership through an Annual Work Plan, and which includes an Interagency Steering Committee as well as a Secretariat.

The Crown Managers Partnership (CMP) has met every year since then at an annual forum, and pursued additional work in creating networking opportunities, and pursuing strategic projects of mutual interest.

In 2005, at the 5-year mark of the Partnership, the CMP Steering Committee met to review the original goals of the Partnership, and redevelop them, creating a strategic plan to guide the next five years.

Vision

An ecologically healthy Crown of the Continent ecosystem.

Mission

The Crown Managers Partnership (CMP) is a diverse group of resource management agencies who agree to work together to achieve the vision by:

- Building an understanding and awareness of the ecological health of the Crown of the Continent ecosystem; and
- Executing individual agency mandates in alignment with the vision.
- Building enduring relationships and collaborating across mandates and borders;

Guiding Principles / Shared Values

- The Partnership believes that some resource and land management issues can only be adequately addressed at the regional ecosystem scale.

- Partnership activities are based on the belief that the social (including economic) health of the Crown of the Continent Ecosystem is based on its ecological health.

- Responsibility for direct management of the public land and natural resources lies with the individual agencies. The Partnership will not take a stand or position on resource-management issues, but rather will seek to inform and raise agency capacity to address those issues.

- By its very nature, the Partnership will draw together diverse opinions and approaches to ecosystem management. To best ensure the development of collaborative and effective solutions, the Partnership will interact in a manner respectful of that diversity.

Rep, HJR 31 - George Everett - Sponsor

HR 1204 IH

109th CONGRESS

1st Session

H. R. 1204

To designate as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national park and preserve study areas, wild land recovery areas, and biological connecting corridors certain public lands in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 9, 2005

Mr. SHAYS (for himself, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CASE, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. HONDA, Mr. CLAY, Mr. HOLT, Mr. FARR, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms. HOOLEY, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. STARK, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. NEY, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. BECERRA, and Mr. THOMPSON of California) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Resources

A BILL

To designate as wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national park and preserve study areas, wild land recovery areas, and biological connecting corridors certain public lands in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE- This Act may be cited as the `Rockies Prosperity Act'.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS- The table of contents of 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 and other public 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. Islands in the Sky Wilderness.

Sec. 107. Administration.

Sec. 108. Blackfeet Wilderness.

Sec. 109. 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--NATIONAL PARKS, PRESERVES, AND RELATED STUDIES

Sec. 301. Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph National Preserve.

Sec. 302. Flathead National Park and Preserve study.

TITLE IV--WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS DESIGNATIONS

Sec. 401. Designation of wild and scenic rivers in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

TITLE V--NATIONAL WILDLAND RESTORATION AND RECOVERY SYSTEM

Sec. 501. Findings.

Sec. 502. National Wildland Restoration and Recovery System.

Sec. 503. Management of Recovery System.

Sec. 504. National Wildland Recovery Corps.

TITLE VI--IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

Sec. 601. Implementation report.

Sec. 602. Interagency team.

Sec. 603. Roadless lands evaluation.

Sec. 604. Native American uses.

Sec. 605. Cultural resources.

TITLE VII--RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 701. Water rights.

Sec. 702. Future designations.

Sec. 703. Indian tribes.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) Many areas of undeveloped National Forest System lands in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming possess outstanding natural characteristics which give them high values as wilderness, parks, and wild and scenic rivers and will, if properly

preserved, be an enduring resource of wilderness, wild land areas, and biodiversity for the benefit of the American people.

(2) The Northern Rockies Bioregion contains the most diverse array of wild lands remaining south of Canada, providing sanctuary for a host of species listed as threatened or endangered under section 4(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(c)). These national interest public lands are among the most popular wild lands in the United States. embracing greater ecosystems and national treasures such as the Greater Yellowstone, Greater Glacier/Northern Continental Divide, Greater Hells Canyon/Wallowa, Greater Salmon/Selway, and Greater Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk ecosystems.

(3) The natural ecosystems in the Northern Rockies Bioregion are largely dependent on National Forest System lands and the ecological productivity and diversity of resources these Federal public lands provide. Conservation of roadless areas on these public lands, which produces clean water, protects native fisheries and native flora and fauna, and provides scenic and recreational qualities, also preserves options for sustainable economics through activities such as hunting, fishing, and wilderness-based recreation.

(4) The headwaters of several major river systems, including the Columbia, Snake, Green, Missouri and Saskatchewan Rivers, originate in the Northern Rockies Bioregion, and these rivers sending their waters to three different oceans. These waters are of tremendous economic importance to farming and ranching operations, municipal water supplies, and water-based recreation, including fishing and boating. Protection of this world class water resource will enhance these uses, reduce costs for water treatment and irrigation, and increase native fish populations.

(5) The wildlife treasures of the Northern Rockies are of international significance and contain remarkably intact large mammalian fauna and rare and unique plant life. Wildlife habitat fragmentation due to roadbuilding, timber harvest, mining, oil and gas exploration, lack of interagency cooperation, and other activities has severe effects on the wildlife populations (including those listed as threatened or endangered under section 4(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(c))) and their habitat, the water quality, the ancient forests, and the greater ecosystems of the Northern Rockies Bioregion. The overemphasis on resource extraction from National Forest System lands has compromised ecosystem integrity and detracted from economic diversification opportunities. Economic instability and high unemployment in rural, resource-dependent communities is a common result of overexploitation of National Forest System lands.

(6) Continued fragmentation and development of the remaining roadless and essentially roadless ecosystems and biological connectors of the Northern Rockies would cause a loss to the Nation of an entire wild land region and of the only remaining areas south of Canada still pristine enough to support populations of caribou, gray wolves, grizzly bears, anadromous fish, and numerous other rare and endangered plant and animal life all in one intact bioregion.

(7) Since the 1936 roadless area inventory completed by Bob Marshall, millions of acres of roadless wild lands have been developed in the Northern Rockies. Extensive fragmentation of wild lands and wildlife habitat has resulted in the listing of several species as threatened or endangered and reduced the numbers and range of many others, including anadromous fish.

(8) The natural ecosystems of the Northern Rockies Bioregion also serve as educational and research centers for on-site studies in biology, geology, astronomy and other sciences. The pristine nature of the National Forest System lands in the Northern Rockies Bioregion is helping local communities attract new residents and businesses based on local quality of life.

(9) A review of the current situation in the Northern Rockies has revealed the urgent need for an ecological reserve system for the Northern Rockies Bioregion, which includes core ecosystem reserve areas and biological connecting corridors necessary to ensure wildlife movements and genetic interchange between the core reserve areas.

(10) The economic value to the Nation of most of these undeveloped areas, left in their natural state, greatly exceeds any potential return to the Treasury of the United States from timber harvest and development. If current Federal land management in the Northern Rockies continues to result in the development of roadless areas, the American public will be using its tax dollars to fund permanent reductions in wilderness, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and species and biological diversity.

(11) Instead, this Act provides opportunities for employment in outdoor trades by establishing rehabilitation zones on specific tracts of damaged Federal land where active restoration work will occur. This Act will provide contracts for local businesses and renew the intrinsic economic, social and cultural benefits that result from productive land. Federal land rehabilitation projects represent a direct benefit to the local economy and reduce the loss to American taxpayers caused by below-cost timber sales and other subsidized resource extraction.

(12) The congressional review of roadless areas within National Forest System lands in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and

Wyoming has identified areas which, on the basis of their land form, ecosystem, associated fish and wildlife, economic value, and location will help to fulfill the role of the United States Forest Service to ensure a quality National Wilderness Preservation System. The review has identified other areas which may have outstanding values as national parks and preserves and wild and scenic rivers. The review has also identified areas which may not possess outstanding wilderness attributes and should not now be designated as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, but which should be studied to determine their role in maintaining biological diversity in the Northern Rockies.

(13) Many areas of National Forest System lands have been damaged and their productivity reduced by unwise development practices which have also impaired ecosystem function and biological diversity. The Island Park area adjacent to Yellowstone National Park contains large clear-cut areas right up to the park boundary. Efforts should be made to return these areas to their former ecological health and native diversity by designating them as National Wildland Restoration and Recovery areas. These efforts should seek to ensure that vital ecosystem components are restored, especially in areas where wildlife travel corridors and native fish and wildlife populations have been damaged or eliminated. Restoration efforts should seek to ensure and maintain genetic interchange, biological diversity, and restoration of native species diversity throughout the Northern Rockies Bioregion.

(14) Federal agencies entrusted with managing the natural resources of the Northern Rockies Bioregion operate under contradictory congressional mandates, and thus are in dissension over management policies which involve common resources and greater ecosystems. Existing agency structures and regulatory mechanisms have proven unsatisfactory for responsible management of nationally important ecosystems on public lands. Existing laws and regulations have not been sufficient to establish and maintain agency accountability for public resources.

(15) This Act does not affect lands that are in private ownership.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

(a) DESIGNATIONS- The purposes of this Act are--

(1) to designate certain National Forest System lands and Federal lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System;

(2) to designate certain National Forest System lands in the States of Montana, Oregon, and Idaho as national park and preserve study areas;

(3) to designate certain National Forest System lands and watercourses in the States of Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;

(4) to establish a pilot system of National Wildland Restoration and Recovery Areas and a Wildlands Recovery Corps to help restore biological diversity and native species; and

(5) to establish a system of biological connecting corridors between the core ecosystems in the Northern Rockies Bioregion.

(b) PURPOSE OF DESIGNATIONS- The designations made by this Act are made in order to--

(1) promote, perpetuate, and preserve the wilderness character of the land;

(2) protect water quality, watersheds, and wildlife habitat, including that of species listed as threatened or endangered under section 4(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(c));

(3) protect the ecological integrity and contiguity of major wild land ecosystems and their interconnecting corridors identified by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and other sources;

(4) protect and maintain biological and native species diversity;

(5) promote and ensure interagency cooperation in the implementation of integrated, holistic ecosystem management and protection of the ecosystems and corridors covered by this Act based upon principles from conservation biology;

(6) preserve scenic, historic, and cultural resources;

(7) promote scientific research, primitive recreation, solitude, physical and mental challenge, and inspiration for the benefit of all of the American people;

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

(9) promote ecologically and economically sustainable management in the Northern Rockies Bioregion.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act:

(1) DEVELOPMENT- The term `development' means activities that eliminate the roadless and wilderness characteristics of the land and includes ski resort facilities and such activities as roadbuilding, timber harvest, mining, and oil and gas drilling.

(2) ENTRY- The term `entry' means to enter a roadless area for purposes of development and associated activities, such as roadbuilding, timber harvest, mining, or other such activities which eliminate the roadless character of the land.

(3) GREATER ECOSYSTEM- The term `greater ecosystem', when used in conjunction with the specific ecosystems protected under this Act, means the ecological land units of sufficient scale to support and maintain populations of large vertebrate species and the other native plant and animal species of the area. These units are comprised of lands which are similar in regards to topography, climate, and plant and animal species. The ecosystems in the Northern Rockies are also defined in terms of the habitat of wildlife indicator species listed as threatened or endangered under section 4(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(c)), including grizzly bear, gray wolf, bald eagle, and caribou, and have been depicted on maps published by Federal agencies.

(4) NORTHERN ROCKIES BIOREGION- The term `Northern Rockies Bioregion' means the portion of the Northern Rocky Mountains in the States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, and Washington, so referred to on maps referred to in this Act.

(5) RECOVERY- The term `recovery' means the restoration of lands damaged by land management activities to a condition as close as possible to the condition of the lands as existed prior to entry and development of the lands.

(6) RECOVERY SYSTEM- The term `Recovery System' means the National Wildland Restoration and Recovery System established in title V.

TITLE I--DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 101. DESIGNATION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM LANDS AND OTHER PUBLIC LANDS AS WILDERNESS.

In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et

seq.), the National Forest System lands and other public lands described in this title in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming are hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

SEC. 102. GREATER GLACIER/NORTHERN CONTINENTAL DIVIDE ECOSYSTEM.

(a) FINDINGS- The Congress finds the following:

(1) The core of the Greater Glacier/Northern Continental Divide ecosystem region is Glacier National Park and the Bob Marshall Wilderness, which was the first wilderness area in the United States.

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

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

(4) The Rocky Mountain Gray Wolf is making a comeback in this ecosystem, and the ecosystem is home to the largest grizzly population in the lower 48 States.

(b) DESIGNATION- In order to protect the unique Greater Glacier/Northern Continental Divide ecosystem, the areas specified in the table in subsection (c), which together comprise approximately 1,102,535 acres as generally depicted on the maps with titles corresponding to each area and dated January 2003, are hereby designated as wilderness. Each wilderness area shall either be incorporated into the wilderness area indicated or shall be known by the name given it in the table. Each map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(c) TABLE OF AREAS- The table referred to in subsection (b) is as follows:

GREATER GLACIER/NORTHERN CONTINENTAL DIVIDE ECOSYSTEM

Name of Wilderness Area

Choteau Mountain/Teton High Peaks/Deep Creek

Crater Mountain

Ogden Mountain

Nevada Mountain

ECOSYSTEM TOTAL

SEC. 103. GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM.

(a) FINDINGS- The Congress finds the following:

(1) The core of the greater Yellowstone region is Yellowstone National Park, the Nation's first national park.

(2) This world-famous region of geyser basins, towering mountains, abundant wildlife, and vast forests contains the headwaters for many of the Nation's most famous blue-ribbon trout streams.

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

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

(5) Wildlife in the region includes the threatened grizzly bear, the Nation's last wild bison herd, trumpeter swans, and nearly 35,000 elk.

(b) DESIGNATION- In order to protect the unique ecosystem of the greater Yellowstone region, the areas specified in the table in subsection (c), which comprise approximately 4,256,171 acres as generally depicted on the maps with titles corresponding to each area and dated January 2003, are hereby designated as wilderness. Each wilderness area shall either be incorporated into the wilderness area indicated or shall be known by the name given it in the table. Each map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(c) TABLE OF AREAS- The table referred to in subsection (b) is as follows:

GREATER YELLOWSTONE ECOSYSTEM

Name of Wilderness Area

Huckleberry Basin

Meade Peak

Hell Hole

Gravelly Mountains

Snowcrest

Tobacco Root Mountains

Total

ECOSYSTEM TOTAL

SEC. 104. GREATER SALMON/SELWAY ECOSYSTEM.

(a) FINDINGS- The Congress finds the following:.

(1) The Greater Salmon/Selway region is one of the most rugged and wild areas in America, and one of the largest intact forest ecosystems in the temperate zones of the Earth.

(2) The core of the region is comprised of the Frank Church-River of No Return and Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness areas.

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

(4) Biological and landscape diversity in the region is great, ranging from rocky, dry canyon country to wet forests of ancient cedars many feet in diameter in the Mallard-Larkins and other areas.

(5) A wide array of forest dwelling species reside in the region, and the gray wolf is making a comeback.

(b) DESIGNATION- In order to protect the unique ecosystem of the Greater Salmon/Selway region, the areas specified in the table in subsection (c), which comprise approximately 6,188,797 acres as generally depicted on the maps with titles corresponding to each area and dated January 2003, are hereby designated as wilderness. Each wilderness area shall either be incorporated into the wilderness area indicated or shall be known by the name given it in the table. Each map shall be on file and available for public

Mosquito Fly

Midget Peak

Stark Mountain

Total

ECOSYSTEM TOTAL

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

(a) FINDINGS- The Congress finds the following:

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

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

(3) Towering mountains in the ecosystem include the Cabinet, Selkirk, and Purcell ranges.

(b) DESIGNATION- In order to protect the unique, heavily fragmented, and endangered Greater Cabinet/Yaak/Selkirk ecosystem, the areas specified in the table in subsection (c), which comprise approximately 1,188,6651 acres as generally depicted on the maps with titles corresponding to each area and dated January 2003, are hereby designated as wilderness. Each wilderness area shall either be incorporated into the wilderness area indicated or shall be known by the name given it in the table. Each map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(c) TABLE OF AREAS- The table referred to in subsection (b) is as follows:

GREATER CABINET/YAAK/SELKIRK ECOSYSTEM

Name of Wilderness Area

Grandmother Mountain

Pinchot Butte

ECOSYSTEM TOTAL

SEC. 106. ISLANDS IN THE SKY WILDERNESS.

(a) FINDINGS- The Congress finds the following:

(1) There are several island mountain ranges in the Northern Rockies Bioregion, separated from other mountains by the intervening prairies.

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

(3) These lands include the Bighorn, Big Snowy, Pryor, Elkhorn, and Caribou Mountain Ranges.

(b) DESIGNATION- In order to protect the unique and increasingly isolated ecological treasure of island mountain ranges in the Northern Rockies Bioregion, the areas specified in the table in subsection (c), which comprise approximately 2,665,315 acres as generally depicted on the maps with titles corresponding to each area and dated January 2003, are hereby designated as wilderness.

(c) TREATMENT- Each wilderness area shall either be incorporated into the wilderness area indicated or shall be known by the name given it in the table. Each map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(d) TABLE OF AREAS- The table referred to in subsection (b) is as follows:

ISLANDS IN THE SKY WILDERNESS AREAS

Name of Wilderness Area

Kettle Mountains:

Thirteen Mile

Sheep Mountain

Red Butte

Bobcat Draw Badlands

Cedar Mountian

Copper Mountain

Fuller Peak

Lysite Badlands

Total

Island Wilderness Total

SEC. 107. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) ADMINISTRATION- Subject to valid existing rights, each wilderness area designated under this title shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136) that govern areas designated by that Act as wilderness, except that for purposes of this subsection any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act or any similar reference shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) MAP AND DESCRIPTION- As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of each wilderness area designated under this title with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives. Each map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in the map and legal description may be made. Each map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 108. BLACKFEET WILDERNESS.

(a) DESIGNATION- In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the preservation of Blackfeet religious lands, and Blackfeet treaty rights, certain lands within the Lewis and Clark National Forest comprising approximately 128,622 acres known as the Badger-Two Medicine Area, as depicted on the

map dated January 2003, and entitled `Blackfeet Wilderness', are hereby designated as the Blackfeet Wilderness Area.

(b) TREATY RIGHTS- The Congress recognizes that the Blackfeet Nation retains treaty rights in the lands described in subsection (a), provided for in the 1896 treaty with the United States Government.

(c) REVIEW- The Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct a review of the wilderness area established under this section in accordance with the Wilderness Act. The Secretary shall report the results of the review to the Congress not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) REVIEW COMMITTEE-

(1) APPOINTMENT- The Secretary of Agriculture shall establish a committee composed of the following:

(A) Representatives of the Blackfeet Tribal Business Council.

(B) Blackfeet Tribal Traditionalists selected in a manner consistent with the historic Cultural Law of the Tribe, independently of the Business Council. The Secretary shall give careful consideration to the Blackfeet Language community and its views.

(C) The National Park Service.

(D) The State of Montana.

(E) Representatives of the public who use the area designated as wilderness by this section, including environmental groups previously appropriately involved in the area.

(2) ADVISORY ROLE- The committee shall regularly advise the Secretary of Agriculture during the preparation of the review required by subsection (c) and shall submit its findings to the Congress concurrently with the submission of the review by the Secretary.

(3) MANAGEMENT PLAN- The Secretary of Agriculture shall instruct the committee to develop a wilderness management plan for the area which ensures that Blackfeet religious and treaty rights to the area are recognized and honored.

(e) CONSIDERATIONS- In carrying out their duties under subsections (c) and (d), the Secretary of Agriculture and the committee shall give special consideration to the religious, wilderness, and wildlife uses of the area, taking into account any treaties the United States has entered into with the Blackfeet Nation.

(f) WITHDRAWAL- The Blackfeet Wilderness Area is hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation, the disposal under the mining laws, and from disposition under the geothermal and mineral leasing laws.

SEC. 109. WATER.

(a) RESERVATION- With respect to each wilderness area designated by this title, the Congress hereby reserves a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes for which such area is designated. The priority date of such reserved rights shall be the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION- The Secretary of Agriculture and all other officers of the United States shall take all steps necessary to protect the rights reserved by subsection (a), including the filing of claims for quantification of such rights in any present or future appropriate stream adjudication, in a court of the State of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, or Washington, in which the United States has been or is properly joined in accordance with section 208 of the Act of July 10, 1952 (66 Stat. 560; 43 U.S.C. 666; commonly referred to as the `McCarran Amendment').

TITLE II--BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS

SEC. 201. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The most recent scientific information on ecological reserve design and function points out the critical need for biological connecting corridors between the larger core ecosystem areas.

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

(3) The wild land areas described in this section are located between the major core ecosystems of the region and are essential for wildlife and plant migration and genetic interchange.

(4) These areas are some of the most beautiful and wild mountain ranges in the Nation, including the Bitterroot, Sapphire, Lost River, Lemhi, and Bridger mountain ranges.

SEC. 202. DESIGNATION OF BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS.

(a) DESIGNATION- To protect the life flow of the Northern Rockies Bioregion, the areas specified in the table in subsection (b) as biological connecting corridors, which comprise approximately 8,516,403 acres as generally depicted on the maps with titles corresponding to each area and dated January 2003, are hereby designated as biological connecting corridors. The biological connecting corridors shall be of two types, areas to be designated as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System and areas to be subject to special corridor management requirements under section 203. Each biological connecting corridor shall be known by the name given it in the table. Each map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(b) TABLE OF AREAS- The table referred to in subsection (a) is as follows:

BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS

Two Part Designation (a) Portion designated as components of the Natio

(b) Portion designated as special corridor manage

BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS

Name of Area

Welcome Creek Addition

Anaconda Pintlar Additions

Sapphire

Stony Mountain

Quigg Peak

Silver King

O'Neil Creek

Bridger

Totals

Seven Lakes-Mosquito Lake

Warm Springs Creek

Bench Mark

Totals

Corridor Total

Corridor Total

SEC. 203. TREATMENT OF BIOLOGICAL CONNECTING CORRIDORS.

(a) ROADLESS LANDS DESIGNATED AS WILDERNESS- The roadless areas identified as part of the biological connecting corridors on the maps referred to in section 202 and the areas described on such maps as wilderness are hereby designated as wilderness and as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(b) SPECIAL CORRIDOR MANAGEMENT AREAS- Those portions of the biological connecting corridors identified on the maps referred to in 202 that are not covered by subsection (a) are hereby designated as special corridor management areas. The portions shall be managed in the following manner:

(1) The practice of even-aged silvicultural management and timber harvesting is hereby prohibited on the portions.

(2) Mining, oil, and gas exploration and development and new road construction or reconstruction is hereby prohibited with regard to the portions.

(3) The Federal land management agencies responsible for the portions shall take immediate steps to ensure that road densities within the

biological connecting corridors approach, as nearly as possible, zero miles of road per square mile of land area. Such road density shall not exceed 0.25 miles per square mile, using the method known as the `moving window' method.

SEC. 204. APPLICABILITY OF TITLE.

(a) FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES- This title shall apply only to lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(b) PRIVATE LANDOWNERS- No private landowner whose lands are adjacent to the designated connecting corridors shall be compelled, under any circumstances, to comply with this title. However, private landowners may enter into cooperative agreements with the Federal Government on a willing participant or willing seller basis to include their land in a biological connecting corridor.

SEC. 205. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND LAND TRADES AND ACQUISITIONS.

(a) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS- The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall seek to enter into cooperative agreements with private, State, and corporate landowners and sovereign Indian tribes whose lands are adjacent to the designated connecting corridors, when such agreements would benefit the ecological integrity and function of the designated corridor.

(b) LAND TRADES AND ACQUISITIONS- The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior may undertake land trades or acquisitions in order to accomplish the purposes of this title when the Secretary concerned considers such action to be appropriate.

(c) REPORT- As part of the report required by section 601, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall describe the progress of cooperative agreements, acquisitions, and proposed land exchanges sought pursuant to this section.

SEC. 206. EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

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

(b) DESCRIPTION- The roads and highways referred to in subsection (a) are

U.S. Highway 2; U.S. Highway 10; U.S. Highway 12; U.S. Highway 20; U.S. Highway 89; U.S. Highway 91; U.S. Highway 93; U.S. Highway 95; U.S. Highway 287; Interstate Highway 15; Interstate Highway 90; Idaho State Highway 3; Idaho State Highway 28; Idaho State Highway 29; Idaho State Highway 87; Montana State Highway 2; Montana State Highway 37; Montana State Highway 38; Montana State Highway 41; Montana State Highway 43; Montana State Highway 56; Montana State Highway 58; Montana State Highway 83; Montana State Highway 87; Montana State Highway 135; Montana State Highway 200; Montana State Highway 278; Montana State Highway 287; Montana State Highway 298; Montana State Highway 324; Montana State Highway 293; Montana State Highway 294; Montana Secondary Road 92; Montana Secondary Road 278; Montana Secondary Road 279; Montana Secondary Road 294; Montana Secondary Road 298; Montana Secondary Road 324; Montana Secondary Road 411; Montana Secondary Road 508; the Thompson Pass Road, Montana-Idaho; the Moyie Springs to East Port Road, Idaho; the Red Rock Pass Road, Montana; Boundary County, Idaho, Route 18; Boundary County, Idaho, Route 47; Boundary County, Idaho, Route 3; Boundary County, Idaho, Route 34; Lolo National Forest Route 102; Gallatin National Forest Route 259; Kelly Canyon Road, Gallatin National Forest; Middle Fork Canyon Road, Gallatin, National Forest; Lewis and Clark County Road 280, Montana; Lewis and Clark County Road 164, Montana; Lewis and Clark County Road 4, Montana; Lewis and Clark County Road 291, Montana; Lewis and Clark County Road 287, Montana; the Deerlodge to Basin Road, Montana; the Marysville to Avon Road, Montana; and the Pahsimeroi Road, Butte County, Idaho.

TITLE III--NATIONAL PARKS, PRESERVES, AND RELATED STUDIES

SEC. 301. HELLS CANYON/CHIEF JOSEPH NATIONAL PRESERVE.

(a) FINDINGS- The Congress finds the following:

(1) The ecological diversity of the Hells Canyon/Wallowa Mountain Region is unique and its central proximity to other ecologically intact or relatively intact areas makes it a critical passageway for genetic interchange of native plants and animals throughout the northwestern United States.

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

(3) The ancestral home of the Nez Perce Indians and their famous leaders, Old Chief Joseph, Young Chief Joseph, and Ollokot, the region is historically significant and remains spiritually and culturally important to existing tribes, whose treaty rights guarantee their sovereignty and

continued use of the land.

(4) The region abounds in cultural and archaeological sites, the remnants of the Nez Perce Tribe and other aboriginal cultures.

(5) Breathtaking scenery in the region includes the snowcapped peaks of the Wallowa and Seven Devils Mountains; ancient boreal forests composed of many tree species; semi-arid desert environments; rare, intact remnants of native Columbia Basin grasslands; unique geology and numerous dramatic rimrock canyons.

(6) Endangered chinook salmon, rare and/or threatened species such as goshawk, pine marten, bighorn sheep, the largest free-roaming elk herd in the nation and a variety of other wildlife species still inhabit the region.

(b) HELLS CANYON/CHIEF JOSEPH NATIONAL PRESERVE- There is hereby established as a unit of the National Park System the Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph National Preserve, which consists of approximately 1,439,444 acres as delineated on the maps entitled Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph National Park and Preserve and dated January 2003.

(c) MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION-

(1) IN GENERAL- The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the National Park Service, shall administer the Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph National Preserve. In administering the national preserve, the Secretary of the Interior shall give primary consideration to protecting and restoring terrestrial, atmospheric and aquatic ecosystems and habitats, natural scenery, water quality and fisheries habitat, biological diversity, wilderness values, and wildlife habitat.

(2) ROAD CLOSURES; CONSTRUCTION PROHIBITION-

(A) IN GENERAL- Within the national preserve, the Secretary shall not authorize nor permit the construction of any road on public land and shall implement a program for road closures based on the needs of wildlife, the review required by title VI, the prevention of the spread of non-native vegetation and the public need for back country areas.

(B) RECONSTRUCTION- The reconstruction of certain roads on public lands in the national preserve shall be limited to the prevention of resource damage and shall be subject to a definition of roads. Such definition shall be carried out in the comprehensive management planning process required by subsection (e) and shall distinguish constructed roads from primitive roads. Primitive roads

shall not be reconstructed.

(C) PRIVATE ROADS- Private road closures and construction or reconstruction shall be subject to subsection (e)(3).

(3) GRAZING- Within the national preserve, the Secretary shall close to commercial livestock grazing all livestock allotments not under contract to private permittees as of the date of the enactment of this Act. During the 5-year period beginning on that date, the Secretary shall negotiate with existing permittees to purchase active livestock allotments within the national preserve. At the end of such period, the Secretary shall cancel any remaining permits without compensation and close the allotments. All purchased allotments shall be closed to commercial livestock grazing.

(4) TIMBER REMOVAL- The removal of timber or other vegetation on public lands within the national preserve shall be limited to scientific and medicinal research, and permitted subject to special rules. However, the Secretary shall allow the noncommercial removal of wood, including firewood gathering.

(5) MOTORIZED USES- Within the national preserve, the Secretary shall regulate all motorized uses to meet the objectives stated in paragraph (1). Exclusion of terrestrial, aerial, or aquatic motorized uses shall be implemented for specific places, times, or both at the discretion of the Secretary to protect the resource values referred to in paragraph (1). The use of motorized watercraft is prohibited within the national preserve, except on the scenic designated portion of the Snake Wild and Scenic River, subject to regulation that may require exclusion of such use in certain places or during certain times.

(d) EFFECT OF ESTABLISHMENT-

(1) WILDERNESS AREAS AND RIVERS- Establishment of the Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph National Preserve shall not change the boundaries of, or legislative directives applicable to, wilderness areas and wild and scenic rivers that exist within the national preserve and are delineated on the maps referred to in subsection (b).

(2) HELLS CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA- The Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph National Preserve replaces the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area, and Public Law 94-199 (16 U.S.C. 460gg et seq.) is repealed. Any reference to the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area range in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be considered to be a reference to the Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph National Preserve.

(e) COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN-

(1) PLAN REQUIRED- The Secretary of the Interior shall develop, and revise and update as necessary and as required by applicable statute or federal regulation, a comprehensive management plan for the Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph National Preserve consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). The plan shall promulgate programs for management of recreation in a manner compatible with the protection objectives specified in section 3(b) and shall create a strategy for ecosystem protection and restoration.

(2) MONITORING PLAN- As a part of the comprehensive management plan, the Secretary shall develop a monitoring plan for the national preserve. The monitoring plan shall stipulate that the continuation of human uses is subject to monitoring on a regular basis, with specific time frames to be developed in the monitoring plan. Should monitoring indicate that significant harm, as determined by the Secretary, is regularly occurring to specific natural values of the national preserve as a result of a human use of the national preserve, the Secretary shall--

(A) suspend the human use in the national preserve until it is adjusted to prevent significant harm; or

(B) terminate the human use in the national preserve if the Secretary determines that the harm cannot realistically be avoided.

(3) RESTORATION- The comprehensive management plan shall set forth a distinctive program for the science-based restoration of unique native ecological components, including riparian area rehabilitation, the enhancement of depleted native plant and animal species, elimination of non-native species deemed to be a threat to biodiversity, and the reintroduction of select native species that have been extirpated.

(f) HUNTING AND FISHING- Within the Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph National Preserve, the Secretary of the Interior shall allow the continuation of hunting and fishing, as administered by the States of Oregon, Idaho, and Washington. The Secretary may preclude hunting in specific areas only to pursue the directives of subsection (c)(1) and only after collaboration with appropriate officials of these States.

(g) INVOLVEMENT IN SNAKE RIVER DAMS RELICENSING- The Secretary of the Interior shall authorize the direct involvement of the Department of the Interior in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission process for the relicensing of the Hells Canyon Dams complex, including the Brownlee, Oxbow, and Hells Canyon Dams. Within this process, the representatives of the Secretary shall advocate for a determination of these dams that restores and protects the natural and ecosystem values of the Snake River below

Oxbow Dam. The Secretary also shall pursue the relocation of those powerlines from Oxbow and Hells Canyon Dams located within the national preserve to locations outside of the preserve.

(h) INVOLVEMENT OF TRIBES- The Secretary of the Interior shall ensure adherence to the treaty obligations of the United States with Native American tribes that maintain certain rights on ceded lands within the Hells Canyon/Chief Joseph National Preserve. The Secretary shall provide for consultation with Native American tribes that maintain certain rights on ceded lands. Involvement of the Tribes may include financial allocation to ensure their direct participation in land management activities and policy, upon their request.

SEC. 302. FLATHEAD NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE STUDY.

(a) STUDY REQUIREMENT- The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of National Park Service, shall conduct a study of the feasibility of creating a Flathead National Park and Preserve. The Secretary shall study the feasibility of designating the study area described in subsection (b) as a unit of the National Park System, including the feasibility of applying to the study area national park and national preserve designations to be administered by the National Park Service. The study shall include specific recommendations as to which areas within the study area boundary should be classified as national park, and which should be classified as national preserve where hunting, fishing, and some motorized use shall be allowed.

(b) STUDY AREA- The study area referred to in subsection (a) shall consist of the area generally known as the Glacier View Ranger District of the Flathead National Forest, excepting those lands south of the Big Mountain Road. The study area shall comprise approximately 285,078 acres, as delineated on the map entitled `Flathead National Park and Preserve Study' and dated January 2003.

(c) TIME OF STUDY- The Secretary of the Interior shall complete the study required by this section not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) MANAGEMENT DURING STUDY- Until the Congress enacts a law stating otherwise, the study area described in subsection (b) shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture so as to maintain its presently existing natural character and potential for inclusion in the National Park System. Until the Congress enacts a law stating otherwise, no new road construction or reconstruction, or timber harvest (except firewood gathering) shall be allowed within the study area. Additionally, no oil or gas leasing, mining, or other development which impairs the natural and roadless qualities of the study area shall be allowed within the study area. In administering the study area,

the Secretary of Agriculture shall give special consideration to preserving scenery, water quality and fisheries habitat, biological diversity, and wildlife habitat for threatened and endangered species.

TITLE IV--WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS DESIGNATIONS

SEC. 401. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS IN IDAHO, MONTANA, AND WYOMING.

Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

`( ) SOUTH FORK PAYETTE, IDAHO- The segment within the Boise and Sawtooth National Forests from the Sawtooth Wilderness Boundary downstream approximately 54 miles to confluence with the Middle Fork and then downstream on the main stem to the confluence with the North Fork, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `South Fork Payette Wild River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

`( ) MIDDLE FORK PAYETTE, IDAHO- The segment within the Boise National Forest from Railroad Pass downstream approximately 17.9 miles to Boiling Springs, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Middle Fork Payette Wild and Recreational River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river and the segment within the Boise National Forest from Boiling Springs downstream approximately 14.7 miles to the national forest boundary, as generally depicted on such map, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

`( ) DEADWOOD, IDAHO- The segment within the Boise National Forest comprising approximately 21.3 miles as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Deadwood Wild and Scenic River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, the 12.8 mile segment from Threemile Creek to Julie Creek, as a wild river, and the 8.9 mile segment from Julie Creek to the South Fork of the Payette, as a scenic river.

`( ) UPPER PRIEST, IDAHO- The segment within the Panhandle National Forest from the Canadian border downstream approximately 18.5 miles to Upper Priest Lake, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Upper Priest Wild River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

`( ) COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO- The segment within the Panhandle National Forest from the headwaters downstream approximately 110.4 miles as

generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Coeur d'Alene Wild and Recreational River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, the 8.5 miles from the headwaters downstream to Beaver Creek as a recreational river, the 15.2 miles from Road No. 3099 to Teepee Creek as a wild river, the 52 miles from the South Fork to Teepee Creek as a recreational river, the 7.7 miles from Mission Creek to the South Fork as a recreational river, and the 27 miles from Mission Creek to Lake Coeur d'Alene as a recreational river.

`( ) LITTLE NORTH FORK CLEARWATER, IDAHO- The segment within the Panhandle National Forest from Adair Creek downstream approximately 23.5 miles to Cedar Creek, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Little North Fork Clearwater Wild River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

`( ) KELLY CREEK, IDAHO- The segment, including all tributaries, within the Clearwater National Forest from its headwaters downstream approximately 19 miles to the forest service work station, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Kelly Creek Wild and Recreational River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river and the 12-mile segment from USFS Road No. 581 to the North Fork of the Clearwater River to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

`( ) CAYUSE CREEK, IDAHO- The segment within the Clearwater National Forest from its headwaters downstream approximately 39 miles to its mouth, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Cayuse Creek Wild River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

`( ) BARGAMIN CREEK, IDAHO- The segment within the Nez Perce National Forest comprising approximately 21 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Bargamin Creek Wild and Scenic River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, the 15-mile segment from the North Boundary of the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness to the Salmon River, as a wild river and the 6-mile segment from its headwaters to USFS Road No. 468, as a scenic river.

`( ) LAKE CREEK, IDAHO- The segment within the Nez Perce National Forest from the wilderness boundary downstream approximately 10 miles to Crooked Creek, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Lake Creek Wild River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

`( ) MEADOW CREEK, IDAHO- The segment within the Nez Perce National Forest from its headwaters downstream approximately 34 miles to Selway River, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Meadow Creek

Recreational River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river, except for the 1-mile segment above the confluence with the Selway River which shall be administered as a recreational river.

`( ) RUNNING CREEK, IDAHO- The segment within the Nez Perce National Forest comprising approximately 14 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Running Creek Scenic River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, the 7-mile segment from the wilderness boundary to the Selway River, as a wild river and the 8-mile segment from its headwaters to the wilderness boundary, as a scenic river.

`( ) SOUTH FORK TWO MEDICINE RIVER, MONTANA- The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from its headwaters downstream approximately 10 miles to the Sawmill Flat Trailhead, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `South Fork Two Medicine Wild River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

`( ) BADGER CREEK, INCLUDING THE SOUTH AND NORTH FORKS, MONTANA- The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from its headwaters downstream to the national forest boundary, comprising approximately 23.8 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Badger Creek Wild River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

`( ) DEARBORN, MONTANA- The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest downstream approximately 18.1 miles to the national forest boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Dearborn Wild River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

`( ) NORTH FORK BIRCH CREEK, MONTANA- The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from its headwaters downstream approximately 6.6 miles to the national forest boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `North Fork Birch Creek Wild River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

`( ) SOUTH FORK SUN, MONTANA- The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from its headwaters at Sun Lake downstream approximately 25.5 miles to its confluence with the North Fork, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `South Fork Sun Wild River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

`( ) NORTH FORK SUN, MONTANA- The segment comprising approximately 26.7 miles within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from the confluence of

Open Creek and Fool Creek downstream approximately 25.4 miles to the Bob Marshall Wilderness boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `North Fork Sun Wild and Recreational River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river and the segment from the Bob Marshall Wilderness boundary downstream approximately 1.3 miles to its confluence with the South Fork, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a recreational river.

`( ) TENDERFOOT CREEK, MONTANA- The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from The Falls downstream approximately 4.6 miles to the Smith River, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Tenderfoot Creek Wild River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

`( ) GREEN FORK STRAIGHT CREEK, MONTANA- The segment within the Lewis and Clark National Forest from its headwaters downstream approximately 4.5 miles to Straight Creek, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Green Fork Straight Creek Wild River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river.

`( ) YAAK RIVER, MONTANA- The segment within the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of the East and West Forks downstream 38 miles to the Yaak Falls, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Yaak River Wild and Recreational River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river and the segment from the Yaak Falls downstream 8 miles to the mouth of the Yaak River at the junction of the Kootenai River, as a wild river.

`( ) KOOTENAI RIVER, MONTANA- The segment within the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of the Fisher River (3 miles below Libby Dam) downstream for 46 miles to the State line, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Kootenai River Recreational River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

`( ) BULL RIVER, MONTANA- The segment within the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of the North and South Forks downstream 21 miles to the Cabinet Gorge Reservoir, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Bull River Recreational River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

`( ) VERMILLION RIVER, MONTANA- The segment within the Kootenai National Forest from the junction of Willow Creek, downstream 12 miles to the Noxon Reservoir, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Vermillion Recreational River' and dated January 2003, which shall be

administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

`( ) SALMON, IDAHO- The segment within the Salmon and Sawtooth National Forests from its source downstream approximately 177 miles to North Fork, Idaho, excluding that part in the town of Salmon, and the segment from Hammer Creek downstream approximately 45 miles to its mouth, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Salmon Recreational River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a recreational river.

`( ) EAST FORK SALMON, IDAHO- The segment within the Salmon and Sawtooth National Forests from the Sawtooth NRA boundary downstream approximately 20 miles to its confluence with the main stem, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `East Fork Salmon Recreational River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a recreational river.

`( ) NORTH FORK CLEARWATER, IDAHO- The segment within the Clearwater National Forest from the Route No. 250 Bridge downstream approximately 60 miles to the slackwater in Dwarshak Reservoir, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `North Fork Clearwater Recreational River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a recreational river.

`( ) NORTH FORK COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO- The segment within the Panhandle National Forest from its headwaters south of Honey Mountain downstream approximately 32.5 miles to its confluence with the Coeur d'Alene River, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `North Fork Coeur d'Alene Recreational River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

`( ) PACK, IDAHO- The segment within the Panhandle National Forest from Harrison Lake downstream approximately 14 miles to the national forest boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Pack Recreational River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a recreational river.

`( ) HENRY'S FORK, IDAHO- The segment within the Targhee National Forest from Big Springs downstream approximately 28 miles to the Osborne Bridge, except for Island Park Reservoir, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Henry's Fork Wild and Scenic River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river, and the segment from Osborne Bridge to the confluence of the Warm River, which shall be administered as a wild river.

`( ) FALLS RIVER, IDAHO- The segment within the Targhee National Forest from Yellowstone National Park downstream approximately 13 miles to the

National Forest Boundary, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `Falls Wild River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wild river.

`( ) WEST FORK MADISON, MONTANA- The segment within the Beaverhead National Forest from approximately the midpoint of Section 28, R. 2 W., T. 12 S., downstream approximately 6 miles to Landon Camp, and from Section 32, R. 1 W., T. 12 S. downstream approximately 5.2 miles to Shakelford Cow Camp, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `West Fork Madison Wild River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a wild river and the segment from Miner Creek (Section 30, R. 2 W., T. 12 S.) downstream approximately 2.5 miles to the midpoint of Section 28, and the segment from Landon Camp downstream approximately 1.5 miles to the boundary of Sections 32 and 33, R. 1 W., T. 12 S. and from Shakelford Cow Camp downstream approximately 1.5 miles to Sloan Cow Camp, and from Sloan Cow Camp downstream approximately .75 miles to Partridge Cow Camp, and from Partridge Cow Camp downstream approximately 3.75 miles to the northeast corner of Section 4, R. 1 E., T. 12 S., as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `West Fork Madison Scenic River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, as a scenic river and the segment from the northeast corner of Section 4, R. 1 E., T. 12 S. downstream approximately 6.5 miles to the West Fork Rest Area, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled `West Fork Madison Scenic River' and dated January 2003, which shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as a scenic river.

`( ) ELK RIVER, MONTANA- The segment within the Beaverhead National Forest in the southeast corner of Section 16, R. 2 W., T. 11 S., downstream approximately 12.2 miles to the southeast corner of Section 3, R. 1 W., T