



United States Department of the Interior

IN REPLY REFER TO

8500 (912)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

May 30, 1980

Dear Citizen:

We are now one step closer to completing the second step of the BLM wilderness review. Since last September, BLM inventory crews have examined over 4.4 million acres of public lands in our "intensive inventory." As a result of this work, we are now presenting you with our proposals to drop some of this land from further wilderness review and to study some of it further as "wilderness study areas."

Before we make any decision, however, we want to hear from you. The kind of information we need is explained in the enclosed report. We have provided worksheets for your convenience in sending us your comments.

In addition, we will be holding a series of open houses around Arizona. Their schedule is also in the report. At these informal sessions, you may come at your convenience to talk with our wilderness specialists.

We will accept your comments from now until August 28, 1980. After that we will review all of the comments and review our proposals in light of your comments. We expect to make a final decision on which lands to study further by mid November.

Thank you for your interest in the BLM wilderness review. We have had more public participation in the program than at any time in BLM's history. Together we are making land management decisions that will be our legacy to future generations.

Sincerely,

Clair M Whitlock
State Director

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

ARIZONA

WILDERNESS INITIAL INVENTORY

DECISION

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) requires the Secretary of the Interior to identify those roadless areas of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management which possess wilderness characteristics as described in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

The BLM wilderness inventory process is divided into two steps; the initial inventory and the intensive inventory.

The initial inventory distinguishes between lands which are clearly and obviously not wilderness in character and those which may have wilderness characteristics. Of the total public lands inventoried, 6,368,500 acres have been found to not meet wilderness criteria and are no longer subject to interim management restrictions. The balance of the public lands, 5,517,400 acres, will be intensively inventoried. A formal comment period to review the preliminary findings of the intensive inventory will be announced at a later date.

This notice announces the decision on the results of the initial inventory, and becomes final on October 27, 1979 unless formally and publicly amended and published by the State Director based on new information received as a result of this notice.

A map and summary report of the inventory results can be obtained from the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office, 2400 Valley Bank Center, Phoenix, Arizona 85073, telephone (602) 261-3831, or from any of the District offices.

Glendon E. Collins
Acting State Director, Arizona
September 28, 1979

GL00677

IN REPLY REFER TO



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Dear Citizen:

Attached is a report summarizing the results of a special wilderness inventory of two previously identified roadless areas, Crossman Peak in Mohave County and the Harquahala Mountains in Yuma and Maricopa Counties.

The inventory, including public involvement, has been completed in accordance with the Bureau of Land Management's Wilderness Inventory Handbook. This report announces my decision that 37,760 acres of public land in the Crossman Peak inventory unit and 72,375 acres within the Harquahala Mountains inventory unit have wilderness characteristics and will become Wilderness Study Areas effective October 13, 1979.

I wish to thank each of you for your comments and assistance in completing this inventory. I look forward to your continued interest in the wilderness review program in Arizona.

Sincerely,

Glendon E. Collins
Acting State Director

Attachment

SPECIAL STUDY AREA: INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
CROSSMAN PEAK AND HARQUAHALA MOUNTAINS
DECISION REPORT

With the passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), Congress extended official recognition to the wilderness values remaining on the public lands. Section 603 of the Act requires the Bureau of the Land Management to review the wilderness qualities of all areas of roadless public land larger than 5,000 acres, as well as all roadless islands regardless of their size. The review is a purposely lengthy process designed to incorporate intensive research and extensive public comment. The first phase of the wilderness review is an inventory of wilderness characteristics which is conducted in two parts, an initial inventory and an intensive inventory. The purpose of the initial inventory is to identify lands which clearly and obviously do not meet the wilderness criteria set out in FLPMA. Lands which meet the basic criteria and may possess wilderness characteristics then undergo an intensive inventory.

The intensive inventory is a more detailed review designed to sort those lands which have wilderness characteristics from those which do not. Lands found to have wilderness characteristics are proposed by BLM as Wilderness Study Areas.

Before any decision is made on the creation of Wilderness Study Areas, however, the public has an opportunity to review the BLM proposals and offer comments. Public comments are an important part of the wilderness review and are carefully considered before any decisions are made.

During the wilderness review, it has been necessary in a few cases to accelerate the inventory schedule. The purpose of the special inventory discussed here is to assess the wilderness characteristics of particular public lands administered by BLM which are under application by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for the construction of air navigation radar facilities. The results of this inventory are being used as supplemental data for the Crossman Peak Project Environmental Statement. The statement is needed to completely assess the effects of the FAA application. This application is for a proposed facility on Crossman Peak, located just east of Lake Havasu City. An alternative site was subsequently identified in the Environmental Statement in the Harquahala Mountains located about 25 miles west of Wickenburg, Arizona.

The BLM brought its Wilderness Study Area proposals to the public and solicited public comment from April 12 to August 6, 1979. The public provided additional information concerning the wilderness character of the two areas. All of those comments have been reviewed and incorporated into the decision. The information provided by the public was valuable and important to the wilderness review process.

As a result of the intensive wilderness inventories and subsequent public review, parts of both areas have been found to have wilderness characteristics, and those parts have been identified as Wilderness

Study Areas. As Wilderness Study Areas, they will be managed in accordance with the provisions of FLPMA so as not to impair their potential wilderness values until their official wilderness status is determined by Congress.

A brief summary of the inventory results with analysis is included for each Wilderness Study Area. More detailed inventory reports are available from either the Bureau of Land Management district office in Yuma (P.O. Box 5680, Yuma, Arizona 85364, Phone (602) 726-6300) or in Phoenix (2929 West Clarendon Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85017, Phone (602) 261-4231).

UNIT W. 5-1 (Formerly 5-7B)
CROSSMAN PEAK WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

Description

The Crossman Peak Wilderness Study Area covers approximately 37,760 acres of public land in the Mohave Mountains, a relatively small desert mountain range located approximately ten miles northeast of Lake Havasu City in Mohave County, Arizona. Its topography is steep, complex and has numerous drainages. The vegetation is sparse, consisting mainly of desert shrubs and grasses, cholla and prickly pear cactus. Scattered pinyon and Joshua trees occur on the peaks and ridges.

The area is bounded by a combination of maintained roads, areas of mixed public and private land ownership, and highway and transmission line rights-of-way. Several maintained roads penetrate the area's interior to reach grazing and mining operations.

Naturalness

The area generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature. The effects of the roads and other man-made intrusions are minimized by the rugged and complex topography. A substantial portion of the area's interior is untouched.

Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude or a Primitive and Unconfined Type of Recreation

Despite the potential for a large amount of human activity within the unit, outstanding opportunities for solitude are still available over a large portion of its interior. The complex topography screens out not only the evidence of man's works within the unit but also the effects of man's presence -- even in substantial numbers. A surprising diversity of terrain, vegetation and wildlife also make the unit a highly desirable place for activities involving foot or horseback travel.

Supplemental Values

The area includes a number of features of possible scientific, educational, scenic or historic value, although none may be considered truly outstanding.

Summary of Comments

Public comments regarding the area's roadlessness, natural condition, and outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation were received. As a result of some specific comments, several roads not originally identified in the intensive inventory were subsequently incorporated into portions of the area's boundaries. Some mining developments not originally identified in the intensive inventory were also verified within the unit. The remaining public comments were all general in nature, and their concerns were addressed earlier, in the course of the intensive inventory.

UNIT W 2-5 (Formerly 2-95)
HARQUAHALA MOUNTAINS

Description

The Harquahala Mountains Wilderness Study Area is located in Maricopa and Yuma Counties, ten miles east of Wenden. About 100,000 acres of public land were inventoried, and 72,375 acres of that total were found to meet wilderness criteria. There are two parcels of non-federal land totalling 800 acres which were not inventoried.

This area contains the three major mountains within the range, including Harquahala Peak, which rises 4,000 feet above the McMullen Valley. Much of the surrounding bajada and plain are included within the unit. The numerous canyons which drain the mountains are often small, narrow, and steeply sloped. Brown's Canyon has massive quartz monzonite outcrops and boulders.

The vegetation at the higher elevations of the range falls within the Upper Sonoran Life Zone. This consists primarily of a chaparral community, with some areas of a desert grassland community. The lower elevations are of the Lower Sonoran Life Zone. The foothills and bajadas support a dense palo verde-saguaro community. Two riparian communities, "desert scrub riparian" and "cottonwood-willow", occur in the canyons and are particularly well developed in Brown's Canyon.

Naturalness

Major mining operations rendered part of the western portion of the unit clearly unnatural. In addition, numerous roads, trails, prospects, and small mines on the southern end of the unit have a significant cumulative impact on the natural character of a large area around Blue Tank Wash. The area around the mining scars at the mouth of Brown's Canyon is also unnatural. A road to the top of Harquahala Peak leads to mining developments, range improvements and the remains of the Harquahala Peak Solar Observatory. The observatory is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This road has been realigned on several occasions in the past, resulting in multiple scars up the steeper portions of the slopes.

Finally, several large reservoirs, numerous dikes, and a borrow pit further detract from the area's naturalness. All other intrusions are substantially unnoticeable. Owing to the rugged nature of the terrain, much of the unit nevertheless retains its natural character.

Opportunities for Solitude or Primitive and Unconfined Recreation

The natural part of the unit, because of its relative freedom from the immediate evidence of man, and because of the complex topography, offers a superb opportunity for solitude. The opportunities for an unconfined experience in hiking, backpacking, geological sightseeing, and photography are all outstanding.

Supplemental

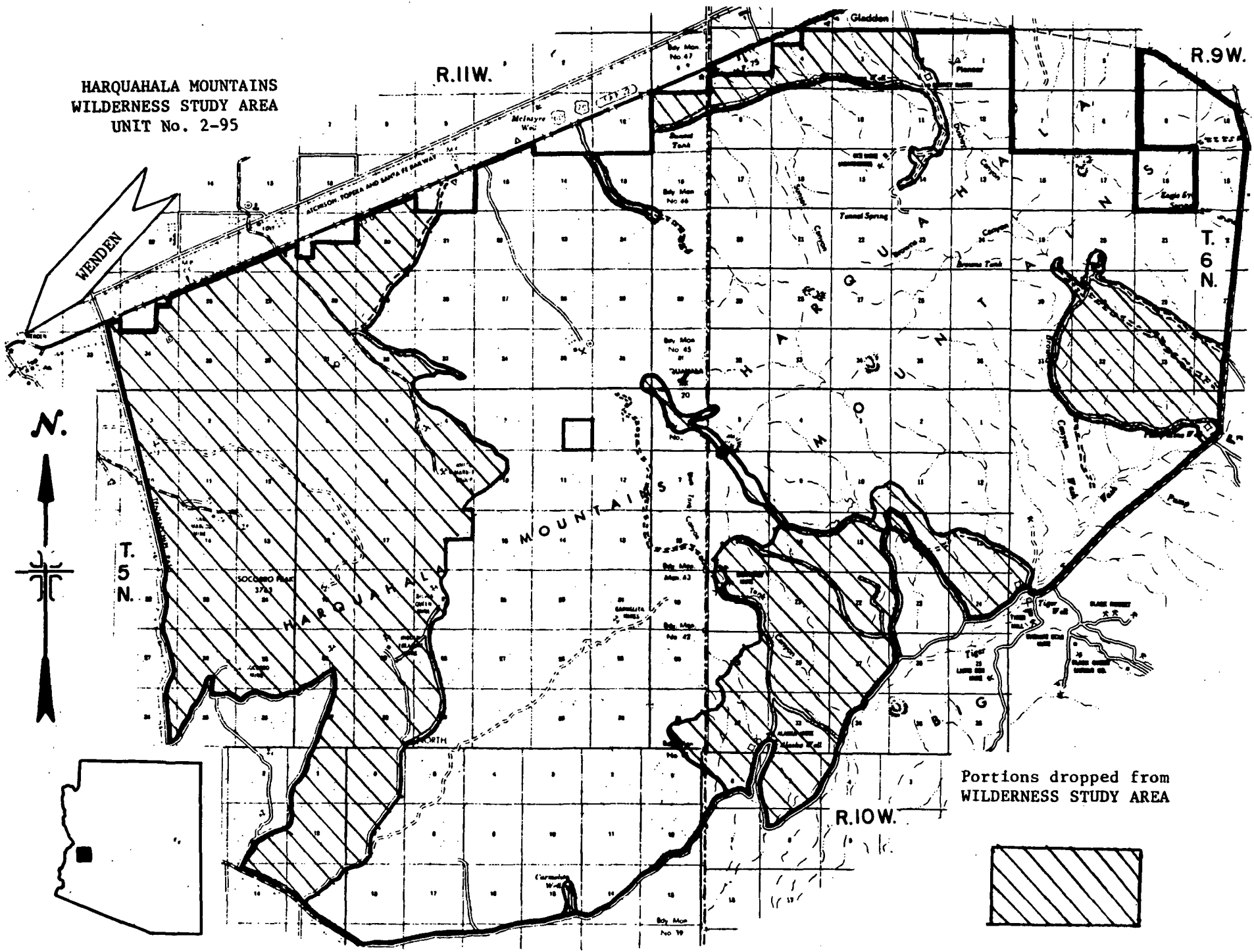
The unit contains many prehistoric Indian habitation sites and several historic mines. The unit also contains a stable bighorn sheep population.

Summary of Comments

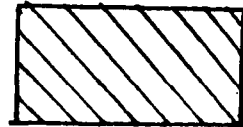
Opinions as to overall naturalness, opportunities for solitude, or opportunities for unconfined, primitive recreation were varied and often conflicting. The route to the peak and the associated mining scars were mentioned numerous times and the opinions regarding their intrusiveness were mixed. It was claimed that this route and the one to the reservoir in Brown's Canyon are maintained roads. Several supplemental values were suggested, including a rare variety of hedgehog cactus.

Because of the marked concern over the route to Harquahala Peak, the proposal to include it within the Wilderness Study Area was re-examined. Originally this route was man-made, and we conclude that it is still maintained. As a result, the ways to the peak and to Brown's Canyon are roads and are, therefore, excluded from the Wilderness Study Area. The mining scars and range improvements near the peak are also excluded.

HARQUAHALA MOUNTAINS
WILDERNESS STUDY AREA
UNIT No. 2-95



Portions dropped from
WILDERNESS STUDY AREA



Wilderness Review

W. Richard Hahman
Geologist



ARIZONA

*Initial Inventory
of
Public Lands Administered by
Bureau of Land Management*

Preliminary Findings

April 1979





United States Department of the Interior 8500 (931)

IN REPLY REFER TO

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

Dear Citizen:

The Congress, in 1976, mandated the Bureau of Land Management to review all lands under its care to determine if any of these lands should be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Before Congress designates a Wilderness Area, it must undergo careful study. At each step in the review process, we solicit public comment. We value and need your opinions!

We now turn to you for your thoughts on the first step in Arizona's wilderness review process. Our initial inventory findings for your consideration include:

- (1) The elimination of certain public lands in Arizona from further consideration in the wilderness review process because they clearly and obviously do not have wilderness qualities.
- (2) An intensive inventory of the remaining public lands which may contain wilderness values to determine if they qualify for the next step in the wilderness review process.

Please make your comments on our findings by July 23. You may make your comments at "open houses" held around the State, or by telephone calls and letters to the appropriate BLM District Office.

We hope you can come to one of the "open houses" and inspect the information we used to develop these initial findings.

Please remember that only Congress can designate Wilderness Areas. The wilderness review process now underway will gather the information the Congress will need to make its decisions. Through the various stages of the review process, we all--you and your BLM--will gradually but carefully and thoughtfully reach agreement on what lands we all recommend for the Congress' consideration as additions to the national system of wilderness.

We look forward to working with you on these historic land management decisions.

Sincerely,

State Director

ARIZONA
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT OFFICES

ARIZONA STRIP DISTRICT OFFICE
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 250
St. George, Utah 84770

Phone: (801) 673-3545

PHOENIX DISTRICT OFFICE
Bureau of Land Management
2929 West Clarendon Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85017

Phone: (602) 261-4231

KINGMAN RESOURCE AREA
2475 Beverly Avenue
Kingman, Arizona 86401

Phone: (602) 757-4011

SAFFORD DISTRICT OFFICE
Bureau of Land Management
425 East 4th Street
Safford, Arizona 85546

Phone: (602) 428-4040

YUMA DISTRICT OFFICE
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 5680
Yuma, Arizona 85364

Phone: (602) 726-2612

HAVASU RESOURCE AREA
P.O. Box 685
Lake Havasu City, Arizona 86403

Phone: (602) 855-8017

ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
Bureau of Land Management
2400 Valley Bank Center
Phoenix, Arizona 85073

Phone: (602) 261-3831

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Wilderness Review Background	1
Wilderness Review Process	1
Interim Management Policy	2
Inventory Procedure	2
Wilderness Inventory Process Chart	3
Instant Study Areas	4
Special Study Areas	4
Public Comment	4
Open Houses	5
What Will Happen to Your Comments?	6
Yuma District California Maps	8
Roadless Island Maps	11
Inventory Unit Summaries	12

This report describes the process, discusses important policy, and summarizes our preliminary wilderness inventory results.

Background: Wilderness and the BLM

To protect, for public enjoyment, the outstanding and unique lands that remain undisturbed by human activity, the Congress in 1964 passed the Wilderness Act. This law defined the qualities of wilderness, and called for the preservation of superb examples of the American wilderness.

To completely execute the provisions of the Wilderness Act, Congress enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act in 1976. Section 603 of the Act directed the Secretary of the Interior and the Bureau of Land Management to locate what remains of the American wilderness on BLM-administered lands, and to make recommendations to the Congress for its protection and preservation.

The 1976 Act (or FLPMA) requires the BLM to review the wilderness qualities of all roadless public lands in parcels of at least 5,000 acres as well as all roadless islands, regardless of their size.

After intensive study by the BLM and with maximum opportunity for public involvement in the decision-making process, any lands still under consideration must be recommended to the President for wilderness designation no later than October 21, 1991. The President then has two years from that date to submit his recommendations to the Congress. Congress, then, makes the final decisions on which of the public lands will be designated Wilderness Areas and so receive special protection under the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Wilderness Review Process

The review of public lands for potential wilderness designation is purposely a lengthy process. It requires intensive research and extensive public participation. The review has three phases:

I. First Phase

- A. "Initial Inventory" - In this phase, the BLM reviews all public lands in a general way to determine which of them might meet the wilderness criteria set out in the Wilderness Act and the FLPMA. An Initial Inventory locates parcels of roadless public lands of 5,000 or more acres, and roadless islands, and identifies lands which clearly and obviously are not fitted for further study. After public review, those areas which are thought to meet wilderness criteria are then proposed for more intensive inventory by ground inspection to verify wilderness qualities.
- B. "Intensive Inventory" - After this closer evaluation and public review of the findings, lands which may have wilderness qualities are then called "Wilderness Study Areas", and are subject to the second review phase. Other lands are dropped from further review.

II. Second Phase

Study. BLM land use planning teams carefully analyze all resources and uses in the area and weigh those against possible wilderness designation. Also, the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Bureau of Mines evaluate mineral resources. Considering all this information, the BLM develops recommendations and presents them for public review. The BLM then analyzes the comments and makes a final recommendation.

III. Third Phase

Reporting. In the third phase of review, the BLM sends to the President recommendations for or against wilderness designation along with environmental statements, mineral surveys, other analytical information, and public comments on all phases of the review. The President then makes his wilderness recommendations to the Congress, which makes the final decisions.

Interim Management Policy

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), in addition to requiring the review of public lands for their wilderness qualities, also requires that during the inventory and study phases of the review, all BLM land under review must be managed to prevent impairment of potential wilderness values. Consequently, these lands are subject to an "interim management policy" to protect the physical and aesthetic qualities that might make land suitable for wilderness designation. This protection lasts until an area is eliminated from the review process. Once land is dropped from wilderness consideration, it returns to multiple-use management without restrictions protecting wilderness values. If designated by Congress, the area will be managed under the objectives of the Wilderness Act; the Interim Management Policy will no longer apply.

In January 1979, the BLM published an interim management policy proposal in the Federal Register. Comments on the proposal were accepted until March 1979, and are now being reviewed in Washington, D.C. A final policy is expected to be released in June 1979.

Inventory Procedure

All of the 12.5 million surface acres of public land in Arizona administered by the BLM were examined in this Initial Inventory. Guidelines for conducting the Initial Inventory were published on September 27, 1978 by the BLM in the "Wilderness Inventory Handbook". Copies of this handbook are available at all BLM District Offices.

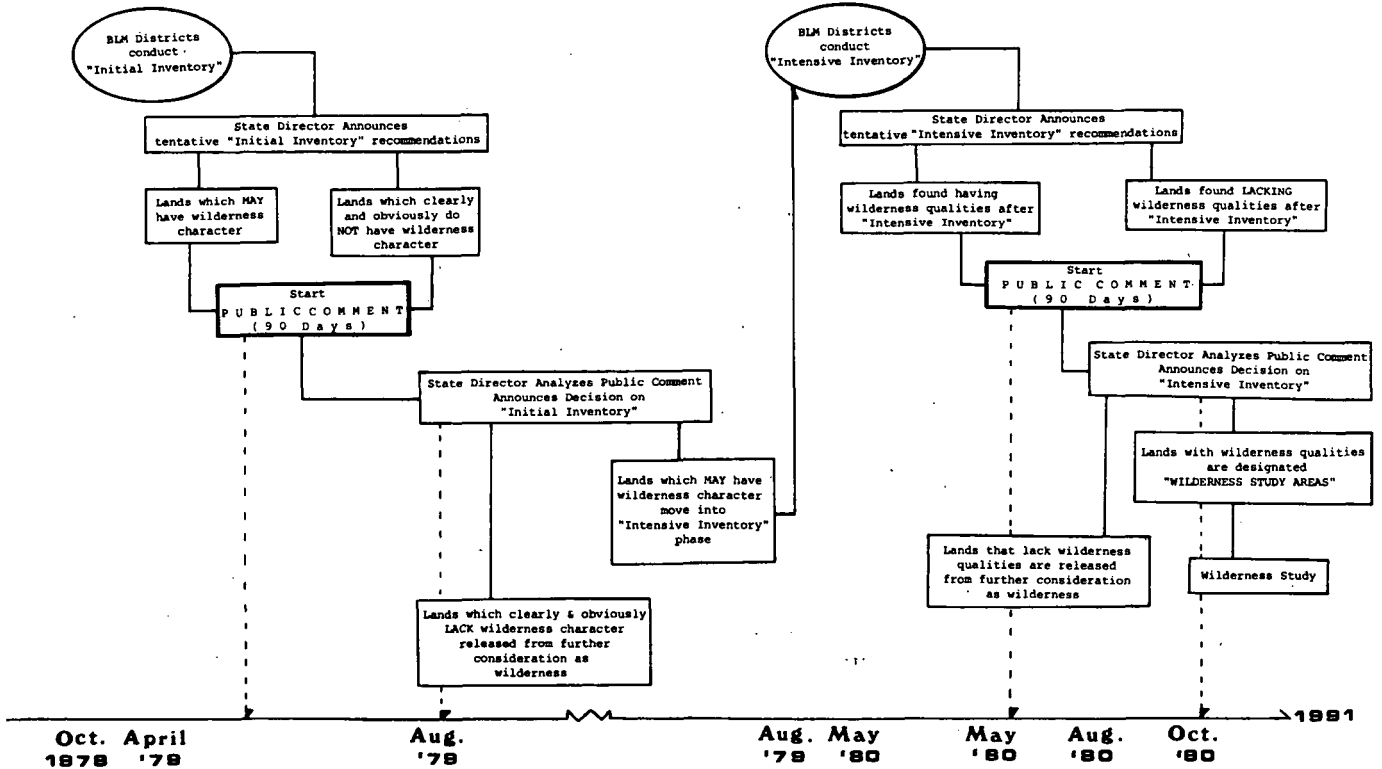
Each District conducted the Initial Inventory on BLM lands under its jurisdiction. To begin, Districts identified "inventory units" by examining existing land status records and road inventory data. Roadless areas of at least 5,000 acres bounded by roads or non-BLM lands, and roadless islands became "inventory units." All public lands administered by BLM (colored yellow on map) which are not included in an inventory unit did not meet the size criteria of 5,000 acres of contiguous lands. Certain smaller parcels

bordering existing wilderness or proposed wilderness administered by other agencies were considered despite the 5,000 acre minimum size.

Inventory units were assigned two-part numbers, the first part for the District in which the unit is located, the second part a sequential number within the District. Once inventory units were numbered and defined, wilderness teams from each District prepared a "Situation Evaluation" for every unit in the District. The Situation Evaluation describes general conditions and characteristics of the inventory unit, based on knowledge and data readily available to the District team. Five wilderness criteria were considered for each inventory unit: size, naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation, other supplemental values, and the unit's potential for returning to its natural condition, if there had been human activity in the unit.

When the Situation Evaluations were completed, District Managers reviewed them and then made recommendations on which units should or obviously should not undergo a more intensive inventory. These recommendations were sent to the State Director for decision on preliminary findings.

**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WILDERNESS INVENTORY PROCESS
Schedule for Arizona**



"Instant Study Areas"

The FLPMA directs that any lands designated as "Natural Areas" or "Primitive Areas" prior to November 1, 1975, will be studied and reported to the President. These areas are currently under study. Recommendations to the President on the wilderness suitability of Instant Study Areas must be made by July 1, 1980. The President will then, after his review, make recommendations to Congress which will make final decisions on the classification of these lands.

Nationwide there are 55 Natural and Primitive Areas on public lands, including six in Arizona. The BLM in Arizona is now studying some of these lands. These areas are shown on the maps Paiute Primitive Area-ISA-1, Paria Canyon Primitive Area-ISA-2, Vermillion Cliffs Natural Area-ISA-3, Big Sage Natural Area-ISA-4, Gambel-Turbinella Oak Natural Area-ISA-5, Aravaipa Canyon Primitive Area-ISA-6.

"Special Study Areas"

In cases where there are major pre-existing proposals for uses of the land that might be incompatible with wilderness qualities, an accelerated review is underway to determine the wilderness values of the lands in question. There are three such proposals presently under review:

Federal Aviation Administration to construct a radar facility on the alternative sites of:

Crossman Peak (Inventory Unit #5-78)
Harquahala Peak (Inventory Unit #2-95)

BLM Management Framework Plan for Aquarius and Hualapai Planning Units (area southwest of Kingman, including Hualapai and Aquarius Mountains including lands around Burro Creek) - numerous inventory units in Phoenix District.

Arizona Department of Transportation proposed realignment of State Route 95 in the Parker Strip (Inventory Unit #5-12).

Public Comment

As the Bureau of Land Management begins the wilderness review process in Arizona, we need to hear from you. Are you aware of any additional information that might affect whether or not a parcel of public land is eventually designated a Wilderness Area? Please tell us what you know and how you feel. Your comments can be submitted during the 90-day public comment period from April 24 to July 23, 1979.

You have a number of ways with which to provide your comments to the BLM.

1. Submit written comments on inventory units to the appropriate District Office. You can use the format on page 7 of this report.

2. You can also call the appropriate District Office. District personnel will record your comments for inclusion in the public comment file.
3. The BLM will hold "open houses" all around the State. Representatives will be available from all Districts at each open house to display and discuss the findings. The schedule for the open houses is as follows:

All Open Houses from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Tuesday, May 29	Yuma	Yuma Civic & Convention Center 1440 Desert Hill Drive
Wednesday, May 30	Lake Havasu City	Rodeway Inn 245 Crystal Avenue
Thursday, May 31	Kingman	Chamber of Commerce Junction U.S. 66 & 93
Monday, June 4	Safford	BLM District Office 425 East 4th Street
Tuesday, June 5	Tucson	Western Savings & Loan 3002 North Campbell
Wednesday, June 6	Phoenix	Central Plaza Inn 4321 North Central
Thursday, June 7	Flagstaff	Coconino County Health Dept. 2500 No. Fort Valley Road
Monday, June 11	Page	The Townhouse 605 South Navajo
Tuesday, June 12	St. George, Utah	Four Seasons Motel (North) 747 East St. George Blvd.

In addition to the open houses, we will hold workshops concerning the Arizona Strip's Instant Study Areas. The workshops will deal with the Environmental Statements being prepared for Paria Canyon Primitive Area, Paiute Primitive Area, and Vermillion Cliffs Natural Area. The workshop schedule is as follows: (starting times 8:00 p.m., same location and immediately following the open houses).

June 6 - Phoenix
June 7 - Flagstaff

June 11 - Page
June 12 - St. George, Utah

We have already received many requests for the documents and working maps that we used in formulating our tentative findings. The sheer bulk of these materials, however, makes mailing them to each interested citizen very costly. But, we will have all maps and documents available at the open houses and in the District Offices. Feel free to inspect the information at your convenience.

In addition to materials in District Offices, you can review copies of all Situation Evaluations in main libraries in the following cities: Flagstaff, Casa Grande, Tucson, Page, Gila Bend, Ajo, Prescott, Winslow, Sierra Vista, Clifton, Globe, Wickenburg.

What Will Happen to Your Comments?

After the 90-day public comment period closes, all records of communication from the public (comment sheets, telephone logs, and letters), along with BLM staff recommendations and any supplemental materials will be submitted to the State Director, BLM, in Phoenix. In early August, the State Director will announce his decision on those areas which will be dropped from further consideration and those which will be intensively inventoried.

All shaded inventory units shown on the large maps accompanying this report are recommended for inclusion in the Intensive Inventory phase of the wilderness review process. Supplemental maps in the appendix of this report show the inventory units of the Yuma District within California and the roadless islands in the Colorado River and Lake Havasu. None of the roadless islands were found to possess wilderness characteristics. Inventory units within California, with numbers, beginning with "CDCA", are those within the California Desert Conservation Area which have previously undergone wilderness inventory.

PUBLIC COMMENT RECORD

To record your comments regarding Arizona's Initial Wilderness Inventory, please use the following headings in the order listed. Use a separate sheet for each Inventory Unit you wish to address. The definitions on the next page may further assist in organizing your comments.

I. ROADLESSNESS (see next page for definition of road)

II. WILDERNESS VALUES

A. Natural Condition

B. Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude, or a Primitive and Unconfined Type of Recreation

C. Supplemental Features

Submitted by _____
Address _____

ROADS. The locations of roads are important factors in determining the wilderness potential of an area. The boundaries of the Inventory Units shown on the Initial Inventory map were determined by two factors: (1) land ownership, and (2) the existence of what we perceive to be roads according to the following definition:

"The word 'road' refers to a means of access which has been improved and maintained by mechanical means (use of hand tools or power machinery) to ensure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road."

We need to know whether you have knowledge of roads which we overlooked in defining the unit boundaries, or whether the roads we did use may not meet the definition. Please describe the location of the road or boundary as clearly as possible, or provide a legible location map with your comments.

WILDERNESS VALUES. The Wilderness Act of 1964 (Section 2(c)) describes wilderness as follows:

"A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical values."

In order to qualify as wilderness, land must possess the features described above. Please tell us if the Inventory Unit does or does not contain these values.

SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS. The first part of the Inventory Unit number identifies the BLM District in which the Unit occurs. To make sure your comments are properly considered, send them to the appropriate District Office.

Numbers beginning

with 1 - Arizona Strip

with 4 - Safford

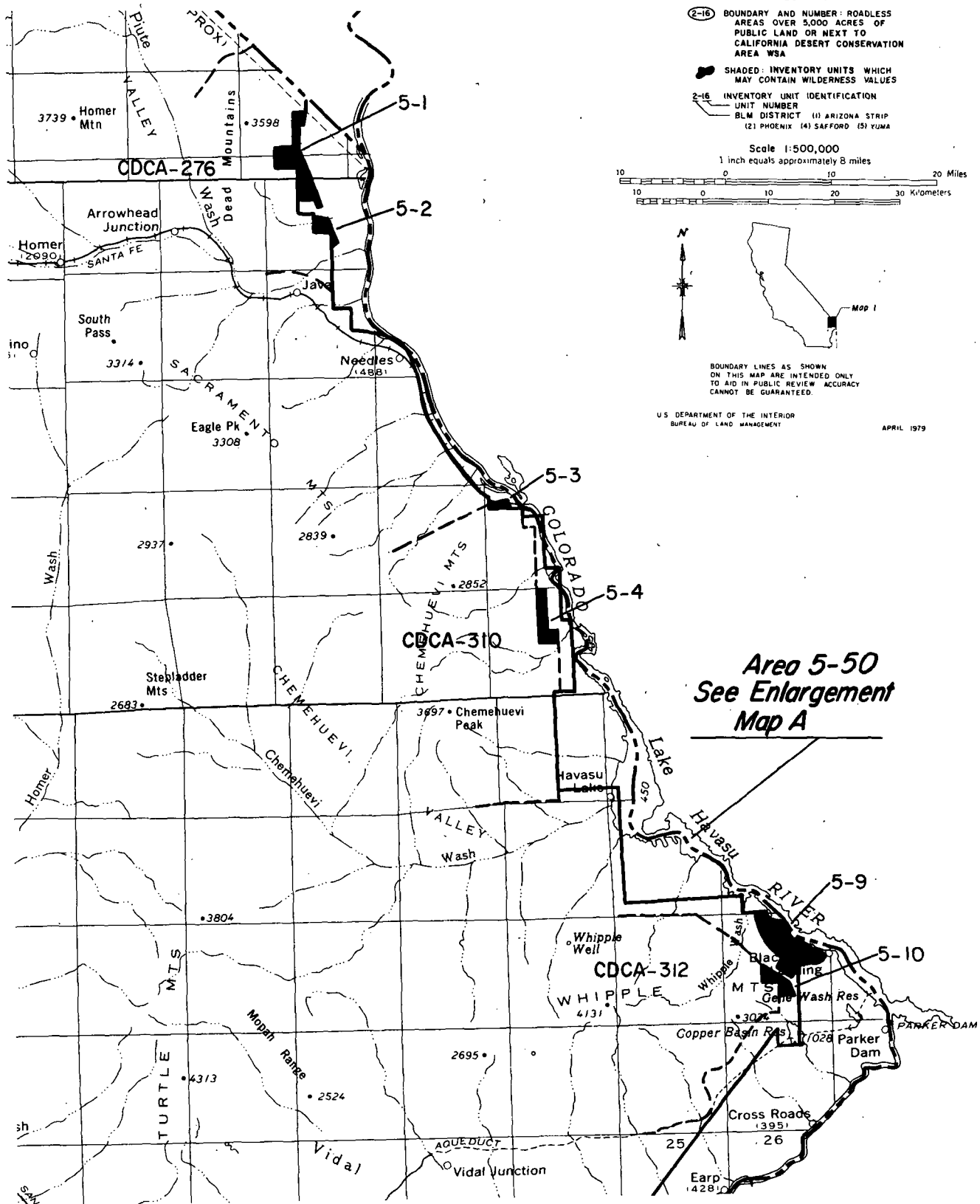
with 2 - Phoenix

with 5 - Yuma

REMEMBER: Comment period closes July 23, 1979.

PROPOSALS FOR INTENSIVE INVENTORY
ARIZONA BLM WILDERNESS REVIEW

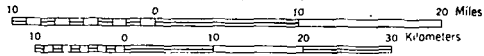
MAP 1



LEGEND

- YUMA DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- (2-16) BOUNDARY AND NUMBER: ROADLESS AREAS OVER 5,000 ACRES OF PUBLIC LAND OR NEXT TO CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA WSA
- SHADED: INVENTORY UNITS WHICH MAY CONTAIN WILDERNESS VALUES
- 2-16 INVENTORY UNIT IDENTIFICATION UNIT NUMBER
- BLM DISTRICT (1) ARIZONA STRIP (2) PHOENIX (4) SAFFORD (5) YUMA

Scale 1:500,000
1 inch equals approximately 8 miles



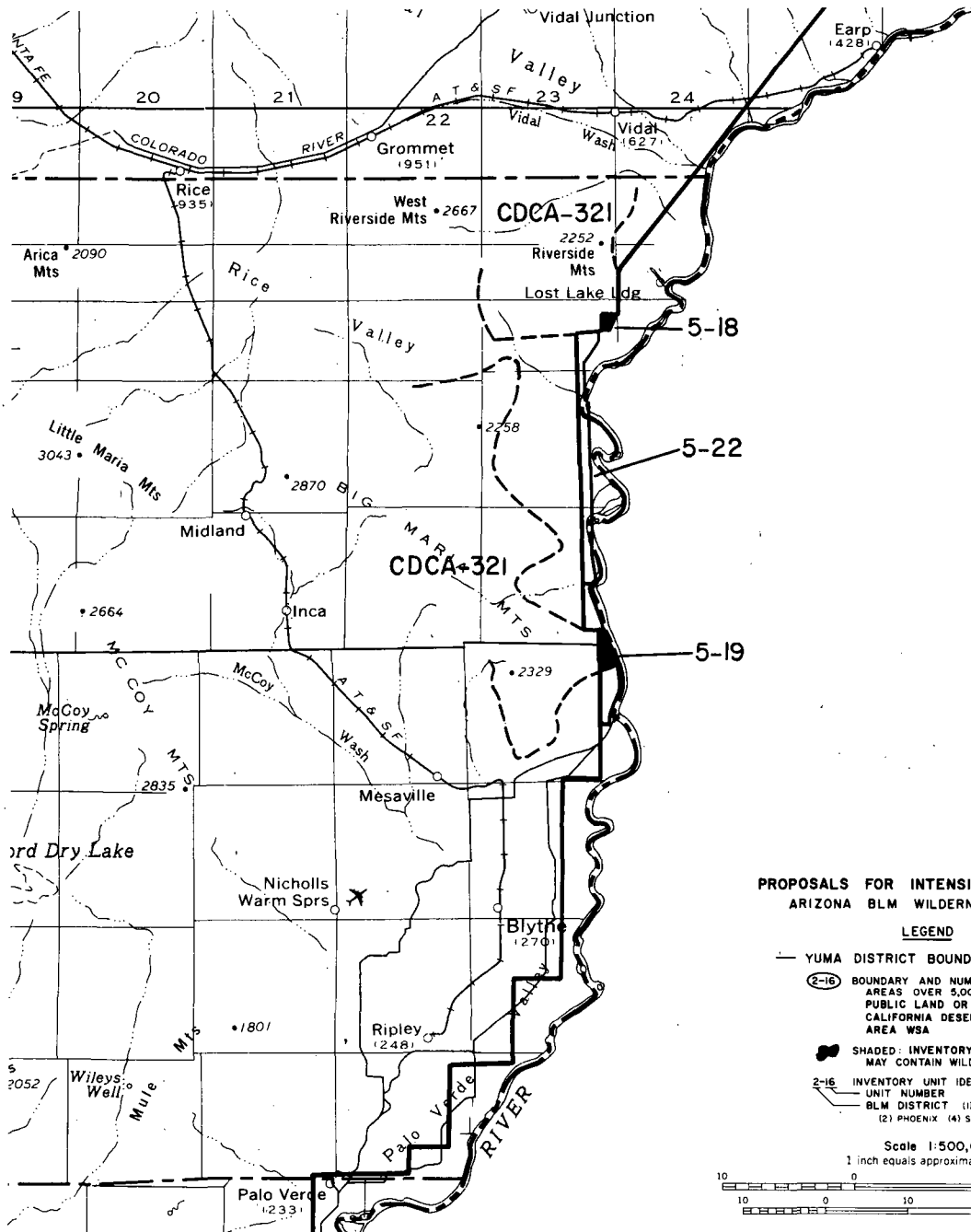
BOUNDARY LINES AS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE INTENDED ONLY TO AID IN PUBLIC REVIEW. ACCURACY CANNOT BE GUARANTEED.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APRIL 1979

*Area 5-50
See Enlargement
Map A*

MAP 2



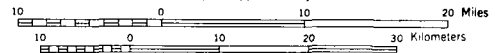
PROPOSALS FOR INTENSIVE INVENTORY ARIZONA BLM WILDERNESS REVIEW

LEGEND

- YUMA DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- (2-16) BOUNDARY AND NUMBER: ROADLESS AREAS OVER 5,000 ACRES OF PUBLIC LAND OR NEXT TO CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA WSA
- SHADED: INVENTORY UNITS WHICH MAY CONTAIN WILDERNESS VALUES
- 2-16 INVENTORY UNIT IDENTIFICATION
- BLM DISTRICT (1) ARIZONA STRIP (2) PHOENIX (4) SAFFORD (5) YUMA

Scale 1:500,000

1 inch equals approximately 8 miles



BOUNDARY LINES AS SHOWN
ON THIS MAP ARE INTENDED ONLY
TO AID IN PUBLIC REVIEW. ACCURACY
CANNOT BE GUARANTEED.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APRIL 1979

MAP 3

PROPOSALS FOR INTENSIVE INVENTORY ARIZONA BLM WILDERNESS REVIEW

LEGEND

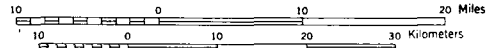
— YUMA DISTRICT BOUNDARY

(2-16) BOUNDARY AND NUMBER: ROADLESS AREAS OVER 5,000 ACRES OF PUBLIC LAND OR NEXT TO CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA WSA

■ SHADED: INVENTORY UNITS WHICH MAY CONTAIN WILDERNESS VALUES

2-16 INVENTORY UNIT IDENTIFICATION
UNIT NUMBER
BLM DISTRICT (1) ARIZONA STRIP
(2) PHOENIX (4) SAFFORD (5) YUMA

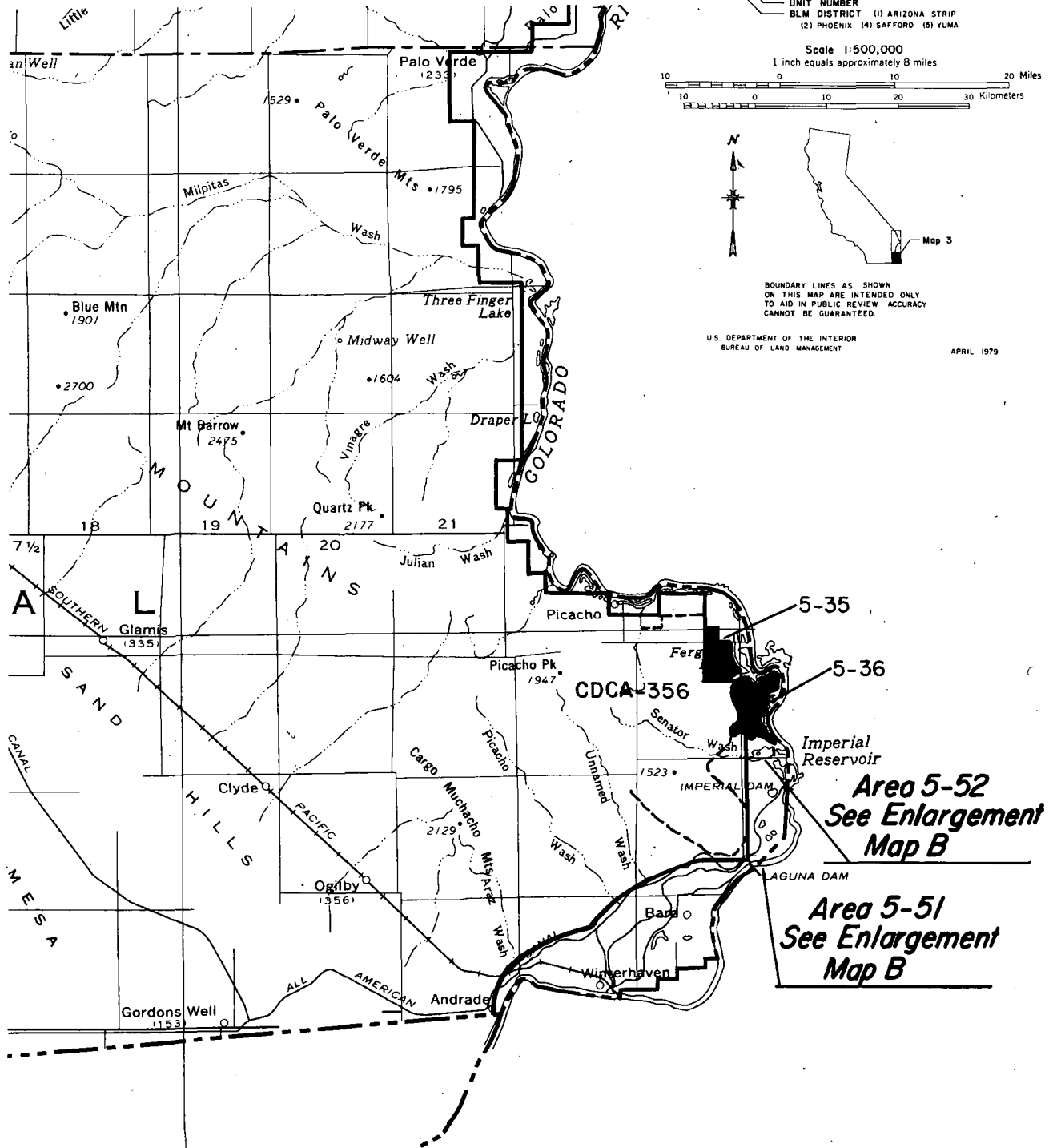
Scale 1:500,000
1 inch equals approximately 8 miles



BOUNDARY LINES AS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE INTENDED ONLY TO AID IN PUBLIC REVIEW. ACCURACY CANNOT BE GUARANTEED.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

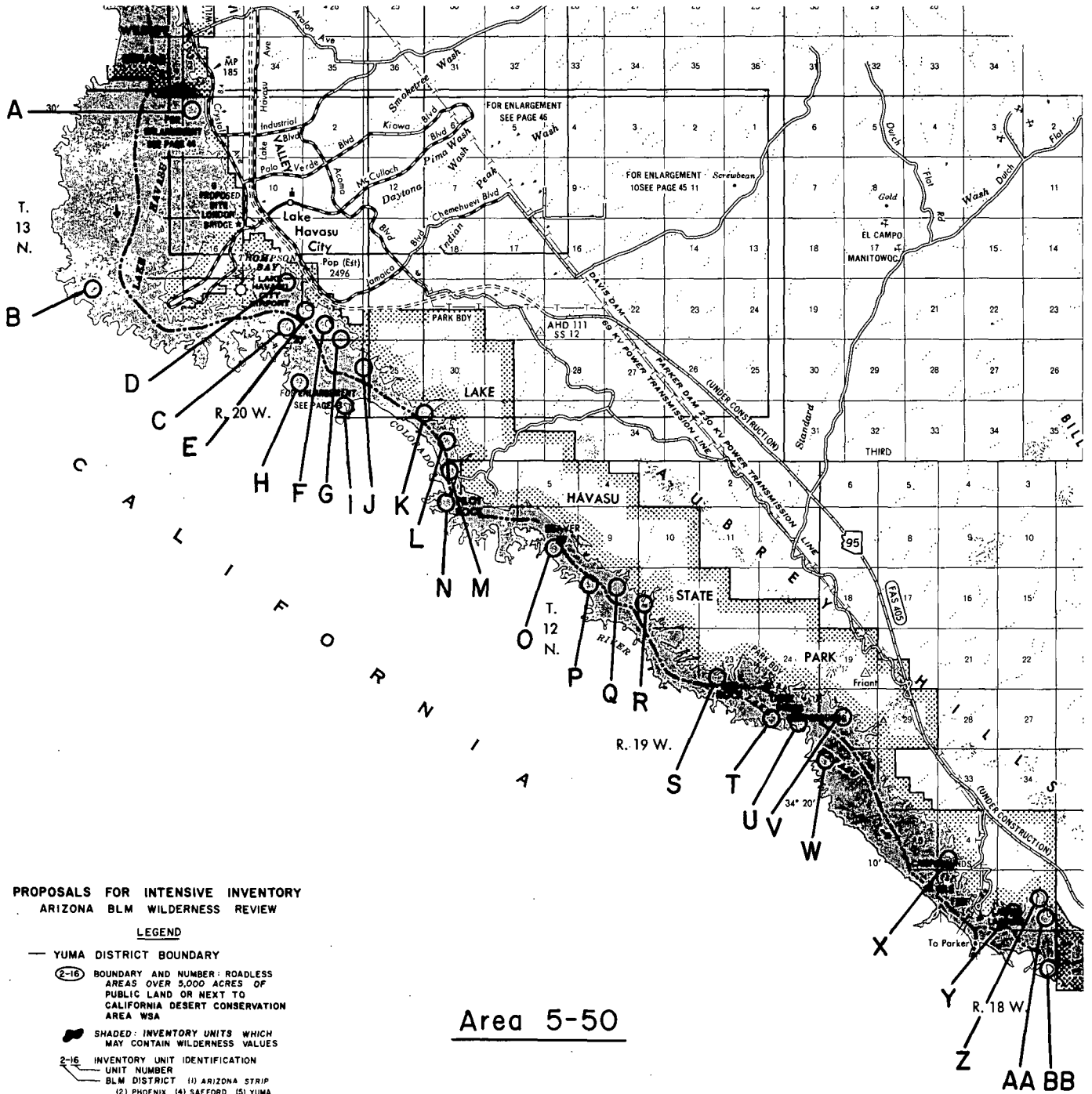
APRIL 1979



**Area 5-52
See Enlargement
Map B**

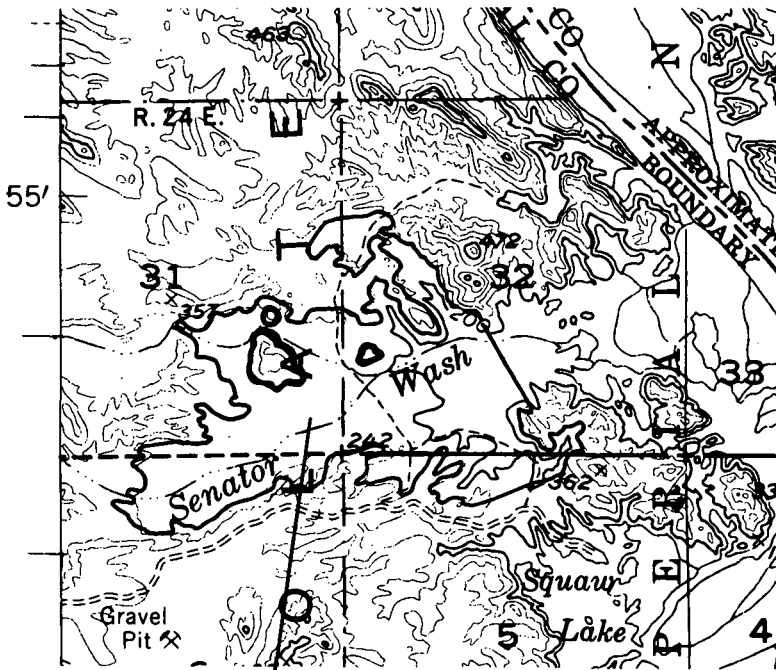
**Area 5-51
See Enlargement
Map B**

MAP A



BOUNDARY LINES AS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE INTENDED ONLY TO AID IN PUBLIC REVIEW. ACCURACY CANNOT BE GUARANTEED.

MAP B



Area 5-52
Senator Wash

PROPOSALS FOR INTENSIVE INVENTORY ARIZONA BLM WILDERNESS REVIEW

LEGEND

- YUMA DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- (2-16) BOUNDARY AND NUMBER: ROADLESS AREAS OVER 5,000 ACRES OF PUBLIC LAND OR NEXT TO CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA WSA
- SHADED: INVENTORY UNITS WHICH MAY CONTAIN WILDERNESS VALUES
- 2-16 INVENTORY UNIT IDENTIFICATION
UNIT NUMBER
BLM DISTRICT (1) ARIZONA STRIP (2) PHOENIX (4) SAFFORD (5) YUMA

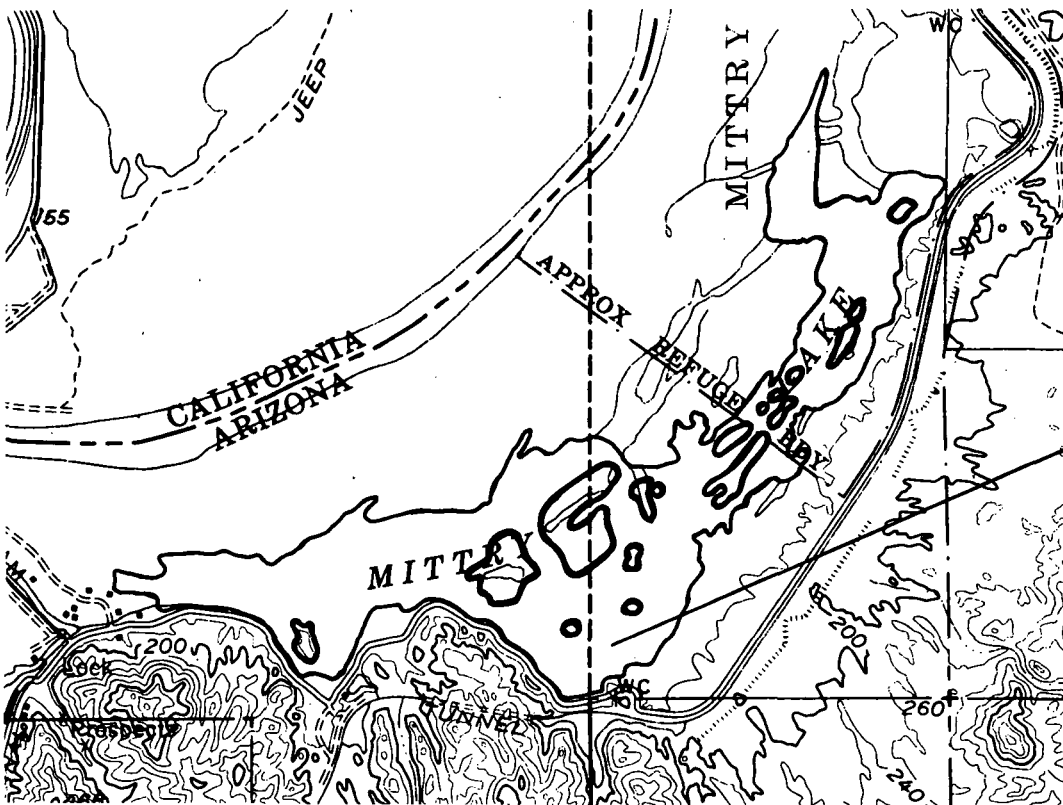
No Scale



BOUNDARY LINES AS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE INTENDED ONLY TO AID IN PUBLIC REVIEW. ACCURACY CANNOT BE GUARANTEED.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

APRIL 1979



Area 5-51
Mittry Lake

INVENTORY UNIT SUMMARIES

Below are brief summaries of the reasons we feel particular inventory units clearly and obviously do not meet the wilderness criteria contained in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act. Additional information on these areas can be obtained from the appropriate BLM District Offices.

Arizona Strip District

1-36

- half of unit has had vegetation manipulation and has been plowed and seeded
- other half not affected, but doesn't meet size requirement

1-42

- several dikes, catchments, and tanks
- the many improvements are visible from unimproved parts of the unit because of lack of vegetative screening and because of topography
- man's influences dominate the unit

1-44

- several large dikes and reservoirs
- these and other improvements dominate the unit because of lack of vegetative screening and because of the topography

1-46

- many dikes and reservoirs
- lack of vegetative screening and topography allow these and other man-made improvements to dominate the unit

1-54

- unit too small and much of the natural vegetation has been removed by the use of a chain drag

1-60

- northern portion has several large dikes
- other improvements in the unit
- undisturbed part of unit too small

1-61

- many dikes, reservoirs, and several other improvements, widely distributed
- little vegetative or topographic screening of these improvements

1-75

- unit too small

1-92

- two-thirds of unit subjected to vegetative manipulations and will probably not return to natural look
- remaining one-third of unit too small

1-126

- one-fourth of unit subjected to vegetative manipulation
- a number of highly-visible improvements (dikes, reservoirs, jeep trails)
- undisturbed portion too small

1-144

- while adjacent to proposed wilderness in Grand Canyon National Park, entire unit has been chained with a drag and will probably not return to natural look

1-147

- many trails, reservoirs, and other improvements scattered throughout, severely compromising unit's naturalness
- little vegetative or topographical screening of improvements

Phoenix District

2-4

- low plain lacking opportunity for solitude or primitive recreation

2-5

- unvaried landscape lacks opportunity for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation

2-11

- absence of vegetation and uniform topography make unit lack "outstandingness" for primitive recreation or solitude

2-13

- uniform topography
- visual intrusion of town of Chloride (town, mining tailings, trails, roads, dumpsites)
- vehicular access to BLM-maintained campground

2-16

- uniform topography
- elongated shape of unit increases intrusion effect of nearby powerlines and graded road and eliminates opportunity for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation

2-18

- while there is some opportunity for solitude, overall character of unit does not lend itself to solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation

2-19

- a continuation of unit 2-18, and similarly, lack of outstanding topography lessens opportunity for solitude or primitive recreation

2-20

- lack of outstanding topography lessens opportunity for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation

2-22

- flat desert plain with sparse vegetation, so not much opportunity for outstanding primitive and unconfined recreation

2-26

- flat, cut by washes down in which there is some opportunity for solitude
- little opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation

2-27

- flat outwash plain with dunes of blowing sand on west edge
- open, unscreened nature of unit leaves it lacking opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation or solitude

2-30

- sandy plain with dense creosote stands
- little relief or vegetation variety and screening limit chance for solitude

2-31

- sparse vegetation with badlands type topography in south and west portions, but badlands area has been heavily used by ORV traffic and does not appear to have been affected primarily by forces of nature

2-32

- damage from heavy ORV use in badlands
- separated from unit 2-29 by powerlines

2-33

- numerous mining patents and adjacent to heavily mineralized area
- mining activities have eliminated primitive character

2-34

- human activities quite noticeable (mining operations, railroads, access ways) and limit chance for solitude

2-36

- flat plain with washes and little vegetative or topographic screening
- trails and nearby railroad and utility corridors development
- little chance for primitive and unconfined recreation or solitude

2-38

- half of one canyon from floor to crest (incomplete)
- presence of man (roads and mining evidence) inescapable

2-39

- odd shape of unit and small size confine primitive recreation
- absence of vegetative screening reduces chance for solitude

2-40

- openness of view makes several mining intrusions quite visible
- small size limits chance for primitive recreation

2-41

- near heavily mineralized area, and unit itself has many developed mining claims
- many mining scars reduce naturalness and chance for solitude

2-44

- outwash plains with sparse vegetation and low-lying hills
- lack of vegetative and topographic screening, and smallness of unit limit chance of primitive and unconfined recreation and solitude

2-45

- little topographic screening
- shape of unit runs contrary to drainages and size limits chance for primitive recreation

2-47

- numerous old road cuts on northern slopes in the unit make imprint of man quite noticeable

2-49

- small, irregularly-shaped unit with sparse vegetation provides little chance for solitude

2-51

- contains portion of a flat, sandy plain with sparse vegetation and so little screening if visited by many people

2-55

- mining activities intrude
- odd shape of unit and its smallness limit chance for solitude or unconfined recreation

2-64

- little vegetative or topographic screening and so, limited chance for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation

2-66

- small unit, with flat terrain and little vegetative screening limit chances for solitude or primitive recreation

2-67

- man's activities noticeable (several vehicle trails and evidence of Christmas tree cutting, limiting chance for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation

2-69

- low relief and uniformity limit chance for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation

2-70

- flat area, uniform plain, lack of vegetative diversity
- limited chance for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation

2-73

- uniform, flat topography limit chance for primitive and unconfined recreation

2-74

- flat terrain, with only shallow washes and sparse vegetation
- used for military training so unit has unexploded ammunition in it

2-76

- highly visible areas of intense mining activity (including tailings, debris, and abandoned equipment) scattered throughout unit

2-77

- flat terrain, sparse vegetation, and evidence of human activity limit chance for solitude and primitive recreation

2-78

- evidence of human work from uranium exploration
- flat terrain and human intrusions limit chance for solitude

2-79

- uranium exploration noticeable as intrusion and these scars compromise otherwise varied vegetation

2-80

- too small to provide solitude

2-82

- too small to provide solitude

2-87

- many ORV tracks over low, uniform hills and plain

2-88

- small volcanic hills and plain cut by washes
- sparse vegetation provide little screening for solitude

2-89

- plain with chain of hills in northeast corner and sparse vegetation
- small unit provides poor unconfined recreation

2-93

- flatness and uniformity of area limits chance for solitude

2-94

- Hercules Mine, an in-holding, is within the unit
- roads cut off foothills in unit from larger mountains outside it

2-96

- fragment of the large Harquahala Plain
- too small to provide opportunities for solitude and recreation

2-97

- fragment of Harquahala Plain
- too small to provide opportunities for solitude and recreation

2-98

- mines and access roads scar the small hills in the unit

2-101

- relative smallness and lack of vegetative screening make solitude difficult to find

2-102

- works of man "substantially noticeable" because of flat terrain

2-104

- limited opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation because of smallness and flatness

2-105

- limited opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation because of small size, flatness and uniformity of terrain

2-106

- General Grant Mine in eastern part of unit and several small mines scattered throughout are dominant features

2-109

- although unit appears primarily affected by the forces of nature, flatness and sparseness of vegetation "severely limit" opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation

2-110

- linear shape of unit and lack of topographical relief limit opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation

2-111

- entirely flat, sandy plain with sparse vegetation limit chance for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation

2-112

- too small to provide solitude and unconfined recreation

2-113

- sparse vegetation, lack of relief, and lack of vegetative screening limit chance for solitude and primitive recreation despite untrammeled nature

2-115

- several mines in unit along with many access roads, severely intruding on scene

2-116

- used for mining and competitive ORV races, eliminating chance for solitude

2-117

- too small to provide solitude and unconfined recreation

2-121

- too small

2-122

- unit easily accessible from paved highway to the north--there are numerous ways through it
- near Central Arizona Project canal (eliminates solitude and primitive recreation opportunity)

2-123

- while unintruded and natural, flatness, uniformity and sparseness of vegetation limit chance for solitude and primitive recreation

2-130

- flatness and sparseness of vegetation together with heavy ORV damage, limit solitude and primitive recreation opportunities despite this unit's size

2-134

- uniformity, lack of vegetative or topographic screening limit chance for solitude and primitive recreation

2-139

- noticeable mining activity in heart of the unit

2-141

- lack of relief and insufficient vegetative screening limit primitive recreation opportunity

2-145

- too small to provide solitude

2-146

- flatness and paucity of vegetation limit solitude and unconfined recreation

2-147

- lacks complexity of topography and vegetation which limits solitude and unconfined recreation
- several communications sites visible from nearly all parts of this unit

2-148

- sparse vegetation limits solitude
- opportunity for primitive recreation confined to short segment of Gila River

2-149

- numerous ways and trails in unit
- lack of topographic screening and elongated shape of unit limit and confine primitive recreation

2-150

- narrowness of unit in places and flatness limit primitive recreation

2-151

- sparse vegetation, very flat, and without opportunity for solitude

2-152

- flat with sparse vegetation (limits unconfined primitive recreation)

2-153

- large, but flatness and paucity of vegetation would not provide solitude and primitive, unconfined recreation

2-154

- exposed slopes offer little opportunity for solitude or unconfined primitive recreation

2-156

- human activity and evidence of it visible from nearly all parts of unit

2-158

- lack of vegetative and topographic screening limit chance for solitude

2-159

- lack of vegetative and topographic screening limit chance for solitude
- numerous private in-holdings within unit restrict opportunity for unconfined primitive recreation

2-161

- lacks diversity and is relatively flat, limiting solitude

2-162

- flatness and lack of natural diversity limit opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation

2-165

- significant evidence of human activity
- flat and lacking vegetative cover, not providing solitude

2-166

- flatness and paucity of vegetation limit solitude and primitive recreation opportunities

2-167

- site of competitive motorcycle races

2-170

- too small to provide solitude and unconfined recreation

2-171

- ORV trails and developed mines in area detract from naturalness

2-173

- man's work visible, especially in southern end

2-174

- flatness and paucity of cover limit solitude and primitive recreation

2-178

- flatness and paucity of cover limit solitude and primitive recreation

2-179

- numerous signs of ORV use
- AJO open-pit mine adjacent to unit

2-180

- ORV scars
- active and historical mines
- sparse vegetation does not screen intrusions but does limit primitive recreation and solitude opportunities

2-182

- ORV scars
- Cuerdo de Lena Wash heavily used for firewood gathering (disturbed)

2-183

- simple terrain limits recreational opportunity
- flatness and sparse vegetation

2-185

- unit oddly shaped and does not include all of the Santan Mountains (and so unconfined recreation opportunity limited)
- small interior and adjacent human activity limit solitude potential

2-189

- flatness and smallness limit solitude and recreation opportunity

2-191

- part of a plain adjacent to Tortilla Mountains, and so is unscreened (lack of solitude)

2-192

- flatness and paucity of cover limit solitude and primitive recreation

2-193

- flatness and paucity of cover limit solitude and primitive recreation

2-195

- flatness and lack of diversity in plants limit solitude and primitive recreation

2-198

- adjacent to open-pit mining operation (limits solitude opportunity)

2-199

- flatness and openness limit solitude or primitive recreation

2-200

- lack of topographic and vegetative diversity limit opportunities for recreation

Safford District

4-2

- past and present mining sites within and around unit
- numerous spur roads cut and bladed along mountain slopes and valleys, encouraging vehicular traffic in unit

4-5

- vegetation doesn't offer opportunity for outstanding solitude
- San Manuel Division of Magma Copper Company visually intrudes
- tailings, smokestacks and structures visible from nearly every part of unit

4-6

- similar to unit 4-5

4-7

- mining for lead and zinc in 1950's has left scars
- new roads added, old roads improved in last five years
- many abandoned houses
- recently improved road has reduced unit to less than 5,000 acres

4-9

- borders residential area, land slopes up into unit from area
- little opportunity for primitive or unconfined recreation
- bisected by State land
- permanent improvements contained in unit

4-10

- monotonous flat expanse of creosote
- three access roads on adjacent lands visually detract

4-11

- man-made improvements detract
- no outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation or solitude
- borders residential areas on north and west and contains major State and private land incursions

4-12

- north and west of unit are residential areas, and airstrip, and a State highway, all of which compromise naturalness of unit
- no outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation

4-15

- borders residential area and slopes up from Gila River, giving uninterrupted view of State Highway 70 and residential area from anywhere in unit

4-18

- adjacent to residential lands, Highway 70, and Phelps Dodge mining area, all major conspicuous developments

4-19

- borders Safford City dump (on south) and northern part is sandwiched between Phelps Dodge and San Juan (Cyprus) mining operations
- mining operations conspicuous because of gradual, sloping relief

4-21

- conspicuous past mining improvements
- range improvements in north

4-25

- borders city of Guthrie and Wilkerson Ranch, which are visible near border
- no outstanding or dramatic natural scenery or opportunities for unconfined recreation

4-27

- no outstanding opportunities for solitude or unconfined recreation because of topography
- transmission lines and range improvements intrude

4-28

- ORV use in area has caused damage
- range improvements, powerlines, and telephone lines intrude
- no outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive, unconfined recreation

4-29

- telephone-telegraph line intrudes, along with range improvements
- no outstanding recreation opportunities

4-31

- powerline along eastern border
- several roads pass from northwest corner into interior of unit
- numerous range improvements
- rest of unit possesses no outstanding opportunities (except Harris Camp Canyon and mountainous area along Highway 666)

4-32

- naturalness reduced by mining activities in north, numerous range improvements, and telephone-telegraph lines
- no outstanding primitive, unconfined recreation opportunity

4-33

- naturalness reduced by evidence of ORV use, and mining activities
- openness and rolling topography eliminate solitude and primitive, unconfined recreation

4-34

- several roads intrude from east
- range improvements reduce naturalness

4-35

- flatness and vegetation type eliminate the chance for outstanding solitude or primitive, unconfined recreation

4-36

- history of ORV use and rockhounding has disturbed much of area
- no outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive, unconfined recreation
- range improvements in north and other intrusions near Willow Springs Ranch in south

4-37

- large concrete water storage facility
- numerous reservoirs and a large earthen dam
- no outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive, unconfined recreation

4-38

- transmission line bisects unit
- jeep trails and spur road reduce naturalness
- lack of variety in topography and vegetation

4-39

- flatness and uniformity of vegetation mean no outstanding opportunities for primitive, unconfined recreation
- road penetrates into unit's center

4-40

- unit 16 miles long and varies one-half to 3½ miles from Southern Pacific railroad tracks
- northern section three miles from town of Solomon
- low and sparse vegetation, low relief resulting in no solitude

4-41

- topography flat, vegetation predominantly creosote
- while essentially natural, unit has no outstanding features or opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation

4-42

- flat floodplains, washes, and low rolling hills together with a major highway in the northern section and a lack of diversity in vegetation mean there is little opportunity for solitude

4-43

- mining activity clearly evident in many parts
- many spur roads and dug-out hillsides resulting from mining

4-44

- while essentially natural, this unit has no outstanding features (typically rolling hills and creosote flats)

4-45

- road into center of unit
- no outstanding opportunities of primitive or unconfined recreation due to flat terrain, low vegetative growth

4-46

- while basically natural, there are no outstanding features (vegetation primarily creosote)

4-47

- flatness and openness limit solitude one could find here
- there are opportunities for unconfined recreation but they are not outstanding (transmission lines, reservoirs, diversion dams, and fences are visible across flat terrain)

4-49

- southern end flat, eliminating solitude
- northern end rolling hills, but have no outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation
- retention dams in north end
- several archaeological sites in unit (supplemental value)

4-50

- flat terrain, vegetation primarily creosote
- railroad borders southern part, so sounds and sights easily perceived across flat land

4-51

- no outstanding features across generally flat terrain and so limited opportunity for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation

4-52

- zeolite claims in this unit with many roads penetrating area
- active mining

4-53

- zeolite mining is evident
- new road crosses the unit
- five miles of dikes, two detention dams, one reservoir, and fences detract from naturalness

4-54

- zeolite mining in unit
- flatness makes mining visible throughout unit

4-56

- zeolite mining visible throughout unit

4-57

- low vegetation and small distance between east-west boundary roads (3½ miles)
- prior brush control efforts and detention dam detract from naturalness

4-58

- past land treatment affects natural appearance
- flatness and lack of vegetation variety mean no outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation

4-61

- brush control and seeding treatments affect naturalness
- Bowie 5 miles west, Interstate 10 near south boundary, both affect solitude and naturalness

4-62

- unavoidable views of Interstate 10 and Southern Pacific RR detract
- no outstanding features or opportunities for solitude

4-63

- unavoidable views of San Simon, Interstate 10, and the Southern Pacific RR limit ability to find solitude
- no outstanding features or opportunities

4-64

- major mining in 1920's (once more than 1000 people lived and worked in area)
- many roads and other evidence of man's presence

4-67

- flatness and low vegetation do not provide seclusion needed for solitude
- no outstanding recreational values
- evidence of brush eradication work

4-68

- past mining very noticeable
- Southern Pacific RR borders on north and west, Charleston Lead Mine on south

4-71

- county road passes through southeast corner, reducing acreage to below minimum

4-84

- too small
- no outstanding features (flat)

4-86

- while unit appears natural and has archaeological sites, flatness and uniform vegetative cover offer no outstanding opportunities for solitude or unconfined recreation

4-87

- while fairly natural, flatness and smallness limit opportunities for solitude and outstanding unconfined recreation

4-88

- flatness, smallness, and uniformity in vegetation eliminate opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation

Yuma District

Roadless islands in the Colorado River are believed to be under State ownership. Islands in reservoirs are considered Reclamation withdrawn lands and treated as inventory units.

5-6

- smallness, odd shape of unit, and lack of outstanding features eliminate wilderness potential

5-16

- communications sites on top of Black Peak
- odd shape of unit and absence of outstanding feature limit solitude and primitive recreation opportunity

5-21

- desert pavement badly scarred by vehicle tracks (no longer natural)

5-22

- desert pavement criss-crossed with vehicle tracks

5-27

- network of ORV tracks
- no outstanding features or opportunities

5-29

- smallness, odd shape, flatness, and ORV use eliminate solitude and unconfined recreation opportunity

5-32

- unexploded ammunition from nearby Yuma Proving Ground
- no outstanding features or recreational opportunities

5-41

- view of agricultural land across this narrow, open unit

5-43

- transmission lines, abandoned airfields, and other man-made features within and visible in unit

5-44

- man-made features such as fences in unit
- no outstanding features

5-45

- smallness and nearness to developments in and around Lake Havasu City eliminate solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities

5-46

- while natural, smallness of unit and lack of outstanding features limit opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation

5-50

- twenty-eight groups of islands in Lake Havasu, and while natural, they lack opportunity for solitude because of exposure to motorized boating on the lake
- many near shore and in view of development there
- unconfined recreation opportunity limited by size of islands

5-51

- group of small islands in Mittry Lake that while are natural, are near Laguna Dam and Gila Main Canal and cannot provide solitude

5-52

- cluster of three small islands in Senator Wash Reservoir which is heavily used for water recreation



United States Department of the Interior

IN REPLY REFER TO
PDO
8500

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PHOENIX DISTRICT OFFICE
2929 WEST CLARENDON AVENUE
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85017

Dear Public Land User:

Your response to the initial wilderness inventory conducted in the BLM Phoenix District and your continued interest is appreciated. The information received was useful in determining which public lands should be intensively inventoried, and which should be dropped from any further review.

In the intensive inventory that is now occurring, wilderness inventory teams are more closely scrutinizing the identified intensive inventory units to see if they merit classification as Wilderness Study Areas. This intensive inventory is scheduled for completion in June of 1980. Ultimately, Congress will make the decision on which public lands deserve wilderness designation, but its decision will only follow more intensive public participation.

Once the intensive wilderness inventory is completed, you will be contacted again with proposals and your comments will be solicited before decisions are made about which public lands, if any, should be classified as Wilderness Study Areas.

Enclosed please find a brief narrative as related to the BLM Wilderness Review, summary results of the Phoenix District initial wilderness inventory, and the Intensive Inventory Areas Arizona BLM Wilderness Review Map.

If you have questions or want to discuss the lands in any of the units in the Phoenix District, please contact the office as follows:

William K. Barker, District Manager
BLM, Phoenix District Office
2929 West Clarendon Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85017
Telephone: (602) 261-4231
After Feb. 4, 1980: (602) 241-2501

In the event you received the enclosed map and printed materials in a previous mailing, please accept our apologies for the duplication.

Sincerely,

Acting District Manager

Enclosures



Special Inventory Areas in the Phoenix District

Special Inventory units have previously undergone an "accelerated" inventory for various reasons such as facilities and projects that warrant special consideration. These units have been given new numbers so that their special status is more apparent on the map entitled "Intensive Inventory Areas" (September 1979).

<u>New Unit Number</u>	<u>Number Used on Map Entitled "Proposals for Intensive Inventory" (April 1979)</u>
W2-1	SP 2-135
W2-2	SP 2-128
W2-3	SP 2-129
W2-4	SP 2-127
W2-5	2-95

Unit 2-123; 5,700 acres; dropped
 2-149; 12,000 acres; dropped
 2-150; 15,400 acres; dropped
 2-151; 6,000 acres; dropped
 2-152; 6,700 acres; dropped
 2-153; 17,600 acres; dropped
 2-154; 8,000 acres; dropped
 2-159; 16,000 acres; dropped
 2-162; 8,700 acres; dropped
 2-165; 3,000 acres; dropped
 2-166; 4,600 acres; dropped
 2-174; 7,800 acres; dropped

Palo Verde-Devers Transmission Line

Units W2-1, W2-2, W2-3, and W2-4 were identified as proposed Wilderness Study Areas in this special inventory to provide wilderness characteristics information for an environmental statement. (The statement is being prepared for a proposed electrical transmission line from the Palo Verde Nuclear Power Plant to Devers, California.) Comments received during the initial inventory comment period reported a road in Unit W2-4, the Little Horn Mountains. The road was verified and found to cut off the southern end of the proposed Wilderness Study Area. The south end is now Inventory Unit 2-127. The area remaining in Unit W2-4 is 74,000 acres in size.

Crossman Peak Project

The Federal Aviation Administration has proposed to construct an air navigation radar facility in western Arizona. Two alternative sites include Crossman Peak (Unit W2-1) and the Harquahala Mountains (W2-5). A detailed report on the Crossman Peak project is available separately.

Initial Inventory Result Summary

We received comment from the public on most of the 205 inventory units in the Phoenix District shown on the enclosed map. There were a few units, however, that did not receive any comment and will be treated as originally proposed. Those units are listed below. (By "dropped," we mean the unit will be dropped from further review just as originally proposed).

The remaining 193 units received comments. Approximately 2500 individual comments were received from over 460 respondents. In addition, there were several general petitions and form letters which did not specifically address units or wilderness criteria. Based on comments, 9 units previously proposed to drop were returned to the intensive inventory as were units 2-204 and 2-205 in the Anderson Mine Special Project Inventory. Six units proposed to be intensively inventoried were dropped after public comment showed them to "obviously and clearly" not contain wilderness values. Portions of an additional 15 units were also dropped due to their unnatural state.

NOTE: All units beginning with the Number 2 are units located in the Phoenix District.

The following chart represents a summary of the results of the initial inventory in the Phoenix District.

District	PROPOSED (acres) Before Comment Period		DECISION (acres) After Comment Period		Percentage of Total Lands to be Considered Further
	To be Considered further as Wilderness	To be Dropped From Further Consideration	To be Considered Further as Wilderness	To be Dropped From Further Consideration	
Phoenix	2,418,400	4,181,600	2,602,300	3,997,700	39 percent

Background: The BLM Wilderness Review

The review of public lands for wilderness values is mandated by the Congress in Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. The law requires BLM to make recommendations to the Congress on which public lands--if any--deserve the special protection that only Congress can provide with wilderness designation. The review includes roadless parcels of public land of at least 5000 acres, all roadless islands regardless of size, and roadless parcels of public land adjacent to existing or proposed wilderness administered by another federal agency, again regardless of the size of the parcel.

The review is a step-by-step process. In the initial inventory, lands which "clearly and obviously" lack the wilderness characteristics required by law were sorted out from lands which may contain those qualities. The next step, which is about to begin in Arizona, the intensive inventory, involves BLM teams visiting the lands remaining under review to verify their wilderness characteristics. The intensive inventory will be fully underway by October 1979, and we expect to complete it in June, 1980.

At that time we will again present our proposals to the public. We will make proposals that some lands which do not have wilderness qualities be dropped from further review. We will also propose that some lands which we find do have wilderness qualities be designated "Wilderness Study Areas."

After 90 days of public comment on our proposals, we will make our decision on which lands should be designated Wilderness Study Areas. Then, in the "study" phase of the review, we will examine other factors. The U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Bureau of Mines will conduct mineral surveys so that we have a complete understanding of the mineral resources of particular units. We will also study the effect wilderness designation by Congress would have on surrounding communities and on other resources. And, we will recommend what the best use is for the land. All of this information will be compiled into an "environmental statement" covering each Wilderness Study Area.

The purpose of the many steps in the review is to find, in a methodical way, the areas which the BLM should recommend to the Congress and involve the public throughout the review. The record of public comment is a significant part of the review, and will be included with the recommendations eventually made to Congress.

The law requires BLM to make its recommendations to the President by October 1991. The President then must make his recommendations to the Congress by October 1991.

Interim Management Policy

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act, in addition to requiring the review of public lands for their wilderness qualities, also requires that during the inventory and study phases of the review, all BLM land under review must be managed to prevent impairment of potential wilderness values. Consequently, these lands are subject to an "interim management policy" to protect the physical and aesthetic qualities that might make land suitable for wilderness designation. This protection lasts until an area is dropped from the review. Once land is dropped from wilderness consideration, it returns to multiple-use management without restrictions protecting wilderness values. If designated by Congress, the area will be managed under the objectives of the Wilderness Act; the Interim Management Policy will no longer apply.

In January 1979, the BLM published an interim management policy proposal in the Federal Register. Comments on the proposal were accepted until March 1979 and were reviewed in Washington, D.C. A final policy has been released and is available upon request.

Typical Questions Answered

During the public comment period following the "initial inventory", we received many questions about the BLM wilderness review. Here are some of the most commonly-asked questions.

Q. Why is BLM trying to make wilderness?

A. BLM is not making any wilderness. We have just completed the initial part of an inventory of wilderness values on all BLM-administered lands. Only Congress can designate a wilderness.

Q. Why is BLM doing this inventory?

A. BLM is required to do the inventory by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Section 603. You may obtain a copy of the law from any BLM office.

Q. Who wants wilderness anyway?

A. Many people feel that certain, special places deserve to be preserved in their natural state for not only future generations of Americans but also to protect wildlife and plant life that depend on wilderness for their survival. Wilderness can be a living heritage we leave for our descendants. Congress wants the BLM to find which, if any, of the public lands deserve this special status.

Q. What kind of restrictions would wilderness designation bring?

A. The main restriction would prohibit motorized equipment and vehicles. But, grazing, rock-hounding, hunting, and mining would continue, although locating new mining claims would be prohibited after December 31, 1983. Entry on foot or horseback, of course, is permitted. Wilderness areas are not closed to the public.

Q. What about range improvements?

A. Range improvements can be made in wilderness areas, so long as the improvements do not permanently impair the wilderness values of the place. And, the improvements would have to be made without the use of motorized equipment or vehicles.

Q. What is the initial inventory?

A. It is the first part of the wilderness review. In it, the BLM looked for areas that clearly and obviously did not have wilderness qualities, and sought to eliminate those areas from further consideration as soon as possible. Areas were dropped from the review if they were too small (less than 5000 acres, generally), or had roads or other man-made improvements that obviously detracted from the wilderness qualities of the area.

Q. How can we affect the BLM review?

A. Our recommendations are based on criteria set forth in the "Wilderness Inventory Handbook." You can get a copy at any BLM office. By applying the criteria in this handbook to areas which interest you, you can make your own recommendations to the BLM. In many cases we have heard from people who are intimately familiar with particular inventory units. Their first-hand knowledge is valuable to us.

Q. But isn't your mind already made up?

A. Definitely not. The BLM wants to conduct an objective examination of the public lands, based solely on the criteria in the inventory handbook, but we do not pretend to know everything there is to know about every single acre of public land. That's why we need your help.

Q. Does what we say really matter?

A. Yes. Even the criteria for the inventory were developed with extensive public participation. And, we never make decisions about the fate of parts of the public land without hearing your first-hand information on those lands, and hearing your opinion of our recommendations. All of the comments we have received and will receive from the public will be part of the record that the President and the Congress consider - and your information and opinions will be very important.

Q. If you do consider public comment, and we tell you not to inventory some land, then why will you do it anyway?

A. Unless the public comment we received was specific and mentioned things that would physically disqualify an area, the BLM must conduct an intensive inventory of the unit to prove that it either does or does not have wilderness values. While, in the end, your opinion on the concept of wilderness will be important to the Congress at this stage, the BLM needs specific information about specific places and their particular features and qualities. That kind of information is the most useful you can provide the BLM.



United States Department of the Interior

IN REPLY REFER TO

8500 (931)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
2400 VALLEY BANK CENTER
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85073

As part of the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) wilderness inventory, the Overthrust Belt accelerated intensive inventory was initiated in July 1979 in an area of about 510,000 acres in the Shivwits Resource Area of the BLM Arizona Strip District. The inventory encompasses 21 inventory units in the area from the Grand Wash Cliffs to the Nevada State line, and from Interstate 15 to the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. The accelerated inventory for this area is intended to determine which lands within the area may be dropped from further wilderness consideration, and thereby opened for oil and gas exploration. This mailing invites your participation in finalizing the Overthrust Belt inventory.

The enclosed map and narrative summaries show the results of BLM's intensive inventory. More detailed information on specific units may be obtained by writing the Arizona Strip District Office and requesting the complete intensive inventory report by unit number.

Of the 21 units inventoried, parts of 14 units are being proposed by the BLM as Wilderness Study Areas (WSA). These units and the acreages proposed as WSAs for each are listed on a summary sheet accompanying this notice.

The public comment period for the Intensive Wilderness Inventory on the Overthrust Belt will end on December 12, 1979.

The BLM Arizona Strip District Office will hold "open houses" to discuss the findings and to receive your comments.

The schedule for the open houses is:

Flagstaff	Monday, October 1	Coconino County Health Dept. Auditorium 2500 North Fort Valley Road
Kingman	Tuesday, October 2	Mohave County Fairgrounds
Phoenix	Friday, October 5	Quality Inn West 2420 West Thomas Road
Tucson	Wednesday, October 10	Western Savings and Loan 3002 North Campbell
St. George, Utah	Monday, October 15	Four Seasons Motel (North) 747 St. George Blvd.

All open houses will be from 3:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

We are looking forward to seeing you at one or more of the "open houses" and receiving your comments on our accelerated wilderness inventory efforts in the Overthrust Belt Area. If you cannot attend any of these meetings, you may send written comments to: Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip District Office, P.O. Box 250, St. George, Utah, 84770.

Glendon E. Collins
Acting State Director

OVERTHRUST BELT INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
SUMMARY OF RESULTS

<u>Unit No.</u>	<u>BLM Total Acres</u>	<u>BLM Acres Proposed as WSA</u>	<u>BLM Acres Proposed To Drop</u>
1-105	33,382	33,272	110
1-106	1,280		1,280
1-107	8,141	8,141	
1-108	16,930		16,930
1-109	33,712	33,348	364
1-112	33,818	24,217	9,601
1-113	25,702		25,702
1-114	24,832	16,459	8,373
1-115	44,848		44,848
1-119	16,563	5,980	10,583
1-120	50,278		50,278
1-121	20,045		20,045
1-122	5,706		5,706
1-123	14,054	13,944	110
1-124	13,942	9,650	4,292
1-127	8,400	6,300	2,100
1-128	43,136	42,408	728
1-129	46,976	46,961	15
1-130	17,509	1,440	16,069
1-134	35,976	12,850	23,126
1-135	<u>14,643</u>	<u>7,725</u>	<u>6,918</u>
Total (21)	509,873	262,695	247,178

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Unit No: 1-105
Unit Name: Snap Point

1. Area Description: This unit consists of the very rugged Snap Point and Snap Canyon along with the large Sanup Plateau. Vegetation ranges from low desert shrubs to pinyon-juniper forests.
2. Wilderness Characteristics:
 - A. Size - 33,382 acres of Bureau of Land Management land. No state or patented lands are present. This unit is contiguous with lands proposed for wilderness designation by the National Park Service.
 - B. Naturalness - Two mining areas were located that necessitates dropping 110 acres from this unit. The remaining impacts do not significantly detract from the overall naturalness of the unit.
 - C. Outstanding Opportunities -
 1. Solitude: Large unit size, rugged topography, and dense vegetation all combine to provide an overall outstanding opportunity for solitude.
 2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: This unit provides an outstanding opportunity for hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, photography, and sightseeing for botanical and geologic features.
 - D. Supplemental Values: This unit contains both geologic and archaeological supplemental values.
3. Recommendation: To place all but 110 acres of this unit into further wilderness study.
4. Rationale for Recommendation: Drop the 110 acres because of heavy mining impacts. The remaining 33,272 acres meets the wilderness study area requirements of size, naturalness, solitude, and primitive-unconfined recreation.

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Unit No: 1-106
Unit Name: No Name

1. Area Description: This unit consists of a large alluvial flat and one centrally located mesa. Sparse stands of creosote, yucca, cacti, and grass cover the unit.
2. Wilderness Characteristics:
 - A. Size - 1,280 acres with no state or patented lands. This unit is contiguous with a 19,780 acre proposed wilderness unit in Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
 - B. Naturalness - No impacts on naturalness were found.
 - C. Outstanding Opportunities -
 1. Solitude: This unit does not provide solitude due to sparse vegetation and little topographic relief.
 2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: Opportunities do exist for hiking, backpacking, and horseback riding, but none of these opportunities are outstanding.
 - D. Supplemental Values: No significant supplemental values were found.
3. Recommendation: This area lacks wilderness characteristics and is recommended to be released from further wilderness consideration.
4. Rationale for Recommendation: This unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive recreation.

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Unit No: 1-107
Unit Name: Grand Gulch

1. Area Description: The unit is contiguous to public lands in Nevada to the west and Lake Mead National Recreation Area to the south. It is an area of broken ridges and hills in the west and gently rolling terrain in the east. Vegetation consists of hot desert shrubs and cacti.
2. Wilderness Characteristics:
 - A. Size - The unit contains 8,141 acres of public land with no state or patented inholdings.
 - B. Naturalness - The unit exists in a condition affected primarily by the forces of nature with imprints of man being almost non-existent. One unobtrusive way and a rain gauge are the only signs of man.
 - C. Outstanding Opportunities -
 1. Solitude: The opportunities for experiencing solitude are outstanding due to the rugged terrain, some medium sized vegetation, and the overall remoteness of the unit.
 2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: Opportunities for activities such as hiking, photography, and sightseeing are present in the unit but are not outstanding.
 - D. Supplemental Values - The unit has potential for containing various types of cultural sites relating to native Americans. Two species of wildlife on the Arizona list of Threatened and Unique Wildlife have ranges in this unit. There are also several species of plants on the threatened and endangered list that are thought to occur in the unit.
3. Recommendation: The unit, consisting of 8,141 acres is recommended for further wilderness study.
4. Rationale for Recommendation: The unit exists in a natural condition, possesses outstanding opportunities for solitude, contains supplemental values, and is contiguous to proposed Wilderness Study Areas in Nevada and in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Unit No: 1-108
Unit Name: Little Arizona

1. Area Description: This unit is located in the southwest corner of the Arizona Strip and just a few miles north of Upper Lake Mead. The unit is predominantly low rolling hills and plains.
2. Wilderness Characteristics:
 - A. Size - The unit contains 16,930 acres of public land.
 - B. Naturalness - This unit does not exist in a natural condition. There are several roads that cross the unit. Many other intrusions are substantially noticeable.
 - C. Outstanding Opportunities -
 1. Solitude: Because of the predominance of low rolling topography and lack of vegetative screening the opportunity for solitude is not outstanding. Vehicular travel on roads and ways is highly visible.
 2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: Some opportunities do exist for primitive types of recreation but because of the lack of natural screening these opportunities cannot be considered outstanding.
 - D. Supplemental Values: The unit contains cultural sites and is the range for Gila Monsters and Desert Tortoise.
3. Recommendation: Unit does not qualify for further wilderness study.
4. Rationale for Recommendation: The imprint of man's activity is substantially noticeable throughout this unit, and the opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation were not determined to be outstanding, and several roads divide the unit into segments less than 5,000 acres.

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Unit No. 1-109
Unit Name: Pigeon Canyon

1. Area Description: The eastern half of the unit includes a large segment of the Grand Wash Cliffs including Pigeon Canyon up to Grand Gulch Canyon. The western half is located below the cliffs in the Pakoon with its southwest corner adjacent to Lake Mead Recreation Area.
2. Wilderness Characteristics:
 - A. Size - The unit contains 33,712 acres of public land and 680 acres of state land.
 - B. Naturalness - This unit is essentially free of man's imprints except for Grand Gulch and Savanic mines. These two areas total 364 acres of which are dropped from further consideration.
 - C. Outstanding Opportunities -
 1. Solitude: The diverse topography and vegetation along with the units size offer outstanding opportunities for solitude.
 2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: The Grand Wash Cliffs, Pigeon Canyon, and the Pakoon all provide outstanding opportunities for hiking, sightseeing, and photography.
 - D. Supplemental Values - The Pakoon region of this unit is likely to contain several threatened and endangered plant species and possibly two species of wildlife on the Threatened and Unique Wildlife list of Arizona. Also, the Grand Wash Cliffs and Pigeon Canyon are of scientific and scenic values.
3. Recommendation: Of the 33,712 acres of land in this unit, 33,348 acres are recommended for further wilderness consideration.
4. Rationale for Recommendation: This unit clearly meets all requirements of size, naturalness, solitude and unconfined recreation for further consideration as wilderness. The unit also possesses supplemental values.

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Unit No: 1-112
Unit Name: Grand Wash Cliffs

1. Area Description: The unit is located along the large escarpment of the Grand Wash Cliffs. It is an area of both rugged deep canyons and smooth rolling plains. Vegetation varies from grasses and Joshua trees to sagebrush and pinyon-juniper.
2. Wilderness Characteristics:
 - A. Size - The unit contains 33,818 acres of public land with no State or patented inholdings.
 - B. Naturalness - The overall appearance of the unit is that it has been affected primarily by the forces of nature. Man's imprints are present but widely dispersed throughout the unit making them substantially unnoticeable. One road in the southeast corner reduces the size of the unit by 75 acres. A 1/4 mile road intrusion is also excluded.
 - C. Outstanding Opportunities
 1. Solitude: Opportunities for solitude in the unit are outstanding east of the base of the Grand Wash Cliffs due to high relief and areas of extensive vegetative cover. The smooth rolling plains combined with a lack of large vegetative cover offer little screening in the area west of the cliffs.
 2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: The unit provides outstanding opportunities for hiking and sightseeing in the rugged canyons of the Grand Wash Cliffs due to the diversity of terrain and vegetation and the challenge offered to the hiker by that diversity.
 - D. Supplemental Values - The unit contains weathered formations and caves of geologic interest, two species of wildlife on the Threatened and Unique Wildlife of Arizona list, the possible occurrence of several threatened and endangered plants, and possible anthropological values.
3. Recommendation: Of the 33,818 acres in the unit, 24,217 acres are recommended for further wilderness consideration.
4. Rationale for Recommendation: The imprint of man on the land is not extensive or substantially noticeable. The unit possesses outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation. Supplemental values of geological and anthropological interest and several species on the threatened and unique list are also present.

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Unit No.: 1-113
Unit Name: Olaf Knolls

1. Area Description: The unit is located west of the Grand Wash Cliffs and about 20 miles south of the Paiute Primitive Area. It is an area of little topographic relief and little vegetation. The plants that are present are typical of the Mohave Desert.
2. Wilderness Characteristics:
 - A. Size - The unit contains 25,702 acres of public land.
 - B. Naturalness - The overall appearance of the unit is that it has been affected primarily by the forces of nature. There are some intrusions but they are widely dispersed throughout the unit. There are three roads in the unit.
 - C. Outstanding Opportunities -
 1. Solitude: Opportunities for solitude in this unit are poor due to minimal topographic and vegetative screening. Visibility is high throughout the unit.
 2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: There are opportunities for some types of recreation but the quality of opportunity is not outstanding.
 - D. Supplemental Values - The unit includes two species of wildlife on the Threatened and Unique Wildlife of Arizona List. It is also considered a likely location for several threatened or endangered plants. There is a possibility that it may contain cultural sites.
3. Recommendation: Drop this unit from further consideration.
4. Rationale: This unit lacks the wilderness requirement for primitive or unconfined recreation. Additionally, there are no outstanding opportunities for solitude. Thus, since neither characteristic is present, the unit should be dropped from further consideration.

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Unit No.: 1-114
Unit Name: Pakoon Springs

1. Area Description: This unit consists of broad alluvial flats and the 1,900 foot high, seven mile long cockscomb. Low desert shrubs cover the area.
2. Wilderness Characteristics:
 - A. Size - 24,832 acres of Bureau of Land Management land. The State of Arizona also owns 640 acres in the interior of the unit. This state inholding will not be studied for wilderness suitability.
 - B. Naturalness - The wilderness review team located an airplane landing strip that necessitates dropping 32 acres of this unit. The remaining impacts do not substantially impact naturalness.
 - C. Outstanding Opportunities -
 1. Solitude: 16,459 acres of this unit provides outstanding opportunities for solitude because of rugged topographic relief. No opportunities for solitude exist in the remaining acreage because of sparse vegetation and lack of any significant topographic screening.
 2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: 16,427 acres of this unit provides an outstanding opportunity to view the geologic processes of deposition, uplift, and erosion. The remaining acreage does not offer an opportunity for any forms of primitive and unconfined recreation.
 - D. Supplemental Values: This unit contains two supplemental values of zoological and geological interest. These values are the desert tortoise and the 1,900 foot high cockscomb.
3. Recommendation: 8,373 of the 24,832 acres of this unit are recommended to be dropped from further wilderness study.
4. Rationale for Recommendation: 8,373 acres of this unit provides insufficient opportunities for solitude and primitive-unconfined recreation. The remaining acreage meets the size, naturalness, solitude, and recreation requirements for a wilderness study area recommendation.

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Unit No.: 1-115
Unit Name: Cedar Wash

1. Area Description: The area is located east of the Virgin Ridge in Nevada and west of the Grand Wash Cliffs in Arizona. It contains smooth rolling terrain broken by two small canyon systems.
2. Wilderness Characteristics:
 - A. Size - The unit contains 44,848 acres of public land. There are 720 acres of state lands within the unit.
 - B. Naturalness - The unit is divided into 8 smaller sub-units by many miles of roads. Of the 8 sub-units, 7 exist in a natural condition and 1 contains an area with 2 roads extending into it.
 - C. Outstanding Opportunities -
 1. Solitude: Opportunities for solitude in the eight sub-units created by roads is not outstanding due to a lack of vegetative screening combined with a lack of topographic relief.
 2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: Activities such as hiking, backpacking, and horseback riding are possible but opportunities for these activities are not outstanding.
 - D. Supplemental Values: Two species of wildlife on the Threatened and Unique Wildlife of Arizona list have been reported in the unit. Several species of threatened plants and one species of endangered plants are reported to possibly occur in the unit.
3. Recommendation: The area is not recommended for further wilderness study.
4. Rationale for Recommendation: The unit is divided into 8 sub-units by many miles of roads. Of the 8 sub-units 4 do not meet the size requirements, 3 do not offer overall outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation, and 1 contains intrusions on naturalness as well as a lack of outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Unit No: 1-119
Unit Name: Hidden Rim

1. **Area Description:** The unit includes the Upper Grand Wash Cliffs and uses Hidden and Jump Canyons as its southern and western borders. The vegetation on top of the Shivwits Plateau is pinyon juniper while below the cliffs are Joshua trees, yuccas, ajave and sagebrush.
2. **Wilderness Characteristics:**
 - A. **Size** - The unit contains 16,563 acres of public land and 640 acres of state land.
 - B. **Naturalness** - Man's work is essentially unnoticeable over the entire unit. A way paralleling the southern border was found to be substantially noticeable and not returning to a natural condition. The way is excluded which removes 120 acres from the unit.
 - C. **Outstanding Opportunities** -
 1. **Solitude:** Opportunities for solitude are outstanding at the base of the cliffs and in areas where the pinyon juniper was not burned. A major portion on top of the plateau was found not having an outstanding opportunity for solitude. This area is 11,100 acres of pinyon juniper that was burned.
 2. **Primitive and Unconfined Recreation:** The Upper Grand Wash Cliffs provide outstanding opportunities for hiking, and exploring and photographing the geology and plant communities present in the unit.
 - D. **Supplemental Values** - The Upper Grand Wash Cliffs are of scientific and scenic value. There are also possible occurrences of threatened and endangered plants, and possible anthropological sites.
3. **Recommendation:** Of the 16,563 acres in the unit, 5,980 acres are recommended for further wilderness consideration.
4. **Rationale for Recommendation:** The area recommended does not have any substantial imprints of man. It also possesses outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation.

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Unit No: 1-120
Unit Name: Mud Mountains

1. **Area Description:** This unit is located south of the Paiute Primitive Area and between the Virgin Mountains and the Grand Wash Cliffs. The unit is a south sloping plateau, cut by numerous washes.
2. **Wilderness Characteristics:**
 - A. **Size** - The unit contains 50,278 acres of public land and 1,280 acres of State owned land.
 - B. **Naturalness** - 13,137 acres in the unit's northeast corner are heavily impacted by roads and structures which detract from the naturalness. The remaining vehicular trails and developments are not a significant impact to naturalness because of their wide distribution and relatively small size.
 - C. **Outstanding Opportunities** -
 1. **Solitude:** The unit does not provide outstanding opportunity for solitude because of the lack of vegetative screening, and little change in topography. The broad open areas lack outstanding solitude.
 2. **Primitive and Unconfined Recreation:** This unit offers opportunities for some form of primitive and unconfined recreation, but because of the lack of solitude, and supplemental values, the opportunities are not outstanding.
 - D. **Supplemental Values** - This unit lacks significant supplemental values.
3. **Recommendation:** The unit does not qualify for wilderness study.
4. **Rationale for Recommendation:** The imprint of man's activity is substantially noticeable in a quarter of the unit. The remainder lacks outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation.

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Unit No: 1-121
Unit Name: Hecs Hole

1. **Area Description:** This unit lies on the eastern slope of the Virgin Mountains. The overall vertical relief is 3,550 feet. Dense stands of pinyon-juniper forests cover the unit.
2. **Wilderness Characteristics:**
 - A. **Size** - 20,045 acres of Bureau of Land Management land. No state or patented lands are present. Contiguous Nevada BLM lands have been dropped from further wilderness consideration.
 - B. **Naturalness** - Three roads were located that divide Hecs Hole Unit into four segments. Three of these segments lack the necessary 5,000 acres. The remaining 12,802 acre segment contains a significant number of impacts on naturalness.
 - C. **Outstanding Opportunities** -
 1. **Solitude:** Rugged topographic relief and dense vegetation provides for outstanding solitude.
 2. **Primitive and Unconfined Recreation:** This unit provides an outstanding opportunity for hiking and backpacking.
 - D. **Supplemental Values:** Pinyon-juniper forests, exposed rock formations, rugged topographic relief, and several springs all combine to give this unit a scenic appeal.
3. **Recommendation:** To drop this unit from further wilderness consideration.
4. **Rationale for Recommendation:** This unit fails to meet the wilderness study area requirement of naturalness. Concentrations of roads, trails, corrals, and water developments significantly detract from the overall primeval character of the unit.

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Unit No: 1-122
Unit Name: Jacobs

1. Area Description: This long, narrow unit consists of a 200 to 600 foot high ridge that is cut by several small canyons and arroyos. Sparse stands of juniper, pinyon, and Joshua trees are distributed throughout the unit.
2. Wilderness Characteristics:
 - A. Size - 5,706 acres of Bureau of Land Management land. No state or patented lands are present.
 - B. Naturalness - Man's work is substantially unnoticeable in this unit.
 - C. Outstanding Opportunities -
 1. Solitude: This unit does not provide an opportunity for solitude because of the long, narrow configuration, and a lack of topographic and vegetative screening.
 2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: The lack of supplemental values, solitude, rugged topographic relief, and vegetation all combine to detract from an overall outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation.
 - D. Supplemental Values: None known.
3. Recommendation: To drop this unit from further wilderness consideration.
4. Rationale for Recommendation: This unit lacks the wilderness requirements for solitude and primitive-unconfined recreation.

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Unit No: 1-123
Unit Name: Jump Canyon

1. Area Description: This unit is located about 15 miles south of the Paiute Primitive Area in an area of rolling hills, basalt-capped mesas and a high narrow ridge.
2. Wilderness Characteristics:
 - A. Size - The unit contains 14,054 acres of public land and 640 acres of State owned land.
 - B. Naturalness - A road, approximately one-half mile long and a catchment substantially degrades the naturalness of 110 acres. The rest of the unit contains only minor impacts which do not significantly intrude on the overall naturalness.
 - C. Outstanding Opportunities -
 1. Solitude: Jump Canyon Unit provides an outstanding opportunity for visitors to experience solitude. This opportunity is a result of the unit's size and natural screening provided by many trees and cliffs.
 2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: This unit offers outstanding opportunities for several forms of primitive and unconfined recreation. Rugged canyons, forested valleys and meadows in this unit provide excellent areas for hiking, backpacking and hunting.
 - D. Supplemental Values - No significant supplemental values were found in this unit.
3. Recommendations: 110 acres are recommended to be dropped from further wilderness study. However, 13,944 acres were found to contain the requirements necessary for potential wilderness classification.
4. Rationale for Recommendation: A road and catchment impair the wilderness character of 110 acres. The rest of the improvements within the unit present only minor impacts to the wilderness qualities.

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Unit No: 1-124
Unit Name: Hobble Canyon

1. Area Description: The unit is located in an area several miles southeast of the Virgin Mountains on the Shivwits Plateau. It is an area of rolling hills, twisting canyons, and small escarpments covered primarily with pinyon-juniper and sage.
2. Wilderness Characteristics:
 - A. Size - The unit contains 13,942 acres of public land with no state or patented inholdings.
 - B. Naturalness - The unit contains several areas around the perimeter, totalling 2,890 acres, that exist in an unnatural condition due to such things as chaining, concentrations of noticeable ways, roads, and the presence of several large reservoirs. The remaining core of the unit exists in a natural condition.
 - C. Outstanding Opportunities -
 1. Solitude: Several of the unnatural areas also lack outstanding opportunities for solitude due to a lack of screening. One area of 1,400 acres is eliminated solely because of its lack of relief and vegetative cover. The remainder of the unit provides many outstanding opportunities for seclusion in the hills, canyons, and in the dense pinyon-juniper stands.
 2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: The unit does not provide outstanding opportunities for activities that may be possible, such as hiking, hunting, backpacking, horseback riding, and sightseeing.
 - D. Supplemental Values - The unit may contain anthropological values in the form of cultural sites. Also, several threatened and endangered plants are potentially present in the unit.
3. Recommendation: The unit contains 9,650 acres that are recommended for further wilderness consideration.
4. Rationale for Recommendation: The unit contains 4,290 acres of land that do not meet the wilderness criteria of size, naturalness, and either outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The remaining 9,650 acres exist in a natural condition and possess outstanding opportunities for solitude.

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Unit No: 1-127
Unit Name: Ide Valley

1. Area Description: The unit is located several miles southeast of the Virgin Mountains and consists of rolling hills, twisting canyons, small escarpments, and knolls. Vegetation is primarily dense pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, oak, grasses, and other small shrubs.
2. Wilderness Characteristics:
 - A. Size - The unit contains 8,400 acres of public land with no State or patented inholdings.
 - B. Naturalness - There are approximately 430 acres of chainings that adversely affect the naturalness around a portion of the perimeter of the unit. The remainder of the unit exists in a natural condition.
 - C. Outstanding Opportunities -
 1. Solitude: There are 1,670 acres of gentle, open terrain in the southwest corner of the unit that lack outstanding opportunities for seclusion. The remainder of the unit offers excellent screening in the broken terrain and dense vegetation.
 2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: Although opportunities for hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, and sightseeing exist, they are not considered to be outstanding.
 - D. Supplemental Values - There are several species on the threatened and endangered list that are potentially present in the unit. The unit possibly contains cultural sites of anthropological interest.
 - E. Rehabilitation - Although the 430 acres of chainings are being reclaimed by nature, evidence of the original disturbance by man will remain for many years. It is felt that a natural condition will not be achieved in the time allowed.
3. Recommendation: Of the 8,400 acres in the unit, 6,300 acres are recommended for wilderness study.
4. Rationale for Recommendation: Since 430 acres exist in an unnatural condition and another 1,670 acres offer less than outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation, they do not meet the wilderness criteria. The remaining 6,300 acres provide a natural setting of rolling terrain that is densely vegetated providing outstanding screening. Supplemental values enhance the wilderness potential.

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Unit No: 1-128
Unit Name: Sand Cove

1. Area Description: This unit includes a section of the Black Rock Mountains, two cove like valleys, large sand dunes, and numerous canyons. Ponderosa pines, pinyon-juniper stands, live oaks, and desert shrubs cover this unit.
2. Wilderness Characteristics:
 - A. Size- 43,136 acres of Bureau of Land Management land with two sections of Arizona State land and no patented land. The State inholdings were not studied for wilderness suitability.
 - B. Naturalness- The wilderness review team located two roads and a chained area that necessitates dropping 728 acres of the unit. The remaining impacts do not substantially impair naturalness.
 - C. Outstanding Opportunities-
 1. Solitude: Size, heavy vegetation, and rugged topography provides outstanding opportunities for solitude throughout the unit.
 2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: This unit provides outstanding opportunities for hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, hunting, photography, and sightseeing for botanical and geologic features.
 - D. Supplemental Values: Geologic and botanical features along with a sizable critical winter deer habitat are values that enhance the wilderness quality of this unit.
3. Recommendation: All but 728 acres of this unit are recommended for further wilderness consideration.
4. Rationale for Recommendation: All but 728 acres of this unit offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation. In addition, the human impacts present do not detract from overall naturalness.

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Unit No: 1-129
Unit Name: Virgin Mountains

1. Area Description: This unit contains the Virgin Mountains between Lime Kiln Canyon and Elbow Canyon. The unit also contains a large portion of the alluvial slopes and bajada on the west side of the mountains.
2. Wilderness Characteristics:
 - A. Size - This unit contains 46,976 acres of public land with no private or state inholdings.
 - B. Naturalness - This unit has been primarily affected by the forces of nature. Two impacts totalling 15 acres were removed from further consideration. The rest of the unit does not contain any imprints that are substantially noticeable.
 - C. Outstanding Opportunities -
 1. Solitude: The Virgin Mountains provide excellent opportunities for solitude.
 2. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: There are outstanding opportunities to hike, hunt, backpack, rock climb, sightseeing and photography within the Virgin Mountains Unit.
 - D. Supplemental Values - The Virgin Mountains are of scientific and scenic values. The unit may also contain cultural sites. There is also a strong possibility that within the unit there are two species of wildlife on the Threatened and Unique Wildlife list of Arizona along with the possible occurrence of several threatened and endangered plant species.
3. Recommendation: Of the 46,976 acres of public land in this unit, 46,961 acres are recommended for further wilderness consideration.
4. Rationale for Recommendation: The acreage recommended for further consideration meets the requirements to be considered further. It exists in a natural condition, possesses outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Supplemental values also contribute to the quality of this unit.

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Unit No: 1-130
Unit Name: Virgin River

- Area Description: The unit is located west of the Virgin Mountains and east of the Virgin River. The majority of the unit consists of a large alluvial outwash plain with an area of foothills to the east and part of the Virgin River to the west. Vegetation is mostly cacti, creosote, and other hot desert shrubs.
- Wilderness Characteristics:
 - Size - The unit contains 17,509 acres of public land with 1,040 acres of State lands and 320 acres of patented land within the area. The unit is contiguous to the Paiute Primitive Area, which is currently undergoing wilderness study.
 - Naturalness - Although the unit appears to exist in a natural condition, many roads divide it into at least 9 smaller sub-units, 5 of which do not meet the size requirements. The remaining 4 sub-units exist in a condition affected primarily by the forces of nature. One unit contains a temporary road.
 - Outstanding Opportunities -
 - Solitude: The opportunities for solitude over the entire unit are excellent due to the large area; a medium sized, continuous pattern of vegetation; and a slightly rolling terrain. However, the presence of inholdings and many miles of roads break down the size of the unit, which affects solitude adversely.
 - Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: Activities that are possible in this unit are hiking, backpacking, sightseeing, horseback riding, photography, and river running; however, the opportunities for these activities are not outstanding.
 - Supplemental Values - The unit contains values of geological, ecological, anthropological interest as well as the possible occurrence of several species of threatened and endangered plants.
- Recommendation: Of the 17,509 acres in the unit, a total of 1,440 acres in four areas is recommended for further wilderness study.
- Rationale for Recommendation: The unit is divided by roads that eliminate 14,040 acres due to insufficient size. The remaining four areas containing 1,440 acres exist in a natural condition, offer outstanding opportunities for solitude in the foothills, contain supplemental values, and are contiguous to an existing WSA.

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

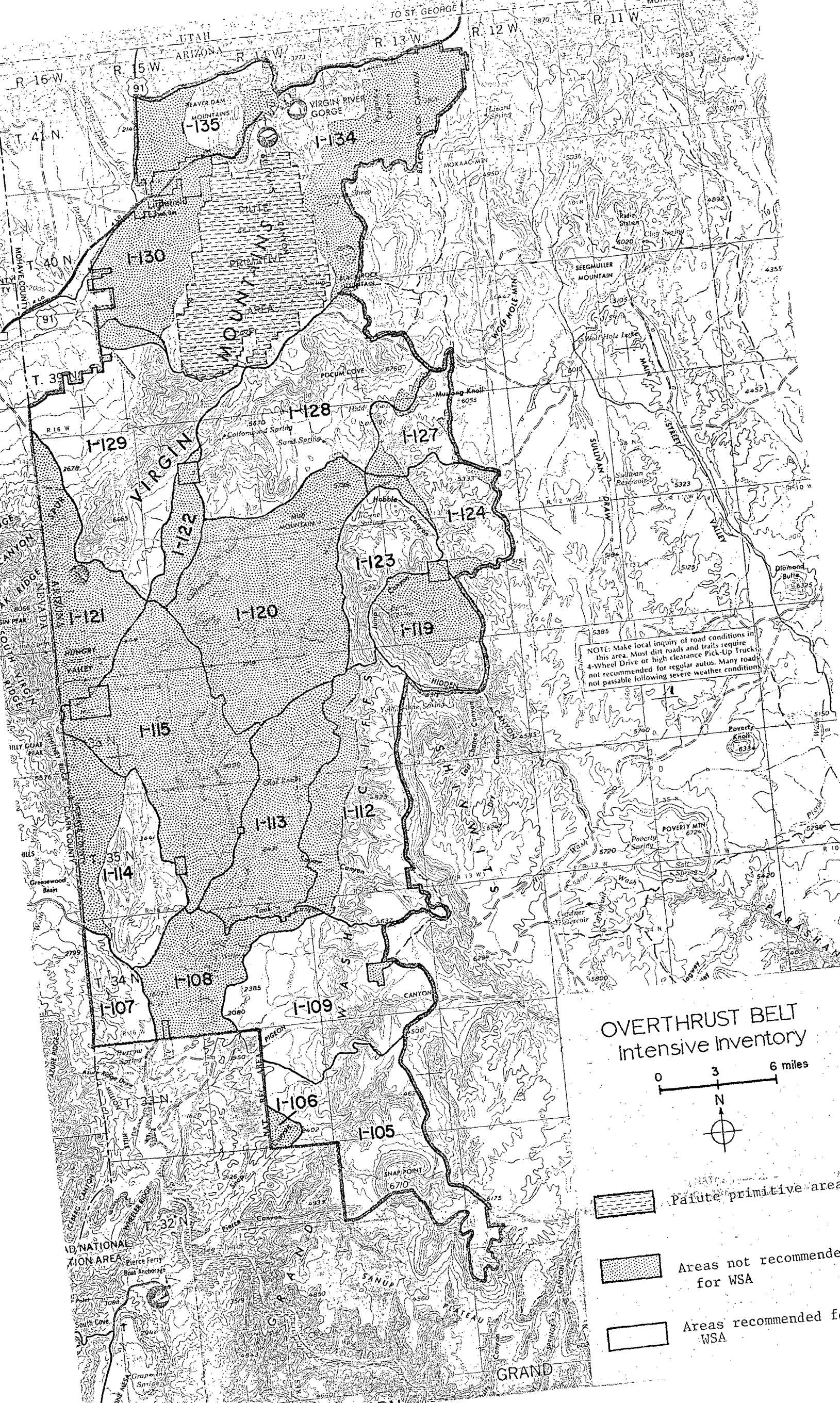
Unit No: 1-134
Unit Name: Lime Hills

- Area Description: The unit's northern boundary is near Interstate 15, its southern boundary Black Rock road, and the southwestern portion is contiguous to the Paiute Primitive Area.
- Wilderness Characteristics:
 - Size - The unit contains 35,976 acres of public land plus 1,280 acres of state land inholdings.
 - Naturalness - A large portion of this unit was found not to be in a natural state or being capable of being rehabilitated. The rest of the unit was found to be in a natural state without the imprint of man substantially noticeable.
 - Outstanding Opportunities -
 - Solitude: The portion of the unit within its southwest boundary and the steep and rugged topography along the Virgin River Gorge were found to offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. The eastern half of the unit however, is low hills and plains which do not offer an outstanding opportunity for solitude.
 - Primitive and Unconfined Recreation - Opportunities for hiking, hunting, sightseeing and photography exist mainly in the western half of the unit along Black Rock Mountain and the Virgin River Gorge.
 - Supplemental Values - There are reported archaeological sites in Sullivan's Canyon. There is threatened plant known to exist in the unit and it is possible that there are several other threatened and endangered species present. The scenic quality of 2560 acres of the unit has been recognized and are included in the Virgin River Gorge Scenic Withdrawal.
- Recommendation: Of the 35,976 acres in the unit, 12,850 acres are recommended for further wilderness consideration.
- Rationale for Recommendation: The imprint of man has been substantial in 18,466 acres of the unit. Another 4,660 acres of the unit were separated by roads and do not meet the size criteria. The remainder of the unit possesses outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. Supplemental scenic and cultural values are present. There are also threatened or endangered plants in it.

INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY
NARRATIVE SUMMARY

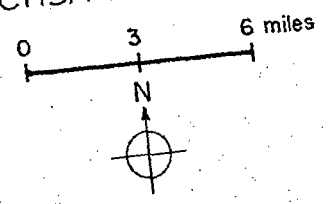
Unit No: 1-135
Unit Name: Narrows



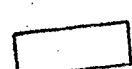
- Area Description: The unit is located north of I-15 from the Virgin River Gorge through part of the Beaver Dam Mountains. It is an area of both rugged mountain terrain and gently sloping alluvial plains. Vegetation consisted mainly of grasses, scattered Joshua trees, and low growing desert shrubs.
- Wilderness Characteristics:
 - Size - The unit contains 14,643 acres of public land with no State or patented inholdings.
 - Naturalness - The unit has many intrusions on naturalness in the west portion and in various places around the perimeter. These are mainly roads and mining activities that reduce the size of the unit. The presence of I-15 also reduces the size along the south boundary. Approximately 7,725 acres on rugged terrain in the eastern portion of the unit exist in a natural condition.
 - Outstanding Opportunities -
 - Solitude: Opportunities for seclusion are outstanding in the rugged terrain of the mountains to the east. The areas to the west are gentler and offer little screening because of the small area and the lack of any large, dense vegetation.
 - Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: Activities such as hiking, rock climbing, photography, sightseeing, and horseback riding are possible in the unit, but the opportunities for them are not considered outstanding.
 - Supplemental Values - The unit contains areas of geological, ecological, and anthropological interest. In addition, two species of wildlife on the Threatened and Unique Wildlife of Arizona list are found in the unit. Several species of threatened and endangered plants are potentially present in the unit.
- Recommendation: Of the 14,643 acres within the unit, 7,725 acres are recommended for wilderness study.
- Rationale for Recommendation: Since one of the many road intrusions in the western portion divides the unit north to south, that portion is eliminated on lack of naturalness and lack of outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. An area along the south boundary is also eliminated due to the presence of I-15. Other small reductions are made due to mining activity. The remaining acreage exists in a natural condition, offers outstanding opportunities for solitude, and contains several supplemental values.



NOTE: Make local inquiry of road conditions in this area. Most dirt roads and trails require 4-Wheel Drive or high clearance Pick-Up Trucks. Not recommended for regular autos. Many roads not passable following severe weather conditions.

OVERTHRUST BELT Intensive Inventory



-  Paiute primitive area
-  Areas not recommended for WSA
-  Areas recommended for WSA