

INTERMOUNTAIN POWER PROJECT WILDERNESS INVENTORY



WSA DESIGNATION SUMMARIES

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

May 1979

Introduction

This publication and the accompanying maps announce the findings of a special wilderness inventory conducted by the Bureau of Land Management. This inventory was conducted on roadless areas that might be crossed by proposed facilities associated with the Intermountain Power Project (IPP). The Director of BLM authorized this special wilderness inventory to be conducted in advance of an environmental statement being prepared to assess the impacts associated with a proposal to build a 3,000 megawatt coalfired power plant. This authorization was given on August 15, 1978. The purpose of the Bureau's wilderness inventory was to identify areas that have wilderness characteristics and designate them as Wilderness Study Areas in advance of the environmental statement. Such areas will be reported by the Secretary of the Interior to the President who in turn will report to Congress for their action. BLM, after studying these areas in the Bureau's planning system, will recommend them as suitable or non-suitable. Only Congress can actually designate Wilderness areas.

The inventory was conducted in September, October, and November of 1978 by wilderness specialists in the various BLM district offices in the States of Utah, Nevada, and Arizona. The Intermountain Power Project Proposal does go into California. California was, however, already in the process of conducting a special wilderness inventory for the California Desert Conservation Area in which the IPP facilities are proposed. That inventory has been completed, therefore, information pertaining to the Wilderness Study Areas in California as related to the IPP Project is within the framework of the California Desert Conservation Area Wilderness inventory findings. Refer to that inventory for information in California.

Public meetings were held in November to display and discuss the inventory findings within the various states and districts involved. As a direct result of public comment received, the initial 30-day public review period was extended to 90 days or February 16, 1979, to insure adequate time for public review and comment on this inventory. Also as a direct result of public comment, the Utah - Moab District, is in the process of reviewing those roadless areas where they used a "corridor approach" even though the original instruction contained the option of reviewing "only that portion of an unroaded area impacted by the transmission lines or support facilities and not necessarily the entire unroaded area." This option was used on the Moab District, however, public response indicated it was not an acceptable method. The Moab District is, therefore, inventorying the entire roadless area. This portion of the wilderness inventory will be announced at a later date after appropriate public review and analysis of the comments. An announcement on that portion will be forthcoming.

For all other portions of the project, the inventory is completed with appropriate public comment. The areas shown on the accompanying map in cross-hatching are being designated Wilderness Study Areas. The Federal Register notice announcing this designation is scheduled for publication on

~~MAY 24 1973~~

The narratives which follow describe the essential criteria each Wilderness Study Area possesses as defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964. These criteria are:

The degree of naturalness,
Outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and un-
confined type of recreation,
Size, and
Supplemental values.

This Wilderness Study Area was not originally recommended. As a direct result of public comment, it is being included as a Wilderness Study Area which will be studied in greater detail and reported to the President with a recommendation on suitability or non-suitability.

I. LAND OWNERSHIP AND SIZE

The Wilderness Study Area contains approximately 22,863 acres.

State Lands = 2,450
Public lands = 20,413

II. NATURALNESS

The area is essentially natural except for a few intruding roads.

III. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

A. SOLITUDE

Topography, vegetation, and the remoteness of the area indicate an outstanding opportunity for solitude is present within the area.

B. UNCONFINED PRIMITIVE RECREATION ANALYSIS

The canyons and washes provide good hiking terrain. Good views of the surrounding mountains and desert can be obtained from the top of Conger Mountain. Other associated recreation opportunities exist within the area. A band of wild horses inhabit the area which is generally visible at dusk when the horses descend from the higher elevations to drink from the small springs in the area.

UTAH

UT-040-046

I. LAND OWNERSHIP AND SIZE

The Wilderness Study Area is entirely public land.

Wilderness Study Area - Total Size 11,330 acres
Public lands 11,330 acres.

II. NATURALNESS

There were no manmade structures identified in the WSA. The Wilderness Study Area appears "natural."

III. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

A. SOLITUDE

Because of the high relief and dissected topography of the WSA, outstanding opportunities for solitude are available. The canyonlands topography inherently offers excellent screening for visitors. A large part of the WSA probably has not been visited by man.

B. UNCONFINED PRIMITIVE RECREATION ANALYSIS

The WSA offers outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The opportunity is outstanding because of the hiking experience offered by five canyons and the easy exterior access to the trail heads. Approximately 13 miles of hiking opportunity exists within the WSA portions of these canyons. By canyon, hiking mileage is estimated to be 4½ miles - Cottonwood Canyon; 2½ miles - Heath Canyon; 1 mile - Quail Canyon; 3 miles - Washington Hollow; and 2 miles - Mill Creek. Cottonwood-Heath Canyons and Washington Hollow-Mill Creek are integrated canyon systems which further extend the diversity of primitive recreation opportunity available.

UTAH

UT-050-070

I. LAND OWNERSHIP AND SIZE

The Wilderness Study Area encompasses approximately 94,022 acres.

Public Land = 84,771

State Land = 9,251

II. NATURALNESS

Area consists of high desert plateau, deep canyons, and bench areas. Portions of the east, west, and north edges of the plateau drop abruptly to the valley floor. The plateau's topography is more gentle and rolling. Vegetation includes sagebrush, pinyon/juniper in fairly dense stands, some Douglas fir and quaking aspen. Elevations exceed 8,000 feet.

III. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

A. SOLITUDE

Area is large by West Desert standards (119,261 acres). Most of the area is inaccessible to off-road vehicles, and portions are seldom visited. Vegetation and topography enhance opportunity for solitude.

B. UNCONFINED PRIMITIVE RECREATION ANALYSIS

Opportunity to hike, backpack, hunt, horseback ride, and collect fossils is good. The side canyons are excellent places to be in a trip into the area. Opportunities to view wildlife, including a wild horse herd, are available. There is vehicular access into the higher portions via the AT&T microwave tower road.

I. LAND OWNERSHIP AND SIZE

The Wilderness Study Area includes approximately 26,582 acres.

Public lands = 23,825

State lands = 2,757

II. NATURALNESS

The only detractions from naturalness in the WSA are several two-track roadways that intrude into the area. There is also minor evidence of historic mining in Sections 13 and 34 of T. 17 S., R. 14 W.

III. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

A. SOLITUDE

The combination of mountainous terrain, size, and dense vegetative cover in portions enhances opportunity for solitude. Also, the area's remoteness from population centers indicates that the recreationist's chance of meeting other people in the area is minimal.

B. UNCONFINED PRIMITIVE RECREATION ANALYSIS

There are excellent opportunities for hiking and camping along the edges of west cliffs or in the deep canyons on the west side. Several caves which have not been thoroughly explored are found in the area. Also, fossils are commonly collected on the east side of the unit.

Lack of surface water may detract somewhat from the recreational experience.

I. LAND OWNERSHIP AND SIZE

The Wilderness Study Area encompasses approximately 56,323 acres.

Public land = 51,130
State land = 5,193

II. NATURALNESS

The area appears essentially natural, with only minor intrusions such as several abandoned mining cabins, two track roadways, and the Painter Spring Development.

III. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

A. SOLITUDE

The mountainous topography, size, vegetative cover, and lack of deep penetrating roads indicate an outstanding opportunity for solitude may exist within the area.

B. UNCONFINED PRIMITIVE RECREATION ANALYSIS

There is excellent opportunity for hiking, camping, and technical rock climbing in the WSA. The hike from roads end in Amasa Valley to Notch Peak along the great western amphitheater offers unsurpassed vistas of the surrounding desert. This hike leads through several stands of Bristlecone pine, some of which appear to be very old. Other good hikes could originate from Hell and Maria or Sawtooth Canyons. Surface water is not normally present within the area. This feature may somewhat diminish the recreational experience.

This Wilderness Study Area was not originally recommended. As a direct result of public comment, it is being included as a Wilderness Study Area which will be studied in greater detail and reported to the President with a recommendation on suitability or non-suitability.

I. LAND OWNERSHIP AND SIZE

The Wilderness Study Area includes 9,791 acres.

Public Land = 9,151
State Lands = 640

II. NATURALNESS

The drifting sand dunes quickly cover evidence of man's intrusions in the area. No known significant detractions from naturalness exist in the unit.

III. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

A. SOLITUDE

The rolling sand dune topography easily isolates a person visually and audibly from the surrounding lands. Few vehicles enter the area because better ORV use areas are found to be south and east.

B. UNCONFINED PRIMITIVE RECREATION ANALYSIS

The unique dune/juniper landscape provides an interesting setting for hiking and camping.

ARIZONA

AZ-010-004

UTAH

UT-040-057

This Wilderness Study Area is an interstate unit in Arizona and Utah. The unit was identified and inventoried by the Arizona Strip District, Arizona and Cedar City District, Utah. The WSA is located in Mojave County, Arizona, and Washington County, Utah.

I. LAND OWNERSHIP AND SIZE

Three half Utah State sections and one Arizona State section are internal to the WSA. The remainder of the WSA is public lands. The WSA includes the Virgin River Gorge Scenic Withdrawal (PLO 5263) of 5720 acres.

Wilderness Study Area	Total Size	29,692 acres
	Public lands - Utah	8,575 acres
	Public lands - Arizona	18,637 acres
	State Lands	2,480 acres

II. NATURALNESS

There is no evidence of the presence of man in most of the WSA. What evidence of man that does exist in the WSA is substantially unnoticeable.

III. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

A. SOLITUDE

This WSA is an extremely rugged area of canyons, plateaus, and escarpments. The WSA offers outstanding opportunities for solitude because of the variety of topographies. Each topographic entity offers solitude from the remaining topographic sections. The areas themselves exhibit a high potential for accommodating, in solitude, a large number of users.

B. UNCONFINED PRIMITIVE RECREATION ANALYSIS

Because of the lack of well established access trails in most of the WSA, outstanding opportunities exist for primitive types of recreation such as exploratory hiking and climbing. The unit possesses several sections that would accommodate unconfined recreation use. These areas are associated with the topographic diversity of the WSA and include

AZ-010-004 (Continued)

UT-040-057

the Virgin River Canyon (hiking and float trips), Cedar Pockets Canyon, Blakes Lambing Grounds-Starvation Point, the massive escarpment below Blakes Lambing Grounds, and the Beaver Dam Mountains and associated mesas, slopes, and alluvial fans. The existence of these discrete user areas within the WSA contributes to the outstanding character of the primitive recreation opportunity.

I. LAND OWNERSHIP AND SIZE

Wilderness Study Area has 84,700 acres.

84,240 acres - Public land
460 acres - Private land

II. NATURALNESS

Large portions of this roadless area have been intruded on by trails and fences. This is especially noticeable on the west side of the area where many trails lead from SR38 across the bench to the foot of the mountains. In a few cases, these roads penetrate up canyons into the mountains. On the southeast side there again are mainly trail intrusions and fences. To the east and northeast in the Milk Corral Canyon and Bullwhack Summit area there are many trails, fences, and range developments. Fences and trails here reach almost to the highest mountain tops. Scattered around the edge of this area are range improvements which include in most cases developed springs with water troughs. Some of these contain reservoirs and some are fenced. There are several large crested wheat-grass seedings on the west side and chainings on the east side, also. Only a narrow 2-4 mile wide ridge top north of Sheep Corral Canyon has not been affected noticeably by man's activities. This area which extends north to Sawmill Canyon does not contain any trails, fences, or range developments.

III. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

A. SOLITUDE

The overall size of the area is 158,200 acres. It would be sufficient size, given some minimal topographic and/or vegetative screening, to provide opportunities for solitude.

Scattered stands of pinyon-juniper exist in the southern two-thirds of the area, providing some areas of adequate vegetative screening. The northern one third of the area is generally covered with light density pinyon-juniper, offering greater vegetative screening.

The southern one third of the higher mountainous area is generally an open bowl between mountain ridges with a variety of grade available. The central one third of the area contains a small open sagebrush meadow with precipitous slopes, especially on the west side. The northern one third is generally mountainous but lacks the spectacular bluffs of the central one third.

NV-040-168 (Continued)

The strip between the boundary roads and the mountains offers poor opportunity for solitude. The southern one third of the higher mountainous area offers good opportunities for solitude. The central one third offers good opportunity for solitude and should be able to sustain this opportunity since vehicular access is extremely difficult. The northern one third has a combination of vegetative and topographic screening which offers outstanding opportunity for solitude in comparison with other areas in the general vicinity.

B. UNCONFINED PRIMITIVE RECREATION ANALYSIS

Portions of the mountainous terrain of the area offer good opportunities for hiking, hunting, nature study, and horseback riding, but lack the features necessary to provide outstanding opportunities. A small portion of the northern half of the area offers similar opportunities but also offers excellent opportunities for rock climbing and even some technical climbing on the bluffs to the west.

The opportunities offered for hiking, hunting, nature study and horseback riding are similar to opportunities in most mountainous regions in the district. The granite bluffs and steep rocky areas in the northern portion of the mountainous area provide opportunities for rock and technical climbing which exceed any area in the general vicinity.

The flatter boundary areas offer poor opportunities for primitive recreation. The majority of the mountainous area offers good opportunity but falls short of outstanding. The variety of pursuits and the quality of certain offerings make a portion of the mountainous area outstanding in the opportunities for primitive recreation.

I. LAND OWNERSHIP AND SIZE

The Wilderness Study Area contains 68,000 acres.

67,700 acres - Public land
300 acres - Private land

II. NATURALNESS

The Mount Grafton roadless area contains numerous intrusions, mainly roads and trails. These roads and trails penetrate the mountain range from the boundary roads. None of these actually crosses the range. These roads and trails are associated with mining, ranching, and recreation. There are several fences located around the perimeter of this area. There are crested wheatgrass seedings located at three corners of the area. Other range improvements include water troughs at several developed springs. Mining developments include several buildings, mine shafts, and mine scars on hillsides. Most mining activity takes place on the southeast slope and the south portion of the mountain range. Most of these intrusions are on the fringe of this area. Only in the very southern portion of this area do the intrusions extend clear to the mountain top. The rest of the interior of this area is natural condition and contains no intrusions.

II. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

A. SOLITUDE

The size of the area is not sufficient if no screening were present. However, with adequate screening, size is satisfactory.

The area varies greatly from open areas to dense stands of aspen, pinyon, and juniper. The benchland surrounding the central area is in sagebrush, grass seedings or pinyon-juniper. The steep slopes are generally tree-covered with occasional open areas, depending on the slope and exposure. The crest, ridges and saddles are generally open, offering unrestricted views.

These steep mountains offer a great variety of topographic screening. Draws throughout the area are closed in to provide screening. On the southwest, rock croppings also increase screening and therefore solitude for the user.

The size, topographic screening and vegetative screening make the opportunity for solitude in this area outstanding when compared with other areas in the general vicinity.

B. UNCONFINED PRIMITIVE RECREATION ANALYSIS

Dry camping, hiking, hunting, nature study, bird watching, rock climbing, and fishing can be pursued. Compared to most areas in the general vicinity, this is a high level of diversity.

The hiking and nature study opportunities are of a very high quality. The diversity of land, vegetation, and wildlife features make this a quality area. Camping would also be of high quality if access to water were more widespread.

I. LAND OWNERSHIP AND SIZE

The Wilderness Study Area contains 52,500 acres - all public land.

II. NATURALNESS

Intrusions in this roadless area consist of trails, roads, corrals, troughs, reservoirs, wells, and gravel pits. For the most part, these occur along the fringes. Several trails in the south end do penetrate deep into the range. One road goes clear through the range cutting the southern one third from the northern portion. The gravel pits and sanitary landfill are located on the western edge of the area. The range developments are scattered around the edge of the area. The interior of this range remains in a natural state. There are no intrusions located in the interior which is very steep rugged country.

II. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

A. SOLITUDE

The size of the area is sufficient to provide some screening.

In the mountainous portion of the area, very steep rugged mountains provide the user with good screening once the first ridge is passed.

The entire mountainous area is covered with pinyon, juniper, and mahogany, except where sheer bluffs exist.

The ruggedness and vegetative cover provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.

B. UNCONFINED PRIMITIVE RECREATION ANALYSIS

The ruggedness, lack of ecosystem diversity and vegetation severely limit the types of recreation which can take place. Camping is not good due to the lack of clear flat areas. Hiking is difficult and special features do not exist throughout most of the area. Whipple Cave, in the northwest corner of the area, offers outstanding spelunking opportunities. Access is difficult because of a vertical drop of about 60 feet at the entrance. However, the interior formations and relatively undisturbed nature of the cave make the trip rewarding.

I. LAND OWNERSHIP AND SIZE

The Wilderness Study Area contains 39,700 acres - all public land.

II. NATURALNESS

This is a relatively small mountainous area bordered by valley lands on the east and west. Intrusions in the mountains themselves are minimal and only a few two-tract trails actually penetrate into the range itself. Along the fringe of the range more trails exist; these parallel the mountain range. As the benchland changes to valley land, more fences are evident because of the use of the area for cattle grazing. Crested wheatgrass seedings on the west side are not a natural part of the landscape. The greatest part of the fencing is on the west side of the range. Four of the five wells are also located on the west side within the seeded areas.

Most of the mountain range is accessible only by foot or horseback. Its topography has hindered development by man which is why it remains in a highly natural state. Since the mountain range is the most dominant feature, the area appears natural.

III. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

A. SOLITUDE

The size is adequate to help provide opportunities for solitude, but is not sufficient in and of itself. However, the opportunities do exist because of topographic screening in the central part of the range and vegetative screening in the southern part of the range. While canyons in the range offer instances of outstanding solitude, the overall quality of solitude in the area falls short of outstanding.

B. UNCONFINED PRIMITIVE RECREATION ANALYSIS

The area offers good opportunities for the following activities:

Hiking - The area's beauty and ruggedness should attract a variety of hiking enthusiasts.

Spelunking - Three caves were observed in one canyon. Other caves probably exist in other canyons but their quality is unknown.

Ecosystem Study - The variety of small ecosystems in the area should provide good study potential.

Rock Climbing - Opportunities exist for various skill levels.

Camping - Several springs in the area would eliminate the need for carrying large quantities of water. Water quality is questionable, however.

The beauty of the area and existence of caves provide this area with high quality opportunities in comparison to other areas in the general vicinity.

I. LAND OWNERSHIP AND SIZE

This Wilderness Study Area contains 81,900 acres.

81,600 acres - Public land
300 acres - Private land

II. NATURALNESS

The Parsnip Peak area is very large. It varies in width from 2 miles at the northern edge to 13 miles at the southern end. It is approximately 25 miles long. There are many areas within the unit that have been disrupted by man's activities. These disruptions are in the form of numerous man-made intrusions and mostly are located on the fringes from 1 to about 5 miles from the area boundary. These intrusions consist of a large mine area located on the western edge of the area, a radio tower with an access road on top of Mt. Wilson in the northern end of the area, a powerline up the mountainside to the radio tower, a recreation home subdivision on the west side of Mt. Wilson, the Horsethief Chaining in the southeast portion, a fenced burn area which has been reseeded, several reservoirs, numerous fence lines, spring developments with troughs, ranch sites, abandoned farmsteads, dumps, windmills, gravel pits, roads and trails. Where these intrusions occur, they have damaged the naturalness of this area. However, the interior of this unit contains a large pristine area which presents little evidence of man's activities. The mountainous country is too steep for motor vehicles so man's activities have been limited. There are no roads, trails, fences, mines, or any other type of development by man. The area contains a natural beauty unique to this region. The mountain range here contains several ridges with deep canyons, unlike most ranges in this area which have a single ridgeline with a valley on each side. Vegetation is diverse. It ranges from pinyon and juniper on the benchlands, to spruce and fir, large patches of aspen and many species of shrubs. This interior area which surrounds Parsnip Peak is in a natural unaltered state and meets the naturalness requirement of the 1964 Wilderness Act.

III. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATIONA. SOLITUDE

The portion of the area which is a wilderness study area is not large enough to provide solitude without screening, however, the majority of the area is mountainous and is not a single ridgeline. The varied topography within the range offers good screening. There are smooth open slopes as well as very rugged vegetated slopes. Grades also vary greatly within the area.

A wide variety of vegetation is found in the wilderness study area, from bare rock to thick stands of pinyon, mountain mahogany and quaking aspen. Areas of shrub growth also exist. Screening provided by this cover varies from poor to outstanding.

The combination of size and screening makes the area outstanding in solitude opportunities.

B. UNCONFINED PRIMITIVE RECREATION ANALYSIS

Hiking - A great variety of hiking opportunities exist within the area. However, any extended hike within the area will have to deal with difficulties such as steep long grades, thick vegetation, loose rock or rock climbing. The opportunities for hiking are nonetheless, varied and opportunities exist for all skill levels.

Hunting - The varied ecosystem should offer good hunting for a variety of game. However, the rough terrain and potentially long haul out make this area less desirable than other easier to hunt areas in the vicinity.

Camping - A significant drawback for camping in the area is the infrequency and potential danger of water sources. Current grazing practices have allowed spring sources to be fouled. Packing water in could be limiting factor in area usage. Shorter term stays are expected due to the water situation. All other factors contributing to good camping are present.

Nature study, bird watching, etc. - The variety of the ecosystem provides good opportunities to observe various plant and animal communities within this one area.

Rock Climbing - Several areas exist on the area which offer challenge to a variety of rock climbing skill levels.

Horseback riding - Very good opportunities exist for pack camping, where water needs to be packed in.

The hiking opportunities are as good or better in this area as in any area in the vicinity. The beauty of the area, variety of challenge, and everchanging environment offer a quality experience to the user.

The variety and quality of primitive recreation offered by the area is outstanding in comparison to other areas in this general vicinity.

I. LAND OWNERSHIP AND SIZE

The Wilderness Study Area contains 126,712 acres, all in public ownership.

II. NATURALNESS

There are several short fences located on the north and east sides of the unit, a gravel pit found on the west adjacent to U.S. Highway 93, a non-native seeding in the northeast quadrant, and several roads and trails used by local ranchers. These intrusions are all located on the edges of the unit, leaving the large interior portion in a natural condition. The only man-made features in the interior are water troughs, which are not easily seen while in the area.

III. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

A. SOLITUDE

The unit is more than adequate to allow ample opportunities for outstanding solitude.

The unit is covered with relatively low desert shrubs and grasses. There are a few scattered pinyon/juniper trees located on the northwest side, but they offer little screening.

The area contains many steep canyon walls, ridges, rolling hills, and draws.

B. UNCONFINED PRIMITIVE RECREATION ANALYSIS

Small game and upland bird hunting, horseback riding, camping, hiking, nature study can all occur within the area.

The size of the unit and the excellent topographic diversity make these recreational opportunities outstanding.

I. LAND OWNERSHIP AND SIZE

Wilderness Study Area contains 32,853 acres which are in public ownership.

II. NATURALNESS

The portion of the unit north from the Ute Road and Mine appears to be in a natural condition. There are no noticeable intrusions found within this area until the State Highway #25 is met and forms the north boundary of the unit. A powerline consisting of 45' tall single pole wooden structures borders the highway and is found inside the unit. Several access roads to the powerline and an earthen stock dam are also located along the highway.

For the most part, these intrusions can be associated with that portion of unnatural land found along the northernmost boundary.

The west side of the area contains a narrow knife-shaped ridge running the entire length of the review unit with the north end widening out to the east. This range of mountains is strikingly spectacular as it rises from the surrounding valley floor. The peaks are very jagged and angular thrusting upward to 5,100 feet.

III. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATIONA. SOLITUDE

The area is of sufficient size to provide areas of outstanding solitude.

The vegetation on the unit is a typical Southern Mojave Desert Community consisting of scattered low growing bunch grasses, shrubs, Joshua trees, yucca plants and several cactus species. This type of vegetative cover is not tall or dense enough to provide quality vegetative screening.

The topography of the area consists of a rough-knife shaped mountain range which offers good topographic screening in the side canyons and draws. Once you leave the base of the range there is minimal screening due to the openness of the valley bottom.

B. UNCONFINED PRIMITIVE RECREATION ANALYSIS

Big game hunting, camping, hiking, and nature study occur in the area.

Good opportunities exist for several recreational activities in this area. The quality of these experiences is enhanced by the challenge offered by the rugged and diverse topography.

I. LAND OWNERSHIP AND SIZE

Wilderness Study Area contains 96,170 acres which are in public ownership.

II. NATURALNESS

There is a large mountainous area bordered by sloping valleys to the north, east, and west. To the south, rolling hills meet the shores of Lake Mead. Intrusions are minimal and only a few two-tracked trails penetrate the range. As the mountainside slowly changes to the valley land, a few more old trails become visible. The rugged topography has hindered any development by man, which is why the mountainous portion of the unit remains in a highly natural condition.

III. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

A. SOLITUDE

The area is of sufficient size to provide solitude.

A typical Southern Mojave desert community of low-growing bunch grasses, shrubs, Joshua trees, and yucca plants make up the limited vegetative cover. The screening provided by this cover ranges from poor to good.

This is a mountainous area of very rough terrain. The varied topography within the range offers excellent screening. There are jagged peaks and hidden canyons, open benches, and rugged rocks, all located within the area.

B. UNCONFINED PRIMITIVE RECREATION ANALYSIS

Rock climbing, nature study, bird watching, hiking, big game hunting, camping, horseback riding, all can occur in the area.

The quality of the recreational activities in the area is outstanding, because of the naturalness and diversity of the environment.

I. LAND OWNERSHIP AND SIZE

The Wilderness Study Area contains 59,307 acres all in public ownership.

II. NATURALNESS

The Wilderness Study Area contains the central mountainous core of the inventory unit, which is almost totally free of evidence of man's activities. Toward the southwest at Railroad Spring, there are some water tanks, which are substantially unnoticeable. At the extreme southern end of the WSA, there are scattered remains of some historic mining activities, but these also are substantially unnoticeable. The rest of the area appears to be in a natural condition.

III. OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOLITUDE OR A PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED TYPE OF RECREATION

A. SOLITUDE

The area contains 59,307 acres, which is more than enough to be satisfactory if adequate screening is present.

The low valley bottom area consists of typical southern Nevada desert shrubs. The upper slopes of the McCullough Range are covered with dense pinyon/juniper stands occasionally broken by small open areas. The tops of the mountains are mostly covered by the pinyon/juniper with some exposed ridges and saddles offering outstanding views.

The mountainous region offers a great variety of topographic relief, including numerous small canyons and draws. The northern region, although lower in elevation than the central region, has rolling bluffs which also offer good screening.

B. UNCONFINED PRIMITIVE RECREATION ANALYSIS

Hiking, horseback riding, nature study, small and big game hunting, and camping can occur in the area.

The quantity of recreation in this area is outstanding due to a natural environment with trees, water, and topographic relief.

ERRATA

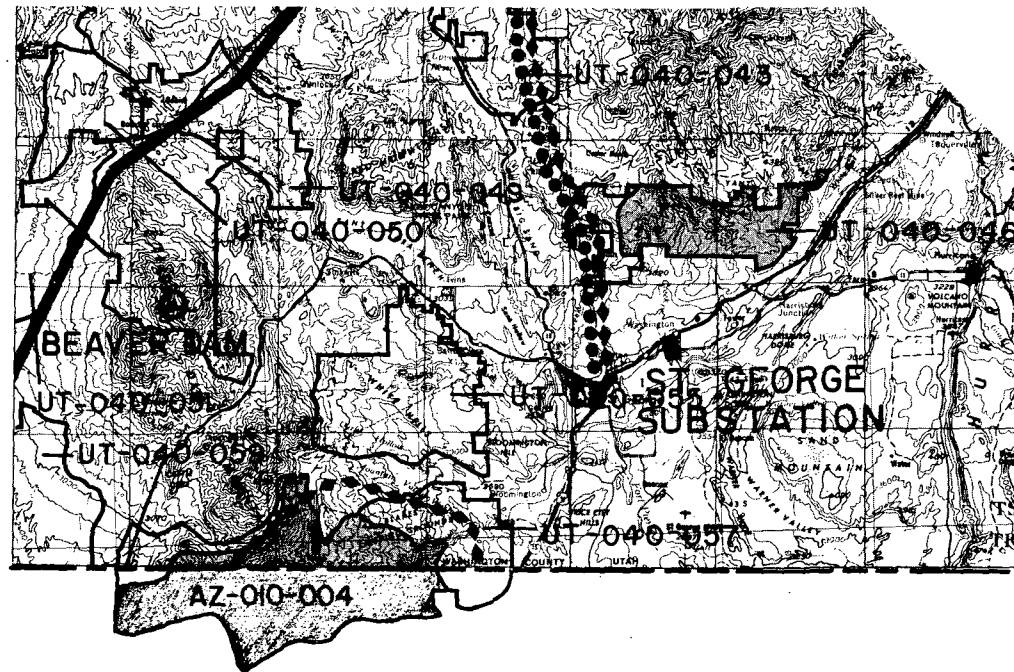
Intermountain Power Project Wilderness Inventory - Wilderness Study Area Designation - Summary Booklet and Maps

Summary Booklet Corrections

1. Page ii - Introduction - third line of first paragraph replace the word cross-hatching with shading.
2. Page 18 - Unit Number NV-050-177 - should be changed to NV-050-07.
3. Page 19 - Unit Number NV-050-215 - should be changed to NV-050-09.
4. Page 19 - II. Naturalness - First paragraph, third line - replace Highway #25 with Highway #1.
5. Page 20 - Unit Number NV-050-229 - should be changed to NV-050-15.
6. Page 21 - Unit Number NV-050-435 - should be changed to NV-050-17.

Map Corrections

1. Unit NV-040-17 - (McCullough Mtn. Area) - should read NV-050-17.
2. Unit NV-040-177A - Refers to shaded area to right which should be NV-040-177.
3. The units with a prefix number of UT-060 are within the Utah Moab District and are currently undergoing further inventory. A decision on these units will be announced at a later date.
4. The Arizona portion of Unit AZ-010-004 - UT-040-057 has been added in the insert at left.



LEGEND

UT-040-029

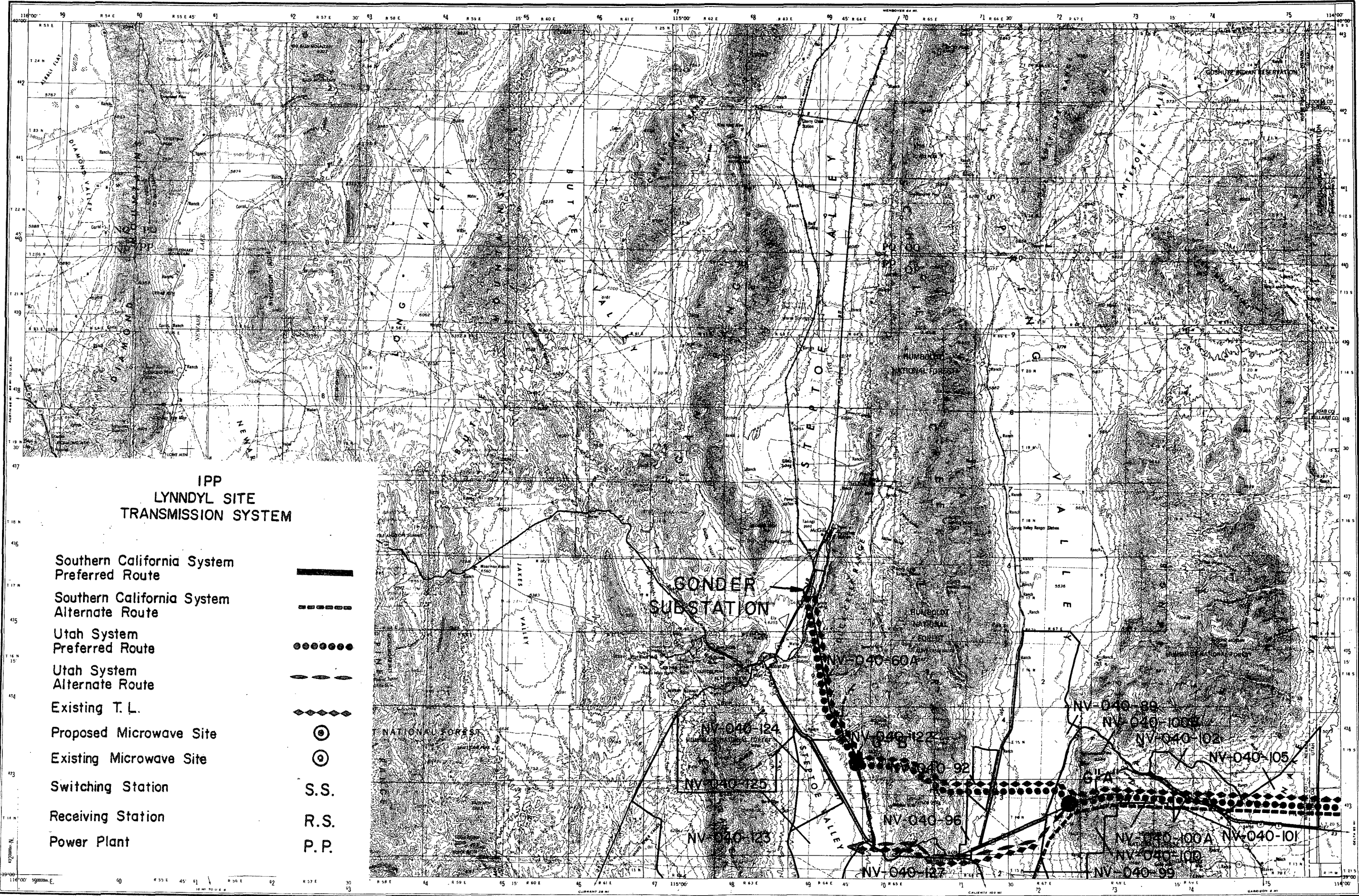
Inventory Unit Number



Roadless Area Boundary



WSA



**IPP
LYNNDYL SITE
TRANSMISSION SYSTEM**

- Southern California System Preferred Route
- Southern California System Alternate Route
- Utah System Preferred Route
- Utah System Alternate Route
- Existing T. L.
- Proposed Microwave Site
- Existing Microwave Site
- Switching Station
- Receiving Station
- Power Plant

LEGEND
Figures in red denote approximate distances in miles between sites

POPULATED PLACES
 Over 500,000
 100,000 to 500,000
 25,000 to 100,000
 5,000 to 25,000
 1,000 to 5,000
 Less than 1,000

ROADS
 Primary, all-weather, hard surface
 Secondary, all-weather, hard surface
 Light duty, all-weather, hard or improved surface
 Fair or dry-weather, unimproved surface
 Trail
 Interchange
 Route markers: Interstate, U.S., State

RAILROADS
 Standard gauge
 Narrow gauge
 BOUNDARIES
 International
 State
 County
 Park or reservation

LANDMARKS
 Landmark: School, Church, Other, Etc.
 Windmill, Mine
 Spot elevation in feet
 Height of antenna
 Inhabitant or dry stream
 Power line

**LOS ANGELES
OMAHA
GALVESTON**
 Laramie
 Grand Coulee

Scale 1:250,000
 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Statute Miles
 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Nautical Miles

**CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FEET
 WITH SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOURS AT 100 FOOT INTERVALS
 TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION**

BLACK NUMERICAL LINES INDICATE THE 10,000 METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID, ZONE 11
 1970 MAGNETIC DECLINATION FROM TRUE NORTH VARIES FROM 10° 00' 00" WEST TO 10° 00' 00" EAST FOR THE CENTER OF THE WEST EDGE TO 10° 00' 00" WEST EASTWARD FOR THE CENTER OF THE EAST EDGE

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D.C. 20244

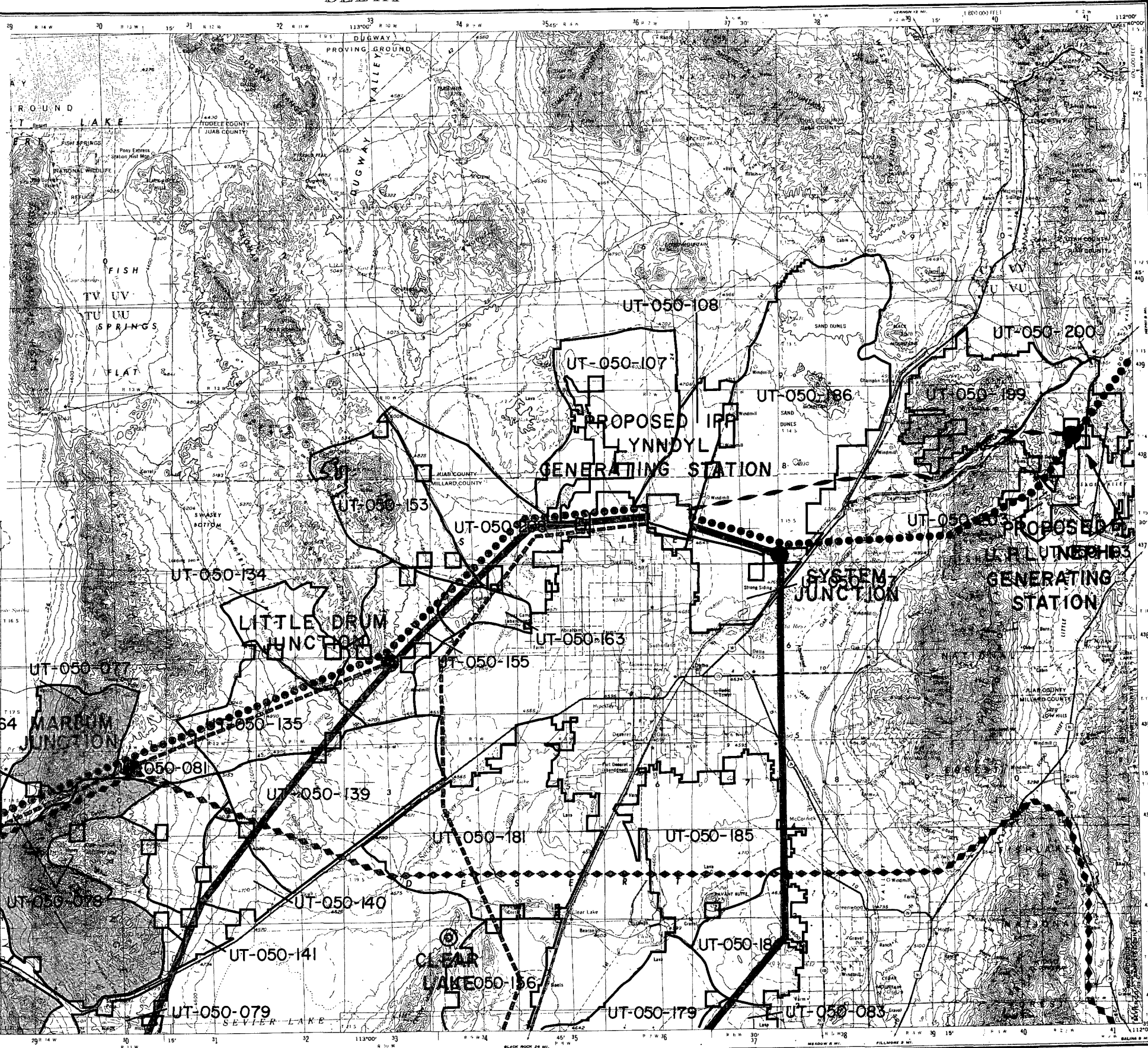
LOCATION DIAGRAM

NJ 11-3	NJ 11-8	NJ 11-9	NJ 11-10	NJ 11-11	NJ 11-12	NJ 11-13	NJ 11-14	NJ 11-15	NJ 11-16	NJ 11-17	NJ 11-18	NJ 11-19	NJ 11-20
NJ 11-21	NJ 11-22	NJ 11-23	NJ 11-24	NJ 11-25	NJ 11-26	NJ 11-27	NJ 11-28	NJ 11-29	NJ 11-30	NJ 11-31	NJ 11-32	NJ 11-33	NJ 11-34
NJ 11-35	NJ 11-36	NJ 11-37	NJ 11-38	NJ 11-39	NJ 11-40	NJ 11-41	NJ 11-42	NJ 11-43	NJ 11-44	NJ 11-45	NJ 11-46	NJ 11-47	NJ 11-48
NJ 11-49	NJ 11-50	NJ 11-51	NJ 11-52	NJ 11-53	NJ 11-54	NJ 11-55	NJ 11-56	NJ 11-57	NJ 11-58	NJ 11-59	NJ 11-60	NJ 11-61	NJ 11-62

STOCK NO. V502NJ113-03

IPP LYNN DYL SITE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

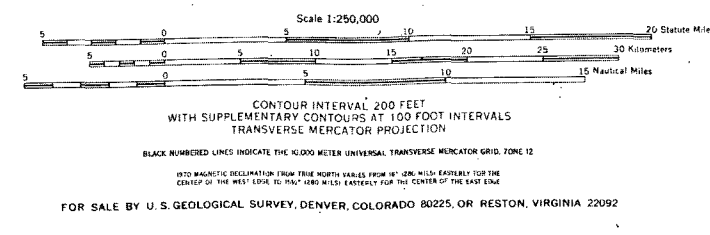
- Southern California System Preferred Route
- Southern California System Alternate Route
- Utah System Preferred Route
- Utah System Alternate Route
- Existing T. L.
- Proposed Microwave Site
- Existing Microwave Site
- Switching Station S.S.
- Receiving Station R.S.
- Power Plant P.P.



LEGEND

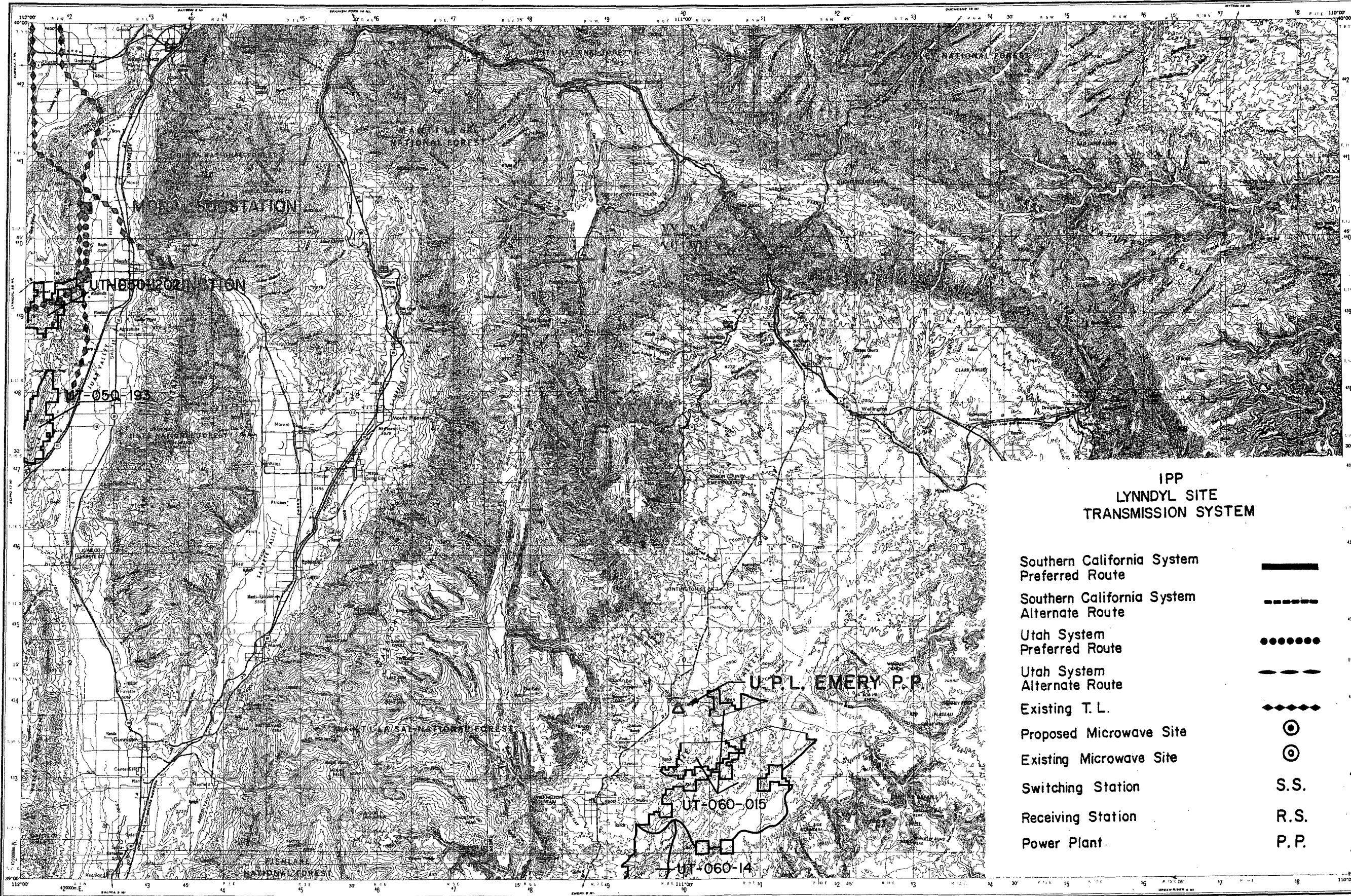
Figures in this denote approximate distances in miles between stars

POPULATED PLACES	ROADS
Over 500,000	Primary, all-weather, hard surface
100,000 to 500,000	Sec. rd., all-weather, hard surface
25,000 to 100,000	Light-duty, all-weather, hard or improved surface
5,000 to 25,000	Fair or dry weather, unimproved surface
1,000 to 5,000	Local
Less than 1,000	Trail
	Grand Coulee
	Sun Valley
RAILROADS	Route markers: U.S., State
Standard gauge	Single track
Narrow gauge	Double or multiple
BOUNDARIES	Landplane airport
International	Landmark: School, Church, Other
State	Spot elevation in feet
County	Marsh or swamp
Park or reservation	Suspense anchor
	Intermittent or dry stream
	Wide brushwood
	Power line



LOCATION DIAGRAM

NE 11-8	NE 11-9	NE 11-10	NE 11-11	NE 11-12
NE 11-13	NE 11-14	NE 11-15	NE 11-16	NE 11-17
NE 11-18	NE 11-19	NE 11-20	NE 11-21	NE 11-22
NE 11-23	NE 11-24	NE 11-25	NE 11-26	NE 11-27
NE 11-28	NE 11-29	NE 11-30	NE 11-31	NE 11-32



IPP
LYNNDYL SITE
TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

- Southern California System Preferred Route
- Southern California System Alternate Route
- Utah System Preferred Route
- Utah System Alternate Route
- Existing T. L.
- Proposed Microwave Site
- Existing Microwave Site
- Switching Station
- Receiving Station
- Power Plant

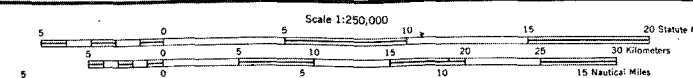
LEGEND

Figures in red denote approximate distances in miles between stars

POPULATED PLACES	ROADS	RAILROADS	BOUNDARIES
Over 500,000	Primary, all-weather, hard surface	Standard gauge	National
100,000 to 500,000	Secondary, all-weather, hard surface	Narrow gauge	State
25,000 to 100,000	Light duty, all-weather, hard or improved surface	Interchange	County
5,000 to 25,000	Fair or dry-weather, unpaved surface	Trunk line	Park or reservation
1,000 to 5,000	Trail	Branch line	
Less than 1,000	Grand Coulee	Sub Valley	

Route markers: Interstate, U.S., State

Landmarks: School, Church, Other, Z.A., Mine, Spot elevation in feet, Marsh or swamp, Orchard, Intermittent or dry stream, Power line

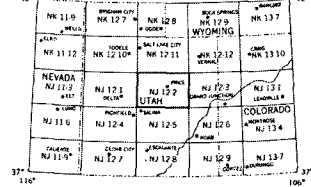


CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FEET
WITH SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOURS AT 100 FOOT INTERVALS
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

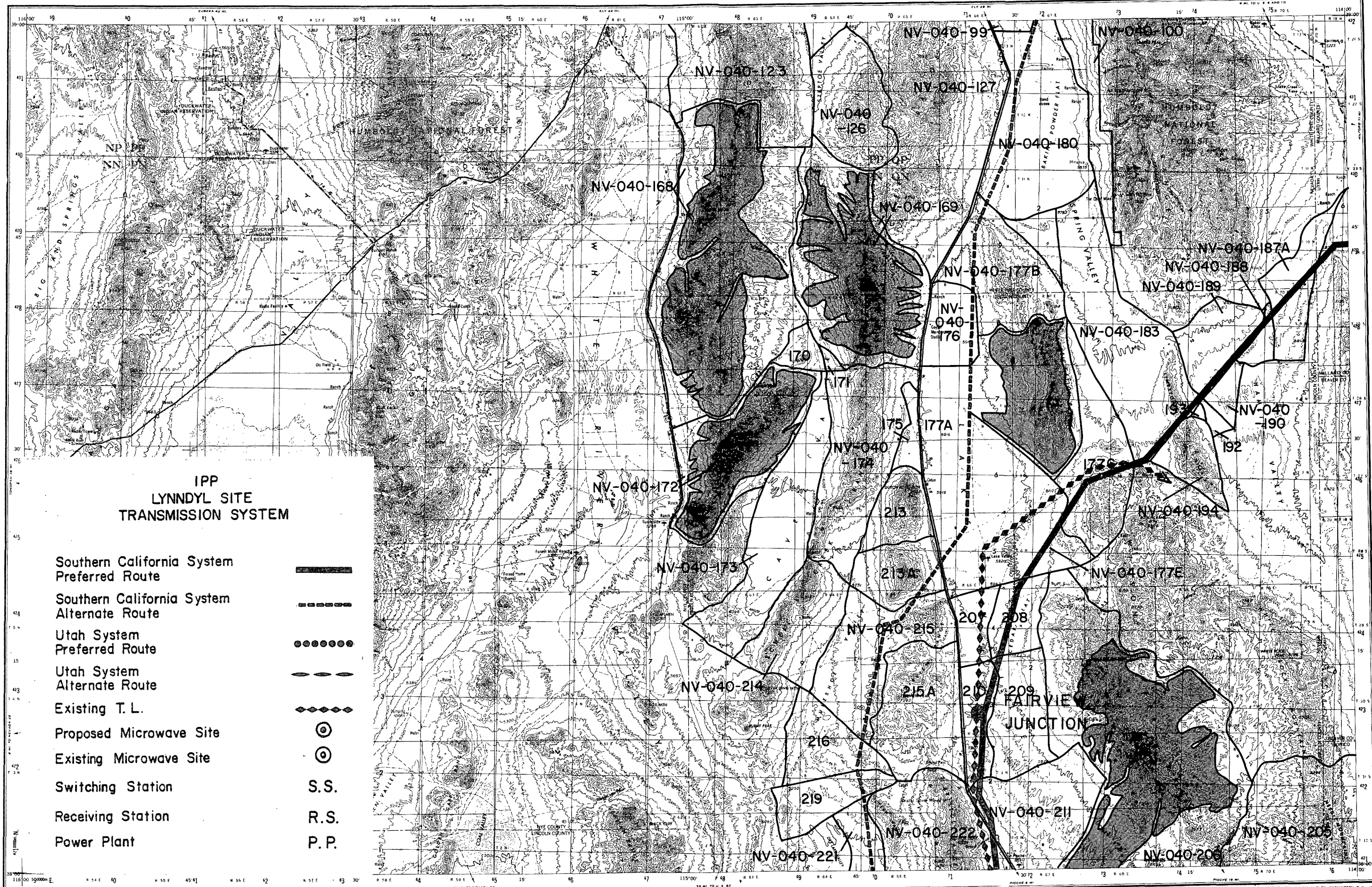
BLACK NUMBERED LINES INDICATE THE 1000 METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID, ZONE 12
1970 MAGNETIC DECLINATION FROM TRUE NORTH VARIES FROM 15M (20M WEST) EASTERNLY FOR THE CENTER OF THE SHEET FROM 15' 47" (17' 10" WEST) EASTERNLY FOR THE CENTER OF THE EAST EDGE.

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

LOCATION DIAGRAM



STOCK NO. V502XNJ12-2-03



STOCK NO. V502XN1106

**IPP
LYNNDYL SITE
TRANSMISSION SYSTEM**

- Southern California System Preferred Route
- Southern California System Alternate Route
- Utah System Preferred Route
- Utah System Alternate Route
- Existing T. L.
- Proposed Microwave Site
- Existing Microwave Site
- Switching Station
- Receiving Station
- Power Plant

LEGEND

Figures in red denote approximate distances in miles between stars

POPULATED PLACES

LOS ANGELES
Over 500,000

OMAHA
100,000 to 500,000

GALVESTON
25,000 to 100,000

LEWISVILLE
5,000 to 25,000

LEWISVILLE
1,000 to 5,000

LEWISVILLE
Less than 1,000

RAILROADS

Standard gauge
Narrow gauge
Intermodal

Landplane airport
Landing area
Seaplane airport
Park or reservation

ROADS

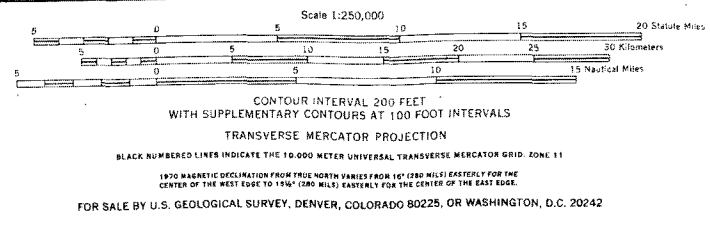
Primary, all-weather, hard surface
Secondary, all-weather, hard surface
Light duty, all-weather, hard or improved surface
Fair or dry weather, unimproved surface
Trail
Interchange

BOUNDARIES

State
County
Park or reservation

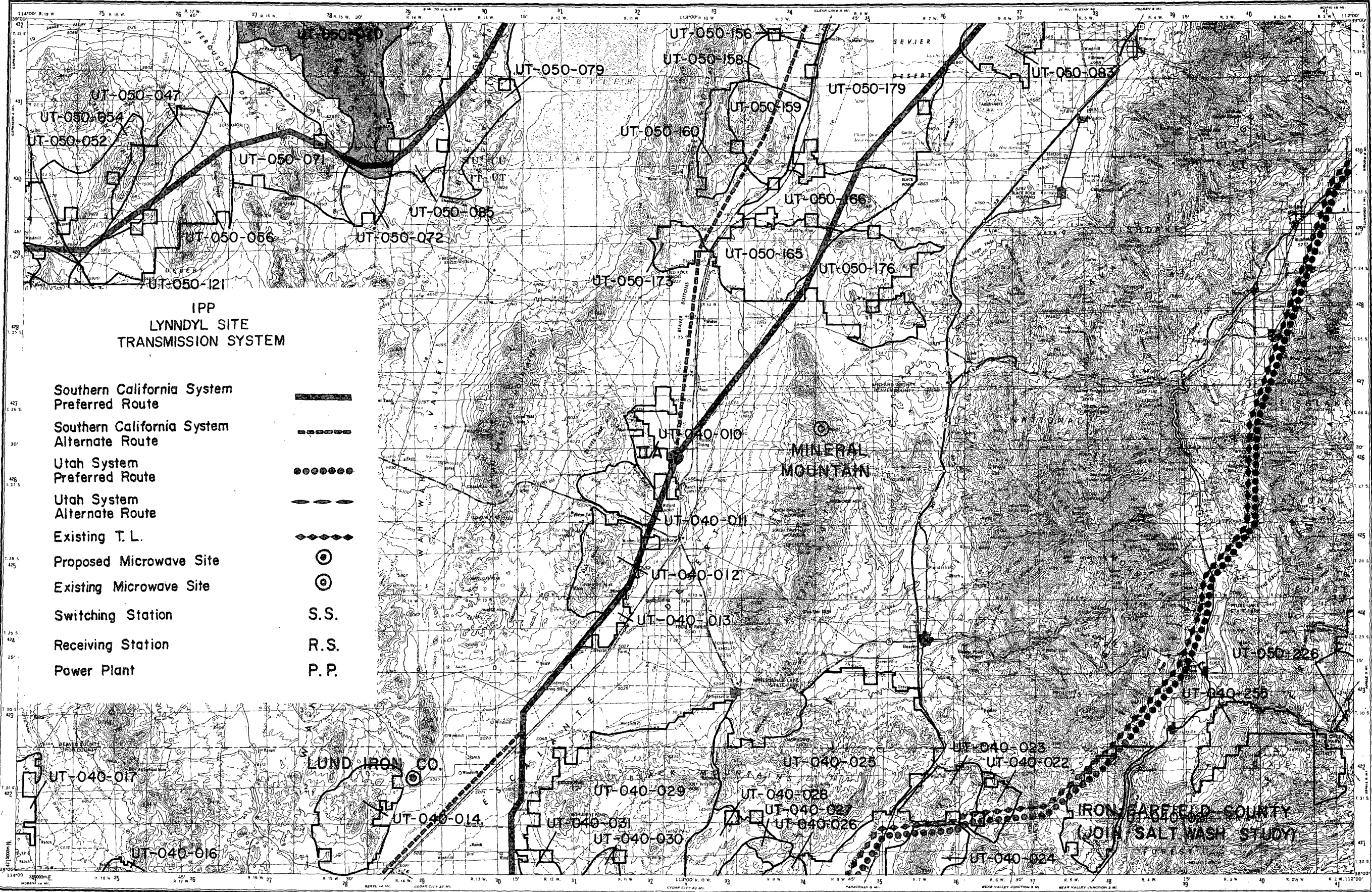
Other symbols:

- Landmarks: School, Church, Other, etc.
- Windmill Mine
- Spot elevation in feet
- Mash or swamp
- Intermittent or dry stream
- Power line



LOCATION DIAGRAM

NV 11-10	NV 11-11	NV 11-12	NV 11-13	NV 11-14
NV 11-15	NV 11-16	NV 11-17	NV 11-18	NV 11-19
NV 11-20	NV 11-21	NV 11-22	NV 11-23	NV 11-24
NV 11-25	NV 11-26	NV 11-27	NV 11-28	NV 11-29
NV 11-30	NV 11-31	NV 11-32	NV 11-33	NV 11-34



IPP
LYNN DYL SITE
TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

- Southern California System Preferred Route
- Southern California System Alternate Route
- Utah System Preferred Route
- Utah System Alternate Route
- Existing T. L.
- Proposed Microwave Site
- Existing Microwave Site
- Switching Station
- Receiving Station
- Power Plant

LEGEND

Figures in red denote approximate distances in miles between stars

POPULATED PLACES

LOS ANGELES
OMAHA
GALVESTON
Durango

ROADS

Primary, all weather, hard surface
Secondary, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty, all weather, hard or improved surface
Fair or dry weather, unpaved surface
Trail
Gravel
Sun Valley

RAILROADS

Standard gauge
Narrow gauge
Interchange

Landmark: School, Church, Other, etc.
Windmill
Spot elevation or fire
Marsh or swamp
Intermittent or dry stream
Power line

Scale 1:250,000

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FEET
WITH SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOURS AT 100 FOOT INTERVALS
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

BLACK NUMBERED LINES INDICATE THE 10,000 METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID, ZONE 12

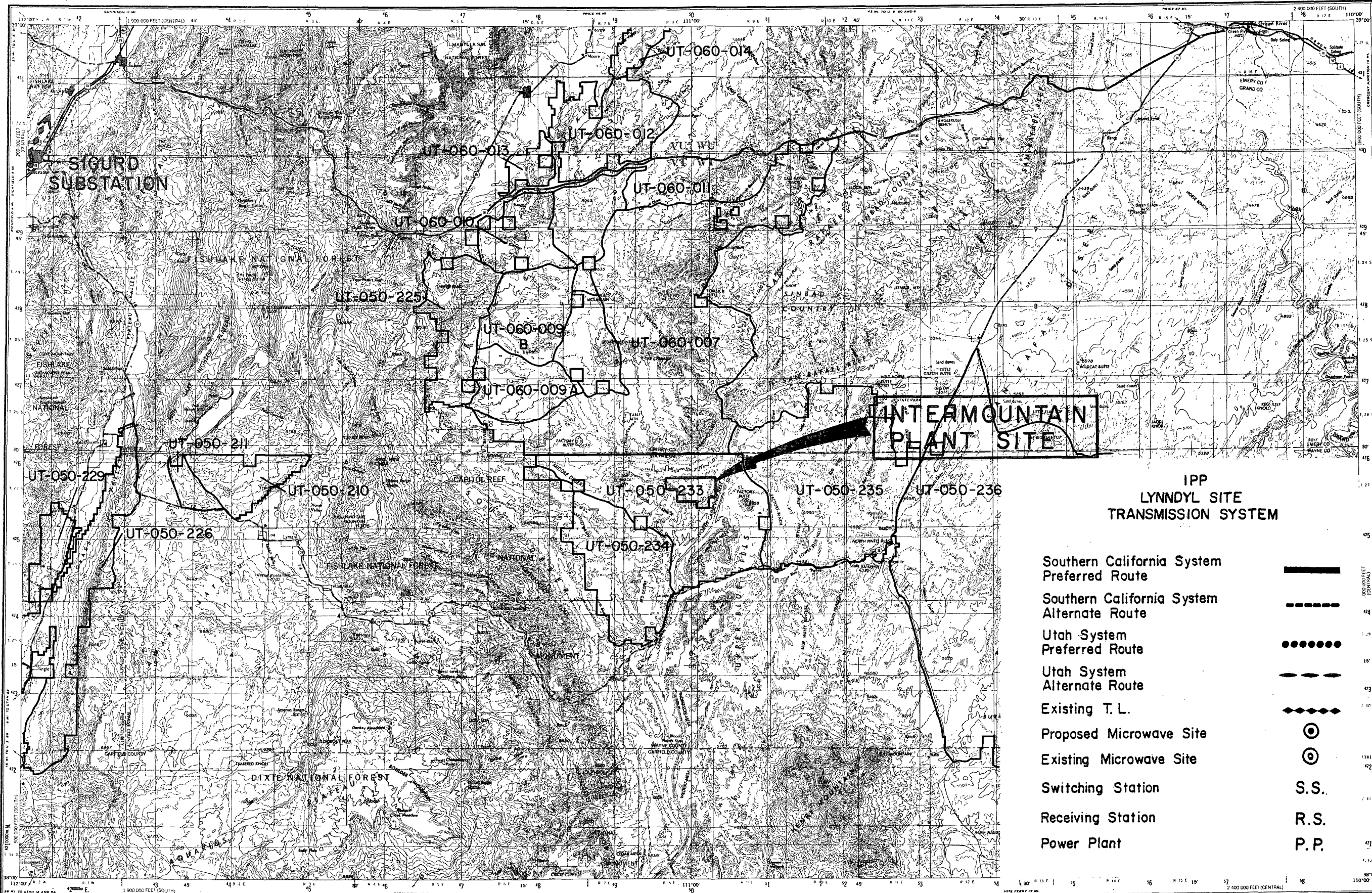
10° MAGNETIC DECLINATION FROM TRUE NORTH VARIES FROM 40° WEST AT 100° WEST TO 10° WEST AT 110° WEST
DRIY 1/4" = 1 MILE EASTWEST FOR THE CENTER OF THE EAST EDGE

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

LOCATION DIAGRAM

NK 11-11	NK 11-12	NK 11-13	NK 11-14	NK 11-15
NK 12-11	NK 12-12	NK 12-13	NK 12-14	NK 12-15
NK 13-11	NK 13-12	NK 13-13	NK 13-14	NK 13-15
NK 14-11	NK 14-12	NK 14-13	NK 14-14	NK 14-15
NK 15-11	NK 15-12	NK 15-13	NK 15-14	NK 15-15

STOCK NO. V502N124-03



LEGEND

Figures in red denote approximate distances in miles between stars.

POPULATED PLACES

Over 500,000	LOS ANGELES
100,000 to 500,000	OMAHA
25,000 to 100,000	GALVESTON
5,000 to 25,000	Laramie
1,000 to 5,000	Grand Coulee
Less than 1,000	Sun Valley

ROADS

- Primary, all-weather, hard surface
- Secondary, all-weather, hard surface
- Light-duty, all-weather, hard or improved surface
- Fair or dry weather, unimproved surface
- Trail
- Interlocking
- Great Circle
- Sun Valley

RAILROADS

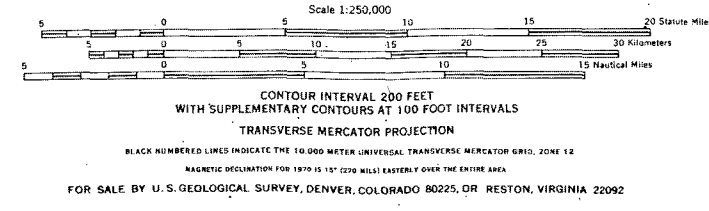
- Standard gauge
- Narrow gauge
- Interlocking
- State
- County
- Park or reservation

BOUNDARIES

- International
- State
- County
- Park or reservation

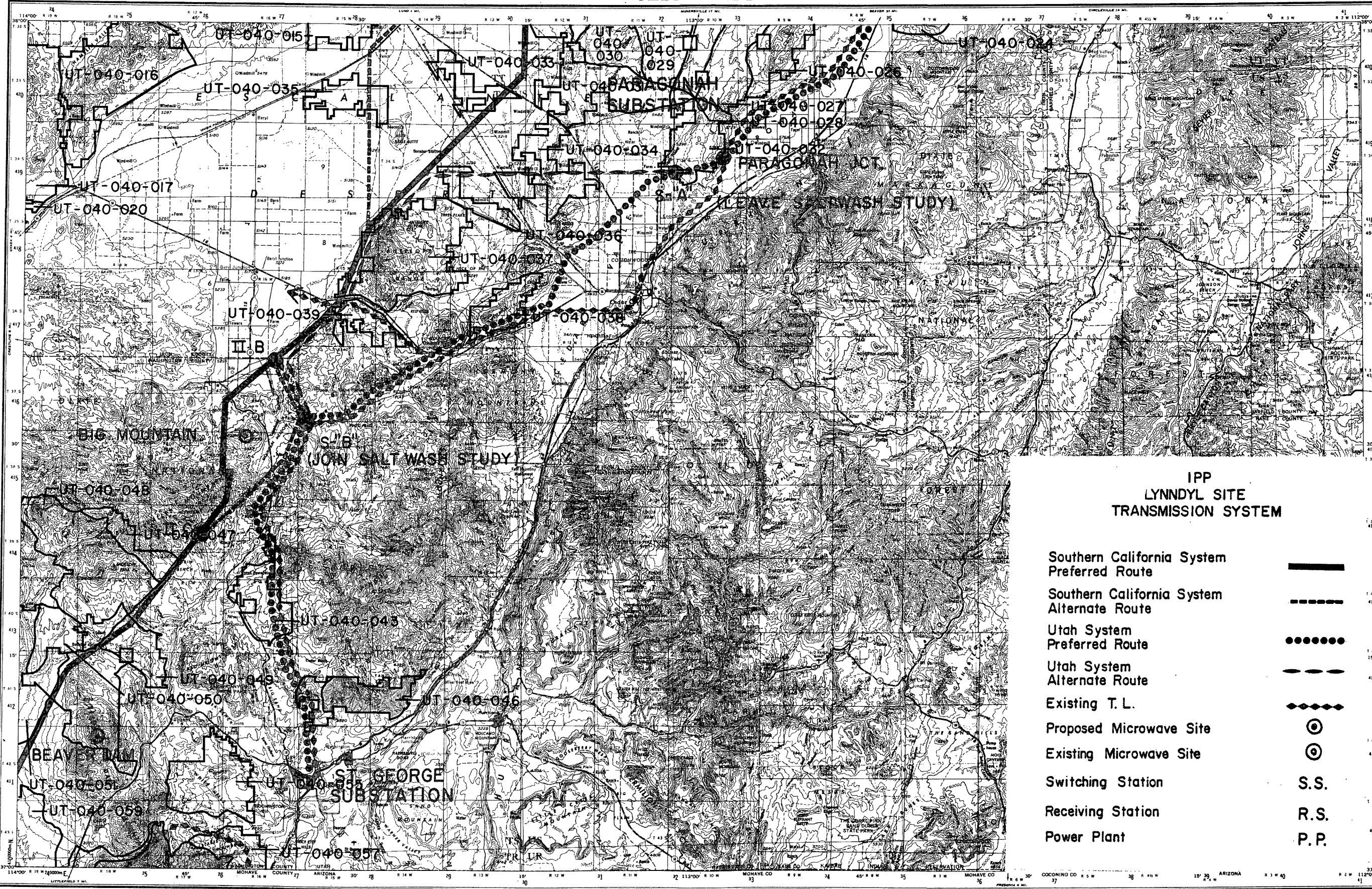
Other symbols:

- Landline airport
- Landing area
- Baseline airport
- Seaplane anchorage
- Wood-bushwood
- Power line
- Marsh or swamp
- Intermittent or dry stream
- Power line



LOCATION DIAGRAM

UT-050-229	UT-050-211	UT-050-226	UT-050-210	UT-050-233	UT-050-235	UT-050-236
UT-060-009	UT-060-007	UT-060-009A	UT-060-011	UT-060-012	UT-060-013	UT-060-014



IPP
LYNDYL SITE
TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

- Southern California System Preferred Route
- Southern California System Alternate Route
- Utah System Preferred Route
- Utah System Alternate Route
- Existing T. L.
- Proposed Microwave Site
- Existing Microwave Site
- Switching Station
- Receiving Station
- Power Plant

LEGEND

Figures in red denote approximate distances in miles between stars

POPULATED PLACES

- Over 500,000
- 100,000 to 500,000
- 25,000 to 100,000
- 5,000 to 25,000
- 1,000 to 5,000
- Less than 1,000

ROADS

- Primary, all weather, hard surface
- Secondary, all weather, hard surface
- Ligh duty, all weather, hard or improved surface
- Fair or dry weather, unimproved surface
- Trail
- Interchange

RAILROADS

- Standard gauge
- Narrow gauge
- Inter-national
- State
- County
- Park or reservation

BOUNDARIES

- International
- State
- County
- Park or reservation

LANDMARKS

- Landmark (airport)
- Landing strip
- Seaplane anchorage
- Woods brushwood
- Landmark (school, church, etc.)
- Spot elevation in feet
- Depth of water
- Intermittent or dry stream
- Power line

Scale 1:250,000

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Statute Miles

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Kilometers

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Nautical Miles

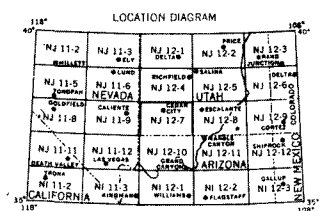
CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FEET
WITH SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOURS AT 100 FOOT INTERVALS

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

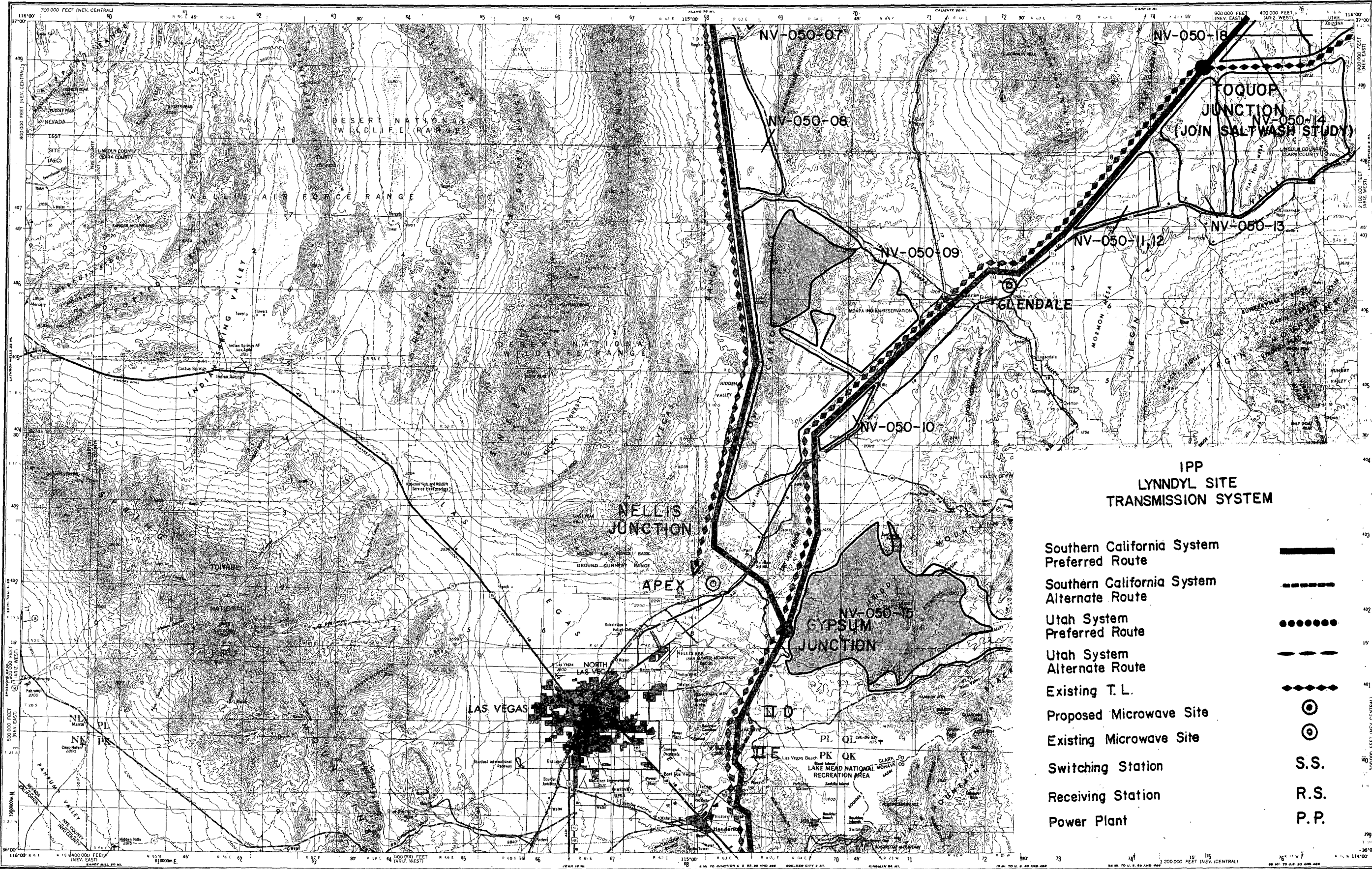
BLACK NUMBERED LINES INDICATE THE 1000 METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID, ZONE 12

1875 MAGNETIC DECLINATION FROM TRUE NORTH VARIES FROM 15° 1' 30" WEST TO 15° 1' 30" EAST FOR THE CENTER OF THE WEST EDGE TO 15° 1' 30" WEST TO 15° 1' 30" EAST FOR THE CENTER OF THE EAST EDGE

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D.C. 20244



STOCK NO. V502XNJ127***03



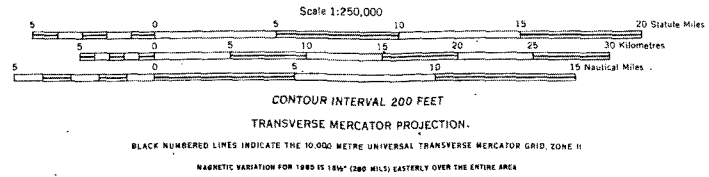
**IPP
LYNNDYL SITE
TRANSMISSION SYSTEM**

- Southern California System Preferred Route
- Southern California System Alternate Route
- Utah System Preferred Route
- Utah System Alternate Route
- Existing T.L.
- Proposed Microwave Site
- Existing Microwave Site
- Switching Station
- Receiving Station
- Power Plant

LEGEND

Figures in red denote approximate distances in miles between sites

POPULATED PLACES	ROADS	RAILROADS	BOUNDARIES	WATER	POWER
Over 500,000 LOS ANGELES	Primary, all weather, hard surface	Standard gauge	National	Standard gauge	High voltage
100,000 to 500,000 OMAHA	Secondary, all weather, hard surface	Narrow gauge	State	Light duty, all weather, unpaved surface	Low voltage
25,000 to 100,000 GALVESTON	Light duty, all weather, unpaved surface	Interchange	County	Fair to dry weather, unpaved surface	Power line
5,000 to 25,000 LAGARDE	Trail	Interchange	County	Intermittent or dry stream	Power line
1,000 to 5,000 SUN VALLEY	Trail	Interchange	County	Intermittent or dry stream	Power line
Less than 1,000	Trail	Interchange	County	Intermittent or dry stream	Power line

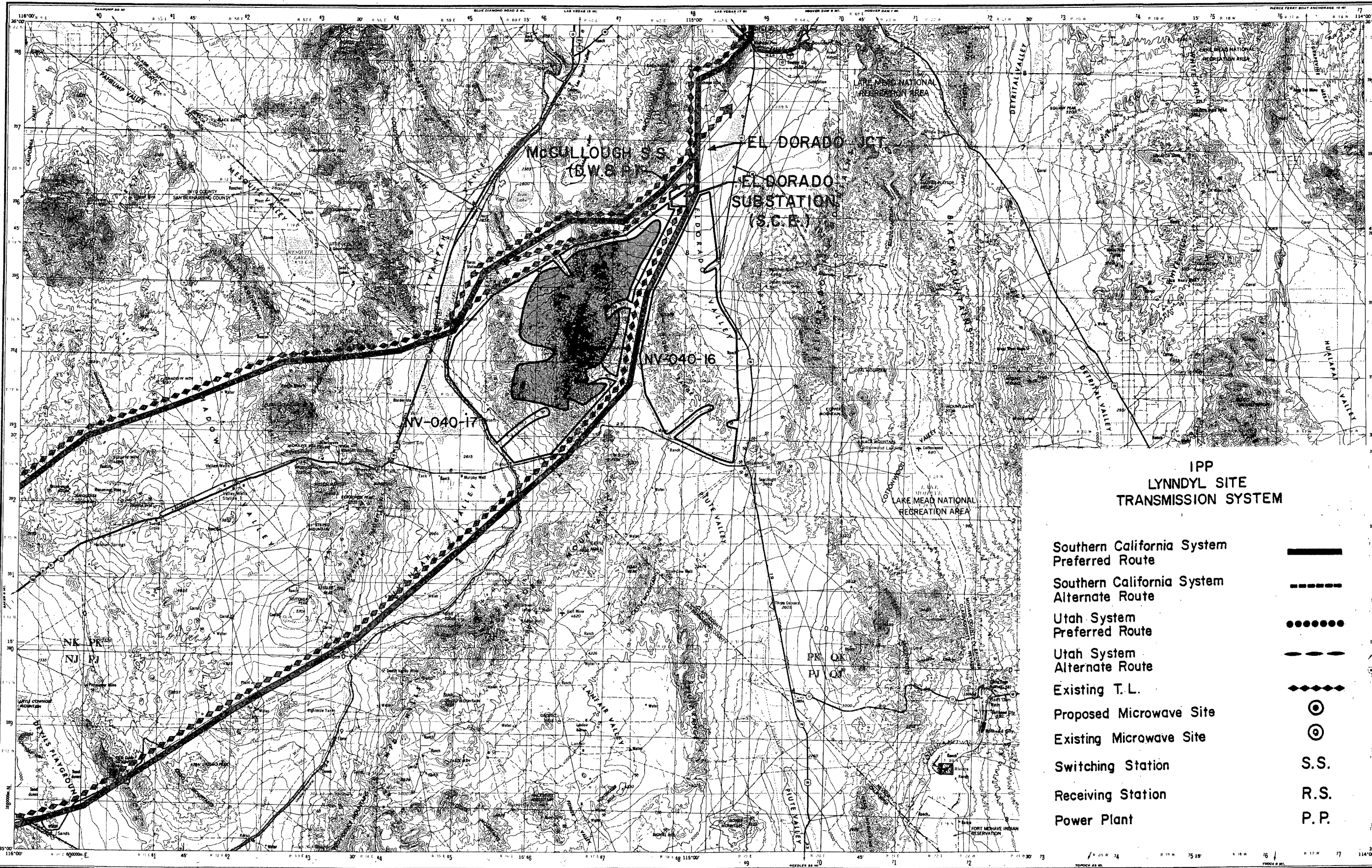


LOCATION DIAGRAM

NV 103	NV 115	NV 116	NV 124	NV 125
NV 107	NV 118	NV 119	NV 127	NV 128
NV 110	NV 121	NV 122	NV 129	NV 131
NV 113	NV 123	NV 124	NV 130	NV 132
NV 114	NV 125	NV 126	NV 131	NV 135

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

STOCK NO. V502N1112-05



**IPP
LYNN DYL SITE
TRANSMISSION SYSTEM**

- Southern California System Preferred Route
- Southern California System Alternate Route
- Utah System Preferred Route
- Utah System Alternate Route
- Existing T. L.
- Proposed Microwave Site
- Existing Microwave Site
- Switching Station **S.S.**
- Receiving Station **R.S.**
- Power Plant **P.P.**

LEGEND
Figures in red denote approximate distances in miles between stars.

POPULATED PLACES
 Over 500,000 **LOS ANGELES**
 100,000 to 500,000 **OMAHA**
 25,000 to 100,000 **GALVESTON**
 5,000 to 25,000 **LEWISVILLE**
 1,000 to 5,000 **Grand Cayman**
 Less than 1,000 **San Valley**

ROADS
 Primary, all-weather, hard surface
 Secondary, all-weather, hard surface
 Light-duty, all-weather, hard or improved surface
 Fair or dry-weather, unimproved surface
 Trail
 Grand Canyon
 Sun Valley

RAILROADS
 Standard gauge
 Narrow gauge
 Intermodal
 State
 County
 Park or reservation

BOUNDARIES
 International
 State
 County
 Park or reservation

Other Symbols:
 Landmark: School, Church, Office, etc.
 Windmill, Mine
 Spot elevation in feet
 Marsh or swamp
 Intermittent or dry stream
 Power line

Scale 1:250,000
 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Statute Miles
 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Kilometers

CONTOUR INTERVAL 200 FEET
TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION

BLACK NUMBERED LINES INDICATE THE 10,000 METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID, ZONE 11
 1983 MAGNETIC DECLINATION FROM TRUE NORTH FOR THIS SHEET VARIES FROM 11°31' (200 METERS) EASTERLY FOR THE CENTER OF THE WEST EDGE TO 11°00' (270 METERS) WESTERLY FOR THE CENTER OF THE EAST EDGE.

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242

LOCATION DIAGRAM

NI 11-10	NI 11-11	NI 11-12	NI 11-13	NI 11-14
NI 11-15	NI 11-16	NI 11-17	NI 11-18	NI 11-19
NI 11-20	NI 11-21	NI 11-22	NI 11-23	NI 11-24

ERRATA

BLM Utah Final Initial Wilderness Inventory

p. ii, (chart) Acres Originally Recommended for Intensive Inventory for the Cedar City District should be 1,398,098.

p. ii, (chart) Total Acres to be Intensively Inventoried in Utah should be 5,417,510

p. vi, 9/80 (should read) State director announces final decision on WSA's. Restrictions imposed by Section 603 of FLPMA will no longer apply on all other areas.