Price Field Office
Revisions to the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory*

Bureau of Land Management

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Section I Introduction

Purpose

This document explains the revisions that have been made to the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* for the lands administered by the Price Field Office in east central Utah. Public lands with wilderness character, as identified in the inventory and the revisions described in this document, are the subject of study in the Price Resource Management Plan (RMP). This document also addresses questions and concerns that were raised during the initial scoping phase of the statewide wilderness study area (WSA) planning project that began in March of 1999.

Since the release of the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* in February 1999, and the initiation of statewide planning to determine if new WSAs should be designated, numerous changes to the inventory have been made. Some modifications are the result of improved mapping data and the correction of technical errors in the maps that were published in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory*. Other changes are due to the redrawing of wilderness inventory boundaries to eliminate state land sections located along the perimeter of inventory areas. Additional changes are the result of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) field reevaluations of certain inventoried lands and vehicle routes following public comment.

How This Document Is Organized

This document is organized in three sections.

Section I provides an introduction and background information on Utah's past WSA planning efforts and explains how public comments collected during the scoping phase for an earlier statewide WSA study process (1999) helped to refine the inventory. The section also contains information on the criteria used to evaluate wilderness character, and summarizes the acres found to have wilderness character within each of the fourteen inventory areas on the lands administered by the Price Field Office, as originally portrayed in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.*

Section II outlines all of the changes that have been made to the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* as a result of public comments and further agency review. Modifications are explained and listed under four categories: 1) mapping corrections; 2) changes due to the exclusion of state lands along the perimeter of inventory areas; 3) changes in vehicle route cherry-stems; and 4) changes resulting from reevaluations of the wilderness character of certain inventoried lands and vehicle route determinations. A summary of all changes for each inventory area is provided in this section.

Section III addresses many of the pertinent inventory-related questions and concerns that were identified during statewide public scoping. Comments pertaining to the wilderness

character of specific locations and vehicle routes in individual inventory areas are addressed in this section of the document.

Background

On February 4, 1999, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) released the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory*. Out of 3.1 million public land acres examined statewide (of which 598,027 acres were on lands administered by the Price Field Office), 2.6 million acres were found to have wilderness character (of which 442,712 acres are in the Price Field Office). Wilderness character refers to the criteria from Section 2(c) of the *Wilderness Act of 1964*. Wilderness character criteria include size, naturalness, and outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. Qualifying areas must also be "roadless."

In March of 1999, approximately six weeks after the release of the wilderness inventory findings to the public, the BLM, at the direction of then Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, initiated a statewide planning process to determine if any of the qualifying public lands should be designated as WSAs. WSAs are roadless areas or islands that have been inventoried and found to have wilderness characteristics as described in Section 603 of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA) and Section 2(c) of the *Wilderness Act of 1964* (78 Stat. 891), and that have been administratively designated as a wilderness study area. This interim administrative designation is designed to allow areas to be protected by BLM and considered by Congress for designation as wilderness. Lands designated as WSAs are managed under the provisions of the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (IMP). IMP guidelines provide for a management regime designed to protect an area's suitability for Congressional wilderness designation.

The consideration of new WSAs on BLM lands is being conducted in concert with other land use planning in accordance with the Bureau's land-use planning and the *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) procedures. This planning process provides the public an opportunity to participate throughout the subsequent planning steps leading up to a decision as to whether or not new WSAs should be designated in the Price Resource Management Plan (RMP).

Scoping and Public Involvement Process

The statewide 1999 WSA planning process began with "scoping." Scoping is the first of several public involvement steps during the WSA planning process, and provides the public with an opportunity to provide input. Public input has been instrumental in the refinement of the wilderness inventory, in the identification of issues, and for future development of the alternatives that will be analyzed in the draft EIS for the Price RMP.

To facilitate public review of the BLM's wildemess inventory findings and promote awareness and understanding of public involvement opportunities during planning, the Bureau initiated an aggressive public information program. An electronic version of the *1999 Utah Wilderness*

Inventory was published on the Internet on a website specifically designed for the statewide WSA planning project. Several hundred printed copies of the 300-page *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* were distributed across Utah and the rest of the nation. "Permanent documentation files" containing aerial photographs, topographic maps, slides, detailed wilderness character evaluations, and other materials for each of the areas inventoried were also made available for public review. Copies of these files were placed in BLM offices across Utah. Complete copies of all files were also provided to the State of Utah for their review and distribution.

In addition to the WSA website, the BLM used several other public information methods to promote public involvement. Notifications in the *Federal Register* and media outlets of formal public scoping periods and public open houses, as well as numerous meetings, and direct mailings were used to facilitate the information flow and encourage dialogue.

These efforts, coupled with a high degree of interest in the WSA issue, resulted in a large volume of public input submitted during the scoping phase of the statewide WSA planning project. Nearly 13,000 letters or other types of public input were received during the first six months of the project. While the majority of the input was from Utahns, scoping comments were received from every state in the nation as well as several foreign countries. Although a vast array of planning topics were covered, the majority of the scoping comments involved the wilderness character determinations made in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.* Many comments either agreed or disagreed as to whether or not certain lands had wildemess character, or agreed or disagreed as to whether certain vehicle routes were roads or ways (see Glossary for definitions of a road and way).

BLM Restructured The Planning Process To A Regional Approach

In November 1999, the BLM announced a restructuring of the WSA planning process in response to public feedback received during scoping and a Congressional moratorium on planning in a large portion of the West Desert region of Utah. Instead of preparing a single EIS for all inventory areas under study throughout the state, BLM announced the use of a staged approach, beginning with the southeast region of Utah. A preliminary draft Plan Amendment/EIS for the southeast region is currently under internal review. The regional planning amendment approach was designed to only make decisions about which areas should be designated as WSAs.

A New Approach Based On Congressional Direction to Revise Land Use Plans

Since initiation of the regional approach, Congress provided national funding to completely revise BLM land use plans in order to bring them up to date with current issues, laws, regulations, and policies. The land use planning approach will make decisions about the full spectrum of resource values and uses, not solely designation of new WSAs. The RMP for lands administered by the Price Field Office is one of the first planning efforts scheduled for Utah.

Many of the wilderness inventory-related scoping comments submitted by members of the public in 1999 provided new information necessitating further Bureau review of specific lands and wilderness character findings in Price. All of the inventory areas administered by the Price Field Office were revisited by field personnel, many on several different occasions, in order to recheck areas and carefully consider the information provided by the public during the initial scoping.

The public involvement process, including the dissemination of inventory findings, public review and comment on those findings, and agency reevaluations as necessary, has led to an improved wilderness inventory to be used as a baseline for analysis in the Price RMP.

Numerous modifications to boundaries have been made in many of the inventory areas under study. Details regarding these modifications are contained in supplemental information added to the permanent documentation files for each of the inventory areas. A summary of all changes that have been made as a result of BLM reevaluations is contained in Section II of this document.

Evaluation of Wilderness Character

Secretarial Direction

In 1996, then Secretary Babbitt directed the BLM to conduct what he described then as a "narrowly focused exercise directed at a unique problem: the extraordinary 20-year old Utah wilderness inventory controversy." The Secretary's instructions to the BLM were to "focus on the condition on the disputed ground today, and to obtain the most professional, objective, and accurate report possible so we can put the inventory question to rest and move on." He asked the BLM to assemble a team of experienced career professionals and directed them to apply the same criteria used in an earlier BLM wilderness inventory, and to use the same definition of wilderness contained in the 1964 *Wilderness Act.*

The lands identified for the comprehensive "ground truthing" field review were those lands contained within proposed legislation before Congress at the time, HR 1500 and HR 1745. These legislative bills proposed wilderness designation for lands outside the boundaries of the 3.3 million acres of existing BLM WSAs previously designated during the early 1980s. These lands were the primary focus of the new field inventory initiative. Between 1996 and 1999 a total of 3.1 million public land acres were inventoried statewide, including 598,027 acres of BLM lands administered by the Price Field Office.

Wilderness Characteristics

Lands were evaluated according to the criteria specified in the *Wilderness Act of 1964*. The Act defines wilderness as an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement 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 (refers to whether an area looks natural to the average visitor - apparent naturalness);

2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation;

3) has at least five thousand 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 value.

Qualifying lands must also be roadless. The definition of roadless that is used for wilderness inventory purposes is taken from the House Committee Report 94-1163, page 17, dated May 15, 1976, which forms part of the legislative history of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA). This definition is:

> "The word 'roadless' refers to the absence of roads which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road."

These criteria directed this inventory, as well as all previous BLM wilderness inventories.

Summary of Findings for Lands Administered by the Price Field Office Presented in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory*

On lands administered by the Price Field Office, 598,027 acres were inventoried for the presence or absence of wilderness character. Of the inventoried acres, 442,712 were found to possess wilderness character. Lands with wilderness character were found in all fourteen of the inventory areas.

Table 1-1 summarizes the wilderness character acres for inventory areas located on lands administered by the Price Field Office as presented in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* that was released for public review in February 1999.

Table 1-1: ***1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory*** **Findings For the Lands Administered By the Price Field Office**

Inventory Area	Public Lands Inventoried (Acres)	Wilderness Character (Acres)
Cedar Mountain	15,300	15,100
Desolation Canyon*	104,078	84,635
Devils Canyon	13,620	8,800
Hondu Country	20,210	20,200
Jack Canyon	3,500	3,300
Labyrinth Canyon*	46,400	26,221
Mexican Mountain	52,956	36,700
Muddy Creek-Crack Canyon*	162,883	119,867
Mussentuchit Badlands**	25,100	23,900
San Rafael Reef	61,400	37,600
Sids Mountain	39,350	23,300
Turtle Canyon	4,860	4,860
Upper Muddy Creek	19,200	18,100
Wild Horse Mesa*	29,170	20,129
Total	598,027	442,712

* Acreage figures apply only to the lands administered by the Price Field Office

** Includes 701 acres in Sevier County/Richfield Field Office

Copies of the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* are available from the BLM. An electronic color version of this document with all maps has also been posted on the BLM's wilderness study area planning project website www.ut.blm.gov/wilderness.

Section II Reevaluation of Inventoried Lands as a Result of Statewide Scoping

The onset of the 1999 WSA planning project and its related scoping phase provided the public with the first opportunity to review and comment on BLM's inventory findings as described in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory*. The thousands of comments that were submitted by the public during the initial phase of planning and BLM's "internal scoping" process, involving agency review and additional field work, have been extremely helpful in refining the inventory findings to identify the public lands with wilderness character that are subject to analysis in the Price RMP. The refined inventory findings are considered the "planning baseline" for this RMP. The planning baseline is the lands that have wilderness character in each of the fourteen inventory areas.

As a result of these internal and external reviews, adjustments have been made to the planning baseline in thirteen of the fourteen inventory areas under study in the Price RMP. The changes can be broken down into four general categories: 1) mapping improvements and corrections; 2) the exclusion of state lands and contiguous federal land parcels too small for WSA consideration; 3) changes in vehicle route cherry-stems; and 4) changes in wilderness character findings. Changes are described by inventory area in the sections that follow, and are shown on inventory area maps provided later in this section. Additional details are included in the permanent documentation files available for public review at the BLM office in Price, Utah, as well as in the Public Room at the Utah State Office in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mapping Improvements and Corrections

The maps used in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* were digitized from the detailed field inventory and wilderness character maps drawn on USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles by inventory crews. Since the development of these original maps, additional mapping information, primarily global position system (GPS) data provided by the State of Utah, Utah counties, private individuals, and BLM sources, has become available. Use of this improved mapping data and completion of additional field verification checks in many of the inventory areas have resulted in a number of mapping corrections. In addition, BLM cartographers closely compared the original maps found in the permanent documentation files with the maps published in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory*, and found that several digitizing errors had been made. These errors have been corrected in the new planning baseline. Most of these changes involve very slight realignments of boundaries of the inventory areas.

Exclusion of State Lands and Contiguous Federal Land Parcels Too Small for WSA Consideration

During the reinventory process, BLM inventoried both federal and state lands. Consequently, state lands were included in the findings presented in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory*. However, BLM has no authority to manage state lands and these lands are not being considered

for new WSA establishment under the land-use planning process. Therefore, wilderness inventory area boundaries have been redrawn to exclude state lands.

In some cases, the exclusion of state sections resulted in the severing of BLM lands from the remaining wilderness inventory area. The severed areas were connected to the wilderness inventory area only by state lands. A total of 2,022 acres of BLM lands found in seven different inventory areas were dropped from consideration due to this factor. These inventory areas are listed below along with the federal acres that were severed.

Cedar Mountain	13 acres
Desolation Canyon	1,277 acres
Labyrinth Canyon	6 acres
Muddy Creek-Crack Canyon	35 acres
Sids Mountain	459 acres
Turtle Canyon	117 acres
Upper Muddy Creek	115 acres
TOTAL	2,022 acres

Changes in Cherry-stems

Cherry-stems are inventory area boundaries that exclude substantially noticeable intrusions. Cherry-stems can be formed by dead-end roads, vehicle ways when they are substantially noticeable intrusions, or other significant human disturbances that impact natural character. Cherry-stems are not considered part of the inventory area.

Some inventory findings regarding cherry-stems have been modified as a result of public comment and further agency review. In some cases cherry-stems have been added or lengthened. In other cases, cherry-stems have been removed or shortened. Overall, changes to cherry-stems have modified the planning baseline in eight inventory areas.

All vehicle routes that meet the BLM road definition used for wilderness inventory purposes have been cherry-stemmed. The Mexican Mountain Road in the Mexican Mountain inventory area is an example of a road cherry-stem. This road provides access for camping, hiking, biking, and OHVs. The road was constructed, is maintained, and receives regular and continuous use by recreationists. This road penetrates the inventory area and ends in the existing Mexican Mountain WSA.

In one instance, a vehicle route that was determined to be a way because it does not meet the BLM road definition, constitutes a substantially noticeable intrusion, and has been cherry-stemmed. An example of this is found along the Behind the Reef route (Way #4) in the Muddy Creek-Crack Canyon inventory area. Way #4 was constructed, but does not receive regular or continuous use, and is not maintained. The route was originally bladed and provides recreational access for OHVs. The route is very evident and is an impact on the natural character of the

inventory area up to a junction with another vehicle way. The route, therefore, is cherry-stemmed to this point.

The following list identifies where changes have been made to the planning baseline related to cherry-stems that form inventory area boundaries.

Desolation Canyon	One cherry-stem added; one cherry-stem lengthened.
Devils Canyon	Three cherry-stems removed; one cherry-stem added.
Jack Canyon	One cherry-stem added.
Labyrinth Canyon	One cherry-stem removed.
Mexican Mountain	One cherry-stem added; four cherry-stems removed.
Muddy Creek-Crack Canyon	Three cherry-stems removed; three cherry-stems shortened; one cherry-stem added; two cherry-stems lengthened.
San Rafael Reef	Three cherry-stems added; two cherry-stems removed.
Sids Mountain	Four cherry-stems removed; one cherry-stem shortened.
Upper Muddy Creek	Two cherry-stems removed.

Changes in Wilderness Character Findings

Numerous changes to the baseline inventory have been made due to a reevaluation of inventoried lands. Two types of changes have been made: the removal or addition of large parcels (more than 100 acres) of BLM land and the removal of small parcels (less than 100 acres) of BLM land due to human disturbances that impact natural character.

The Addition or Removal of Large Parcels (more than 100 acres) of BLM Lands

Reevaluations of wilderness character have resulted in a reversal of the BLM's initial findings in several instances. Parcels of BLM land have been removed or added to nine inventory areas. The paragraphs below summarize the changes and reasons for these modifications in each of the affected inventory areas.

Desolation Canyon: Addition of 4,369 acres

Approximately 4,369 acres on the southern end of the Desolation Canyon inventory area have been added to the planning baseline because they were found upon further review to possess wilderness character.

During the 1996-1999 inventory a portion of the Desolation Canyon inventory area north of the town of Green River was determined to be unnatural due to OHV disturbances. Public comment and a review of the inventory file indicated that there was a lack of photographic documentation to substantiate the OHV impacts. A field review was conducted in the fall of 2001 and OHV impacts were discovered south of the boundary, with minimal intrusion into the inventory area. Some unsubstantial vehicle ways were identified and evaluated. One route was examined and determined to be a road. The field team determined that the area was natural in character and should be added to the planning baseline, exclusive of the road.

Devils Canyon: Addition of 2,300 acres

Approximately 2,300 acres on the southwestern side of the inventory area have been added to the planning baseline because they were found upon further review to possess wilderness character.

An area located north of the Kimball Draw Road up to a route on Teabrush Flat was determined to be unnatural in character in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* due to numerous vehicle ways, gypsum exploration, and an airstrip. Public comment questioned the validity of these impacts and a field review was initiated in 2001. The field team evaluated the area and located a couple of OHV play areas adjacent to the Kimball Draw Road. The field team evaluated the wilderness character boundary along the route on Teabrush Flat. A thorough examination revealed that no such route existed in the area. Because the wilderness character boundary route was determined to be non-existent and the area south of it was natural in character, 2,300 acres have been added to the planning baseline, exclusive of two small OHV play areas.

Devils Canyon: Reduction of 260 acres

An area on the southeastern side of the inventory area has been dropped from the planning baseline because it has been isolated from the area with wilderness character area by the addition of a cherry-stem.

A route extending south of Copper Globe was identified on inventory field maps, but not fully documented. Field review was conducted in 2001 as a result of public comment on the route. The field team evaluated the route and determined it to be a substantially noticeable vehicle way and a cherry-stem was recommended along the route. As a result, approximately 260 acres have been isolated from the area with wilderness character. Because this small piece does not meet the size criteria for wilderness study, it has been dropped from the planning baseline.

Jack Canyon: Addition of 171 acres

Approximately 171 acres within the Jack Canyon inventory area have been added to the planning baseline because they were found upon further review to possess wilderness character.

An area located on the northwestern side of the Jack Canyon inventory area was excluded from the area with wilderness character due to the impacts from a gas well facility and access road. A field review in 2001 was conducted in response to public comment. The area was evaluated and determined to be natural in character, exclusive of the road and gas well facility. The field team concluded that the area surrounding the access road and gas well was natural in character and should be added to the planning baseline. A cherry-stem has been place along the road and gas well facility.

Mexican Mountain: Addition of 4,071 acres

Approximately 4,071 acres in two areas within the Mexican Mountain inventory area have been added to the planning baseline because they were found upon further review to possess wilderness character.

The first area is located in Unit 1northwest of Devils Hole and east of Prickly Pear Flat. This area was determined to lack naturalness during the 1996-1999 inventory due to OHV impacts, but no intrusions were evaluated on the field map or photographed. A field review of the area revealed the existence of one road on the northeastern portion of the area and several OHV play areas adjacent to it. A couple of vehicle ways used by livestock operators were also evaluated and determined to be substantially unnoticeable. The area as a whole was determined to be natural in character, resulting in 2,580 acres being added to the planning area. A cherry-stem has been added along the road and excludes the OHV play areas from the planning area.

The second area is located north and south of the Mexican Mountain Road and was excluded from the area with wilderness character in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* due to OHV play areas, vehicle ways, and campsites. Public comment on the area and a review of the inventory file indicated that there was a lack of documentation of these impacts. A field team visited the area in summer of 2001 and documented several vehicle ways south of the Mexican Mountain Road and a corral north of the road. Many of the vehicle ways are found within washes and were determined to be substantially unnoticeable. OHV intrusions were present, but mainly existed adjacent to the cherry-stemmed road. The area was determined to be natural in character, resulting in the addition of 1,491 acres to the planning baseline. The OHV play areas and the corral have been excluded from the area with wilderness character.

Muddy Creek-Crack Canyon: Addition of 5,952 acres

Approximately 5,592 acres in two areas have been added to the planning baseline because they were determined to possess wilderness character upon further review.

The first area, approximately 1,975 acres in size, was determined to be unnatural during the 1996-1999 inventory due to numerous vehicle ways. A lack of documentation and public comment on the area initiated a field review. The field team examined the area and found two vehicle ways, one of which was determined to be substantially noticeable for three miles. A few scrapes and two cross-country tracks were located and determined to be substantially unnoticeable. As a result of these findings, approximately1,975 acres have been added to the planning baseline. The substantially noticeable way has been cherry-stemmed from the area.

The second area is located east of the McKay Flat Road. This area was excluded from the area with wilderness character in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* because of numerous vehicle ways and OHV impacts. Public comment and a review of inventory files indicated a lack of documentation and a field review was conducted in the summer of 2001. Minimal OHV use was discovered off of the McKay Flat Road. Three vehicle ways were identified in the area, one of which was determined to be substantially noticeable. The field team determined the area to be natural in character, resulting in 3,977 acres being added to the planning baseline. A cherry-stem has been extended along the substantially noticeable way.

Mussentuchit Badlands: Addition of 1,019 acres

Approximately 1,019 acres have been added to the planning baseline because they were found upon further review to possess wilderness character.

An area located on the northwest side of the Mussentuchit Badlands inventory area was determined to lack naturalness due to impacts from reservoirs, vehicle ways, and livestock watering facilities. A field team reevaluated this area due to a lack of documentation and public comment. Several reservoirs were found in the area, but were not determined to be intrusive, and a single cross-country track was found leading to one of the reservoirs. No other intrusions were found within the area. The field team determined the area to be natural in character and it has been added to the planning baseline.

San Rafael Reef: Addition of 8,055 acres

Approximately 8,055 acres within the San Rafael Reef inventory area have been added to the planning baseline because they were found upon further review to possess wilderness character.

An area on the northwestern side of the San Rafael Reef inventory area was excluded from the area with wilderness character in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* because of the impacts of graded roads, ways, livestock developments, and borrow pits. Public comment and a lack of complete documentation initiated a field review in 2001. Several routes were located, most of which lead to small salt containers. The field team documented four vehicle ways, one of which was determined to be substantially noticeable. Two roads were also identified and evaluated. A corral and large stock pond were also found near boundary roads. The field team determined that the area should be added to the planning baseline because most of the impacts found were

unsubstantial in the area as a whole because they were widely scattered and small in size and scale. The substantially noticeable impacts, which includes two roads, a substantial way, corral, and large stock pond, have been excluded from the area with wilderness character.

Sids Mountain: Addition of 8,492 acres

Approximately 8,492 acres in three areas within the Sids Mountain inventory area have been added to the planning baseline because they were found upon further review to possess wilderness character.

The first area is located west and east of The Wedge Road and was determined to be unnatural in character during the 1996-1999 inventory due to the impacts from vehicle ways, OHV intrusions, and livestock developments. No photographs or documentation on the field maps were identified in this area and a field review was initiated. The field team examined this area and found five vehicle ways and two fences. These impacts were determined to be unsubstantial in the area as a whole because they were widely scattered and small in size and scale. The area was determined to be natural in character and 7,442 acres have been added to the planning baseline. Two roads and a restroom off The Wedge Road were identified and evaluated. The area added has excluded one of the roads and the restroom and the other road forms the boundary of the new planning baseline.

The second area is found on the eastern side of the Sids Mountain inventory area northeast of a fence. Public comment on the area questioned the exclusion of the area above the fenceline. The field team examined the area in 2001 and determined the area to be natural in character. The fence was examined and determined to be substantially unnoticeable. As a result, approximately 175 acres have been added to the planning baseline.

The third area was determined to lack naturalness in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* because of the impacts of ranching developments and vehicular intrusions. The field team examined this area in 2001 in response to public comment. Several small borrow pits were located near the boundary road and two vehicle ways. These impacts were determined to be substantially unnoticeable and as a result, 875 acres have been added to the planning baseline.

Wild Horse Mesa: Addition of 6,159 acres

Two areas, totaling approximately 6,159 acres, have been added to the planning baseline because they were found, upon further review, to possess wilderness character.

Both of these areas were determined to lack wilderness character in the 1996-1999 wilderness inventory because of the cumulative impacts of vehicle routes, off-highway vehicle use, catchments and stock ponds associated with livestock grazing. In response to public comments and limited photographic documentation on these areas, a second field evaluation was conducted in the fall of 1999.

In one area, comprising a total of approximately 1,952 acres, the field team identified the existence of one vehicle way, which was determined to be substantially unnoticeable. OHV activity that was identified as being extensively intrusive was found to occur primarily in Goblin Valley State Park. Cumulatively, these impacts were determined to be unsubstantial in the area as a whole because only the way and minimal activity by OHVs to access sand hills in the state park affect the area. Therefore, the area was found to be natural in character (naturally appearing to the casual observer) and has been added to the planning baseline.

In the other area, comprising a total of approximately 4,207 acres, the field team identified the existence of two catchments and stock ponds associated with livestock grazing and a network of mineral exploration routes. The field team determined the route network did not constitute a substantial impact to the naturalness of the area because the network was rehabilitating naturally due to the lack of use and maintenance. Two catchments and two stock ponds are located within the area, the stock ponds are widely separated. Cumulatively, these impacts were determined to be unsubstantial in the area as a whole because they are small in size and scale. Therefore, the area was found to be natural in character (naturally appearing to the casual observer) and has been added to the planning baseline.

The Elimination of Small Parcels (less than 100 acres) of BLM Lands Due to Human Intrusions

During the inventory, wildemess character boundaries were adjusted to exclude substantially noticeable human impacts. Human impacts such as stock ponds, mining disturbances, recreation sites, and range developments were excluded when found to be contiguous to a boundary road and determined to be a substantially noticeable intrusion impacting natural character.

During the scoping process, additional human intrusions impacting wilderness character were identified that resulted in slight boundary adjustments to the planning baseline in five inventory areas. In each of the cases, these changes are the result of the identification of human intrusions that existed at the time of initial field inventories, but that were overlooked by field crews or imprecisely documented on field inventory maps.

The following is a list of the boundary adjustments made to the planning baseline to exclude human intrusions that impact wilderness character.

Desolation Canyon	Removal of approximately 42 acres to exclude a right-of-way for facilities associated with the Lila Canyon Mine.
Mexican Mountain	Removal of approximately 2 acres to exclude a corral.

Muddy Creek-Crack Canyon	Removal of approximately 4 acres to exclude the Frying Pan Catchment and trash pile. Removal of approximately 83 acres to exclude an area impacted by mining activities.
Mussentuchit Badlands	Removal of approximately 2 acres to exclude a substantially noticeable stock pond.
San Rafael Reef	Removal of approximately 16 acres to exclude an area impacted by a corral, vehicle way, cross-country tracks, and numerous campsites.
Upper Muddy Creek	Removal of approximately 19 acres to exclude a rest area parking lot along Interstate 70.

Summary of Changes By Inventory Area

All the modifications previously identified as changes to the planning baseline are summarized and located on maps in this section. The planning baseline constitutes the lands with wilderness character that are being considered for possible WSA designation in the Price RMP.

Tips On Using the Maps in this Section

The "Baseline Modifications" maps (Maps 2.1 to 2.13) show the original lands found to have wilderness character in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* and the new planning baseline. Differences between the two sets of data are lettered (i.e. A, B, C...) and described in accompanying narratives.

The following explanation of legend items for these maps is provided to assist in their interpretation and use.

Boundary of inventory areas mapped in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* are shown as a strong black line. This boundary encompasses all lands that were inventoried, including those found to have wilderness character and those found not to have wilderness character.

Lands under study (Planning Baseline) are depicted as dark yellow. These areas depict the lands found to possess wilderness character and are the planning baseline for WSA consideration in the Price RMP. In some cases the areas found to have wilderness character have been modified from that shown in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.*

Lands initially found to lack wilderness character are depicted as light yellow (public lands) or white (state lands) with black diagonal stripes. In the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory,* these lands were found to lack wilderness character.

Lands found to have wilderness character upon further review are depicted as dark yellow with diagonal stripes. These lands were initially found to lack wildemess

character. However, upon public comment and reevaluation, these lands were found to have wilderness characteristics and are therefore now part of the planning baseline for analysis in the Price RMP.

Lands found to lack wilderness character upon further review are depicted as light yellow with dots. These lands were initially found to have wildemess character. However, upon reevaluation, these lands were found to lack qualifying wilderness characteristics. These lands are not part of the planning baseline and will not be analyzed in the Price RMP.

Explanation of Acreage Summary Tables in this Section: The inventory area Acreage Summary Tables compare the total wilderness character acres in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* with the new planning baseline for the Price RMP. The planning baseline acres reflect modifications due to mapping improvements and corrections, the exclusion of state lands, changes in vehicle route cherry-stems, and changes in wilderness character findings. Changes in acres due to the four factors above do not always add up to the total difference in acres because of other reasons. One such reason is that the planning baseline acres are accurately calculated and not rounded, while the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* acres were rounded to the nearest 100.

No modifications to the planning baseline were made to Hondu Country except for the exclusion of state lands.

CEDAR MOUNTAIN

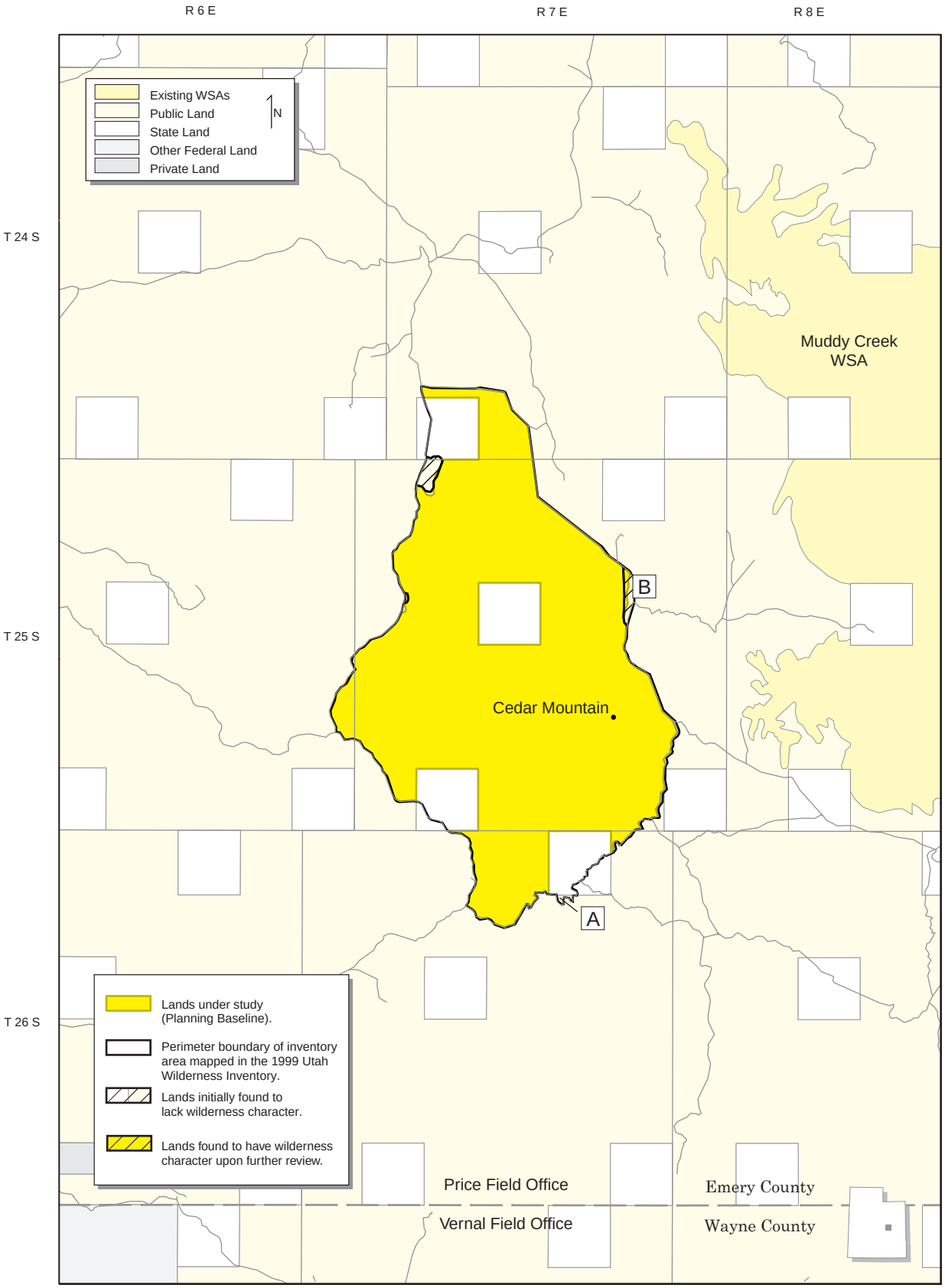
Adjustments Made to the Planning Baseline (Refer to Map 2.1)

A This parcel (13 acres) has been severed from the inventory area by state lands and has been removed from the planning baseline.

B The boundary at this location has been slightly realigned to correct a digitizing error.

Acreage Summary Table

Wilderness Character Acres Identified in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory	Wilderness Character Acres forming the Planning Baseline for the Price RMP
15,100	14,984


R 6 E
R 7 E
R 8 E
T 24 S
T 25 S
T 26 S
Existing WSAs
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
N
Muddy Creek WSA
B
Cedar Mountain
A
Lands under study (Planning Baseline).
Perimeter boundary of inventory area mapped in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.
Lands initially found to lack wilderness character.
Lands found to have wilderness character upon further review.
Price Field Office
Vernal Field Office
Emery County
Wayne County

MAP 2.1

DESOLATION CANYON

Adjustments Made to the Planning Baseline* (Refer to Map 2.2)

A This parcel (~ 35 acres) has been severed from the inventory area by state lands and has been removed from the planning baseline.

B This parcel (~ 321 acres) has been severed from the inventory area by state lands and has been removed from the planning baseline.

C This parcel (~ 120 acres) has been severed from the inventory area by state lands and has been removed from the planning baseline.

D This parcel (~ 795 acres) has been severed from the inventory area by state lands and has been removed from the planning baseline.

E This parcel (~ 6 acres) has been severed from the inventory area by state lands and has been removed from the planning baseline.

F Approximately 4,369 acres have been added to the planning baseline (exclusive of one cherry-stemmed road) because they were found upon further review to be natural in character.

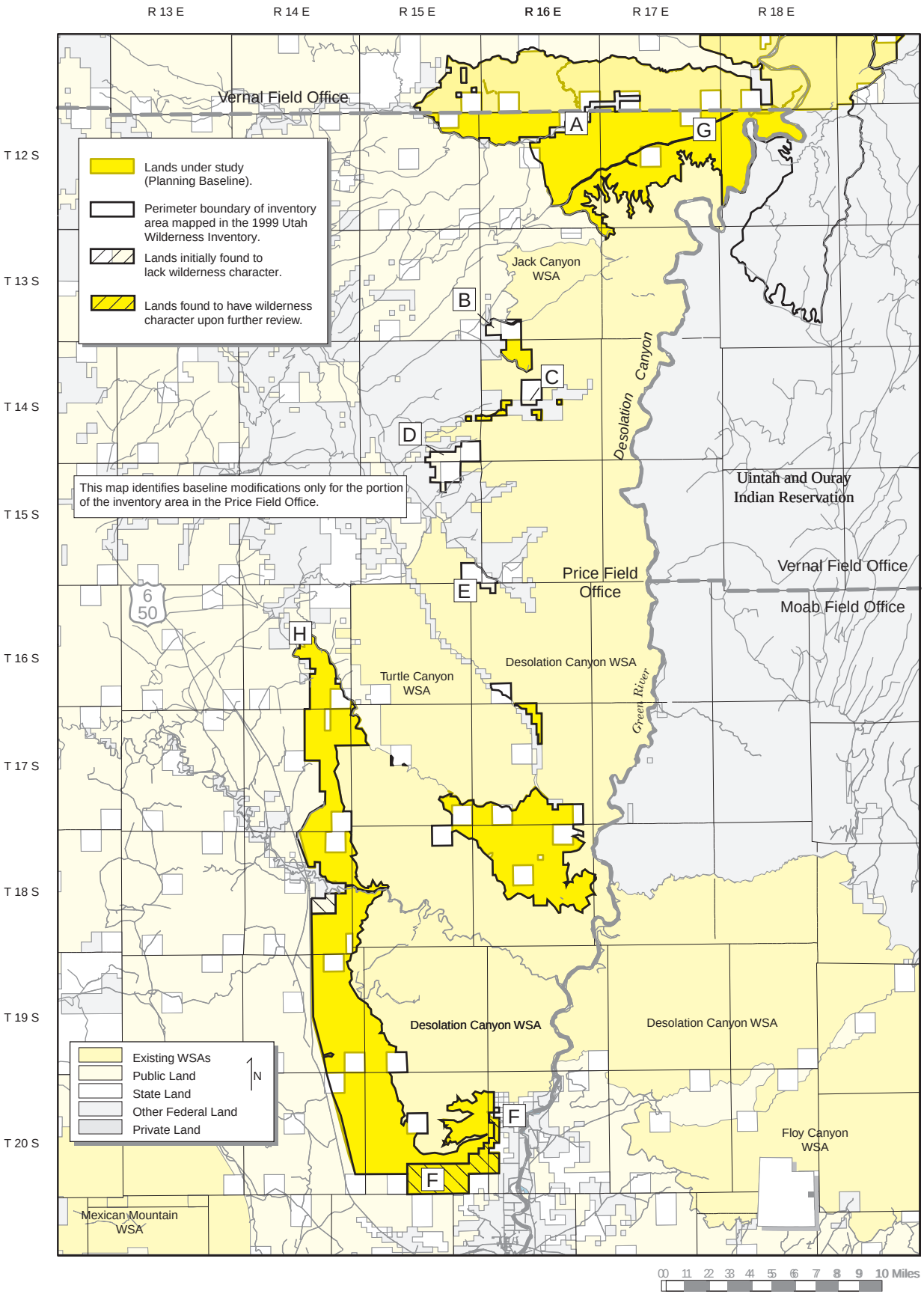
G The cherry-stem along this route has been extended to include the road right-of-way.

H This parcel (~ 42 acres) has been dropped from the planning baseline to exclude a right-of-way for the Lila Canyon Mine.

Acreage Summary Table*

Wilderness Character Acres Identified in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory	Wilderness Character Acres forming the Planning Baseline for the Price RMP
84,635	86,453

* This document identifies baseline modifications only for that portion of the inventory area administered by the Price Field Office


R 13 E
R 14 E
R 15 E
R 16 E
R 17 E
R 18 E
T 12 S
T 13 S
T 14 S
T 15 S
T 16 S
T 17 S
T 18 S
T 19 S
T 20 S
Vernal Field Office
Lands under study (Planning Baseline).
Perimeter boundary of inventory area mapped in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.
Lands initially found to lack wilderness character.
Lands found to have wilderness character upon further review.
This map identifies baseline modifications only for the portion of the inventory area in the Price Field Office.
A
B
C
D
E
F
F
G
H
Jack Canyon WSA
Desolation Canyon
Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation
Price Field Office
Vernal Field Office
Moab Field Office
6
50
Turtle Canyon WSA
Desolation Canyon WSA
Green River
Desolation Canyon WSA
Desolation Canyon WSA
Floy Canyon WSA
Mexican Mountain WSA
Existing WSAs
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
N
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles

MAP 2.2

DEVILS CANYON

Adjustments Made to the Planning Baseline (Refer to Map 2.3)

A This cherry-stem has been removed from the planning baseline. This spur route was cherry-stemmed in the legislative proposal (H.R. 1500) that was the focus of the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.* However, upon further review, this route was found to be a vehicle way that does not constitute a substantially noticeable intrusion on natural character.

B Approximately 2,300 acres located north of the Kimball Draw Road on the west side of the inventory area have been added to the planning baseline because the previous boundary road to the north was found to be non-existent and the area was found upon further review to be natural in character.

C This route was reexamined and found to be a vehicle way that is not a substantially noticeable intrusion on the natural character of the area. The cherry-stem on this vehicle way has been removed from the planning baseline.

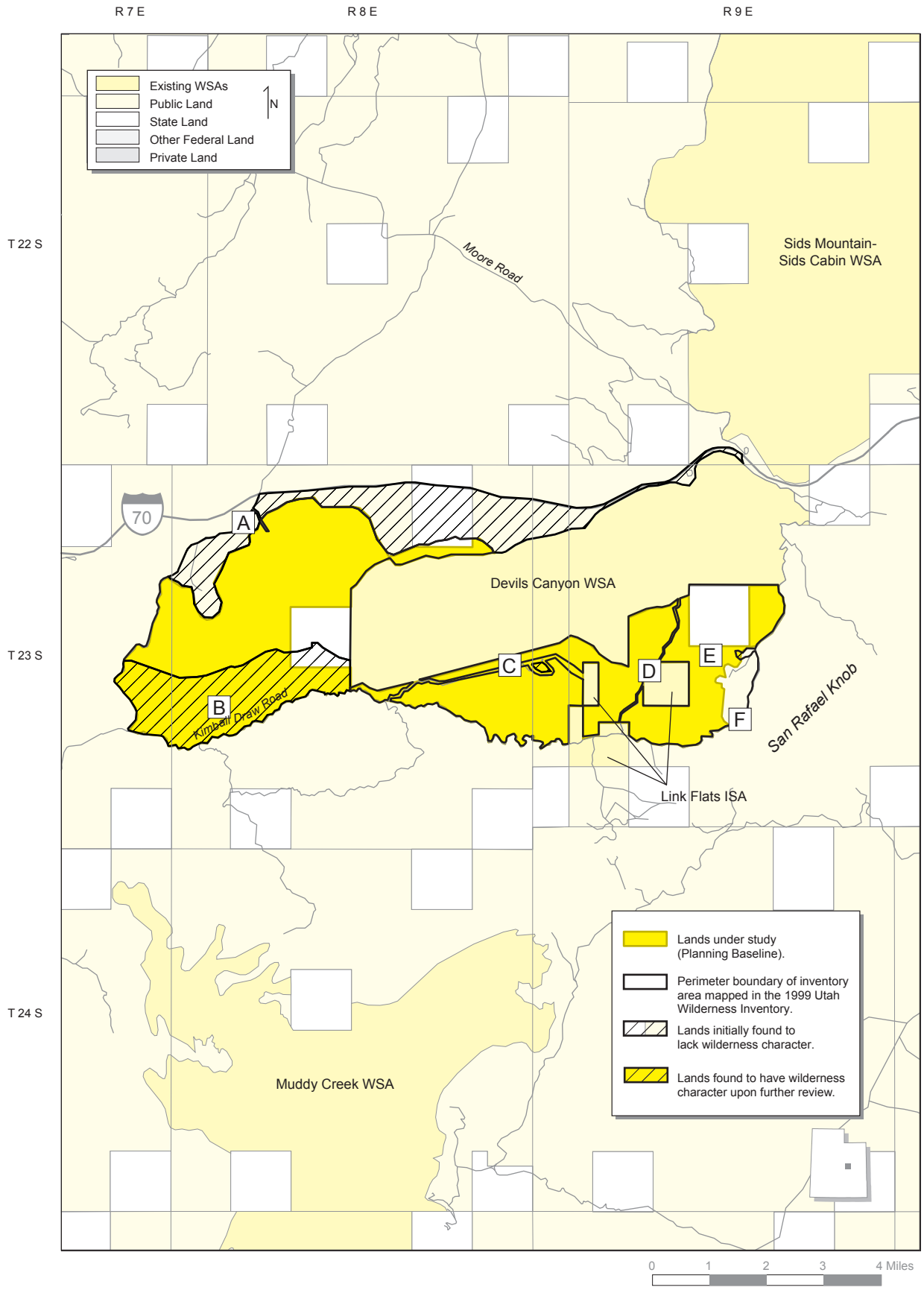
D This route was reexamined and found to be a vehicle way that is not a substantially noticeable intrusion on the natural character of the area. The cherry-stem on this vehicle way has been removed from the planning baseline.

E The boundary at this location was incorrectly portrayed in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* and has been realigned to correct a digitizing error.

F A cherry-stem has been added to the planning baseline on a well-established vehicle way that leads to the Copper Globe Mine. This vehicle way constitutes a substantially noticeable intrusion that impacts natural character. As a result of this cherry-stem, approximately 260 acres have been severed from the inventory area.

Acreage Summary Table

Wilderness Character Acres Identified in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory	Wilderness Character Acres forming the Planning Baseline for the Price RMP
8,800	10,895


R 7 E
R 8 E
R 9 E
T 22 S
T 23 S
T 24 S
Existing WSAs
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
N
Moore Road
Sids Mountain-
Sids Cabin WSA
70
A
B
C
D
E
F
Devils Canyon WSA
Kimball Draw Road
San Rafael Knob
Link Flats ISA
Muddy Creek WSA
Lands under study
(Planning Baseline).
Perimeter boundary of inventory
area mapped in the 1999 Utah
Wilderness Inventory.
Lands initially found to
lack wilderness character.
Lands found to have wilderness
character upon further review.
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

MAP 2.3

JACK CANYON

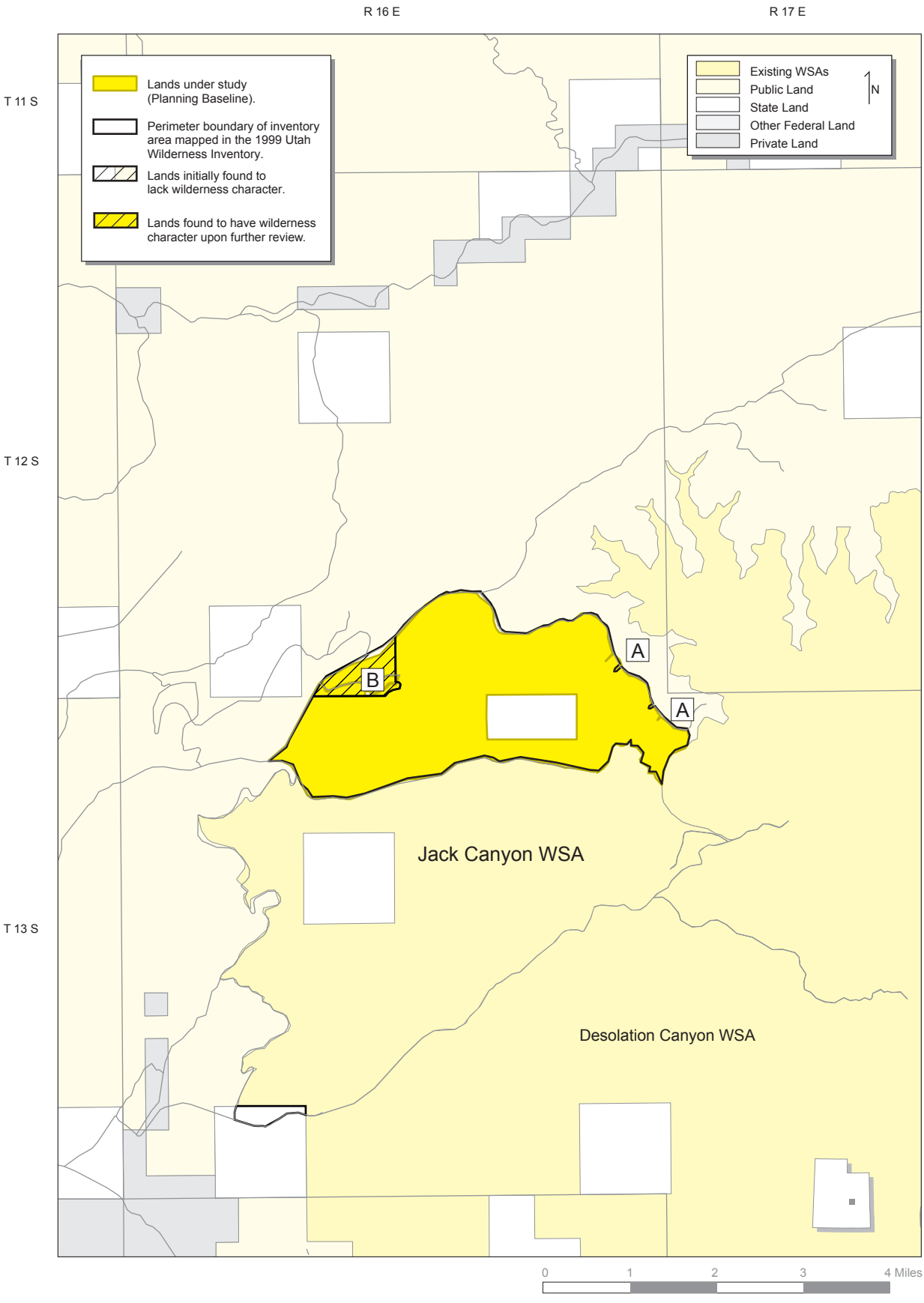
Adjustments Made to the Planning Baseline (Refer to Map 2.4)

A The boundary at this location has been slightly realigned to correct a digitizing error.

B Approximately 171 acres have been added to the planning baseline (exclusive of a road and gas well facility) because they were found upon further review to be natural in character.

Acreage Summary Table

Wilderness Character Acres Identified in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory	Wilderness Character Acres forming the Planning Baseline for the Price RMP
3,300	3,331


R 16 E
R 17 E
T 11 S
T 12 S
T 13 S
Lands under study (Planning Baseline).
Perimeter boundary of inventory area mapped in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.
Lands initially found to lack wilderness character.
Lands found to have wilderness character upon further review.
Existing WSAs
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
N
A
A
B
Jack Canyon WSA
Desolation Canyon WSA
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

MAP 2.4

LABYRINTH CANYON

Adjustments Made to the Planning Baseline* (Refer to Map 2.5)

A This parcel (~ 3 acres) has been severed from the inventory area by state lands and has been removed from the planning baseline.

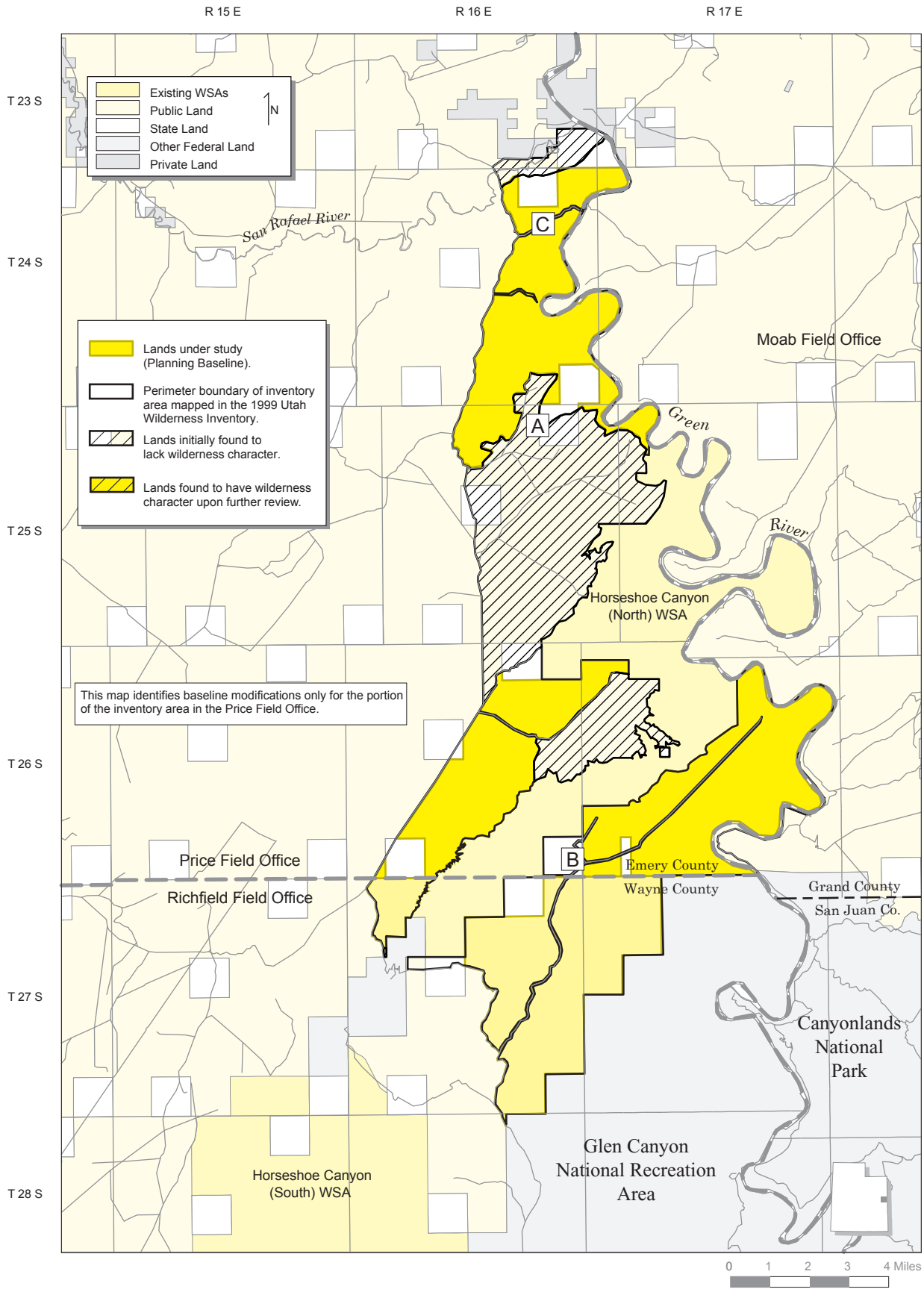
B This parcel (~ 3 acres) has been severed from the inventory area by state lands and has been removed from the planning baseline.

C This route was reexamined and found to be a vehicle way that is not a substantially noticeable intrusion on the natural character of the area. The cherry-stem on this way has been removed from the planning baseline.

Acreage Summary Table*

Wilderness Character Acres Identified in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory	Wilderness Character Acres forming the Planning Baseline for the Price RMP
26,221	26,170

* This document identifies baseline modifications only for that portion of the inventory area administered by the Price Field Office


R 15 E
R 16 E
R 17 E
T 23 S
T 24 S
T 25 S
T 26 S
T 27 S
T 28 S
Existing WSAs
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
N
Lands under study (Planning Baseline).
Perimeter boundary of inventory area mapped in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.
Lands initially found to lack wilderness character.
Lands found to have wilderness character upon further review.
This map identifies baseline modifications only for the portion of the inventory area in the Price Field Office.
San Rafael River
Green River
A
B
C
Moab Field Office
Horseshoe Canyon (North) WSA
Price Field Office
Richfield Field Office
Emery County
Wayne County
Grand County
San Juan Co.
Canyonlands National Park
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
Horseshoe Canyon (South) WSA
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

MAP 2.5

MEXICAN MOUNTAIN

Adjustments Made to the Planning Baseline (Refer to Map 2.6)

A This route was reexamined and found to be a vehicle way that is not a substantially noticeable intrusion on the natural character of the area. The cherry-stem on this way has been removed from the planning baseline.

B Approximately 2,580 acres have been added to the planning baseline because they were found upon further review to be natural in character.

C This route was reexamined and found to be a vehicle way that is not a substantially noticeable intrusion on the natural character of the area. The cherry-stem on this way has been removed from the planning baseline.

D Approximately 1,491 acres have been added to the planning baseline because they were found upon further review to be natural in character.

E This route was reexamined and found to be a vehicle way that is not a substantially noticeable intrusion on the natural character of the area. The cherry-stem on this way has been removed from the planning baseline.

F This route was reexamined and found to be a vehicle way that is not a substantially noticeable intrusion on the natural character of the area. The cherry-stem on this way has been removed from the planning baseline.

G The boundary in this location has been slightly realigned to correct a mapping error.

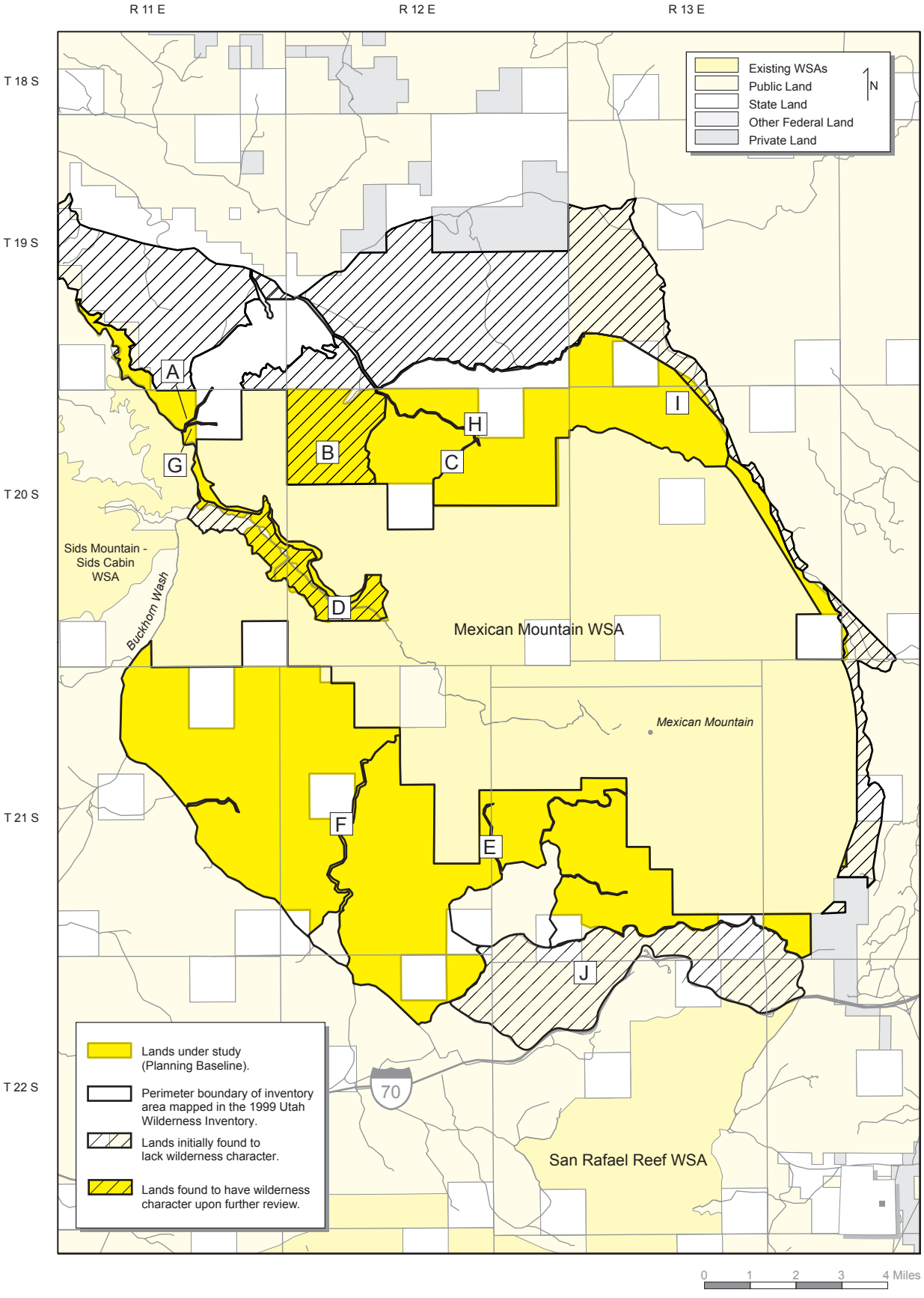
H The boundary in this location has been slightly realigned to exclude a corral that was incorrectly mapped.

I The boundary in this location has been slightly realigned to correct a digitizing error.

J Mapping error. A portion of the inventory area was found to lack wilderness character, but inadvertently left off of the map in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.*

Acreage Summary Table

Wilderness Character Acres Identified in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory	Wilderness Character Acres forming the Planning Baseline for the Price RMP
36,700	40,911


R 11 E
R 12 E
R 13 E
T 18 S
T 19 S
T 20 S
T 21 S
T 22 S
Existing WSAs
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
N
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
Sids Mountain - Sids Cabin WSA
Buckhorn Wash
Mexican Mountain WSA
Mexican Mountain
San Rafael Reef WSA
70
Lands under study (Planning Baseline).
Perimeter boundary of inventory area mapped in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.
Lands initially found to lack wilderness character.
Lands found to have wilderness character upon further review.
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

MAP 2.6

Adjustments Made to the Planning Baseline* (Refer to Map 2.7)

A Approximately 1,975 acres have been added to the planning baseline because they were found upon further review to be natural in character.

B This cherry-stem has been removed from the planning baseline. This spur route was cherry-stemmed in the legislative proposal (H.R. 1500) that was the focus of the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory*. However, upon further review, this route was found to be non-existent. The adits at then end do not constitute a substantially noticeable intrusion on natural character, and the cherry-stem around them has also been removed.

C This parcel (~ 6 acres) has been severed from the inventory area by state lands and has been removed from the planning baseline.

D Approximately 3,977 acres have been added to the planning baseline because they were found upon further review to be natural in character. A cherry-stem has been extended along a substantial route within the added area and a cherry-stem along an unsubstantial vehicle way has been removed from the planning baseline.

E This route was reexamined and found to be a vehicle way that is not a substantially noticeable intrusion on the natural character of the area. The cherry-stem on this way has been removed from the planning baseline.

F This way was reexamined and a portion of it was found not to be a substantially noticeable intrusion on the natural character of the area. The cherry-stem on this section of the way has been removed from the planning baseline.

G This route was reexamined and the last mile past a trash heap and catchment was found to be a vehicle way that is not a substantially noticeable impact on the natural character of the area. The cherry-stem on the way section of the route has been removed and the trash heap and catchment have been excluded from the planning baseline.

H This parcel (~ 29 acres) has been severed from the inventory area by state lands and has been removed from the planning baseline.

I This route was reexamined and found to be an unsubstantial way past a loop turnround. The cherry-stem along the last 0.4 mile of the route has been removed from the planning baseline.

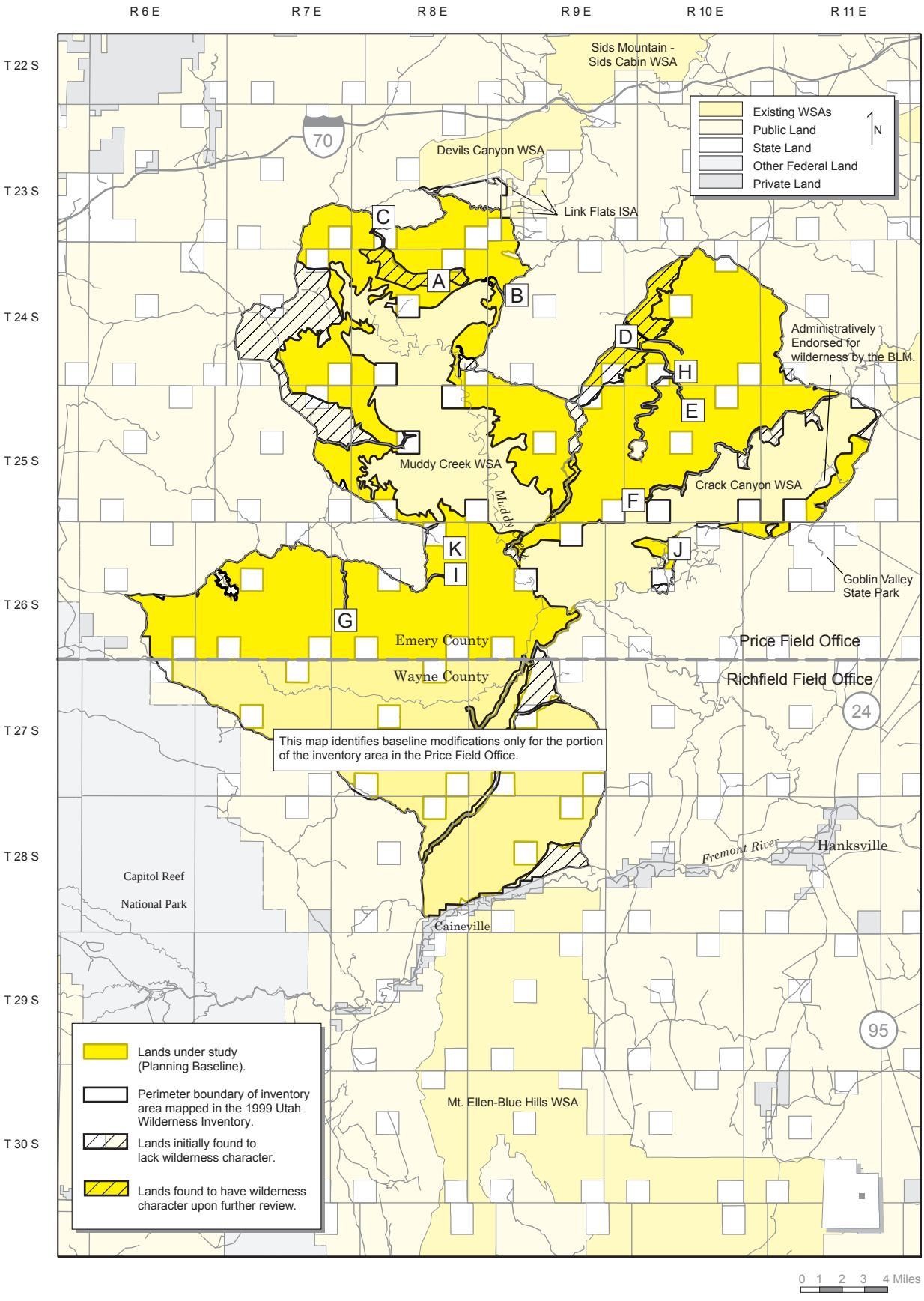
J This parcel (~ 83 acres) has been removed from the planning baseline because it has lost its natural character due to surface disturbances associated with mining activity.

K A cherry-stem has been added to the planning baseline on a well-established vehicle way that enters into Segers Hole. This vehicle way constitutes a substantially noticeable intrusion that impacts natural character.

Acreage Summary Table*

Wilderness Character Acres Identified in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory	Wilderness Character Acres forming the Planning Baseline for the Price RMP
119,867	125,709

* This document identifies baseline modifications only for that portion of the inventory area administered by the Price Field Office


R 6 E
R 7 E
R 8 E
R 9 E
R 10 E
R 11 E
T 22 S
T 23 S
T 24 S
T 25 S
T 26 S
T 27 S
T 28 S
T 29 S
T 30 S
Sids Mountain - Sids Cabin WSA
Existing WSAs
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
N
70
Devils Canyon WSA
Link Flats ISA
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
Administratively Endorsed for wilderness by the BLM.
Muddy Creek WSA
Crack Canyon WSA
Muddy Creek
Goblin Valley State Park
Emery County
Wayne County
Price Field Office
Richfield Field Office
24
This map identifies baseline modifications only for the portion of the inventory area in the Price Field Office.
Fremont River
Hanksville
Capitol Reef
National Park
Caineville
95
Mt. Ellen-Blue Hills WSA
Lands under study (Planning Baseline).
Perimeter boundary of inventory area mapped in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.
Lands initially found to lack wilderness character.
Lands found to have wilderness character upon further review.
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

MAP 2.7

MUSSENTUCHIT BADLANDS

Adjustments Made to the Planning Baseline (Refer to Map 2.8)

A Approximately 1,019 acres have been added to the planning baseline because they were found upon further review to be natural in character.

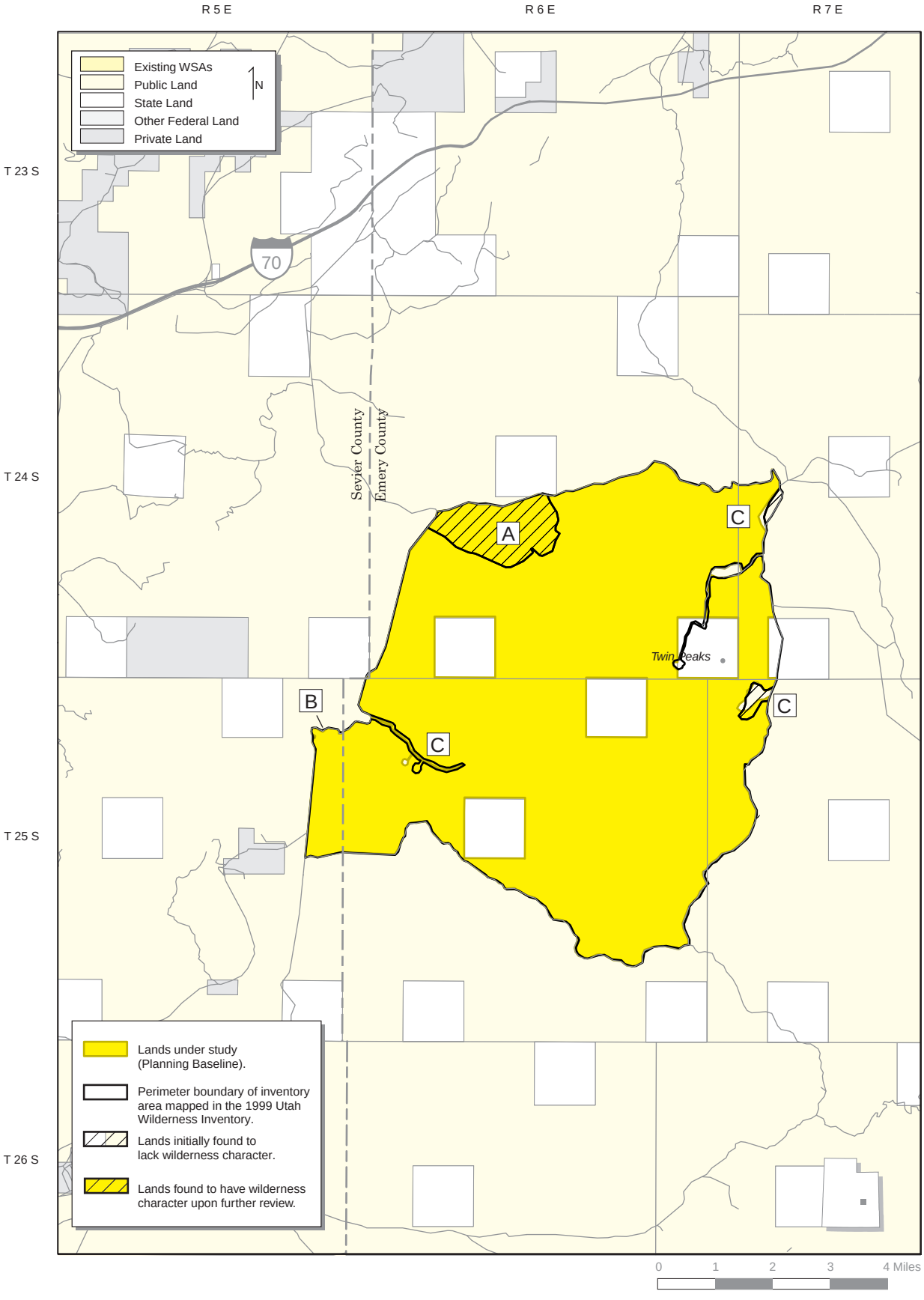
B The boundary at this location has been slightly realigned to exclude a substantially noticeable stock pond.

C The boundary at this location has been slightly realigned to correct a digitizing error.

Acreage Summary Table*

Wilderness Character Acres Identified in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory	Wilderness Character Acres forming the Planning Baseline for the Price RMP
23,900	24,984

* Includes 701 acres in Sevier County/Richfield Field Office


R 5 E
R 6 E
R 7 E
T 23 S
T 24 S
T 25 S
T 26 S
Existing WSAs
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
N
70
Sevier County
Emery County
A
B
C
C
C
Twin Peaks
Lands under study (Planning Baseline).
Perimeter boundary of inventory area mapped in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.
Lands initially found to lack wilderness character.
Lands found to have wilderness character upon further review.
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

MAP 2.8

SAN RAFAEL REEF

Adjustments Made to the Planning Baseline (Refer to Map 2.9)

A This parcel (~ 16 acres) has been removed from the planning baseline because it has lost its natural character due to a corral, vehicle way, cross-country tracks, and numerous campsites.

B The boundary at this location has been slightly realigned to correct a mapping error.

C This route was reexamined and found to be a vehicle way that is not a substantially noticeable intrusion on the natural character of the area. The cherry-stem on this way has been removed from the planning baseline.

D This route was reexamined and found to be a vehicle way that is not a substantially noticeable intrusion on the natural character of the area. The cherry-stem on this way has been removed from the planning baseline.

E Approximately 8,055 acres have been added to the planning baseline because they were found, upon further review, to be natural in character.

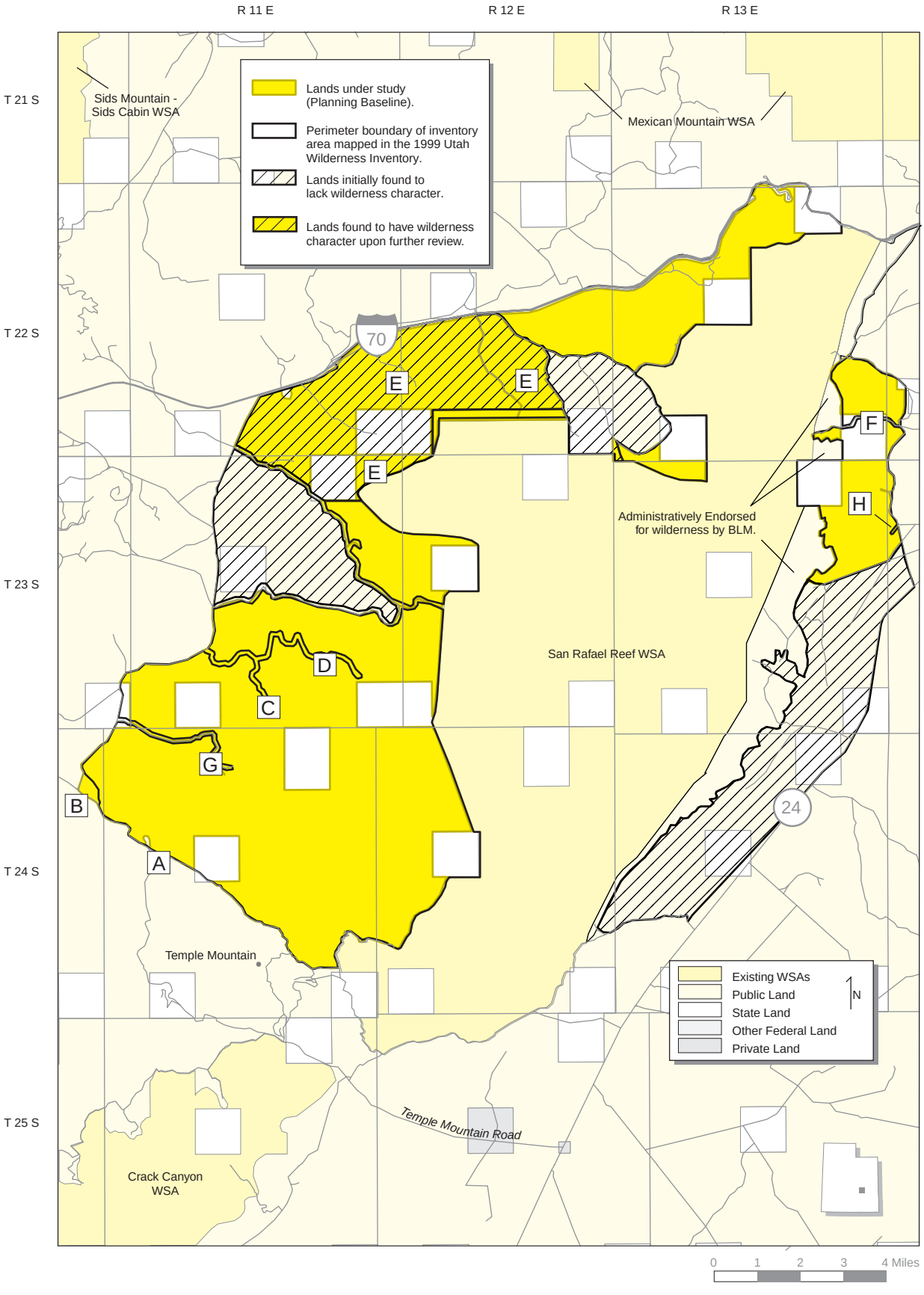
F The boundary at this location has been slightly realigned to correct a mapping error.

G The boundary at this location has been slightly realigned to correct a mapping error.

H The boundary at this location has been slightly realigned to correct a mapping error.

Acreage Summary Table

Wilderness Character Acres Identified in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory	Wilderness Character Acres forming the Planning Baseline for the Price RMP
37,600	45,868


R 11 E
R 12 E
R 13 E
T 21 S
T 22 S
T 23 S
T 24 S
T 25 S
Lands under study (Planning Baseline).
Perimeter boundary of inventory area mapped in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.
Lands initially found to lack wilderness character.
Lands found to have wilderness character upon further review.
Sids Mountain - Sids Cabin WSA
Mexican Mountain WSA
Administratively Endorsed for wilderness by BLM.
San Rafael Reef WSA
Temple Mountain
Temple Mountain Road
Crack Canyon WSA
70
24
A
B
C
D
E
E
E
F
G
H
Existing WSAs
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
N
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

MAP 2.9

SIDS MOUNTAIN

Adjustments Made to the Planning Baseline (Refer to Map 2.10)

A These two routes were reexamined and found to be vehicle ways that are not substantially noticeable intrusions on the natural character of the area. The cherry-stems on these ways have been removed from the planning baseline.

B Approximately 7,442 acres have been added to the planning baseline because they were found upon further review to be natural in character.

C Approximately 3,361 acres have been added to the planning baseline because they were found upon further review to be natural in character.

D Approximately 175 acres to the northeast of a fence line have been added to the planning baseline because they were found upon further review to be natural in character.

E This route was reexamined and found to be a vehicle way that is not a substantially noticeable intrusion on the natural character of the area. The cherry-stem on this way has been removed from the planning baseline.

F This route was reexamined and the last 0.2 mile was found to be an insignificant vehicle way. The cherry-stem on this portion of the route has been removed.

G This cherry-stem has been removed from the planning baseline. This spur route was cherry-stemmed in the legislative proposal (H.R. 1500) that was the focus of the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.* However, upon further review, this route was found to be a vehicle way that does not constitute a substantially noticeable intrusion on natural character.

H Approximately 875 acres have been added to the planning baseline because they were found upon further review to be natural in character.

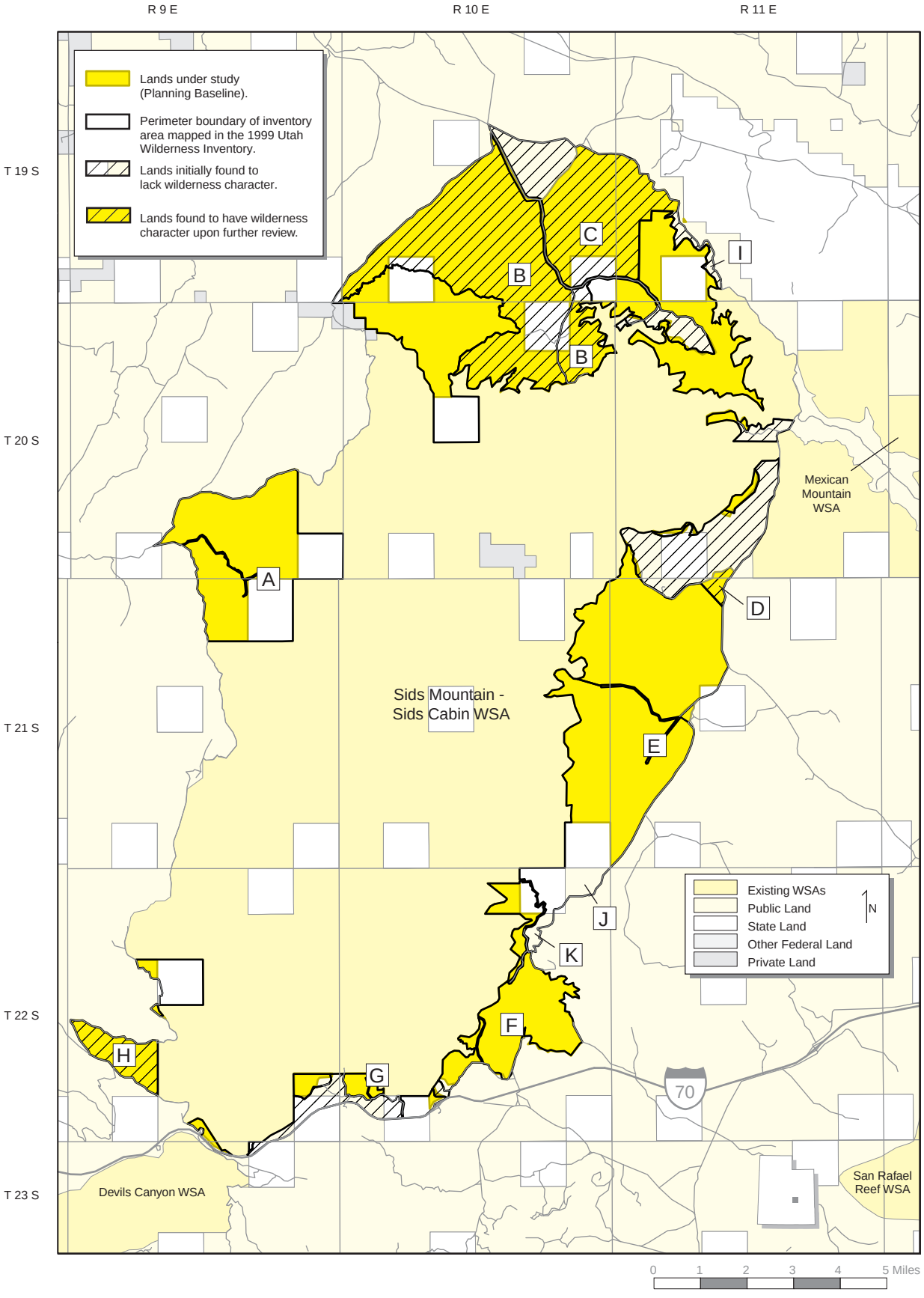
I This parcel (~ 1 acre) has been severed from the inventory area by state lands and has been removed from the planning baseline.

J This parcel (~ 303 acres) has been severed from the inventory area by state lands and has been removed from the planning baseline.

K This parcel (~ 155 acres) has been severed from the inventory area by state lands and has been removed from the planning baseline.

Acreage Summary Table

Wilderness Character Acres Identified in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory	Wilderness Character Acres forming the Planning Baseline for the Price RMP
23,300	35,109


R 9 E
R 10 E
R 11 E
T 19 S
T 20 S
T 21 S
T 22 S
T 23 S
Lands under study (Planning Baseline).
Perimeter boundary of inventory area mapped in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.
Lands initially found to lack wilderness character.
Lands found to have wilderness character upon further review.
A
B
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
Sids Mountain - Sids Cabin WSA
Mexican Mountain WSA
Devils Canyon WSA
San Rafael Reef WSA
70
Existing WSAs
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
N
0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

MAP 2.10

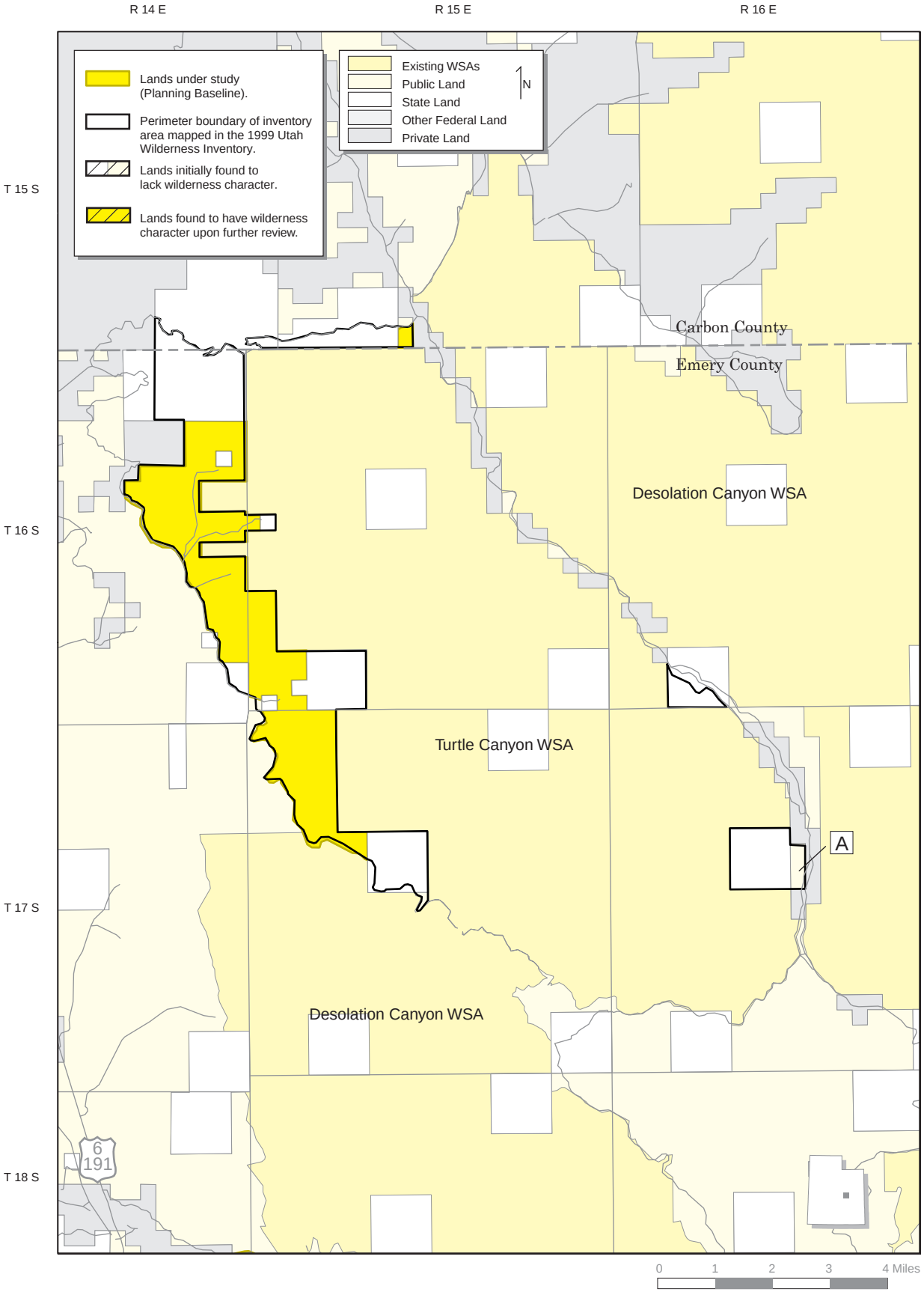
TURTLE CANYON

Adjustments Made to the Planning Baseline (Refer to Map 2.11)

A This parcel (~ 117 acres) has been severed from the inventory area by state lands and has been removed from the planning baseline.

Acreage Summary Table

Wilderness Character Acres Identified in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory	Wilderness Character Acres forming the Planning Baseline for the Price RMP
4,860	4,861


R 14 E
R 15 E
R 16 E
T 15 S
T 16 S
T 17 S
T 18 S
Lands under study (Planning Baseline).
Perimeter boundary of inventory area mapped in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.
Lands initially found to lack wilderness character.
Lands found to have wilderness character upon further review.
Existing WSAs
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
N
Carbon County
Emery County
Desolation Canyon WSA
Turtle Canyon WSA
Desolation Canyon WSA
A
6
191
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

MAP 2.11

UPPER MUDDY CREEK

Adjustments Made to the Planning Baseline (Refer to Map 2.12)

A The boundary at this location was incorrectly portrayed in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* due to a digitizing error. The boundary has been realigned to exclude a rest area parking lot along I-70.

B This parcel (~ 115 acres) has been severed from the inventory area by state lands and has been removed from the planning baseline.

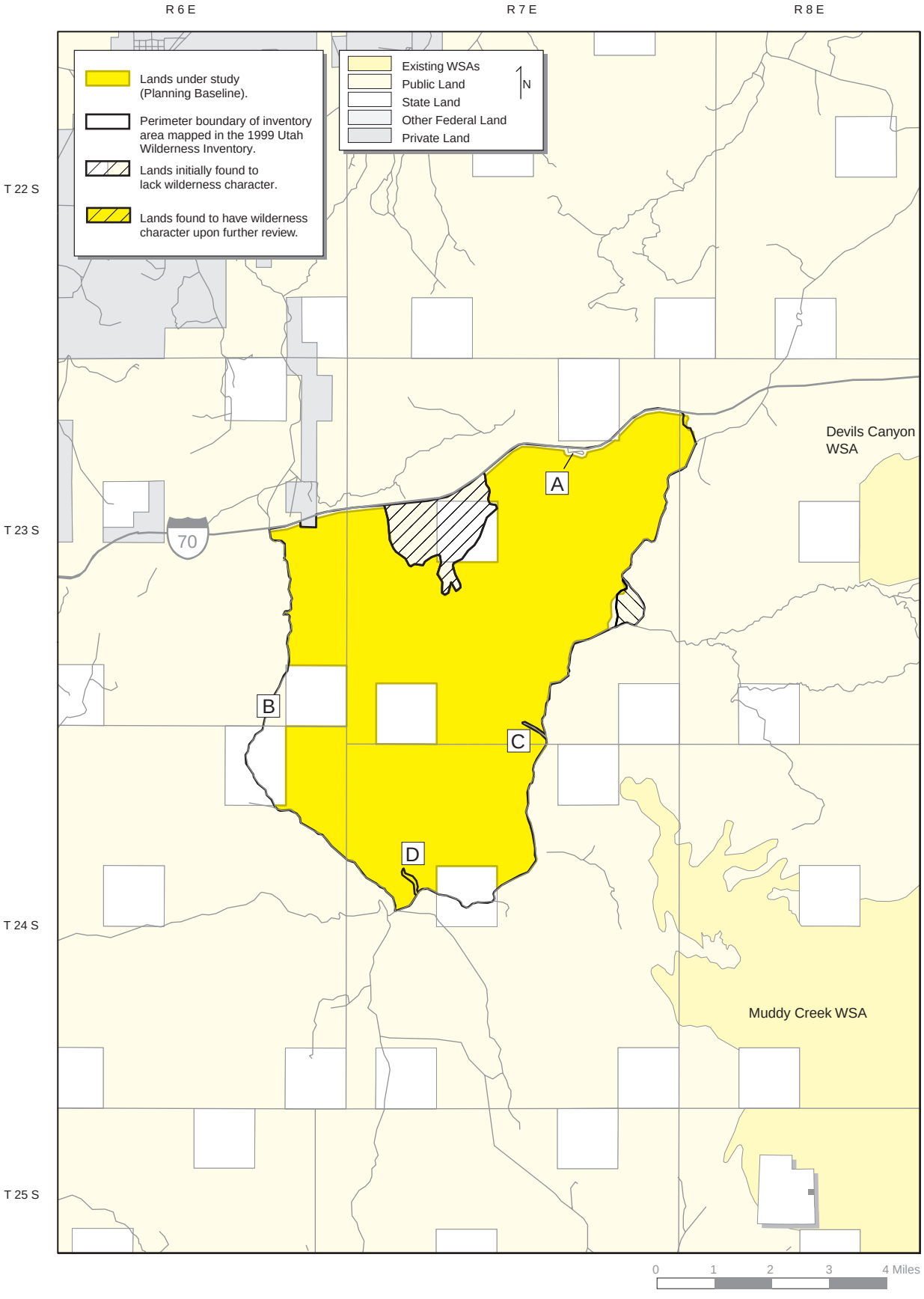
C Due to a mapping error, this vehicle way was incorrectly cherry-stemmed. The cherry-stem on this way has been removed from the planning baseline.

D This route was reexamined and found to be a vehicle way that is not a substantially noticeable intrusion on the natural character of the area. The cherry-stem on this way has been removed from the planning baseline.

E The boundary at this location has been slightly realigned to correct a digitizing error.

Acreage Summary Table

Wilderness Character Acres Identified in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory	Wilderness Character Acres forming the Planning Baseline for the Price RMP
18,100	17,852


R 6 E
R 7 E
R 8 E
T 22 S
T 23 S
T 24 S
T 25 S
Lands under study (Planning Baseline).
Perimeter boundary of inventory area mapped in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.
Lands initially found to lack wilderness character.
Lands found to have wilderness character upon further review.
Existing WSAs
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
N
Devils Canyon WSA
Muddy Creek WSA
70
A
B
C
D
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

MAP 2.12

WILD HORSE MESA

Adjustments Made to the Planning Baseline* (Refer to Map 2.13)

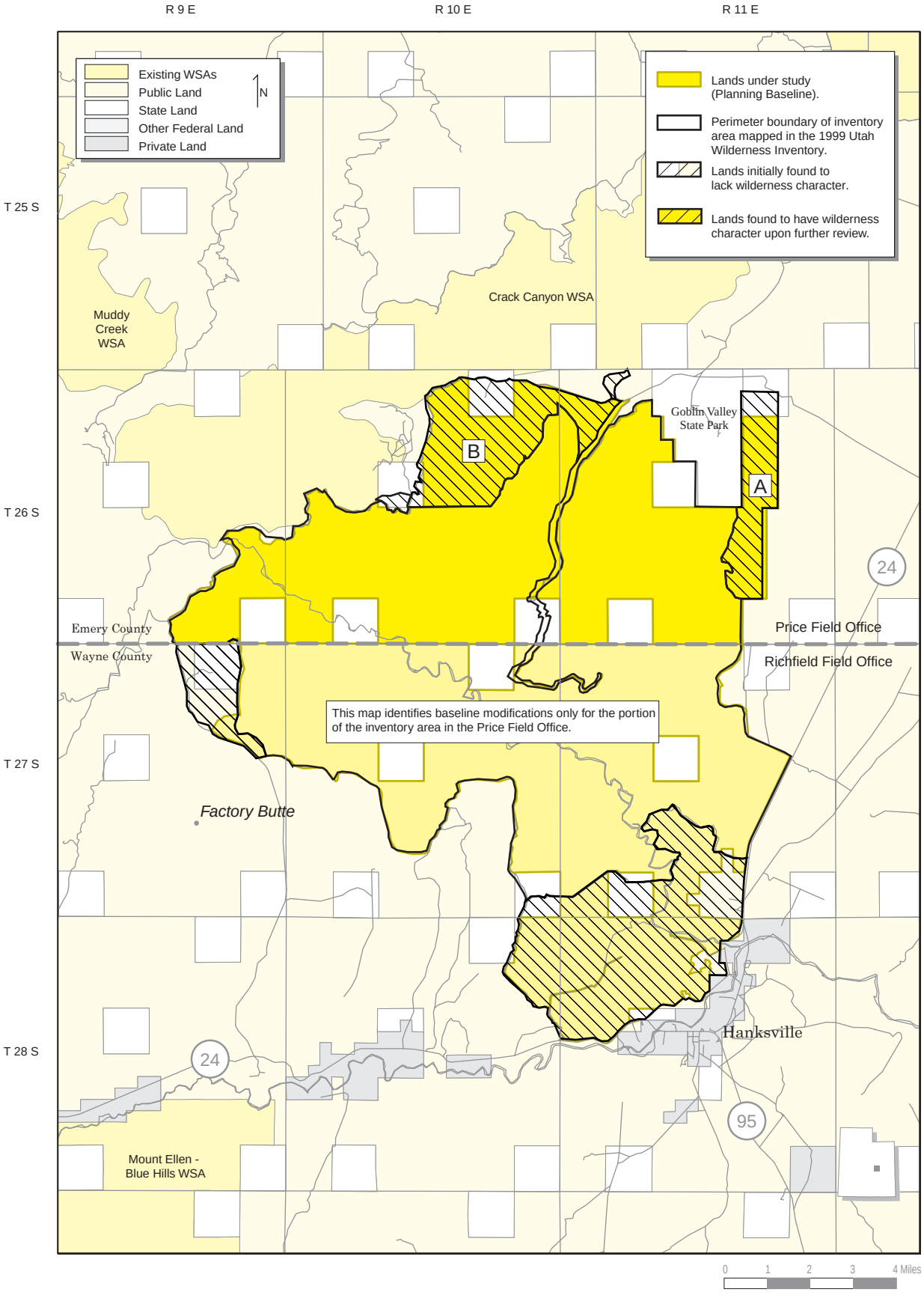
A Approximately 1,952 acres have been added to the planning baseline because they were found upon further review to be natural in character.

B Approximately 4,207 acres have been added to the planning baseline because they were found upon further review to be natural in character.

Acreage Summary Table*

Wilderness Character Acres Identified in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory	Wilderness Character Acres forming the Planning Baseline for the Price RMP
20,129	26,625

* This document identifies baseline modifications only for that portion of the inventory area administered by the Price Field Office


R 9 E
R 10 E
R 11 E
T 25 S
T 26 S
T 27 S
T 28 S
Existing WSAs
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
N
Lands under study (Planning Baseline).
Perimeter boundary of inventory area mapped in the 1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.
Lands initially found to lack wilderness character.
Lands found to have wilderness character upon further review.
Muddy Creek WSA
Crack Canyon WSA
Goblin Valley State Park
B
A
24
Emery County
Wayne County
Price Field Office
Richfield Field Office
This map identifies baseline modifications only for the portion of the inventory area in the Price Field Office.
Factory Butte
Hanksville
95
Mount Ellen - Blue Hills WSA
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

MAP 2.13

Table 2-1: Acreage Summary

Inventory Area	Wilderness Character Acres Identified in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory*	Wilderness Character Acres Forming the Planning Baseline for the Price RMP
Cedar Mountain	15,100	14,984
Desolation Canyon*	84,635	86,453
Devils Canyon	8,800	10,895
Hondu Country	20,200	20,104
Jack Canyon	3,300	3,331
Labyrinth Canyon*	26,221	26,170
Mexican Mountain	36,700	40,911
Muddy Creek-Crack Canyon*	119,867	125,709
Mussentuchit Badlands**	23,900	24,984
San Rafael Reef	37,600	45,868
Sids Mountain	23,300	35,109
Turtle Canyon	4,860	4,861
Upper Muddy Creek	18,100	17,852
Wild Horse Mesa*	20,129	26,625
Total	442,712	483,856

*Acreage figures apply only to the lands administered by the Price Field Office

** Includes 701 acres in Sevier County/Richfield Field Office

Section III Inventory-Related Scoping Comments and BLM Responses

The majority of comments received during the initial public scoping for the statewide WSA planning project related to wilderness inventory findings. Many of those comments were general in nature, addressing questions related to policy, regulation, and procedures used by the BLM to conduct wilderness inventory. The first part of this section of the document contains a series of question and answers designed to address many of the relevant issues, concerns, and questions that were raised during the initial scoping process.

Other comments submitted during scoping were quite detailed and specific to a particular place or vehicle route. These comments primarily focused on whether a particular location did or did not have wilderness character, or if a specific route should or should not be considered a "road." These comments are addressed on an inventory area by inventory area basis in the second part of Section III.

Responses to General Issues, Concerns, and Questions Related to the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory*

What was the legal authority for conducting the reinventory outside of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) Section 603 process?

The FLPMA of 1976 provides the basic public land policy and guidelines for the management, protection, development, and enhancement of public lands. Section 603 of FLPMA govemed the original BLM wilderness review, which was completed for Utah in 1990.

Authority for additional wilderness inventory and planning is provided by FLPMA in Sections 102 (a) (2) and (8), 201 (a), and 202(c) (4) and (9) and land-use planning in Sections 202 (a), (b), (c), and 205 (b). Among other things, these sections direct BLM to "preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition." The section of the Act that specifically provides the authority to conduct resource inventories is Section 201 which says: "The Secretary shall prepare and maintain on a continuing basis an inventory of all public lands and their resources and other values (including, but not limited to, outdoor recreation and scenic values), giving priority to areas of critical environmental concern. This inventory shall be kept current so as to reflect changes in conditions and to identify new and emerging resource and other values."

The Tenth Circuit United States Court of Appeals rejected a legal challenge to the Secretary's authority to conduct the Utah inventory.

How was the inventory completed?

Specific steps taken to conduct the inventory included the following:

- The boundaries of the areas proposed for wilderness designation in legislation before Congress in 1996 (H.R. 1500 and H.R. 1745), including the existing BLM

WSA boundaries, were transposed onto recent low level aerial photographs.

- Trained aerial photography interpreters reviewed each photograph and marked them to identify potential human disturbances.
- Potential surface-disturbance information was transferred from the aerial photographs to 7.5 minute orthophoto and topographic maps.
- The aerial photographs and maps generated in the first three steps were provided to the inventory teams.
- Available information, such as county wilderness proposals and previous wilderness inventory findings, was reviewed by team members.
- Each inventory area was visited. Field checks were made using helicopter flights, driving boundary roads and vehicle ways within the areas, as well as hiking and mountain biking to remote locations. Surface disturbances were examined and documented. The inventory team was equipped with global positioning system (GPS) units, which use satellite technology to determine locations on the ground. The GPS equipment, in concert with current maps and aerial photographs, aided the team in documenting the location of surface disturbances, roads and ways, and photo points.
- Roads or vehicle ways identified in the field were documented on field maps, described on road/way analysis forms, and photographed. This documentation was placed in permanent documentation files for each inventory area.
- Other surface disturbances, such as mining impacts and range and wildlife developments, were also documented on field maps and photographed. This documentation was also placed in each permanent documentation file.
- Each permanent documentation file was reviewed by the field team, the team leader, and in some cases the project leader, and a preliminary finding of the presence and/or absence of wilderness characteristics was made.
- A wilderness inventory evaluation was written for each inventory area and included in each permanent documentation file. The project leader signed them after concurrence with the findings regarding whether or not each area, or portions thereof, had wilderness character.

How was the inventory documented?

The inventory produced two products: the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory*, which was a report to the Secretary, and a permanent documentation file for each inventory area. The report to the Secretary summarizes the overall results of the wilderness inventory by inventory area, and includes:

- *Inventory Area Acres*. Acreage totals for the area inventoried, acreage found to possess wilderness characteristics, and acreage found to lack wilderness characteristics are provided.
- *Area Description*. A summary of the inventory area, including its general location, major features, general topography and vegetation, and current and past uses is provided.

- *Wilderness Characteristics*. A general summary of the wilderness values defined by the *Wilderness Act of 1964* (size, naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation, and supplemental values) is provided.
- *Inventory Area Map*. A map of each inventory area depicting lands with or without wilderness characteristics is provided. Contiguous existing WSAs are also shown. Maps in this revision document do not provide the detail or accuracy that are provided on the 7.5 minute topographic maps in each permanent documentation file.

The permanent documentation file for each inventory area contains the detailed information gathered in the inventory, including a wilderness inventory evaluation, road/way analysis forms, various topographic maps, photographs and photo logs, aerial photographs, and miscellaneous information.

Were valid existing rights, such as mineral leases and rights of way, taken into consideration during the inventory process?

The BLM's wilderness inventory policy directs teams to use rights-of-way (ROWs) as boundaries of inventory areas. Other valid existing rights, however, such as mineral leases, are considered in the planning process used to determine which areas should become WSAs.

How did developed rights-of-way affect the inventory?

Bureau policy directs inventory teams to use rights-of-way (ROWs) as boundaries of wilderness inventory areas. It doesn't matter whether the facilities authorized by the ROW are above ground like power lines or underground like buried pipelines and the surface has been reclaimed. ROWs are excluded from wilderness inventory areas.

Were Revised Statute 2477 (RS 2477) claims taken into consideration during the inventory process?

No. The policy and legal debate on the road right-of-way issue centers around interpretation of RS 2477. That law was repealed by FLPMA in 1976, but its effects are now a matter before the US Courts. Resolution of this debate is a national and statewide issue beyond the scope of the wilderness inventory.

How were the boundaries of the inventoried lands determined?

The inventory team used legislation before Congress in 1996 (H.R. 1500 and H.R. 1745) to identify the areas for examination. They generally followed the boundaries defined in those bills, but departed from them in certain instances as a result of conditions observed on the ground. As a result, this inventory involved some lands that were not included in H.R. 1500 or H.R. 1745.

Will the Price Field Office RMP consider additional lands identified by the Utah Wilderness Coalition as having wilderness character if those lands have not been reinventoried by BLM?

The planning baseline for new WSA consideration in the Price RMP will begin with those lands that BLM has inventoried and found to have wilderness character in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.* If the public provides new information (as per BLM Handbook H-6310-1; map, narrative, and photos) on the wilderness character of other areas that is significantly different than previous BLM inventories, and the BLM determines there is a reasonable probability they may have wilderness character, those areas, too, would be considered for WSA designation in the Price RMP process.

Can the areas found not to have wilderness character, as well as other lands that were not inventoried during this process, still be considered for designation as WSAs in future land-use planning?

Yes. Section 201 of FLPMA requires that inventories be updated on a continuing basis. Such inventories could be for a myriad of resource values, including wilderness resources, and may be considered in land-use plans or amendments in the future.

Why did the BLM primarily rely on roads or other human disturbances rather than using cliff lines, canyon rims or other natural topographic features as boundaries for inventory areas?

BLM's focus for the inventory was on areas identified in 1996 by HR 1500 and HR 1745. As the inventory proceeded on the ground, and as determinations were made concerning the existence or absence of wilderness character, boundaries were refined. Boundaries were drawn along roads, edges of disturbance, topographic features, property lines, and others. Alternative boundaries will be considered as part of the Price RMP as a means to protect wilderness resources and resolve conflicts with other land uses.

What criteria were used to determine if lands have wilderness values?

The inventory team evaluated wilderness characteristics as discussed in Section 2 (c)of the *Wilderness Act of 1964*, which the Congress incorporated in the FLPMA, and states:

> "A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled 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 improvements 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 five thousand 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 value."

What is the definition of a road used in BLM's wilderness inventory process?

In order to insure a consistent identification of "roads" as opposed to an unmaintained vehicle way, the following definition was used:

> "The word 'roadless' refers to the absence of roads which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road."

This language is from the House Committee Report 94-1163, page 17, dated May 15, 1976, which forms part of the legislative history of the FLPMA. To improve application of this definition, *The Utah Wilderness Inventory Procedures* further defined certain words and phrases in the road definition:

- "Improved and maintained" - Actions taken physically by people to keep the road open to vehicle traffic. "Improved" does not necessarily mean formal construction. "Maintained" does not necessarily mean annual maintenance.
- "Mechanical means" - Use of hand or power machinery or tools.
- "Relatively regular and continuous use" - Vehicular use which has occurred and will continue to occur on a relatively regular basis. Examples are: access roads for equipment to maintain a stock water tank or other established water sources, access roads to maintained recreation sites or facilities, or access roads to mining claims.

A route maintained solely by the passage of vehicles is not a road, even if it is used on a relatively regular and continuous basis. Vehicle routes constructed by mechanical means but which are no longer being maintained by mechanical methods are not roads. Sole use of hands and feet to move rocks or dirt without the use of tools or machinery does not meet the definition of "mechanical means." Roads need not be "maintained" on a regular basis but rather "maintained" when road conditions warrant actions to keep it in a usable condition. A dead-end (cherry-stem) road can form the boundary of a inventory area, and does not by itself disqualify an area from being considered "roadless."

This definition is identical to the road definition used in all BLM wilderness inventories.

How does the BLM apply the wilderness criteria for size?

The inventory team determined if the inventory area ". . . 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." Specifically, the size criteria was satisfied in the following situations:

- Roadless areas with over 5,000 acres of contiguous public lands. State or private lands are not included in making this acreage determination.
- Any roadless island of the public lands of less than 5,000 acres.
- Roadless areas of less than 5,000 acres of contiguous public lands where any one of the following apply:

- They are contiguous with lands which have been formally determined to have wilderness or potential wilderness values, or
- It is demonstrated that the area is clearly and obviously of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition, and of a size suitable for wildemess management, or
- They are contiguous with an area of less than 5,000 acres of other federal lands administered by an agency with authority to study and preserve wilderness lands, and the combined total is 5,000 acres or more.

How does the BLM apply the wilderness criteria for naturalness?

The inventory team determined if the area ". . . generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable." Findings regarding naturalness were based on the appearance of the area as seen from the ground, by the average visitor. An inventory area did not have to be free of human development to be considered natural. It could have some evidence of people.

How does the BLM apply the wilderness criteria for outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation?

The inventory team determined if the area ". . . has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation ...." The word "or" in this sentence means that an area has to possess only one or the other. An area does not have to possess outstanding opportunities for both elements, and does not need to have outstanding opportunities on every acre. However, there must be outstanding opportunities somewhere in the area. When inventory areas were contiguous to existing WSAs or other agency lands with identified wilderness values, they were considered an extension of these lands. The inventory considered the interrelationship of the adjacent wilderness character lands with the inventory areas in determining opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

How does BLM apply the wilderness criteria for supplemental values?

The *Wilderness Act* states that a wilderness "may also contain" supplemental values and identifies them as " . . . ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value." Supplemental values are not required for WSAs, but the inventory documented where they exist. The lack of supplemental values did not affect the determination of the existence of wilderness character.

How are sights and sounds outside of inventory areas assessed?

Human impacts outside inventory areas were not normally considered in assessing wilderness characteristics. However, if an outside impact of major significance exists, it was noted in the inventory and evaluated for its effects on the inventory area. Human impacts outside an inventory area did not automatically lead to a conclusion that an

inventory area lacked wilderness characteristics. Congressional guidance on this issue in House and Senate Reports on the *Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978* has cautioned federal agencies in the consideration of outside sights and sounds in wilderness studies. For example, in the case of the Sandia Mountain Wilderness in New Mexico, the House Report (No. 95-540) stated "the 'sights and sounds' of nearby Albuquerque, formally considered a bar to wilderness designation by the Forest Service, should, on the contrary, heighten the public's awareness and appreciation of the area's outstanding wilderness values."

Will BLM consider new information concerning the inventory areas under study in the Price Field Office?

Yes. New information provided through initial public scoping has helped BLM refine the wilderness character planning baseline. That information, as well as new scoping information, will aid in the development of alternatives for the draft RMP/EIS. During future public comment periods, BLM will continue to request and consider new information regarding the adequacy and accuracy of the draft RMP/EIS.

Did the inventory designate WSAs?

No. The inventory determined whether certain lands have or do not have wilderness characteristics. It did not alter existing land-use plans or create, enlarge, or diminish existing WSAs. Future designation of new WSAs can only be done through BLM's planning process as provided for in FLPMA Section 202.

Are the results of wilderness inventory the same as a BLM recommendation to Congress as to what lands should be designated as wilderness?

No. The inventory is simply a finding regarding areas which have or do not have wilderness characteristics. It is not BLM's recommendation to Congress regarding which areas should be designated as wilderness.

Has there been a parallel inventory of other resource values and uses along with the wilderness review?

The BLM and other federal and state agencies have been inventorying and gathering information on a myriad of resource values and uses for decades. This extensive base of resource and planning information is being used to prepare the Price RMP. In addition, BLM is using new information on the inventory areas received during public scoping.

Why did BLM consider some routes to be vehicle ways and some routes to be roads when they are similar in appearance?

BLM's road definition requires that three distinct elements be met: 1) mechanical construction, 2) mechanical maintenance, and 3) regular and continuous use. Inventory teams used slides, narratives, and internal road/way analysis forms and notations on inventory maps to document their observations of the three elements. Of the three elements, evidence of mechanical maintenance was often the most difficult to ascertain.

Sometimes, the inventory teams found clear evidence of all three elements, resulting in a road determination. Other times, although a route looked similar to one identified as a road, one or more of the three elements could not be confirmed, and the route had to be identified as a way. However, in the planning baseline, some of these vehicle ways have been cherry-stemmed because they were determined to be substantially noticeable intrusions on naturalness.

Why did BLM determine several vehicle routes were roads when evidence of mechanical maintenance was not substantiated?

Public scoping comments identified situations where BLM's road definition involving mechanical maintenance was not consistently applied. Subsequent review of these inconsistencies resulted in several routes which originally were determined to be roads to be redefined as vehicle ways because there was no evidence of mechanical maintenance.

The BLM cherry-stemmed vehicle ways; isn't that inconsistent with inventory procedures?

No. Vehicle ways were only cherry-stemmed when they were determined to be substantially noticeable intrusions on naturalness. This is consistent with inventory guidelines to exclude significant impacts that influence an area's naturalness.

Doesn't the practice of cherry-stemming simply avoid the issue of a lack of wilderness character?

No. BLM guidance for wilderness inventories has always allowed for selective cherry-stemming to exclude roads and other substantially noticeable intrusions on naturalness. Inventory teams use professional judgement on a case-by-case basis to decide when cherry-stemming is appropriate. During the wilderness reinventory, the wilderness team determined that entire areas lacked wilderness character where multiple routes and other impacts cumulatively affected the wilderness character of the area as a whole. In other situations, the inventory team determined that routes and impacts could be selectively cherry-stemmed without cumulatively impacting the wilderness character as a whole.

Why were the teams conducting the inventories inconsistent in their application and findings?

Numerous people inventoried large number of acres with varying types of terrain throughout the state. Determination of whether or not an area has wilderness characteristics is subjective. BLM attempted to mitigate that subjectivity by using professional, experienced personnel, and by applying a set criteria and methodology. Still, providing totally consistent findings is difficult.

How are inventory inconsistencies taken into consideration during the planning process?

BLM specialists thoroughly documented inventory findings. These findings were made available for public review as part of the planning process. As a result of comments received during public scoping, additional field work resulted in some changes to the planning baseline in the Price Field Office. Other adjustments, if warranted, will continue to be considered as comments are received throughout this planning process.

Why were many routes not inventoried, but nevertheless used as boundaries of inventory areas?

The boundaries of the areas inventoried were largely defined by two 1996 legislative proposals: H.R.1500 and H.R. 1745. Routes forming these legislative boundaries were not part of the inventory areas, and therefore, road/way analysis forms were not always prepared for them. Still, the inventory teams were aware of these boundary routes, and generally identified them as roads (this was obvious when highways or graveled roads were involved) or vehicle ways on topographic maps in the permanent documentation file. These maps document the findings of the inventory, and are the primary source of the findings regarding boundary routes.

Can the public continue to drive on existing vehicle ways for outdoor recreation purposes (OHV driving, camping, hunting, etc.), operation and maintenance of livestock facilities (corrals, stock ponds, fences etc.), and other purposes, in an area found to have wilderness characteristics? If the area becomes a wilderness study area (WSA)?

Lands in areas found by BLM to have wilderness characteristics (in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory*) are managed according to existing land use plans (e.g. resource management plans, transportation plans, recreation area management plans, or others). If existing plans allow for motor vehicle use of routes in areas found to have wilderness character, such routes may be driven.

WSAs are managed according to existing land use plans and the BLM's *Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review* (IMP). If existing plans allow for motorized vehicle use of routes in WSAs, such routes may be driven. The IMP allows for motor vehicle use of existing routes, but generally does not allow cross-country travel. Cross-country travel, however, may be permitted for emergencies like search and rescue and other authorized purposes. Motor vehicle use of routes in a WSA must not impact the wilderness characteristics of a WSA so that it is no longer suitable for Congressional wilderness designation. If monitoring reveals that OHV use is impacting the wilderness character of a WSA, the BLM may limit or close the affected lands to such use.

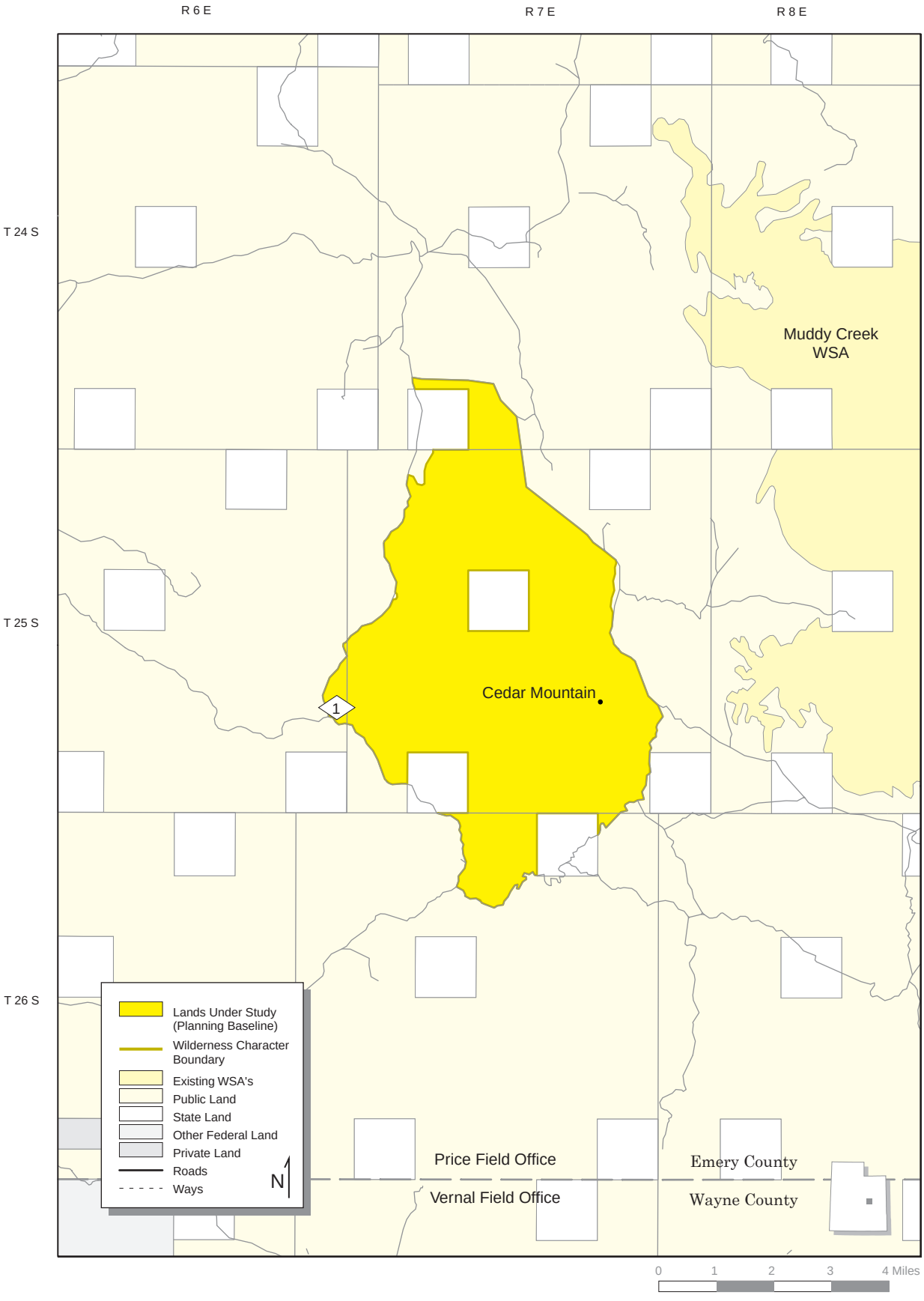
Permitted facilities, like livestock and wildlife waters, may be maintained to keep them effective and usable.

Responses (Inventory Review Results) to Specific Comments By Inventory Area

The tables that follow provide a synopsis of site-specific comments and responses for each of the fourteen inventory areas found to have wilderness characteristics in the Price Field Office. Many of the comments received during scoping were detailed and specific to a particular place or vehicle route. These comments primarily focused on whether or not a particular location did or did not have wilderness character, or if a specific route should be considered a "road" or a "vehicle way." A Response to Comments Map is provided for each inventory area (Maps 3.1 to 3.14). Comment numbers are linked to points on the maps to depict the general location of the areas of concern.

An electronic version of this document is posted on the Internet. The maps at the Intemet site can be enlarged to provide greater detail. This site can be accessed at www.ut.blm.gov/wilderness.

CEDAR MOUNTAIN (Refer to Map 3.1)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
1	BLM failed to identify and inventory two routes near Last Chance Wash on the west side of the inventory area.	These routes were examined and determined to be overgrown and non-existent.	No


R 6 E
R 7 E
R 8 E
T 24 S
T 25 S
T 26 S
Muddy Creek WSA
Cedar Mountain
1
Lands Under Study (Planning Baseline)
Wilderness Character Boundary
Existing WSA's
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
Roads
Ways
N
Price Field Office
Vernal Field Office
Emery County
Wayne County
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

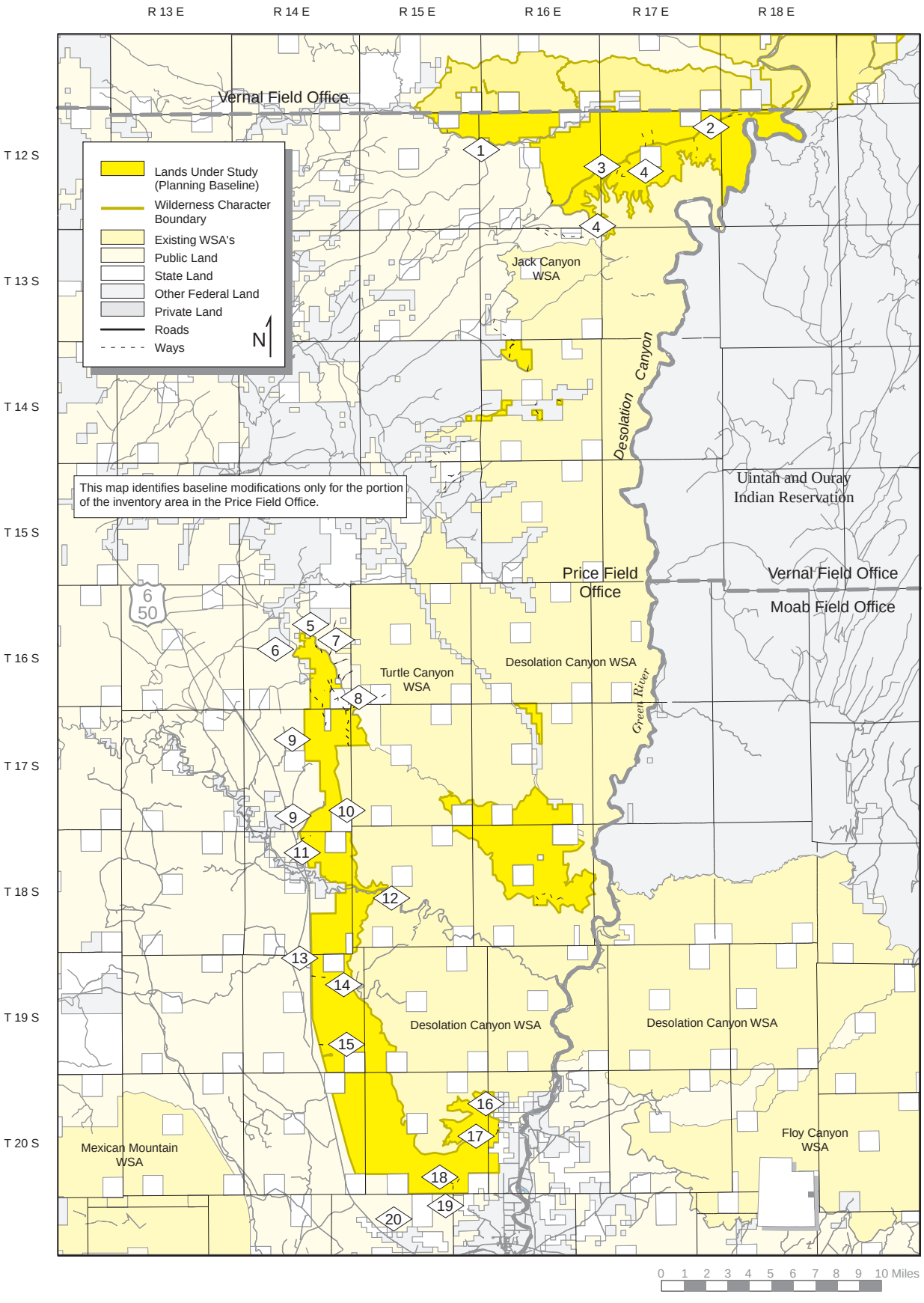
MAP 3.1

DESOLATION CANYON* (Refer to Map 3.2)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
1	According to the Nine Mine Canyon Recreation and Cultural Resources Management Plan, there is a proposed recreation site at the mouth of Daddy Canyon. The following section should be removed in order to accommodate this site: S1/2, sec. 7, T12 S, R16 E.	Wilderness inventory examines the effects of existing structures and facilities on the natural character of the wilderness inventory area. Proposed recreation sites will be considered in the process to determine whether a wilderness inventory area should become a wilderness study area.	No
2	There are proposed wells in sec. 10, T 12 S, R 17 E.	Proposed well sites have no impact on the existing wilderness character of the area. However, all actions on these lands are subject to valid existing rights.	No
3	A right-of-way corridor traverses from T 12 S, R 16 E to T 12 S, R 17 E (ROW UTU-40133), which provides access to existing gas wells, Tar Sand Area, exploratory unit areas, and grazing allotments.	This route, identified as Road #8 (Horse Bench Road), was determined to be a road for a portion of its length and was cherry-stemmed. The right-of-way was found to exist along the entire length of the route and a cherry-stem has been added to the remaining portion of Road #8 to include the right-of-way.	Yes (See "G" on Map 2.2 in Section II
4	There are gas wells in sec. 36, T 12 S, R 16 E and sec. 20, T 12 S, R 17 E.	Both of these gas wells are revegetating and were determined to be substantially unnoticeable.	No
5	Portions of the Lila Canyon Mine permit are within the inventory area. The mining company has applied for rights-of-way to allow access for roads, power lines, telephone, and surface facilities for the Lila Canyon Mine.	The BLM granted a right-of-way for facilities associated with the Lila Canyon Mine and approximately 42 acres have been excluded due to this right-of-way.	Yes (See "H" on Map 2.2 in Section II)
6	The inventory area overlaps and lies immediately south of coal properties that are part of the South Lease Coal Reserve (SLCR). The primitive nature of the SLCR lands have been degraded due to the development in the form of roads, vehicle traffic, coal mining activities, and drill stem pipes. This impacted lands should be excluded from the inventory area.	This area was inventoried and determined to be natural in character. Impacts associated with past mining activity were found to be substantially unnoticeable.	No
7	Portions of the inventory area in sec. 14 & 15 of T 16 S, R 14 E overlay the existing Horse Canyon Mine. Portals and various surface structures have been left in place for future anticipated use.	This area was inventoried and determined to be natural in character. Impacts associated with past mining activity were found to be substantially unnoticeable.	No
8	The route identified as North Book Cliffs #A should be determined to be a road.	This eroded route was determined to be a vehicle way because it is not maintained and does not receive regular and continuous use.	No

DESOLATION CANYON* (Refer to Map 3.2)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
9	BLM fails to inventory past an arbitrary section line and a faint route. All fieldwork was performed by helicopter, no on-the-ground fieldwork was performed on the faint way. The boundary should be expanded.	This area is located outside the boundary of the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.*	No
10	There is a bulldozed route (Vehicle Way E) that travels from the Price River at Woodside, north along the base of the Roan Cliffs all the way to the Horse Canyon Road.	This area was reexamined and Vehicle Way E was found to be non-existent beyond a faint trace that was found to be completely overgrown and revegetating.	No
11	A route leading to a stock pond was not inventoried or identified, it should be determined to be a road.	This route, identified by the BLM as DC-5A, was evaluated and determined to be a vehicle way. DC-5A does not meet all of the criteria of the BLM road definition used for wilderness inventory purposes because it is not receiving maintenance or regular and continuous use.	No
12	BLM incorrectly cherry-stems a route too far. Past the crossing at the Price River the route is not maintained or significant, which is confirmed by the BLM field map. The cherry-stem should be reduced to the Price River.	This cherry-stem is located in the existing Desolation Canyon WSA and is not part of this inventory process.	No
13	A transmission facility line is located within the inventory area.	The right-of-way for this transmission line forms the boundary of the planning baseline.	No
14	There is a Western Utility Group utility corridor within the inventory area.	Wilderness inventory examines the effects of existing structures and facilities on the natural character of the wilderness inventory area. Proposed utility corridors will be considered in the RMP planning process to determine whether a wilderness inventory area should become a wilderness study area.	No
15	A route which leads to a stock pond was not inventoried or identified and should be determined to be a road. The route beyond the stock pond should also be determined to be a road.	This route, identified by the BLM as DC-4A, was evaluated and determined to be a vehicle way. DC-4A does not meet all of the criteria of the BLM road definition used for wilderness inventory purposes because it is not receiving maintenance or regular and continuous use. A route extending beyond DC-4A was not found.	No
16	Route #6 should be determined to be a road, it extends all the way to the drill hole near The Cove.	Route #6 was reexamined and determined to be a road as far as Blue Castle. The segment that spurs towards The Cove (identified as DC-1A), was found to be an unsubstantial vehicle way, which fades into a set of impassable cross-country tracks.	Yes (See "F" on Map 2.2 in Section II)

DESOLATION CANYON* (Refer to Map 3.2)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
17	A road exists below Route #6, which was not inventoried.	This area was examined and two routes were found below Route #6. The first route, identified as DC-2A, was determined to be a vehicle way because it is not maintained and does not receive regular and continuous use. The second route, identified as DC-3A, spurs off DC-2A and was determined to be a vehicle way. DC-3A is not maintained, does not receive regular and continuous use, and was washed out after 0.2 mile.	No
18	A route, which was not inventoried, extends into the inventory area. This route should be determined to be a road.	This area was examined and no vehicle route was found.	No
19	BLM fails to inventory past arbitrary section lines or use a significant impact as the boundary. The area to the south is free of any significant impacts and the boundary should be expanded to include these natural areas.	This area was reevaluated and determined to be natural in character and has been added to the planning baseline. The area to the south of the inventory area is outside the boundary of the previous H.R. 1500 legislative proposal that was the focus of the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory.*	Yes (See "F" on Map 2.2 in Section II
20	Two stock ponds were missed during the inventory.	These stock ponds area located outside of the inventory area and are not part of the planning baseline.	No

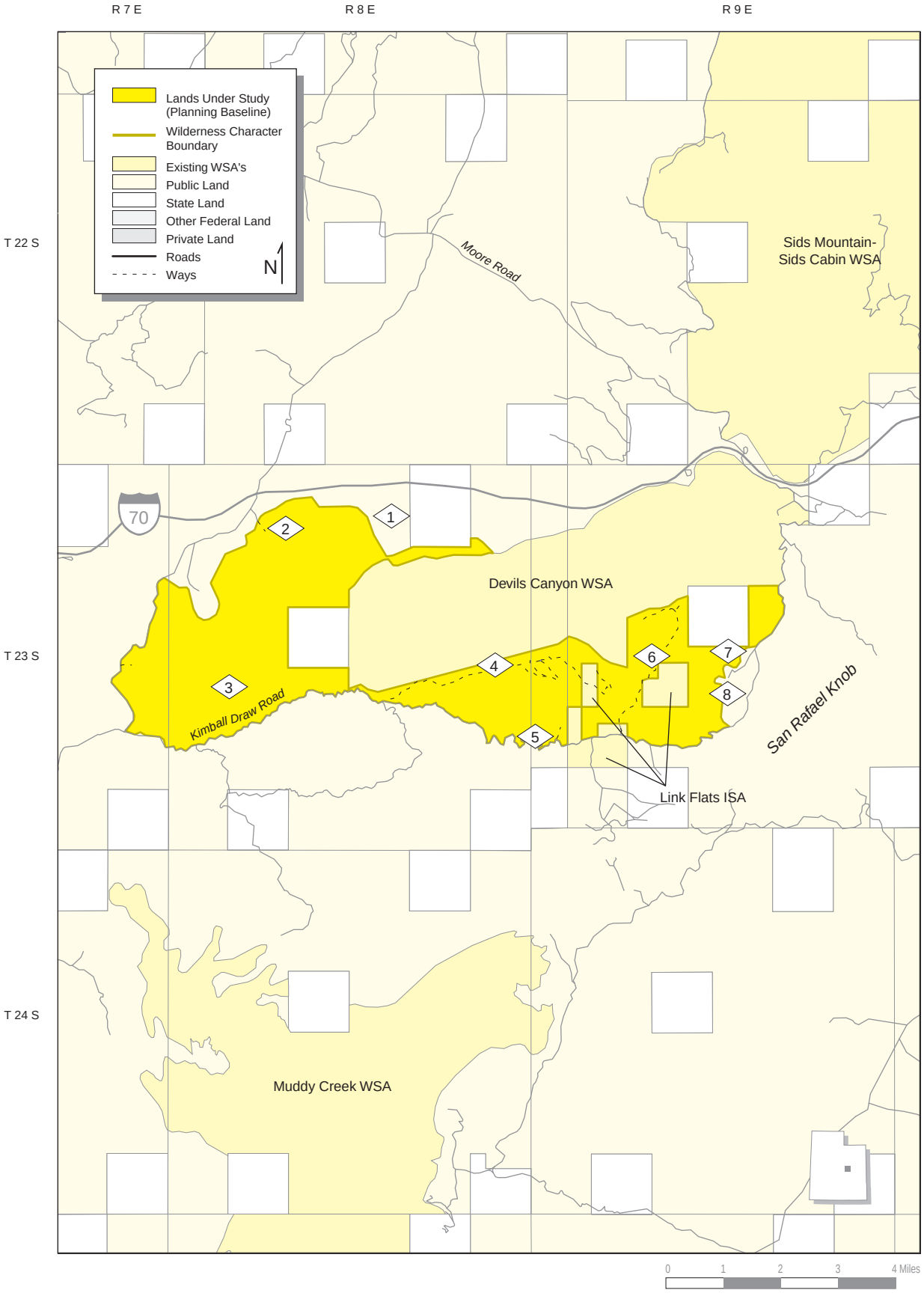
* This document identifies public comment only for that portion of the inventory area administered by the Price Field Office


R 13 E
R 14 E
R 15 E
R 16 E
R 17 E
R 18 E
T 12 S
T 13 S
T 14 S
T 15 S
T 16 S
T 17 S
T 18 S
T 19 S
T 20 S
Vernal Field Office
Lands Under Study (Planning Baseline)
Wilderness Character Boundary
Existing WSA's
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
Roads
Ways
N
This map identifies baseline modifications only for the portion of the inventory area in the Price Field Office.
Jack Canyon WSA
Desolation Canyon
Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation
Price Field Office
Vernal Field Office
Moab Field Office
6
50
Turtle Canyon WSA
Desolation Canyon WSA
Green River
Desolation Canyon WSA
Desolation Canyon WSA
Mexican Mountain WSA
Floy Canyon WSA
1
2
3
4
4
5
6
7
8
9
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles

MAP 3.2

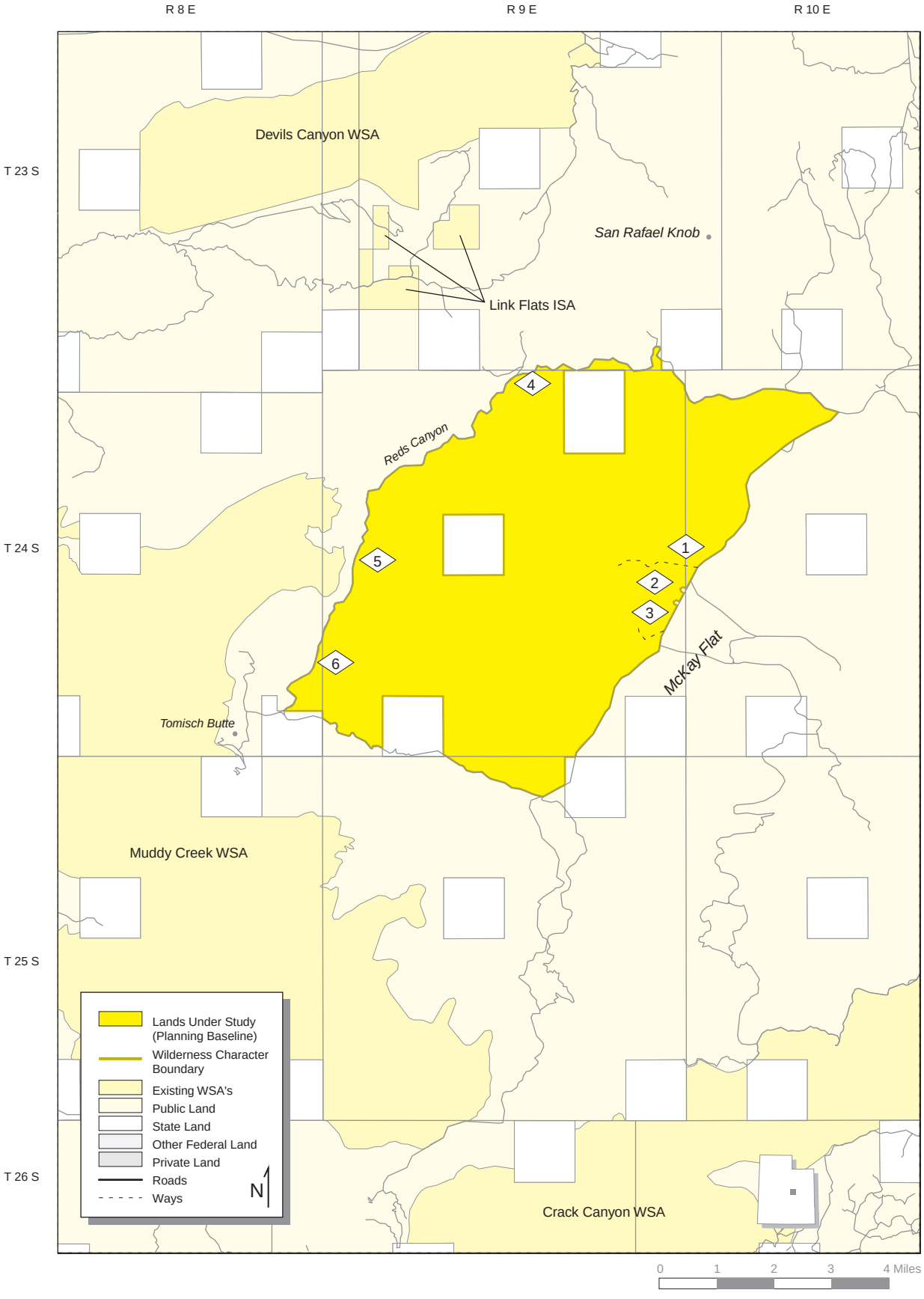
DEVILS CANYON (Refer to Map 3.3)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
1	BLM uses an insignificant impact as the boundary, and the boundary should be expanded.	The boundary follows the edge of disturbance separating the inventory area from lands lacking wilderness character, due to impacts from numerous seismic lines and vehicle ways.	No
2	BLM incorrectly cherry-stemmed this route, which is not mechanically maintained nor a significant impact.	Upon further review and reconsideration this route, identified as DC-1, was determined to be a vehicle way because it does not appear to have been constructed or maintained, and does not receive regular and continuous use. The cherry-stem along this vehicle way has been removed.	Yes (See "A" on Map 2.3 in Section II)
3	BLM uses an insignificant impact as the boundary, and the boundary should expanded.	The road used as the boundary to separate the wilderness character area from the area determined to lack wilderness character was reevaluated. BLM found that the boundary road is non-existent and the area to the south was determined to possess wilderness character. The boundary has been expanded down to the Kimball Draw Road, excluding some OHV play areas and campsites along Kimball Draw.	Yes (See "B" on Map 2.3 in Section II)
4	BLM incorrectly cherry-stemmed this route, which is not mechanically maintained and receives little to no use.	Upon further review and reconsideration the BLM found this route, identified as SF99-1, to be a vehicle way because it does not receive maintenance or regular and continuous use. The cherry-stem has been removed along this way.	Yes (See "C" on Map 2.3 in Section II)
5	In section 25, T 23 S., R 8 ½ E., north of the road, there exists a metal dam, rock masonry dam, and large plastic-lined pond and associated access road, which represent impacts on naturalness.	This area was reexamined and the route, plastic-lined pond, and metal dam were located. Both the plastic-lined pond and metal dam have been breached and are not functional. The route was evaluated, identified as DC-3, and determined to be a vehicle way because it is not maintained and does not receive regular and continuous use. These impacts were determined to be minimal, and it was determined that the area still retains its natural character.	No
6	BLM incorrectly cherry-stemmed this route, which is not mechanically maintained nor a significant impact.	Upon further review and reconsideration the BLM found this route, identified as DC-6, to be a vehicle way. DC-6 is not maintained, does not receive regular and continuous use, and is washed out after approximately one mile. The cherry-stem has been removed along this vehicle way.	Yes (See "D" on Map 2.3 in Section II)

DEVILS CANYON (Refer to Map 3.3)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
7	A mapping error exists at the Cooper Globe Mine. The cherry-stem around the mine is not in the correct location.	The boundary at this location was incorrectly portrayed in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* and has been realigned to correct a digitizing error.	Yes (See "E" on Map 2.3 in Section II)
8	The route going south of the Copper Globe Mine was constructed, receives regular and continuous use, and is noticeable. This route should be determined to be a road.	This route was examined, identified as DC-5, and determined to be a vehicle way because it is not maintained. This way was found to be a substantial impact and a cherry-stem has been added along the route. While this vehicle way does not meet all the criteria of the BLM road definition used for wilderness inventory purposes, it was cherry-stemmed because it constitutes a substantially noticeable intrusion that impacts wilderness character. As a result of the cherry-stem, approximately 260 acres have been isolated from the rest of the inventory area and dropped from the planning baseline.	Yes (See "F" on Map 2.3 in Section II)


R 7 E
R 8 E
R 9 E
T 22 S
T 23 S
T 24 S
Lands Under Study (Planning Baseline)
Wilderness Character Boundary
Existing WSA's
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
Roads
Ways
N
Moore Road
Sids Mountain-
Sids Cabin WSA
70
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
Devils Canyon WSA
Kimball Draw Road
San Rafael Knob
Link Flats ISA
Muddy Creek WSA
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

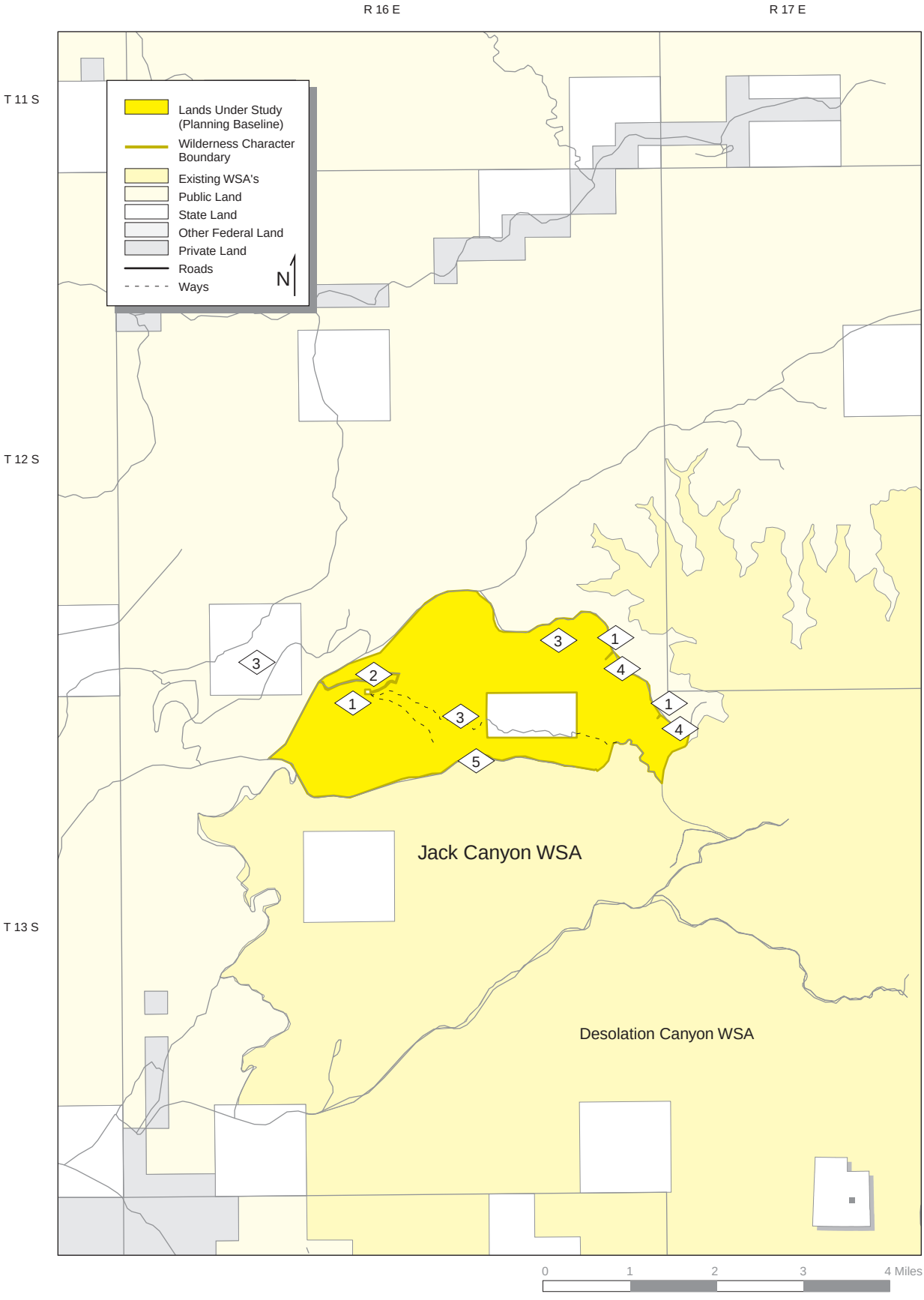
MAP 3.3

HONDU COUNTRY (Refer to Map 3.4)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
1	Way #2 is a well-used, constructed route which provides access for trailer camping, great views and TV reception. The whole length of Way #2 was dozed, not lightly bladed and the drill pad and route have not revegetated. A borrow area was missed just north of the route and visible from the main road, which impairs naturalness. The stock ponds in the area will probably have to be rebuilt or cleaned. The route should be determined to be a road.	Way #2 was determined to be a vehicle way because it does not receive maintenance or regular and continuous use. The small borrow pit north of the route was subsequently field checked and determined not to be a substantial impact on the natural character of the area. See Responses to General Issues, Concerns, and Questions Related to the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* on page 52.	No
2	A FUP permit exists in T 24 S, R 9 E, sec 24, utilizing equipment will impact solitude.	The gravel pit has already been excluded from the area with wilderness character.	No
3	Way #1 (McKay Flat route) should remain open as it provides important recreational access. The route impairs the area's naturalness and should be determined to be a road.	This route was determined to be a vehicle way because it is not maintained or constructed, and does not receive regular and continuous use.	No
4	BLM failed to inventory and identify two routes near the northern boundary of the inventory area.	These routes were examined and determined to be washes, and are not travel routes.	No
5	BLM failed to inventory and identify a route off the western boundary of the inventory area.	This route was examined and determined to be an old road realignment that is not being used as a travel route.	No
6	BLM failed to inventory and identify a route off the western boundary of the inventory area.	This route was examined and determined to be a faint cross-country track.	No


R 8 E
R 9 E
R 10 E
T 23 S
T 24 S
T 25 S
T 26 S
Devils Canyon WSA
San Rafael Knob
Link Flats ISA
Reds Canyon
McKay Flat
Tomisch Butte
Muddy Creek WSA
Crack Canyon WSA
1
2
3
4
5
6
Lands Under Study (Planning Baseline)
Wilderness Character Boundary
Existing WSA's
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
Roads
Ways
N
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

MAP 3.4

JACK CANYON (Refer to Map 3.5)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
1	Gas wells exist in sec. 33(SW/SE) & sec. 36(NE/SW) , T 12 S, R 16 E and sec. 1 (NE/SE), T 13 S, R 16 E.	The gas well facility located in sec. 33, T 12 S, R 16 E is included within a cherry-stem and is not part of the planning baseline. The well in sec. 36, T 12 S, R 16 E was found to be an abandoned site. The well and its access route located in sec. 1, T 13 S, R 16 E was cherry-stemmed in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory*, but was incorrectly digitized. The boundary at this location has been modified to show the correct location of the road and gas well.	Yes (See "A" and "B" on Map 2.4 in Section II)
2	BLM's boundary fails to use the edge of significant impacts. The boundary should be expanded, excluding one cherry-stemmed route.	This area was reexamined and determined to be natural in character. The area has been added to the planning baseline, exclusive of a road and gas well facility.	Yes (See "B" on Map 2.4 in Section II)
3	There are gas wells in sec. 32 & 35, T 12 S, R 16 E and sec. 3, T 13 S, R 16 E.	The well located in sec. 32 , T 12 S, R 16 E is outside of the inventory area. The wells in sec. 35 and sec. 3 were determined to be overgrown and are not substantially noticeable.	No
4	The two cherry-stems located on the eastern side of the inventory area are in the wrong location.	The boundary at this location was incorrectly portrayed in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* and has been realigned to correct a digitizing error.	Yes (See "A" on Map 2.4 in Section II)
5	Lying within the Unit 1 lies a right-of-way UTU-40133, which separates the existing Jack Canyon WSA and the inventory area.	This right-of-way forms the boundary of the inventory area and is not part of the planning baseline.	No


R 16 E
R 17 E
T 11 S
T 12 S
T 13 S
Lands Under Study (Planning Baseline)
Wilderness Character Boundary
Existing WSA's
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
Roads
Ways
N
Jack Canyon WSA
Desolation Canyon WSA
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

MAP 3.5

LABYRINTH CANYON* (Refer to Map 3.6)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
1	The BLM incorrectly classified this route as a road and cherry-stems it. The cherry-stem should be removed.	This route, identified by the BLM as Way #1, was determined to be a vehicle way because it does not receive maintenance or regular and continuous use. The inventory file indicates the way is a substantial impact to the naturalness of the area because of vegetative manipulation covering 50' on both sides of the way and has been cherry-stemmed.	No
2	The BLM's boundary, using the existing WSA, excludes an area that is natural in character. The boundary should be moved to include a non-impacted area.	The areas between the H.R. 1500 boundary and the existing WSA are not natural in character because of the cumulative impact of seismic lines.	No
3	The BLM boundary uses a drainage and canyon rim that is not the edge of a significant impact. The boundary should be moved to include a non-impacted area.	The boundary follows the edge of disturbance separating the inventory area from lands lacking wilderness character, due to the impacts from numerous seismic lines and trails.	No
4	The BLM incorrectly classified this route as a road and cherry-stemmed it. Remove the cherry-stem.	This route, identified by the BLM as Bull Bottom Way #2, was reexamined and determined to be a substantially unnoticeable vehicle way that does not receive maintenance. The cherry-stem along this vehicle way has been removed from the planning baseline.	Yes (See "C" on Map 2.5 in Section II)
5	A route to Junes Bottom is within the area with wilderness character and is visibly similar to a route that is within an area found not to have wilderness character.	This vehicle way, identified by the BLM as Way #12, was found to be substantially unnoticeable and is not an impact on naturalness.	No

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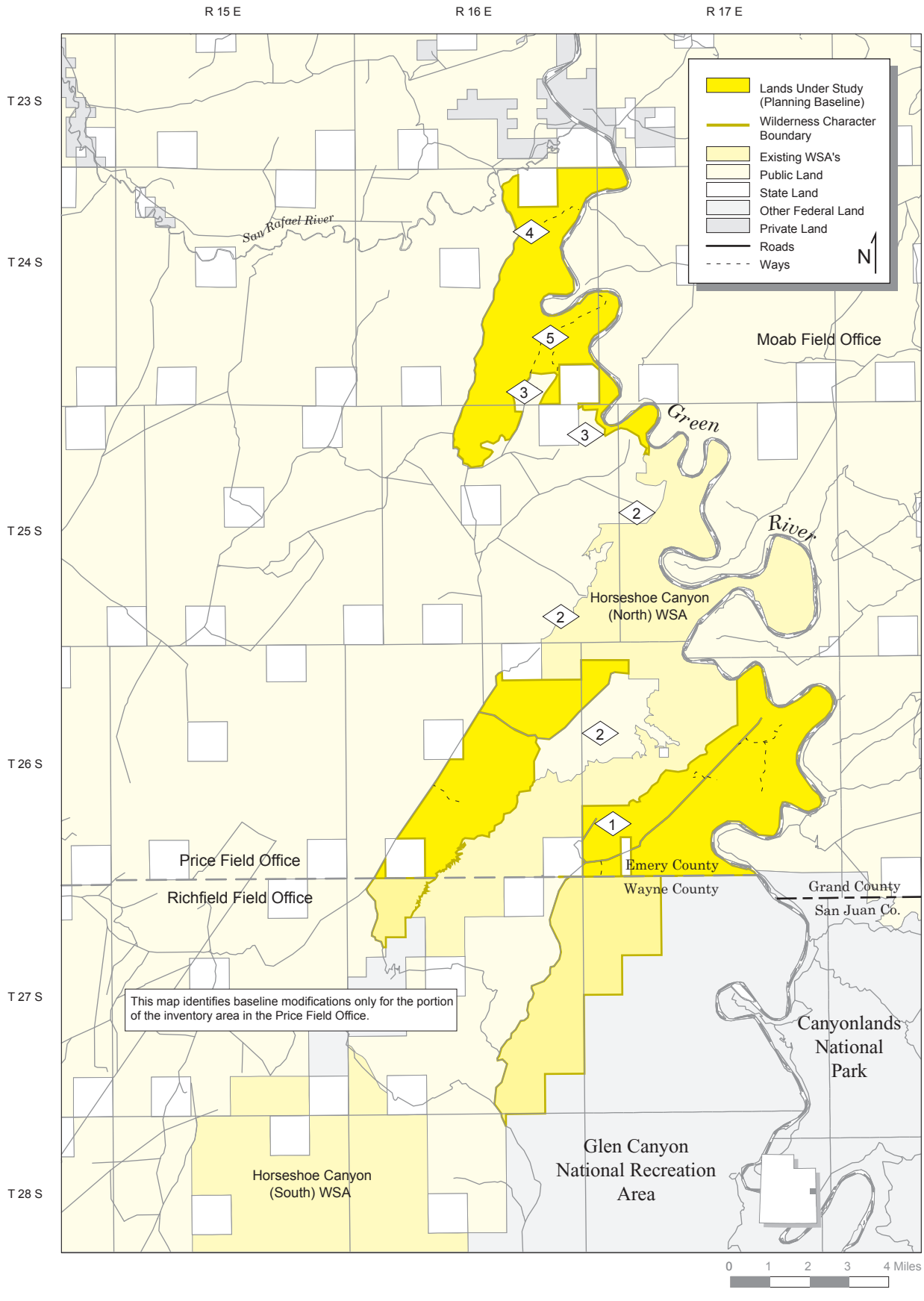
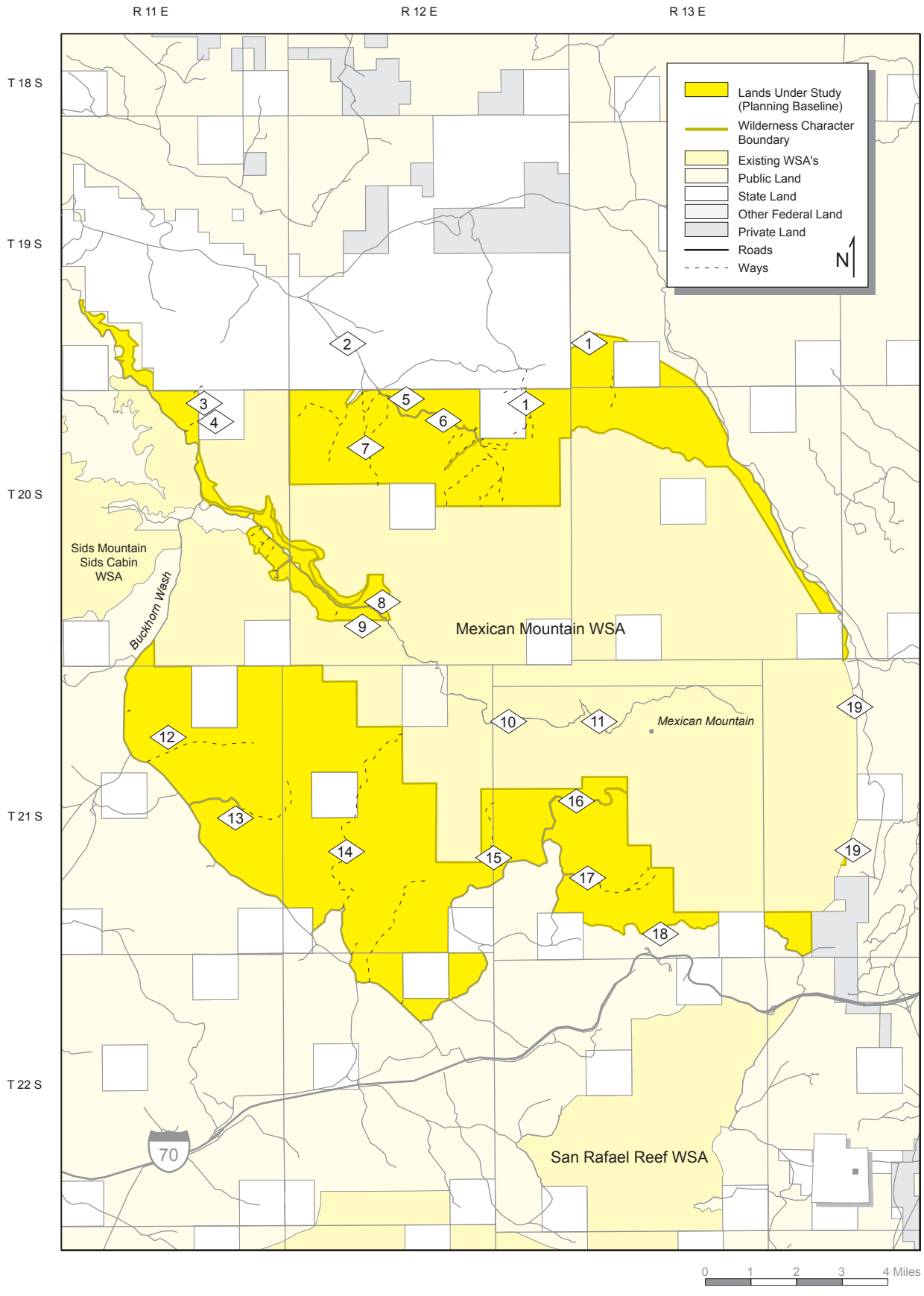

R 15 E
R 16 E
R 17 E
T 23 S
T 24 S
T 25 S
T 26 S
T 27 S
T 28 S
Lands Under Study (Planning Baseline)
Wilderness Character Boundary
Existing WSA's
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
Roads
Ways
N
San Rafael River
Green River
Moab Field Office
Horseshoe Canyon (North) WSA
Price Field Office
Richfield Field Office
Emery County
Wayne County
Grand County
San Juan Co.
This map identifies baseline modifications only for the portion of the inventory area in the Price Field Office.
Canyonlands National Park
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
Horseshoe Canyon (South) WSA
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

MAP 3.6

MEXICAN MOUNTAIN (Refer to Map 3.7)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
1	BLM uses an insignificant route and drainage as the boundary, and the boundary should be expanded.	The boundary follows state lands and a substantial impact, which includes a power line right-of-way and route through Saddle Gulch.	No
2	BLM uses an insignificant impact as the boundary, and the boundary should be expanded.	This area is entirely on state land and is not part of the planning baseline.	No
3	The Calf Canyon route is a bladed, gravel road that provides access to a trail head. Another comment stated that the BLM Road/Way form confirms that the route is not mechanically maintained and inappropriately checked maintenance "Not on maintenance schedule, but kept in good shape". The route should be determined to be a way and the cherry-stem removed.	This route, identified by the BLM as MM-2, was reexamined and determined to be a vehicle way. MM-2 does not meet all of the criteria of the BLM road definition used for wilderness inventory purposes because it does not receive maintenance or regular and continuous use. The cherry-stem along this vehicle way has been removed from the planning baseline.	Yes (See "A" on Map 2.6 in Section II)
4	The Pine Canyon Road is a bladed, gravel road that provides access to a trail head. Another comment stated that the BLM Road/Way form confirms that the route is not mechanically maintained and inappropriately checked maintenance "Not on maintenance schedule, but kept open for use". The route should be determined to be a way and the cherry-stem removed.	This route was reexamined and determined to be a vehicle way which is not maintained and does not receive regular and continuous use. The location of this route was incorrectly mapped in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory*. This route is entirely on state land, and is not part of the planning baseline. The boundary has been adjusted to correct this mapping error.	Yes (See "G" on Map 2.6 in Section II)
5	BLM incorrectly cherry-stems this insignificant route. The route has not been mechanically maintained and is not a significant impact.	This route, identified by the BLM as MM-6, was determined to be a road because it is constructed, maintained, and receives regular and continuous use. The cherry-stem remains along this substantial road.	No
6	The "5 Unnamed Ways" identified by the BLM are substantially noticeable and are used on a regular and continuous basis for camping, site-seeing, and hiking. These routes are maintained when necessary after heavy rains and floods occur and should be determined to be roads. There are also fences and corrals in this area along with other related livestock facilities. One of the routes leads to a rock art site and was not inventoried or recognized by the BLM. It should be determined to be a road.	These routes were reexamined and determined to be unsubstantial vehicle ways. One of these routes (MM-19) was cherry-stemmed in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* and the cherry-stem has been removed. The corral located off MM-6 was incorrectly mapped in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* and it has been taken out of the planning baseline. The route to the rock art site was evaluated and determined to be a set of cross-country tracks that end at a wash.	Yes (See "C" and "H" on Map 2.6 in Section II)

MEXICAN MOUNTAIN (Refer to Map 3.7)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
7	BLM uses a way for a boundary where both sides appear the same, resulting in confusion. BLM uses an insignificant route as the boundary, and the boundary should be expanded.	Upon further review, the BLM found this area to retain its natural character, except for the existence of a road and associated OHV play areas. The boundary has been expanded to include the natural area and excludes the road and OHV play areas.	Yes (See "B" on Map 2.6 in Section II)
8	The area north of the Mexican Mountain Road was unnecessarily excluded due to exaggerated camping impacts.	Upon further review the BLM found this area to be natural in character, except for a corral and small OHV play areas. The area has been added to the planning baseline, exclusive of the corral and OHV play areas.	Yes (See "D" on Map 2.6 in Section II)
9	The area south of the Mexican Mountain Road was unnecessarily excluded. The BLM uses an insignificant impact as the boundary, and the boundary should be expanded.	Upon further review the BLM found this area to be natural in character and has been added to the planning baseline.	Yes (See "D" on Map 2.6 in Section II)
10	The BLM has too large of a set-back along this cherry-stem, excluding a non-impacted area.	This is the boundary of the existing 603 Mexican Mountain WSA and is not part of this planning process.	No
11	BLM incorrectly cherry-stems this route past where a gate has been installed to close it.	This is the boundary of the existing 603 Mexican Mountain WSA and is not part of this planning process.	No
12	The access route to Limestone Bench is a well-maintained access route to an overlook and campsite. It should be determined to be a road.	This route, identified by the BLM as MM-9, was determined to be a way because it is not constructed or maintained, and does not receive regular and continuous use.	No
13	The route to the Three Coves Reservoir and the route beyond are substantial routes needed for stock pond maintenance and dispersed camping. They should be determined to be roads.	The route to the Three Coves Reservoir was identified by the BLM as MM-11 and determined to be a road and cherry-stemmed. The route beyond the reservoir was identified by the BLM as MM-11a and determined to be a vehicle way. MM-11a does not meet all of the criteria of the BLM road definition used for wilderness inventory purposes because it is not constructed or maintained, and does not receive regular and continuous use.	No
14	The cherry-stem along the Lockhart Wash Road should be extended to include the portion of the route that was determined to be a way, numerous intrusions along the route, and a campsite at the end. Another comment stated the route is not mechanically maintained and the entire route should be determined to be a way.	Upon further review and reconsideration, BLM found this route, identified as MM-3, to be a vehicle way. MM-3 was determined to be an unmaintained way which does not meet all of the criteria of the BLM road definition used for wildemess inventory purposes. The cherry-stem has been removed from this unsubstantial way.	Yes (See "F" on Map 2.6 in Section II)

MEXICAN MOUNTAIN (Refer to Map 3.7)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
15	BLM has no fieldwork along this portion of the cherry-stem. This route is very faint, is not a significant impact, and has not been mechanically maintained. The route should be determined to be a way.	This route, identified by the BLM as MM-4, was reexamined and determined to be a vehicle way which is not maintained. The cherry-stem has been removed along this vehicle way.	Yes (See "E" on Map 2.6 in Section II)
16	The Swasey's Leap Road is well traveled and is substantially noticeable beyond where the BLM has closed it.	The Swasey's Leap Road, identified by the BLM as MM-12, was determined to be a road and cherry-stemmed. The segment of this road beyond the cherry-stem is within the existing 603 Mexican Mountain WSA.	No
17	The Sulphur Springs Road is well-used and is substantially noticeable to its end.	The Sulphur Springs Road, identified by the BLM as MM-13, was determined to be a vehicle way because it is not maintained. The first mile was determined to be substantially noticeable and cherry-stemmed, the remainder of the way is not an impact on naturalness.	No
18	The Black Dragon Wash Road is impassable and according to the BLM's own sign it is not a maintained route. The route should be determined to be a way.	The Black Dragon Wash Road, identified by the BLM as MM-14, was determined to be an intrusive, well-used road. This road meets all criteria of the BLM road definition used for wilderness inventory purposes and forms the southern boundary of the area found to have wilderness character.	No
19	BLM uses an insignificant impact as the boundary, and the boundary should be expanded.	This portion of the inventory area boundary is formed by the previous H.R. 1500 legislative proposal that was the focus of the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* and private land to the south and lacks wilderness character due to impacts from vehicle ways and an OHV play area.	No


R 11 E
R 12 E
R 13 E
T 18 S
T 19 S
T 20 S
T 21 S
T 22 S
Lands Under Study (Planning Baseline)
Wilderness Character Boundary
Existing WSA's
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
Roads
Ways
N
Sids Mountain Sids Cabin WSA
Buckhorn Wash
Mexican Mountain WSA
Mexican Mountain
San Rafael Reef WSA
70
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

MAP 3.7

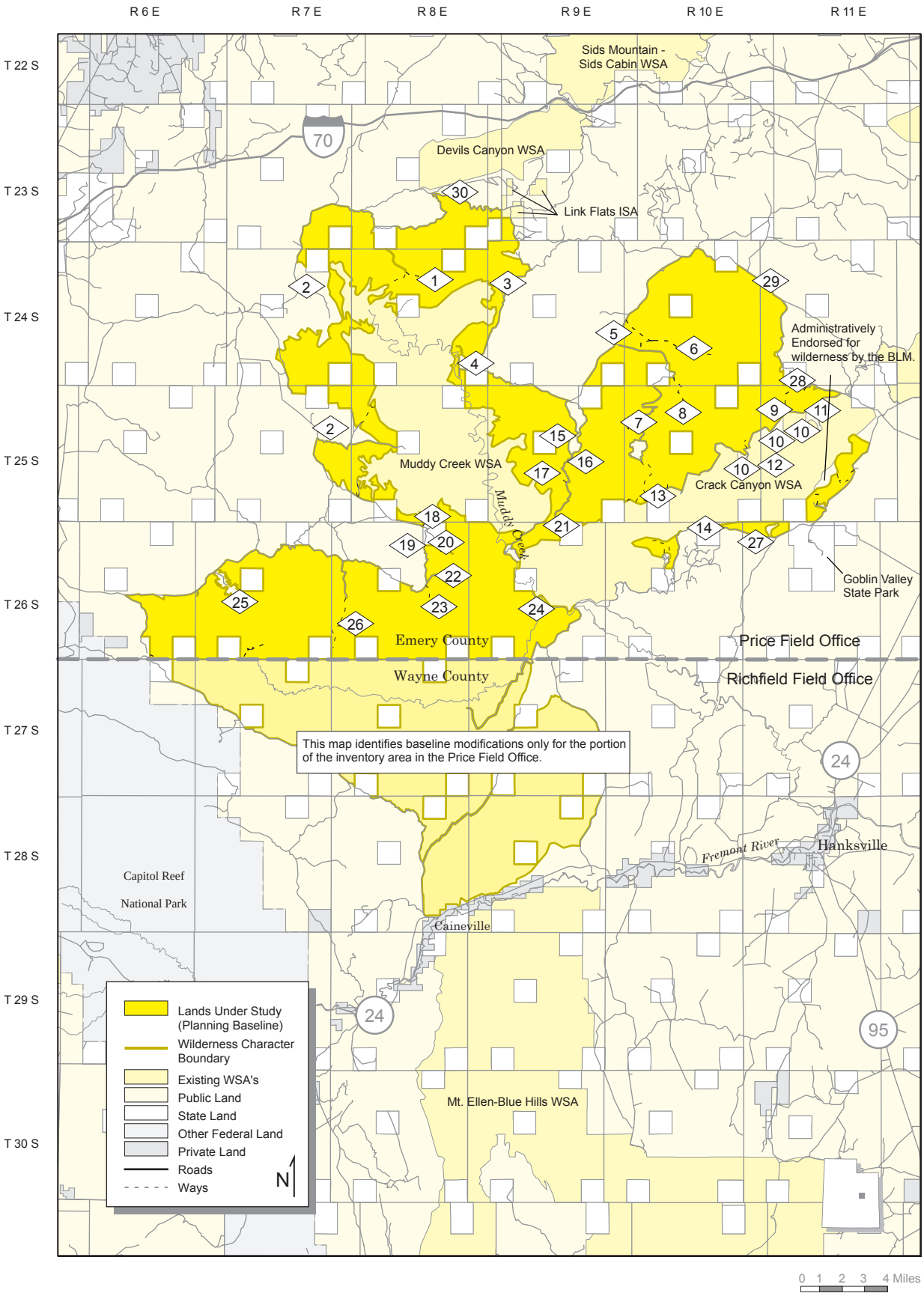
MUDDY CREEK- CRACK CANYON* (Refer to Map 3.8)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
1	BLM uses an insignificant impact as the boundary. An area which is free of any impacts and should be included in the area of wilderness character, except for one cherry-stemmed route.	Upon further review and reconsideration the BLM found this area to be natural in character. One route, identified as MC-8, has been cherry-stemmed for approximately 2 miles in the area added to the planning baseline.	Yes (See "A" on Map 2.7 in Section II)
2	BLM uses an insignificant impact as the boundary, and the boundary should be expanded.	The boundary follows the edge of disturbance separating the inventory area from lands lacking wilderness character due to the cumulative impacts from OHV tracks and mining activities.	No
3	This route is not mechanically maintained and is not a significant impact. It is extremely faint and receives little or no use. The adits at the end of the route are also not significant. The route should be determined to be a way and the cherry-stem removed.	This route was reexamined and determined to be non-existent and the adits at the end were determined to be unsubstantial intrusions. The cherry-stem along this route and around the adits has been removed.	Yes (See "B" on Map 2.7 in Section II)
4	BLM uses an insignificant impact as the boundary, and the boundary should be expanded.	The area around Tomsich Butte is impacted by the cumulative effects from mining activity (adits, tailing piles, debris). The boundary follows the edge of disturbance separating these mining impacts from the lands with wilderness character.	No
5	BLM uses an insignificant impact as the boundary, and the boundary should be expanded.	Upon reexamination this area was determined to be natural in character and the area has been added to the planning baseline. Way #3 was determined to be a substantial intrusion and the cherry-stem along this route has been extended into the area added. One route, identified as MC-3, was determined to be a vehicle way which does not impact naturalness, and the cherry-stem along this way has been removed.	Yes (See "D" on Map 2.7 in Section II)
6	The Chute Canyon Overlook route (Way #1) is well-used and should be cherry-stemmed.	This way is not constructed, not maintained, and does not receive regular and continuous use. It was determined to be a vehicle way because it does not meet all of the criteria of the BLM road definition used for wilderness inventory purposes.	No
7	BLM incorrectly cherry-stems the entire length of the Horse Valley Road (Way #3). The last three miles do not meet the road definition and are not a significant impact. Another comment stated that the route is a heavily used, all season road which ties into the Behind the Reef Road at Chute Canyon and a 2 mile portion should be added to the cherry-stem.	While this vehicle way does not meet all of the criteria of the BLM road definition used for wilderness inventory purposes, it was cherry-stemmed because it constitutes a substantially noticeable intrusion that impacts the natural character of the area.	No

MUDDY CREEK- CRACK CANYON* (Refer to Map 3.8)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
8	BLM correctly classified the unmaintained Little Wild Horse Canyon Road (Way #2) as a way, but incorrectly cherry-stemmed it. The route is not mechanically maintained and is not a significant impact. Another comment stated the route is used regularly, is obvious, and has been constructed all the way to the Behind the Reef Road. A large amount of mining debris is found at a dugway along the route.	This route, identified as Way #2, was reexamined and determined not to be a substantially noticeable intrusion on the naturalness of the area and the cherry-stem along this way has been removed from the planning baseline.	Yes (See "E" on Map 2.7 in Section II)
9	The Flat Top route (Way #7) should remain open.	This route was determined to be a vehicle way because it does not receive maintenance or regular and continuous use. See Responses to General Issues, Concerns, and Questions Related to the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* on page 52.	No
10	BLM uses an insignificant impact as the boundary, and the boundary should be expanded.	The boundary follows the edge of disturbance separating the inventory area from lands lacking wilderness character due to the cumulative impacts from numerous vehicle ways, campsites, and a shack.	No
11	The Wild Horse route (Way #5) should remain open.	This vehicle way is in an area lacking wilderness character, and is not part of the planning baseline.	No
12	The Crack Canyon route (Way #6) should remain open.	This vehicle way is in an area lacking wilderness character, and is not part of the planning baseline.	No
13	BLM incorrectly cherry-stems the entire length of the Behind the Reef Road (Way #4), the last 5.5 miles do not meet the road definition and are not a significant impact. The last 5.5 miles are not mechanically maintained, impassable to full-size vehicles, and are rarely used. Another comment stated that many intrusions exist along the route and it is continuous from the Temple Mountain area to Hidden Splendor Mine. The cherry-stem should be lengthened.	Way #4 was reexamined and determined to be a substantially noticeable way to the junction with the Horse Valley route. The cherry-stem along the portion of the way past the Horse Valley route has been removed. The way becomes less distinct past this point and is not passable by a full-size vehicle to the Hidden Splendor Mine.	Yes (See "F" on Map 2.7 in Section II)
14	The BLM didn't exclude the parking area at Little Wildhorse Canyon from the area with wilderness character.	The parking area is located entirely on state lands, and is not part of the planning baseline.	No
15	The Big Ridge route (Way #8) is receiving considerable use now as an alternative route to the county road and should not be closed.	This way forms a portion of the boundary and will remain open.	No

MUDDY CREEK- CRACK CANYON* (Refer to Map 3.8)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
16	The BLM did not inventory or recognize a route that is an extension of Big Ridge Way #8.	This route was reexamined and determined to be overgrown and non-existent.	No
17	The MX Red Hill Drill Pad route (Way #9) has metal pipes protruding from it which affects naturalness.	This route was determined to be a way because it does not receive maintenance or regular and continuous use. The drill hole was determined not to be a substantial intrusion and is revegetating.	No
18	The Way to Moroni Point has two major constructed dugways (contrary to the Road/Way form) and should not be closed.	This route was reexamined and no dugways were located.	No
19	Each side of the boundary route in this location appears similar. This represents a management difficulty in determining which side of the route is in the inventory area.	The boundary route was determined to be a substantial intrusion dividing the inventory area from lands not inventoried.	No
20	The Segers Hole Interior Way Network routes are not natural, were bladed, and need no maintenance. The Segers Hole Dugway is accessible by full-size vehicles, was constructed, and has been maintained. The area is a popular OHV area and should be dropped from consideration as a WSA.	The Segers Hole Interior Way Network routes were reexamined and identified by the BLM as MC-11, 12, and 13. MC-11 begins as the Segers Hole Dugway and was determined to be a substantially noticeable way. While this vehicle way does not meet all of the criteria of the BLM road definition used for wilderness inventory purposes, a cherry-stem has been added on it because it constitutes a substantially noticeable intrusion that impacts the natural character of the area. MC-12 and MC-13 were both determined to be vehicle ways because they do not meet all of the criteria of the BLM road definition used for wilderness inventory purposes. These unsubstantial vehicle ways do not receive maintenance.	Yes (See "K" on Map 2.7 in Section II)
21	The Quandary Canyon Access route (Way #10) is an intrusion, which includes an old car and construction, it is regularly traveled, and continues as the Behind the Reef Road to Temple Mountain.	Way #10 was identified as a separate, constructed, non-maintained 1.4 mile vehicle way to Quandary Canyon. The Behind the Reef route was identified as Way #4 to Cistern Canyon, where it ends.	No
22	The Horse Heaven Point route is important for access to dispersed camping sites and should not be closed. Intrusions exist along the route, which justify cherry-stemming the route.	The Horse Heaven Point route was determined to be a vehicle way because it is not maintained. While this vehicle way does not meet all of the criteria of the BLM road definition used for wilderness inventory purposes, it was cherry-stemmed because it constitutes a substantially noticeable intrusion that impacts the natural character of the area. Upon reexamination, the Horse Heaven Point way was determined to be substantially unnoticeable past a loop turnaround and the cherry-stem has been shortened to this point.	Yes (See "I" on Map 2.7 in Section II)

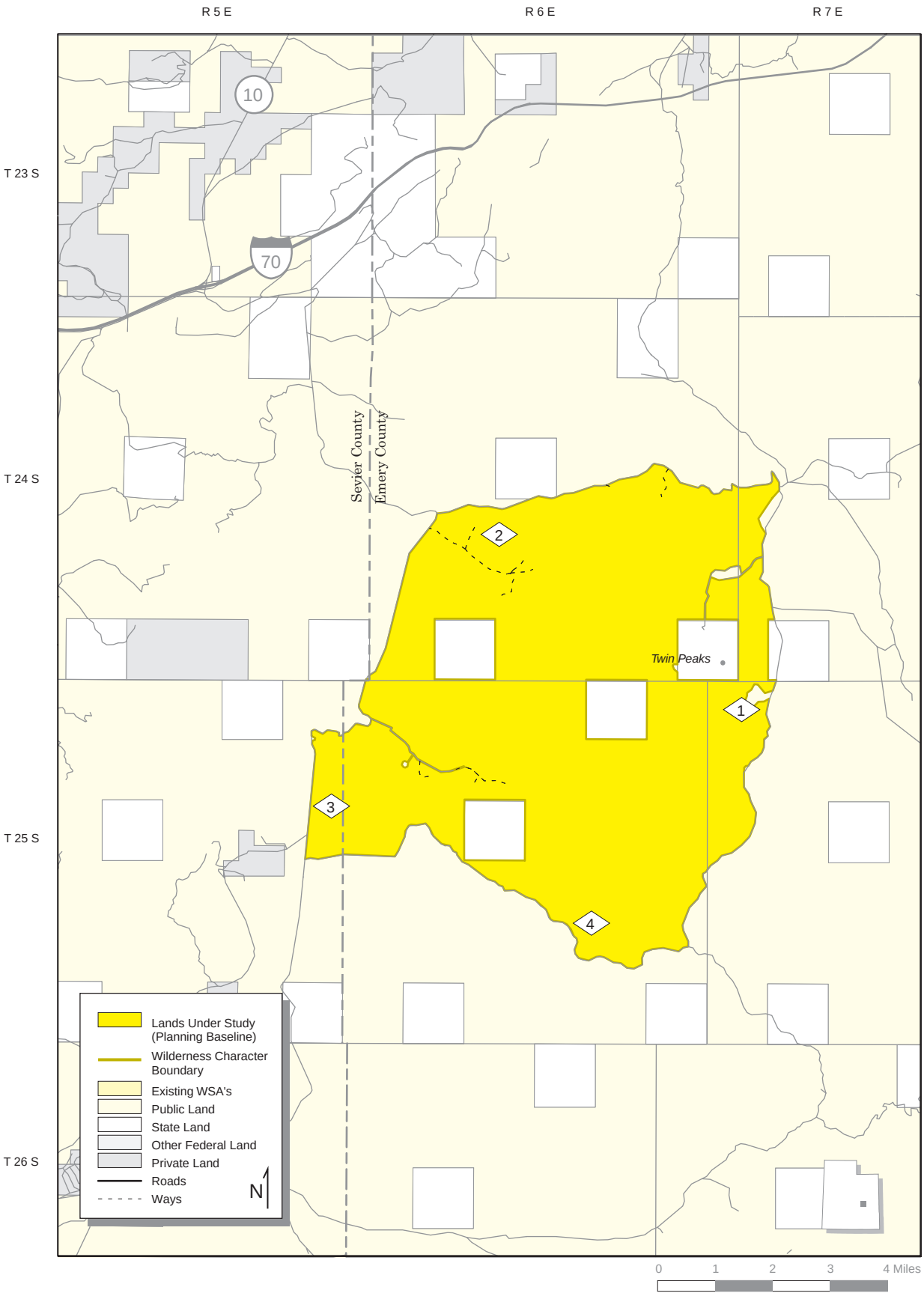
MUDDY CREEK- CRACK CANYON* (Refer to Map 3.8)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
23	Horse Heaven Jeep route is important for access to dispersed camping sites and should not be closed.	This route was determined to be a vehicle way because it not constructed or maintained, and does not receive regular and continuous use. This way was reexamined and no campsites or intrusions were found along the route.	No
24	BLM did not recognize or inventory the route along the Muddy River below Hidden Splendor Mine. The route should be determined to be a road.	This route was examined and determined to be a set of cross-country tracks within a wash.	No
25	BLM has incorrectly used a contour line of 6100' as the boundary, excluding an area with only insignificant impacts.	The boundary follows the edge of disturbance separating the inventory area from lands lacking wilderness character due to impacts from vehicle ways, an airstrip, and drill holes.	No
26	The Corral Canyon Road is a substantial intrusion past the airstrip. The cherry-stem should be lengthened. In addition, the Frying Pan Catchment is a trash heap which extends beyond the limits of the cherry-stem along Corral Canyon Road and impacts naturalness. Another comment stated that the BLM extended the cherry-stem too far. The last mile of the route does not meet the road definition and is not a significant impact.	The Corral Canyon Road, identified as MC-10, was reexamined and determined to be a road up to the Frying Pan Catchment and trash heap, past which it was determined to be a way. The way portion does not receive maintenance and the cherry-stem along this section has been removed. The Frying Pan Catchment and trash heap have been excluded from the planning baseline.	Yes (See "G" on Map 2.7 in Section II)
27	BLM failed to inventory a route near Goblin Valley State Park, the route should be determined to be a road.	This route was examined and determined to be a wash.	No
28	BLM failed to inventory a route, the route should be determined to be a road.	This route was examined, identified as MC-1, and determined to be a vehicle way. MC-1 does not meet all of the criteria of the BLM road definition used for wilderness inventory purposes because it is not maintained and does not receive regular and continuous use.	No
29	BLM failed to inventory a road on the northeastern portion of the inventory area.	This route was examined and determined to be overgrown and non-existent.	No
30	BLM did not completely document a road on the northern portion of the inventory area.	This route was reexamined and determined to be a set of cross-country tracks.	No

* This document identifies public comment only for that portion of the inventory area administered by the Price Field Office


R 6 E
R 7 E
R 8 E
R 9 E
R 10 E
R 11 E
T 22 S
T 23 S
T 24 S
T 25 S
T 26 S
T 27 S
T 28 S
T 29 S
T 30 S
Sids Mountain - Sids Cabin WSA
70
Devils Canyon WSA
Link Flats ISA
Administratively Endorsed for wilderness by the BLM.
Muddy Creek WSA
Crack Canyon WSA
Muddy Creek
Goblin Valley State Park
Emery County
Wayne County
Price Field Office
Richfield Field Office
This map identifies baseline modifications only for the portion of the inventory area in the Price Field Office.
Capitol Reef National Park
Fremont River
Hanksville
Caineville
Mt. Ellen-Blue Hills WSA
24
95
Lands Under Study (Planning Baseline)
Wilderness Character Boundary
Existing WSA's
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
Roads
Ways
N
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

MAP 3.8

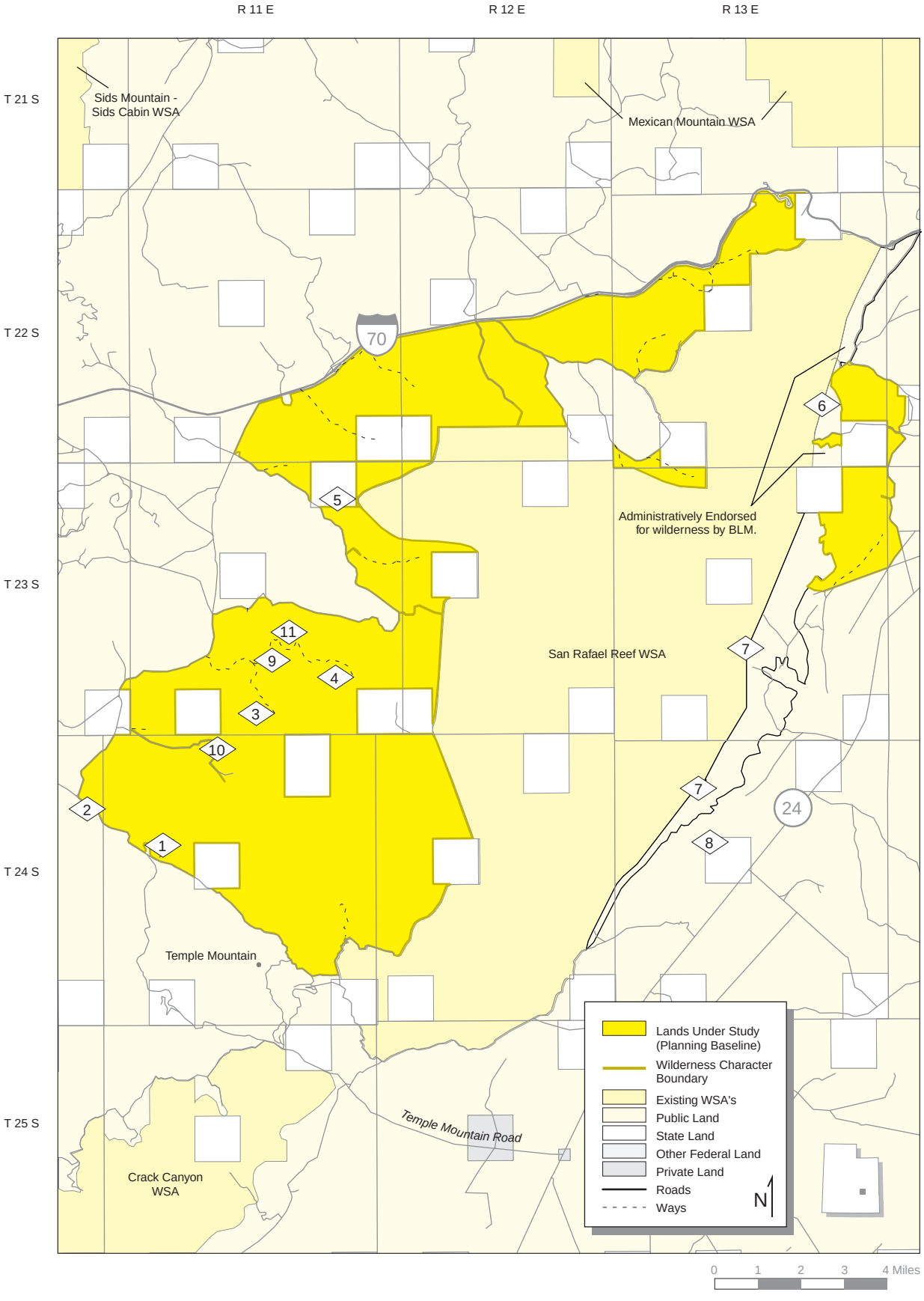
MUSSENTUCHIT BADLANDS (Refer to Map 3.9)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
1	The BLM incorrectly excluded a sand dune area of no impacts. The area should be included in the proposed WSA. Another comment stated this sand dune area is popular with recreationist and it should be excluded from the proposed WSA.	This area was excluded due to the impacts associated with high OHV use.	No
2	BLM excludes too large an area of faint impacts. The area should be included in the proposed WSA.	Upon further review and reconsideration this area was determined to be natural in character and has been added to the planning baseline.	Yes (See "A" on Map 2.8 in Section II)
3	The BLM did not identify a stock pond in section 12 between the Last Chance Desert and Limestone Cliffs.	This area was examined and a stock pond was identified and noted near the boundary road. The boundary has been slightly realigned to exclude this substantially noticeable stock pond.	Yes (See "B" on Map 2.8 in Section II)
4	The BLM did not identify a fence line and the maintenance road with it in sections 23 and 27 where it meets the Last Chance Wash road.	This fence line was examined and was found to be an unsubstantial intrusion on the natural character of the area. A maintenance road was not found along the fence line.	No


R 5 E
R 6 E
R 7 E
T 23 S
T 24 S
T 25 S
T 26 S
10
70
Sevier County
Emery County
Twin Peaks
1
2
3
4
Lands Under Study (Planning Baseline)
Wilderness Character Boundary
Existing WSA's
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
Roads
Ways
N
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

MAP 3.9

SAN RAFAEL REEF (Refer to Map 3.10)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
1	The BLM did not inventory the route that leads to a corral. This route should be cherry-stemmed.	The route, identified as SR-1, was examined and determined to be a vehicle way which leads to a corral which is not functional. SR-1 is not maintained, but was constructed and receives regular and continuous use. There are many cross-country tracks off of SR-1 and numerous campsites found along the way. The area surrounding SR-1, which includes the corral, campsites, and cross-country tracks, was determined to be unnatural in character and removed from the planning baseline.	Yes (See "A" on Map 2.9 in Section II)
2	The BLM excluded a small area along the road that was outside the HR1500 boundary.	The boundary was incorrectly portrayed in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* and has been realigned to correct a digitizing error.	Yes (See "B" on Map 2.9 in Section II)
3	BLM correctly classified Way # 4 as a way but cherry-stems it. Remove the cherry-stem, the way is not intrusive.	This route was reexamined and determined to be a vehicle way that is not a substantially noticeable intrusion on the natural character of the area. The cherry-stem on this way has been removed from the planning baseline.	Yes (See "C" on Map 2.9 in Section II)
4	BLM correctly classified Way # 3 as a way but cherry-stems it. Remove the cherry-stem. The way is used little and not maintained. The motorcycle trail network at Lone Butte is managed under an agreement between the BLM and the Path Finders Motorcycle Club. This area should be excluded from the proposed WSA.	This route was reexamined and determined to be a vehicle way that is not a substantially noticeable intrusion on the natural character of the area. The cherry-stem on this way has been removed from the planning baseline. The trail network will be addressed during the upcoming Price RMP planning process.	Yes (See "D" on Map 2.9 in Section II)
5	BLM's boundary follows a section line and the existing WSA which excludes an area having wilderness characteristics. Only a single insignificant faint jeep trail is in this area. Expand the boundary to include this area.	This area was reexamined and determined to be natural in character. This area has been added to the planning baseline, exclusive of a corral, a large stock pond, and two routes which have been cherry-stemmed.	Yes (See "E" on Map 2.9 in Section II)
6	Way #14, which is a road, should have the cherry-stem extended to the WSA.	The cherry-stem in this location was incorrectly portrayed in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* and should extend further. This mapping error has been corrected.	Yes (See "F" on Map 2.9 in Section II)
7	BLM's boundary follows a non-significant impact and the existing WSA, which excludes an area having wilderness characteristics. Expand the boundary to include this area.	This area was reevaluated and the inventory findings were substantiated. The boundary follows the edge of disturbance separating the inventory area from lands lacking wilderness character due to impacts from drill holes, guzzlers, seismic lines, and numerous vehicle ways.	No

SAN RAFAEL REEF (Refer to Map 3.10)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
8	The BLM did not do a complete examination of two routes south of and parallel to Iron Wash. These routes are identified as open in the San Rafael Proposed OHV Travel Plan.	These routes are found in an area lacking wilderness character, and are not part of the planning baseline.	No
9	Intrusive drill holes and the impacts associated with them in sections 22 and 27 are substantially noticeable and not natural. They should be excluded from the proposed WSA.	The impacts found in this area were determined to be substantially unnoticeable and the area was determined to be natural in character.	No
10	The cherry-stem in the SW corner of the Twin Knolls quad reaches a junction that is different from that indicated on the final field map.	The boundary in this location was incorrectly portrayed in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* and has been realigned to correct this mapping error.	Yes (See "G" on Map 2.9 in Section II)
11	The bench west of Lone Man Draw (Home Base) contains three vehicle ways, livestock facilities and a large corral that impact the area. This area should be removed from the proposed WSA.	This area was reexamined and one vehicle way was located, which leads to several salt containers. The area was determined to retain its natural character and remains in the planning baseline.	No


R 11 E
R 12 E
R 13 E
T 21 S
T 22 S
T 23 S
T 24 S
T 25 S
Sids Mountain - Sids Cabin WSA
Mexican Mountain WSA
70
6
5
Administratively Endorsed for wilderness by BLM.
11
9
4
3
San Rafael Reef WSA
7
10
2
1
7
24
8
Temple Mountain
Temple Mountain Road
Crack Canyon WSA
Lands Under Study (Planning Baseline)
Wilderness Character Boundary
Existing WSA's
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
Roads
Ways
N
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

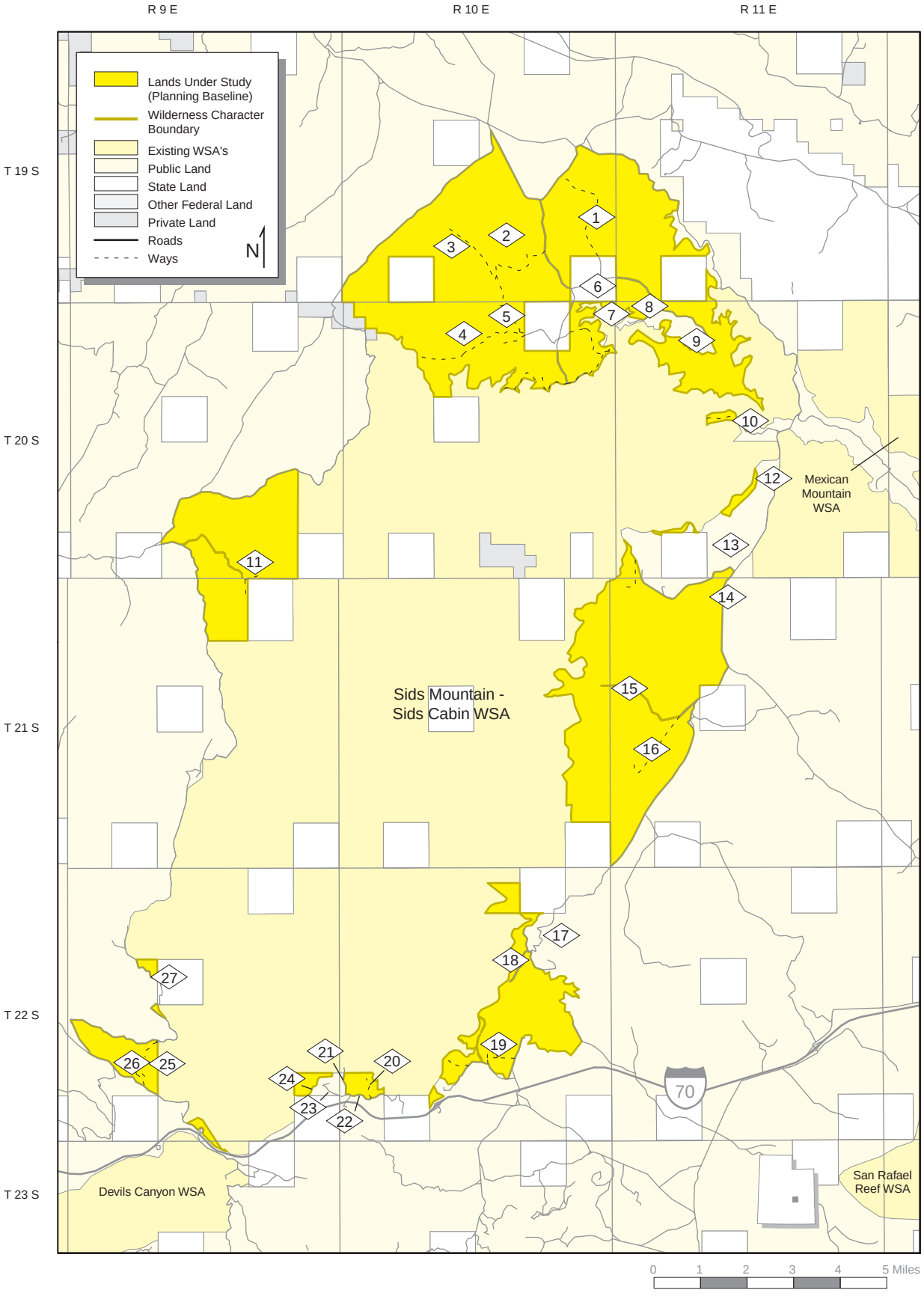
MAP 3.10

SIDS MOUNTAIN (Refer to Map 3.11)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
1	BLM uses an insignificant section line as the boundary, and the boundary should be expanded.	Upon further review and reconsideration, the majority of the area east of The Wedge Road was determined to possess wilderness character. The boundary has been expanded up to road SM-4, which bisects the inventory area in the northeastern corner.	Yes (See "C" on Map 2.10 in Section II)
2	The route to Fuller Bottom (Way #8) should be determined to be a road and left open.	Way #8 is a vehicle way which is partially reclaiming and is difficult to locate at times. This unsubstantial route was determined to be a way because is not maintained and does not receive regular and continuous use.	No
3	BLM uses insignificant impacts (rim, WSA boundary, wash bottom, route) as the boundary of Unit 2, and the boundary should be expanded to include areas of naturalness.	Upon further review and reconsideration, the BLM found all of Unit #2 to be natural in character, and these areas have been added to the planning baseline.	Yes (See "B" on Map 2.10 in Section II)
4	The route to the WSA Canyon overlook (Road #2) goes to an overlook and dispersed camping and should remain open.	Upon further review and reconsideration, the BLM found Road #2 to be a vehicle way which is not maintained and does not receive regular and continuous use.	No
5	The route to Wedge Pond (Way #3) provides access to a livestock pond and needs to be left open to allow for maintenance. The route should be determined to be a road.	Way #3 was determined to be a vehicle way because it was not constructed, is not maintained, and does not receive regular and continuous use. See Responses to General Issues, Concerns, and Questions Related to the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* on page 52.	No
6	The route to canyon rim (Way #5) is a popular access to overlooks and dispersed campsites. It is not natural and should be left open.	Way #5 was determined to be a vehicle way because it is not constructed and does not receive maintenance.	No
7	The route into Little Grand Canyon/Goodwater Canyon (Way #4) is constructed and maintained. There are campsites along this route and a turn-around at the overlook. It should be determined to be a road.	Way #4 was reexamined and determined to be a vehicle way which does not receive maintenance or regular and continuous use.	No
8	The route to Goodwater Canyon (Road #6) is a BLM system road and should remain open.	This route was determined to be a road because it meets all the criteria of the BLM road definition used for wilderness inventory purposes. See Responses to General Issues, Concerns, and Questions Related to the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* on page 52.	No
9	BLM uses an insignificant impact as the boundary, and the boundary should be expanded to include an area of naturalness.	The boundary follows the edge of disturbance separating the inventory area from lands lacking wilderness character due to the cumulative impacts from vehicle ways and campsites.	No

SIDS MOUNTAIN (Refer to Map 3.11)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
10	BLM incorrectly cherry-stems a route past a WSA sign on a closed route.	Approximately 0.3 miles of this route forms a portion of the boundary, the remainder is found in an area lacking wilderness character. The WSA sign is located in an area found to have wildemess character, and the route is not cherry-stemmed at this location.	No
11	The road/way form for Road/Way #9 lists one route from Coal Wash to Yellow Seep, but the field map shows this route dividing into three routes. The route going south extends well into the existing WSA to an overlook and trail head and is driven on a regular and continuous basis. The route going north goes to the south rim of North Salt Wash, it was constructed and receives regular and continuous use. The way portion of Road/Way #9 is constructed and is used on a regular basis. All of these routes should be determined to be roads. The area around the confluence of Coal Wash and North Salt Wash has high recreational OHV use and is not natural.	Road/Way #9, along with its north and south branches, was reexamined. The north branch leading to Yellow Seep, was identified by the BLM as Route 9A and determined to be a vehicle way, which receives little use and is not maintained. Route 9A is signed as "closed" at Yellow Seep. The south branch, which leads to the Sids Mountain WSA, was identified by the BLM as Route 9B. This route was determined to be a vehicle way because it does not receive maintenance or regular and continuous use. This route is also signed as "closed" at the Sids Mountain WSA boundary. The cherry-stems have been removed along these unsubstantial branches, with the cherry-stem along the main Road/Way #9 remaining. The area around the confluence of Coal Wash and North Salt Wash was examined and impacts were determined to be substantially unnoticeable.	Yes (See "A" on Map 2.10 in Section II)
12	The route to bladed mine works (Way #7) and the associated mine workings are not natural. The bladed route should be determined to be a road and the bladed mine area should be removed from the area with wilderness character.	This vehicle way is in an area lacking wilderness character, and is not part of the planning baseline.	No
13	BLM excludes a large area with no fieldwork performed on any part of the mining impacts. Old mining remnants and routes are insignificant. The boundary should be expanded.	Inventory files show photo documentation of mining impacts in this area. The boundary follows the edge of disturbance separating the inventory area from lands lacking wilderness character due to these mining impacts.	No
14	BLM uses an insignificant fence line as the boundary, and the boundary should be expanded.	Upon further review and reconsideration, the BLM found the fence line to be an insignificant intrusion and the boundary has been expanded to include the natural area to the northeast.	Yes (See "D" on Map 2.10 in Section II)
15	The Unnamed Ex-mining Road (Road/Way #17). is used for camping and should be determined to be a road for its entire length.	This route was determined to be a vehicle way because it does not receive maintenance. The way was found to constitute a substantially noticeable impact on wilderness character up to Cane Wash and was cherry-stemmed to this point. Beyond the cherry-stem the route is an unsubstantial vehicle way.	No

SIDS MOUNTAIN (Refer to Map 3.11)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
16	Road #18 is improperly cherry-stemmed. Maintenance claims are unsubstantiated and the cherry-stem should be removed. Another comment stated Road #18 is in an area of old mines now used for dispersed camping and the area should be not be considered for WSA designation.	Upon further review and reconsideration, the BLM found Road #18 to be an unsubstantial way which does not receive maintenance. Road #18 leads to an old mining access, which is completely washed out and impassable. No evidence of camping was found along the way. The cherry-stem along this route has been removed from the planning baseline.	Yes (See "E" on Map 2.10 in Section II)
17	BLM incorrectly cherry-stems this route, there is no road/way form or field notes. Route is not mechanically maintained and is not a significant impact.	This route was examined, identified by the BLM as SM-6, and determined to be a substantially noticeable way. SM-6 was constructed, is not maintained, and receives regular and continuous use. While this vehicle way does not meet all criteria of the BLM road definition used for wilderness inventory purposes, it was cherry-stemmed because it constitutes a substantially noticeable intrusion that impacts the natural character of the area.	No
18	BLM incorrectly cherry-stems this route, there is no road/way form. The route is not mechanically maintained and is not a significant impact.	This route was examined, identified by the BLM as SM-7, and determined to be a substantially noticeable way. SM-7 was constructed, is not maintained, and receives regular and continuous use. While this vehicle way does not meet all criteria of the BLM road definition used for wilderness inventory purposes, it was cherry-stemmed because it constitutes a substantially noticeable intrusion that impacts the natural character of the area.	No
19	The area north of Dutchmans Arch in the Head of Sinbad does not have wilderness characteristics. It is a popular camping area with a constructed way that runs east to west, half way between the arch and the ledge, along which are many 20 X 50 X 3 foot pits (probably assessment work on claims). There is a well-used way past a drill stem to an overlook into Cane Wash with campsites. There are some large water troughs in this area along with livestock impairment. The area would be impossible to manage under the IMP.	Both of these routes were inventoried and determined to be vehicle ways because they do not meet all of the criteria of the BLM road definition used for wilderness inventory purposes. The way which runs east to west was identified by the BLM as SM-2 and the way which leads to the overlook into Cane Wash was identified by the BLM as SM-1. Both of these vehicle ways are not receiving maintenance. These impacts were determined to be minimal, and it was determined that the area still retains its natural character.	No

SIDS MOUNTAIN (Refer to Map 3.11)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
20	BLM incorrectly cherry-stems Way #16. The road/way form identifies it as a way. The route is impassable and the cherry-stem should be removed. Another comment stated that the Route on the Ridge is constructed and bladed and should be left open.	This way was actually identified by the BLM as Way #14 (Route on the Ridge) and determined to be a vehicle way because it does not receive maintenance or regular and continuous use. The cherry-stem has been removed on this unsubstantial vehicle way.	Yes (See "G" on Map 2.10 in Section II)
21	The route into Sids Mountain WSA (Way #16) is constructed and bladed. It is intrusive and should be left open.	This way is a boundary route and is not subject to a cherry-stem.	No
22	Way #13 is bladed, graveled, and receives regular and continuous use on a weekly basis. It is part of a very popular OHV route and should be left open. Management and enforcement would be impossible.	This way is the boundary of the inventory area. See Responses to General Issues, Concerns, and Questions Related to the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* on page 52.	No
23	The route behind the maintenance yard (Way #12) goes to a campsite that is very popular on Easter Weekends. The sounds of I-70 are very apparent here. The route should be determined to be a road and left open.	This route is in an area lacking wilderness character and is not part of the planning baseline.	No
24	The route to Eagle Canyon (Way #15) is bladed and constructed. It is a definite intrusion which receives regular and continuous use as part of a popular OHV route used throughout the year. Management and enforcement would be difficult at best.	This vehicle way is the boundary of the wilderness character area that establishes the edge of disturbance. See Responses to General Issues, Concerns, and Questions Related to the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* on page 52.	No
25	BLM uses an insignificant section line as the boundary, and the boundary should be expanded to include an area of naturalness.	Upon further review the BLM found the area to the west of the Sids Mountain WSA to be natural in character, and the area has been added to the planning baseline.	Yes (See "H" on Map 2.10 in Section II)
26	The route to the stock pond and beyond (Way #11) needs to be left open for maintenance of a livestock facility.	Way #11 was determined to be a vehicle way because it is not maintained and does not receive regular and continuous use. See Responses to General Issues, Concerns, and Questions Related to the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* on page 52.	No
27	The route to a scenic overlook (Way #10) was only inventoried to the State Land. The route shows recent use and leads to an overlook and should be left open.	Only that segment outside the existing 603 Sids Mountain WSA was examined. The route was determined to be a vehicle way because it is not constructed or maintained, and does not receive regular and continuous use.	No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T 23 S
Lands Under Study (Planning Baseline)
Wilderness Character Boundary
Existing WSA's
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
Roads
Ways
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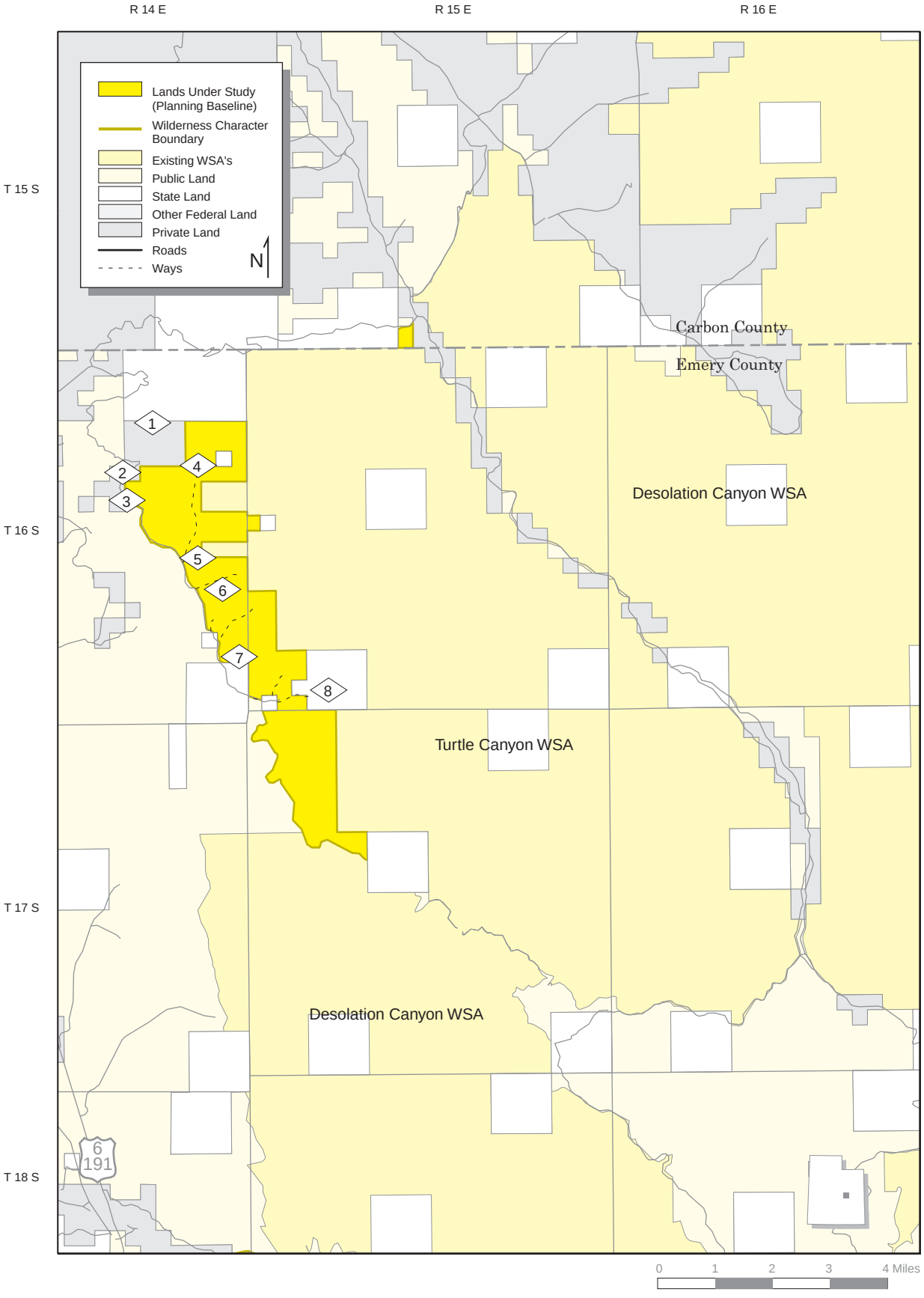
Sids Mountain - Sids Cabin WSA
Mexican Mountain WSA
Devils Canyon WSA
San Rafael Reef WSA
70
0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

MAP 3.11

TURTLE CANYON (Refer to Map 3.12)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
1	Portions of the inventory area in sec. 2, 11, & 14, T 16 S, R 14 E overlay Horse Canyon Mine. Portals and various surface structures have been left in place for anticipated future use.	This area was inventoried and determined to be natural in character. Impacts associated with past mining activity were found to be substantially unnoticeable.	No
2	Portions of the Lila Canyon Mine permit are in the inventory area. The mining company has applied for rights-of-way to allow access for roads, power lines, telephones, and surface facilities for the mine.	Proposed facilities for the Lila Canyon Mine are located outside of the Turtle Canyon inventory area. See response to Desolation Canyon comment #5 on page 55.	No
3	The inventory area overlaps and lies immediately east of coal properties as part of the South Lease Coal Reserve (SLCR). The primitive nature of the SLCR lands have been degraded due to development in the form of roads, vehicle traffic, coal mining activities, and drill stem pipes. These impacted lands should be excluded from the inventory area.	This area was inventoried and determined to be natural in character. Impacts associated with past mining activity were found to be substantially unnoticeable.	No
4	Way #1 is used to access water monitoring sites (19 springs and seeps), drill hole S-19, and has the potential for being used for subsidence monitoring for the Lila Canyon Mine. This way should be determined to be a road.	Way #1 was determined to be a vehicle way because is not maintained and does not receive regular and continuous use. Way #1 has been reclaimed and is not a substantially noticeable impact on natural character.	No
5	Way #2 is used to access water monitoring sites (2 springs), drill holes (S-20, IPA #1, and S-18), and has the potential for being used for subsidence monitoring for the Lila Canyon Mine. This way should be determined to be a road.	Way #2 follows a wash bottom and was determined to be a vehicle way because it was not constructed, is not maintained, and does not receive regular and continuous use.	No
6	Way #3 is used to access water monitoring sites (19 springs and seeps), drill hole S-19, and has the potential for being used for subsidence monitoring for the Lila Canyon Mine. This way should be determined to be a road.	Way #3 was determined to be vehicle way because it does not receive maintenance or regular and continuous use. This vehicle way is washed out, eroded, and becomes impassable to vehicles.	No
7	Way #4 is used to access water monitoring sites (10 springs), drill holes (S-22 and S-23), and has the potential for being used for subsidence monitoring for the Lila Canyon Mine. This way should be determined to be a road.	Way #4 was determined to be a vehicle way because it does not receive maintenance or regular and continuous use. Way #4 is washed out and eroded, and was determined to be a substantially unnoticeable impact.	No
8	Way #5 is used to access water monitoring sites (7 springs), drill hole S-13, and has the potential for being used for subsidence monitoring for the Lila Canyon Mine. This way should be determined to be a road.	Way #5 was determined to be a vehicle way because it is not constructed, is not maintained, and does not receive regular and continuous use. Way #5 becomes impassable to vehicles and was determined to be substantially unnoticeable.	No


R 14 E
R 15 E
R 16 E
T 15 S
T 16 S
T 17 S
T 18 S
Lands Under Study (Planning Baseline)
Wilderness Character Boundary
Existing WSA's
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
Roads
Ways
N
Carbon County
Emery County
Desolation Canyon WSA
Turtle Canyon WSA
Desolation Canyon WSA
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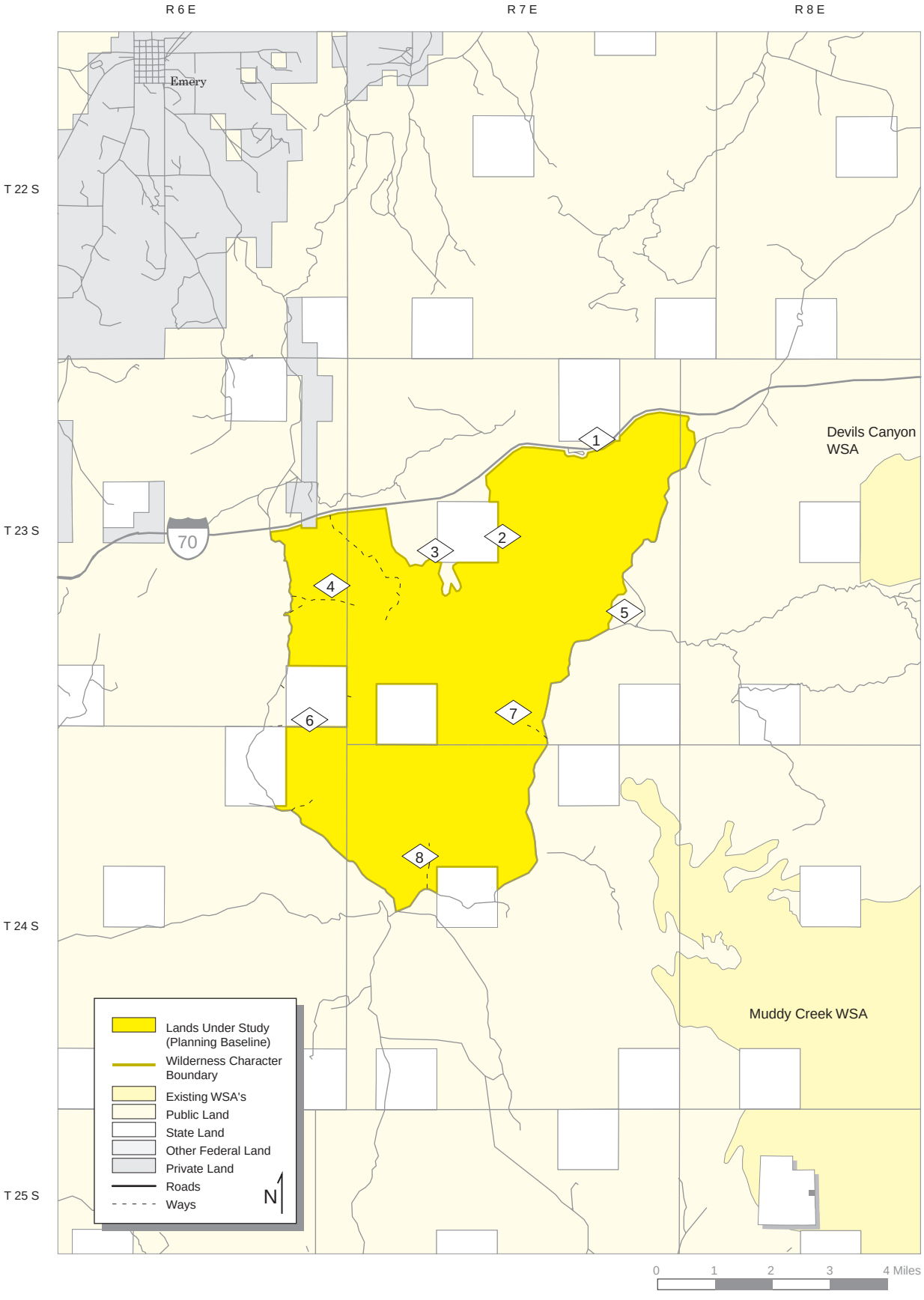
5
6
7
8
6
191
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

MAP 3.12

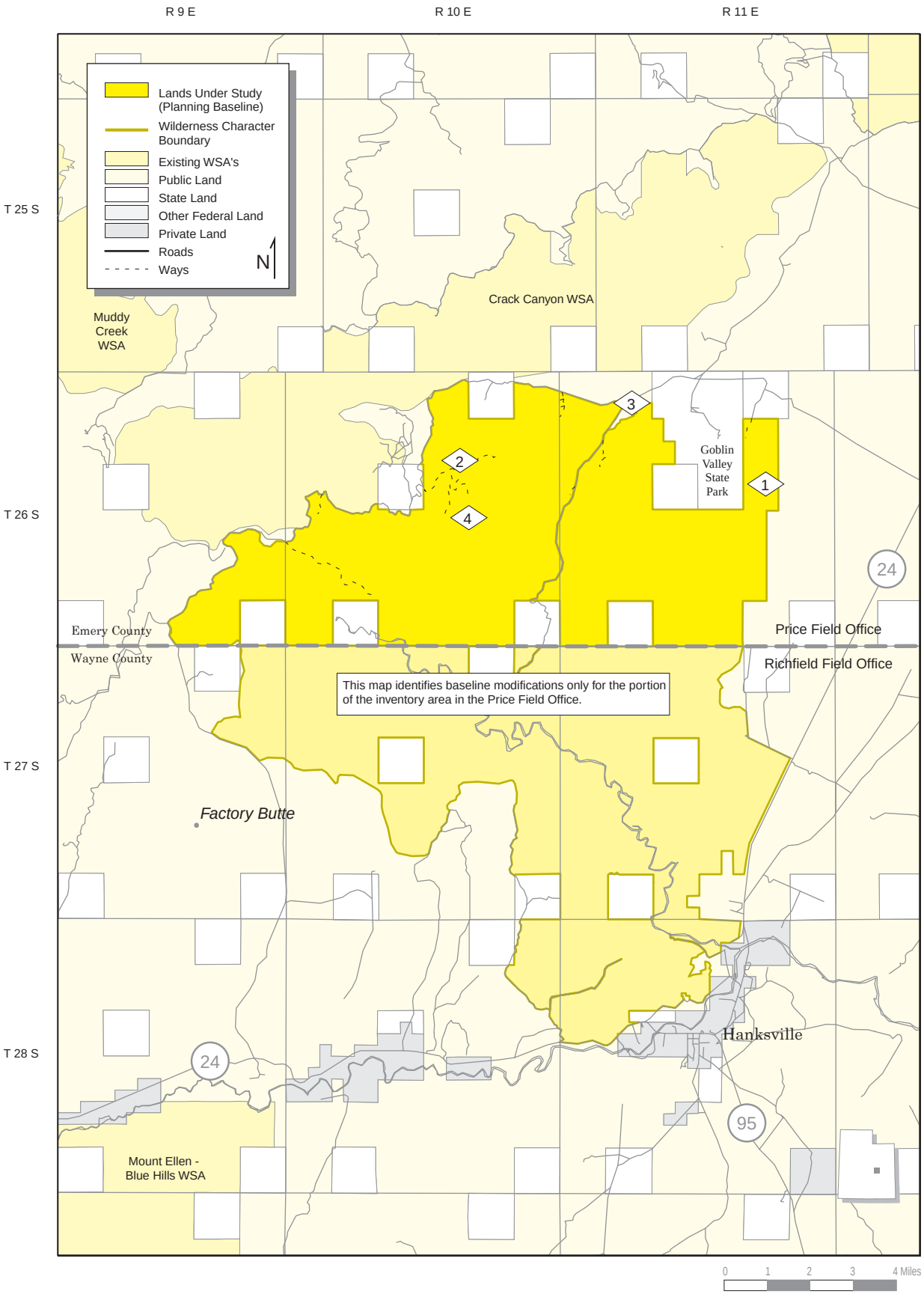
UPPER MUDDY CREEK (Refer to Map 3.13)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
1	BLM includes an I-70 rest area parking lot within the area with wilderness character.	The boundary at this location was incorrectly portrayed in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* and has since been realigned to correct a digitizing error.	Yes (See "A" on Map 2.12 in Section II)
2	BLM did not inventory or recognize a vehicle route that was constructed at the east end of Red Valley, enters Mulligan Wash, the splits one way going to a stock pond, the south branch leading to an active mining claim and older debris.	This route, identified by BLM as UM-1, was examined and determined to be a vehicle way because it is not maintained and does not receive regular and continuous. A 0.1 mile route, identified as UM-1A, spurs off UM-1 and leads to a maintained stock pond. UM-1A was also determined to be a vehicle way because it is not maintained and does not receive regular and continuous use.	No
3	BLM uses an insignificant impact as the boundary, and the boundary should be expanded to include an area of naturalness.	The boundary follows the edge of disturbance separating the inventory area from lands lacking wilderness character due to impacts from stock tanks, a graded road, dozer tracks, OHV trails, and vehicle ways.	No
4	Way #5 leads to a scenic overlook across open country and should remain open. Closing it will encourage cross-country travel. It is located directly across from an OHV play area, which will present a manageability problem.	This route was determined to be a vehicle way because it is not constructed or maintained, and does not receive regular and continuous use. Manageability will be considered in the RMP planning process to determine whether a wilderness inventory area should become a wilderness study area.	No
5	BLM uses an insignificant impact as the boundary, and the boundary should be expanded to include an area slightly impacted by an old homestead.	The boundary follows the edge of disturbance separating the inventory area from lands lacking wilderness character due to impacts from a fence, enclosure, drill hole, and scattered OHV use.	No
6	Way #1 should remain open as it provides access to an abandoned mining area and livestock water tank.	This way is located on state land and a piece of public land separated from the inventory area by state lands and is not part of the planning baseline.	No
7	BLM incorrectly cherry-stems Way #4. This route is extremely faint and has not been mechanically maintained. Another comment stated Way #4 leads to the Lone Tree Corral and access is needed along the route.	Due to a mapping error, Way #4 was incorrectly cherry-stemmed. Way #4 is not constructed, not maintained, and does not receive regular and continuous use. This error has since been corrected, and the cherry-stem has been removed along the vehicle way. See Responses to General Issues, Concerns, and Questions Related to the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* on page 52.	Yes (See "C" on Map 2.12 in Section II)
8	BLM incorrectly cherry-stems Road/Way #2. This route is extremely faint and unmaintained. Another comment stated Road/Way #2 is a well-used, constructed road which provides access to a stock pond. The stock pond and a portion of the road were recently maintained by a blade or dozer. The entire length of the route should be determined to be a road.	Upon further review and reconsideration the BLM found Road/Way #2 to be vehicle way for its entire length because it does not appear to receive regular or continuous use or maintenance. The way is not a significant impact to the naturalness of the area and the cherry-stem has been removed.	Yes (See "D" on Map 2.12 in Section II)


R 6 E
R 7 E
R 8 E
T 22 S
T 23 S
T 24 S
T 25 S
Emery
70
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
Devils Canyon WSA
Muddy Creek WSA
Lands Under Study (Planning Baseline)
Wilderness Character Boundary
Existing WSA's
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
Roads
Ways
N
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

MAP 3.13

WILD HORSE MESA* (Refer to Map 3.14)			
#	PUBLIC COMMENTS	BLM RESPONSE: INVENTORY REVIEW RESULTS	BASE LINE CHANGE
1	The BLM failed to inventory an area on the east side of Goblin Valley State Park and the boundary excludes areas of naturalness. The boundary should be expanded to SR 24.	Upon further review and reconsideration the BLM found only one vehicle way in the area east of Goblin Valley State Park. This natural area has been added to the planning baseline. The land beyond the added wilderness character area is outside of the boundary of the previous H.R. 1500 legislative proposal that was the focus of the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory*.	Yes (See "A" on Map 2.13 in Section II)
2	The BLM excluded an area on Middle Wild Horse Mesa because of a network of ways that are on the topographic map. The inventory field work lacks documentation to support this exclusion. The ways are faint and are not significant. The area should be included in the proposed WSA.	The north side of Middle Wild Horse Mesa and the mesa top was reexamined and only minor impacts found in most of the area. Those lands found to be natural in character have been added to the planning baseline.	Yes (See "B" on Map 2.13 in Section II)
3	The BLM uses a cliff line as the boundary and incorrectly excludes many unimpacted areas. The boundary should be moved to the main road and Wild horse Butte to include these areas.	The boundary follows the edge of disturbance separating the inventory area from lands lacking wilderness character due to impacts from OHV play areas, campsites, vehicle ways, and a fence line.	No
4	Two routes on Middle Wild Horse Mesa (sections 15? and 14?) extend about 0.5 mile beyond what is shown on the topographic map.	This mapping error has been corrected and the location of these vehicle ways has been adjusted.	No

* This document identifies public comment only for that portion of the inventory area administered by the Price Field Office


R 9 E
R 10 E
R 11 E
T 25 S
T 26 S
T 27 S
T 28 S
Lands Under Study (Planning Baseline)
Wilderness Character Boundary
Existing WSA's
Public Land
State Land
Other Federal Land
Private Land
Roads
Ways
N
Muddy Creek WSA
Crack Canyon WSA
Goblin Valley State Park
1
2
3
4
24
Emery County
Wayne County
Price Field Office
Richfield Field Office
This map identifies baseline modifications only for the portion of the inventory area in the Price Field Office.
Factory Butte
Hanksville
95
Mount Ellen - Blue Hills WSA
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

MAP 3.14

Glossary of Terms

Terms used in this document are defined as follows:

Cherry-stem: a dead-end road or an unnatural feature that forms a portion of an inventory area boundary and that remains outside the inventory area.

Contiguous: lands or legal subdivisions having a common boundary; lands having only a common corner are not contiguous.

Inventory area: see definition for "wilderness inventory area."

Naturalness: refers to an area that "generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable." (From Section 2(c), *Wilderness Act* of 1964.)

Outstanding: standing out among others of its kind; conspicuous; prominent. Superior to others of its kind; distinguished; excellent.

Planning Baseline: lands found to have wilderness character in the *1999 Utah Wilderness Inventory* and revised, as necessary, based on public input and internal review.

Primitive and unconfined recreation: non-motorized, non-mechanized, and non-developed types of outdoor recreational activities.

Public land(s): any land and interest in land owned by the United States within the several states and administered through the Secretary of the Interior by the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except:

lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf;
lands held in trust for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos; and
lands where the United States retains the mineral rights, but the surface is privately owned.

Region: an area of land or grouping that is easily or frequently referred to by the public as separate and distinguishable from adjoining areas.

Road: a vehicle route which has been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.

Roadless: refers to the absence of roads (see road definition above).

Roadless area: that area bounded by a road, a right-of-way, or other ownership. The boundary of a roadless area may include one or more dead-end roads (cherry-stem roads).

Solitude: the state of being alone or remote from others; isolation. A lonely or secluded place.

Substantially unnoticeable: refers either to something that is so insignificant as to be only a very minor feature of the overall area, or to a feature created or caused by human beings that is not distinctly recognizable by the average visitor because of age, weathering, biological change, or other factors.

Way: a vehicle route maintained solely by the passage of vehicles that has not been improved and/or maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use.

Wilderness: Section 2(c) of the *Wilderness Act* of 1964 defines wilderness as an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement 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 five thousand roadless 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 value.

Wilderness area: an area formally designated by Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Wilderness inventory area: a portion of public land evaluated to determine its roadless character and the presence of wilderness characteristics as defined in Section 2(c) of the *Wilderness Act of 1964*.

Wilderness program: a term used to describe all wilderness activities of the BLM, including inventory, planning, management, and administrative functions.

Wilderness review: the term normally used to cover the wilderness inventory, planning, and reporting phases of BLM's wildemess program; may also refer to other types of programs involving various aspects of wilderness information gathering.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA): a roadless area or island that has been inventoried and found to have wilderness characteristics as described in Section 2(c) of the *Wilderness Act of 1964* (78 Stat. 891), has been designated as a Wilderness Study Area, and is managed to preserve its wilderness character, subject to valid existing rights, pending a Congressional determination of wilderness.