

BEEHIVE PEAK
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Beehive Peak	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	56,572
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Beehive Peak	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	61,221
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-317	District:	Fillmore
2004 Area Number:	0408106		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Beehive Peak undeveloped area on the Fillmore Ranger District lies several miles northwest of Richfield, Utah. It is situated on the east slope of the Pahvant Range of mountains. Elevations range from 9,018 feet on Beehive Peak to about 5,500 feet at the mouths of the east flowing canyons. Topography varies from open meadows and rounded ridges to sharp peaks, deep canyons, and steep cliffs.

The main access to the unit is provided by a system of Forest roads that extend from Richfield on the south, number 096, to Willow Creek at the north, number 102. Forest road number 096 provides access along most of the western edge. Several county roads extend along the Forest boundary on the east side. There are cherry-stemmed roads and ATV use (south 1/3) within the area.

The unit is dissected with steep canyons cut into sedimentary formations of sandstone, shale and limestone. The erosion patterns in the north half of the unit have carved interesting features such as Beehive Peak and Strawberry Canyon.

Vegetation is dominated by Pinyon-Juniper, white fir, Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, aspen, limber pine, sage and grasslands.

There are no developed recreation sites. The recreational uses in the area include horseback riding, OHV, hiking, and hunting in the fall.

The wildlife species in the unit are not unusual for the habitat type. Some sightings of cougars and bald eagles in winter months are not unusual. The unit is not considered critical habitat for these species.

Pinyon Ips beetle was mapped in 2003 flight. There are beetle infestations in the white fir stands.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Medium	Bounded on E by agency boundary, but also steep. On W is Level 2 FS road and approx. Pahvant ridge line. A few cherry-stemmed and motorized access routes.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	High	Dry, rocky, sparse vegetation especially middle section.
Natural Appearance:	High	Most areas very remote and natural appearing; steep ATV tracks on SE edge are visible from I-70.
Opportunities for Solitude:	High	Large areas with little access. Steep, deep canyons.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	High	Hiking, hunting, horseback riding. Steep country provides much challenge.

Special Features:	Yes	Beehive Peak is landmark. South Cedar Ridge Creek Canyon is very scenic.
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Section 3. - Availability

Dispersed recreational activities such as hiking, horseback riding, OHV, and hunting are the major recreational uses.

The area is basically summer range for the deer and elk herds with some limited winter range areas. There are no fish in the area.

The area is an important watershed for the Richfield area for both culinary and irrigation water. Floods originating in the area have caused damage to the communities in the Sevier Valley.

The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential has been classified by the UGS as low due to the remoteness of the area and lack of defined targets. However, a recent oil discovery just northeast of Richfield, Utah has increased interest. It is not known if the play will extend onto the Forest or into this area. Expressions of Interest for leasing are pending and interest has increased, increasing the potential for development. It is reasonably foreseeable that seismic exploration will occur in this area. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued.

This area is characterized by sedimentary rock layers displaced by faulting (Pahvant Overthrust). The geology is complex especially where older sedimentary rock units have been faulted and thrust over younger units (Pahvant Overthrust). There are no active mines. Development potential for locatable minerals is assessed as low.

There is no mineable coal. Carbon dioxide occurrence potential is low and exploration/development potential is low because there is no market. Geothermal development potential is rated as low due to the lack of identified thermal springs and wells.

There are no known significant archeological sites within the area.

Fire occurrence in the area is low because of the sparse vegetation on the lower slopes and more moist conditions at the higher slopes. Insect and disease potential is moderate.

There are small stands of timber at the head of most canyons. This timber is not included in the forest timber harvest program.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	Approx. 68 air miles to Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 88 air miles to Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS1	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

¹ National Wilderness Preservation System

COPLEYS
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Copleys	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	12,026
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Copleys	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	14,855
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-323	District:	Fillmore
2004 Area Number:	0408107		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Copleys undeveloped area on the Fillmore Ranger District lies around the Upper Chalk Creek drainage above Fillmore, Utah. It is high elevation country with steep mountainous terrain and narrow canyon bottoms.

The area is accessible by an improved road along the top of the ridge with two roads descending from the Pahvant Valley side of the mountain from the Chalk Creek road or the Sand Rock Ridge road. Both roads are also used by ATVs. Several low standard trails also provide access. There are some OHV routes that have developed through the years by hunters and other recreation users.

Near White Pine Peak at the southern end of the area, elevations reach about 10,000 feet, while the ridges around the top are at 8,000 to 9,000 feet. Chalk Creek at the western edge of the area is about 6,000 feet.

The area is characterized by very steep canyon slopes, narrow bottoms and long ridges. The aspen and maple take on a very colorful appearance in fall as the leaves turn. There are elk and mule deer in the area. There is some fishing in Chalk Creek for trout.

The vegetation consists of Douglas-fir, white fir (major), aspen, mountain brush, curly-leaf mountain mahogany, gambel oak, mountain maple, sagebrush-grass and on the west side there is Pinyon-juniper.

The annual recreation use is dominated by OHV use. Hunting, hiking, and horseback riding also occur.

A special feature of this area is the geology (exposure of the distal end of the Pahvant Overthrust and detritus shed from the escarpment of the former mountains).

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Medium	Surrounded by Level 2 FS roads and one Level 4 road; fairly steep. Several (about five) cherry-stems and motorized routes. Some motorized use on non-motorized trails.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Grazing and terracing is evident.
Natural Appearance:	Medium	Chalk Creek is attractive but other areas show past impacts. ATV use. Terraces.
Opportunities for Solitude:	Low	Cherry-stem roads, motorized use detracts from solitude. Small size. Lots of ATV use on edges
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Medium	Hunting, hiking, horse use, large number of non-motorized trails.
Special Features:		Geology.

Section 3. - Availability

There is little opportunity for developed recreation sites within the area. Currently the principle recreation use is

for hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, and OHV's. The trails are used in two major ATV Jamborees.

The overall watershed value is high and is important for irrigation in the valley below and the Fillmore culinary watershed (collection point is outside of area). Some terracing has been done around White Pine Peak that has been excluded from the area.

Most of the area is deer and elk summer range. The habitat condition is generally classified as good.

Cattle graze the area on three allotments. There are several range facilities present on these allotments such as water troughs, fences and water ponds.

Fire risk is moderate due to fuel loading. Insect and disease potential is rated high. Trees in the area are not classified as part of the commercial forest base of the forest.

This area is characterized by sedimentary rock layers displaced by faulting (Pavant Overthrust). The geology is complex especially where older sedimentary rock units have been faulted and thrust over younger units (Pavant Overthrust). There are no active mines. Development potential is assessed as low.

There is no mineable coal. There are no producing oil or gas wells, however oil and gas occurrence potential is ranked as moderate but development potential is low due to the lack of defined targets. If leased, the area could experience exploratory drilling. Carbon dioxide occurrence potential is low and exploration/development potential is low because there is no market. Geothermal development potential is rated as low due to the lack of identified thermal springs and wells.

There are significant archeological resources (hieroglyphics) within the area

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	Approx. 68 air miles to Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 89 air miles to Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS2	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

² National Wilderness Preservation System

DOG VALLEY
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Dog Valley	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	12,627 and 14,142
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Dog Valley and Pyramids	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	47,450
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-314 and 08-322	District:	Fillmore
2004 Area Number:	0408101		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Dog Valley undeveloped area on the Fillmore Ranger District lies between Cove Fort and Kanosh, Utah at the southwest corner of the Pahvant Mountain Range.

Access to the general vicinity of the undeveloped area is provided by Interstate Highways 15 and 70. From these main highways, there are several Forest roads leading to the edge of the area. These include Forest road 108 in Dog Valley, 109 in Dry Wash and 106 in Mud Spring Hollow, White Mountain Canyon road, Dameron road, Big oaks roads, First creek, Jewkes mine road, and Cove Fort Road.

The country contains a variety of terrain, including open sagebrush flats, steep sidehills and peaks, and some narrow canyon bottoms. There are several peaks that are over 8,000 feet in elevation such as the Dog Valley Peak (8,220 feet) and Bear Canyon Peak at 8,310 feet, and rock pinnacles called the Pyramids (7,961 feet).

The vegetation consists of Pinyon-juniper around the west boundary with some juniper around springs, gambel oak covers a large percentage of the area, sagebrush-grass (Poa and Agropyron spicatum) and curly-leaf mountain mahogany are along the ridges.

Considerable soil erosion has taken place in some areas especially from fires on western edge in 1996 and 1997.

Annual recreation use is dominated by OHVs, hunting, hiking and horseback riding. Elk and deer use the area mostly during the winter and spring-fall seasons.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Low	Motorized access to middle of area; N, W, S sides bound by activities (chainings), and E by Forest road 106. N border is Kanosh reservation.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Low	Noxious weeds, PJ dominant (invasion), a lot of roading, grazed by livestock.
Natural Appearance:	Medium	Well vegetated, but low diversity in composition and structure (some describe as a "sea of oakbrush")
Opportunities for Solitude:	Low	Motorized access through middle; I-15 and I-70 sights and sounds evident in much of area.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Low	Hunting is most prevalent "primitive" use/challenging experience.
Special Features:		None identified.

Section 3. - Availability

The current resource use is mainly cattle grazing. The area does not provide much attraction in the way of recreation use except occasionally some mountain lion hunting or horseback riding. There is not much water

available in the area. Deer, elk, and some small animals and birds are present but not in a large abundance.

The area falls within two grazing allotments. There are some range facilities present in this area such as water troughs and ponds, fences and trails.

This area lies at the northern tip of the Marysvale Volcanic Field which is highly mineralized and has historically experienced extensive exploration and mining. However, this area does not have the rich history of discoveries and mining as the areas to the south. Locatable minerals of interest include lead/zinc, gold/silver, molybdenum, quicksilver (mercury), alunite, uranium, kaolinite clay, and other metals associated with volcanic rocks, altered volcanic rock, and hydrothermal deposits. Development potential is low-moderate.

There is no mineable coal. There are no producing oil or gas wells, however oil and gas occurrence potential is ranked as moderate but development potential is low due to the lack of defined targets. If leased, the area could experience exploratory drilling. Carbon dioxide could occur but development potential is low because there is no market.

The western portion of this area extends into the Cove Fort-Sulphurdale Known Geothermal Resource Area (KGRA). Occurrence potential is known to be high and development potential is high within the KGRA. This portion of the KGRA is currently being evaluated for leasing. If leased, a reasonably foreseeable development scenario would include exploratory drilling and development of geothermal production facilities in the area, possibly within the roadless portion of the lease area.

Native sulfur is known to occur north of the Cove Fort/Sulphurdale area associated with hydrothermal activity. The occurrence potential is high but development potential is low due to low prices and demand.

The area does not contain adequate or accessible amounts of commercial timber and therefore, is not a part of the timber base.

There are no known significant archeological sites within the area.

Fire risk in area is high. The insect and disease potential is considered moderate for this area.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	Approx. 88 air miles to Nebo Wilderness Area
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 108 air miles to Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS3	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

³ National Wilderness Preservation System

FERGUSON
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Ferguson	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	6,344
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Ferguson	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	5,751
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-327	District:	Fillmore
2004 Area Number:	0408110		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Ferguson undeveloped area is on the Fillmore Ranger District along the top of the Pahvant Mountain Range south of Kanosh, Utah. It has some flat benches on the top and some fairly steep canyons.

The main access to the area is provided by the Second Creek road, number 106, that connects Corn Creek to Clear Creek. A low standard road along the northeast edge of the area also provides access.

There is a trail up Cottonwood to the top of the ridge along with several other low standard trails or OHV trails that have developed through the years by hunters and other recreation. The annual recreation use is moderate and is dominated by ATV (around edge) hunting, hiking and horseback riding.

Marys Nipple Peak (8,475 feet) is located along the drainage divide on the southwest section of the area. Elevations descend to 6,000 feet on the north side to the bottom of Second Creek.

The vegetation consists of Pinyon-juniper, Mountain brush, and oak, with some quaking aspen, cottonwood, mountain maple, sagebrush-grass, and snowberry.

There is a unique area on top between Cottonwood and Cummings Creeks that seems to be a crater from past volcanic activity. The area contains a portion of the distal end of the Pahvant overthrust.

The area is characterized by canyon slopes and relatively narrow bottoms and long ridges and slopes. There are elk and mule deer in the area. The streams are too small to support any fish.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Low	Private land to south; small size. Manageable boundary on the north.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Low	Grazing, water developments, some motorized use on non-motorized trails, lack of disturbance.
Natural Appearance:	Medium	Roading, grazing, trailing.
Opportunities for Solitude:	Low	Small size, lack of tall vegetation (trees).
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Medium	Hunting, and hiking; horseback riding.
Special Features:		None identified.

Section 3. - Availability

Recreation use is primarily OHV on the edge with hunting in the middle. There is very limited opportunity for intensive development of recreation sites.

The area is summer range for deer and elk, and the habitat is in good condition. Several other non-game species are also present.

The overall watershed value is high in this area as it is important for irrigation in the valley below.

Cattle graze the area on two range allotments. There are several range facilities present on these allotments such as water troughs, fences and ponds for watering cattle. The cattle use the canyon bottoms and areas around water.

This area does not contain adequate or accessible amounts of commercial timber and therefore, is not calculated as available, capable or suitable.

This area lies at the northern tip of the Marysvale Volcanic Field which is highly mineralized and has historically experienced extensive exploration and mining. However, this area does not have the rich history of discoveries and mining as the areas to the south. Locatable minerals of interest include lead/zinc, gold/silver, molybdenum, quicksilver (mercury), alunite, uranium, kaolinite clay, and other metals associated with volcanic rocks, altered volcanic rock, and hydrothermal deposits. Development potential is low-moderate.

There is no mineable coal. There are no producing oil or gas wells, however oil and gas occurrence potential is ranked as moderate but development potential is low due to the lack of defined targets. It is reasonably foreseeable that seismic exploration will occur. If leased, the area could experience exploratory drilling. Carbon dioxide could occur but development potential is low because there is no market. Geothermal development potential is rated as low due to the lack of identified thermal wells. Native sulfur is known to occur north of the Cove Fort/Sulphurdale area associated with hydrothermal activity. The occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to low prices and demand.

Fire risk is high due to fuels. The insect and disease potential is low. Little PJ and fir mostly oak.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	Approx. 84 air miles to Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 105 air miles to Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS4	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

⁴ National Wilderness Preservation System

JOE LOTT
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Joe Lott	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	22,389
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Joe Lott	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	25,603
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-328	District:	Fillmore
2004 Area Number:	0408102		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

Joe Lott undeveloped area is at the south end of the Fillmore Ranger District, Fishlake National Forest, lies just north of State highway 4 in Clear Creek Canyon. it is low elevation country with some steep mountainous terrain and narrow canyon bottoms. The area is accessible by the Clear Creek Road along the south side, the Joseph-Rockwood road on the east, Second Creek road on the west and numerous Forest roads on the north.

The country is generally rough and rocky mostly vegetated by pure stands of Pinyon-juniper. There are some aspen on upper elevations in the north end. There are some sites of low sagebrush-grass types. Areas above 6,500 feet elevation have Gamble oak patches along with snowberry and curly-leaf mountain mahogany mixed. The canyon bottoms have water that supports cottonwoods, wild rose and other water loving plants. Creeks in the area include: Pole Creek, Cottonwood, Three Creeks, Sam Stowe, Skinner Canyon, and Indian Creek.

The annual recreation use is heavy and is dominated OHV (Piute ATV trail) hunting, hiking and horseback riding.

The area's appearance is generally natural. There is a unique area on the left fork of Joe Lott Creek that is a big rock formation. The area contains a portion of the distal end of the Pahvant overthrust, and contains the Three Creek Calderas of the Marysvale volcanics. The area is characterized by steep canyon slopes and relatively narrow bottoms and long ridges and slopes. The oak take on a very colorful scenic appearance in the fall as their foliage changes colors. There are some mule deer and elk in the area. The streams are too small to support any fish of significance. Bonneville Cutthroat Trout, a sensitive species, have been planted in Sam Stowe Creek.

Pinyon Ips beetle activity was mapped in the 2003 bug flight.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Low	Bounded by I-70 on south side (also State Route 4, Clear Creek Canyon). Bisected by Piute Trail, numerous cherry-stemmed roads; private land on northern boundary.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Noxious weeds, some PJ dominance (invasion), a lot of roading, grazed by livestock.
Natural Appearance:	Medium	PJ vegetation.
Opportunities for Solitude:	Low	Motorized use, configuration of area is not conducive to solitude. However narrow canyons can provide solitude.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Medium	Hiking trails start in the Fremont Indian State Park
Special Features:	Yes	Cliffs, archaeological sites (Fremont Indian sites).

Section 3. - Availability

Recreation use is primarily dominated by OHV, hiking and hunting. There is very limited opportunity for intensive development of recreation sites.

The area provides spring and fall range for deer and elk, with the habitat rated in good condition. Other game and non-game species such as blue grouse are also present.

The overall watershed value is moderate in this area. It does not produce very much water for irrigation in the valley below. Cattle graze the area on two range allotments. There are several range facilities present on these allotments such as water troughs, fences, and ponds for watering cattle. The cattle use the canyon bottoms and areas with water.

This area does not contain adequate or accessible amounts of commercial timber and therefore, is not counted in the available, capable, and suitable timber base. What small amount of timber that is present, has value for water and soil-holding qualities.

This area lies at the northern tip of the Marysvale Volcanic Field which is highly mineralized and has historically experienced extensive exploration and mining. This area does not have the rich history of discoveries and mining as the areas to the south. There are over two dozen mining claims located within the roadless area. Locatable minerals of interest include lead/zinc, gold/silver, molybdenum, quicksilver (mercury), alunite, uranium, kaolinite clay, and other metals associated with volcanic rocks, altered volcanic rock, and hydrothermal deposits. Development potential can be ranked as moderate.

There is no mineable coal. There are no producing oil or gas wells, however oil and gas occurrence potential is ranked as moderate but development potential is low due to the lack of defined targets. Industry has expressed interest in the area and it is reasonably foreseeable that seismic exploration will occur. If leased, the area could experience exploratory drilling. Carbon dioxide could occur but development potential is low because there is no market. Geothermal occurrence potential is rated as unknown due to the lack of identified thermal wells and springs. Development potential is low.

Volcanic rock and associated colluvium could be developed for riprap, gravel, decorative stone, building stone, and clay (mineral materials). Development potential is considered moderate

Sam Stowe Creek contains Bonneville Cutthroat Trout, which are a listed sensitive species. No other threatened or endangered species are known in this area. A major archeological complex is present along the southern border of the area in Clear Creek (Fremont Indian State Park), and there are some sites are within this area.

Special use permits for power lines border the area to the south, but there are none within the area.

Fire risk is considered moderate. Insect and disease hazard is moderate.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	Approx. 89 air miles to Nebo Wilderness Area
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 109 air miles to Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS5	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

⁵ National Wilderness Preservation System

JOSEPH
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Joseph	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	Zero – new area.
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	None – new area.	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	8,103
1983 Roadless Area Number:	None – new area	District:	Fillmore
2004 Area Number:	0408103		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

Area on Fillmore District west of Elisnore and Joseph.

The are ranges from flat terrain to steep slopes. The are predominantly face east.

Vegetation includes Sage, grass, cheat grass, mountain mahogany, and Pinyon Juniper.

Uses include Water developments, winter range for sheep, deer and elk. There is OHV use within this area.

The area is not considered scenic, has very little water, and is highly eroded.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Low	East side is administrative boundary. Private land on west. Pipeline on west, SW, and NE sides. No natural boundaries to restrict access.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Cheatgrass and noxious weeds present. Basalt parent material, washes.
Natural Appearance:	Medium	Badland appearing. Grassland, low vegetation. Steep ATV trails apparent.
Opportunities for Solitude:	Low	Can see I-70 and the Sevier Valley throughout most of the area. Nearby towns.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Low	Few opportunities present. No attractions.
Special Features:		None identified. Sensitive plants

Section 3. - Availability

There is little recreation use in the area. Deer use this area for winter range. There are water developments around the edges. There is no timber resource nor mineral potential. The area is defined by special uses on the edge.

This area lies at the northern tip of the Marysvale Volcanic Field which is highly mineralized and has historically experienced extensive exploration and mining. However, this area does not have the rich history of discoveries and mining as the areas to the south. Locatable minerals of interest include lead/zinc, gold/silver, molybdenum, quicksilver (mercury), alunite, uranium, kaolinite clay, and other metals associated with volcanic rocks, altered volcanic rock, and hydrothermal deposits. Development potential is low-moderate.

There is no mineable coal. There are no producing oil or gas wells, however oil and gas occurrence potential is ranked as moderate but development potential is low due to the lack of defined targets. Industry has expressed interest in the area and it is reasonably foreseeable that seismic exploration will occur. If leased, the area could experience exploratory drilling. Carbon dioxide could occur but development potential is low because there is no market. Geothermal springs are known but development potential is rated as low due to the lack of identified

thermal wells.

Insect and disease potential is low. Fire risk is low.

There are private lands on the eastern edge and some on the west.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	Approx. 83 air miles to Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 104 air miles to Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS ⁶	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

⁶ National Wilderness Preservation System

NORTH PAHVANT
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	North Pahvant	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	49,306
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	North Pahvant	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	64,388
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-318	District:	Fillmore
2004 Area Number:	0408108		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The North Pahvant undeveloped area is at the north end of the Pahvant range between Scipio and Fillmore, Utah; it is on the Fillmore Ranger District, Fishlake National Forest. Interstate 15 runs a few miles to the west between Fillmore and Scipio. Access to the south end of the unit is provided by the Chalk Creek road, number 100, while the Willow Creek road, number 102, provides access to the southeast portion. The east side is relatively inaccessible due to cliffs, but several spur roads in the steep canyons of the west side provide access to that portion.

The area varies in elevation from about 7,000 feet on the lower slopes to several peaks that are just over 10,000 feet. It contains a variety of terrain, including high peaks, meadows, and canyons with live streams. Much of the area is quite steep with elevations raising 3,000 feet in about two and one-half miles.

The vegetation types vary greatly with the elevation differences. Pinyon-juniper and grass-sage types are at the lower elevations; White fir, aspen and alpine meadow types are in the higher elevations.

Most canyon bottoms and several of the upper ridges have low standard roads traversing them. The recreation use is dominated by OHV and hunting with some horseback riding and hiking.

The 2003 bug flight showed Pinyon Ips beetles and white fir beetles.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	High	No access on E side. Forest boundary on West side.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Lack of disturbance (fire) on west side. East side is rocky, steep.
Natural Appearance:	Medium	Well-vegetated, rocks, cliffs, terracing is evident in upper area.
Opportunities for Solitude:	Medium	Sights and sounds of highways, towns, and agriculture affect most of the area. Piute ATV trail (Willow creek) and Chalk Creek road in southern portions Have a lot of OHV use.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	High in a few places	You really need a horse (mule) to get into parts of this area. Influx of deer and elk hunters in the fall in through out the area.
Special Features:		None identified.

Section 3. - Availability

Heavy recreation use throughout the year. Recreation use by horseback riding and hiking. There is very little opportunity for intensive development of recreational sites.

The area serves as an important deer and elk summer range and with limited importance for winter range. Wildlife is found scattered throughout the unit and is consistent with the vegetation types. Animals of interest in the area are the mountain lion and winter visits by the bald eagle. The unit is not considered critical habitat for any threatened or endangered species.

The area is grazed by cattle during the summer months. Little opportunity exists to improve habitat for cattle or wildlife. There are several fences and water developments scattered throughout the area that are essential for the management of cattle. Vegetation treatment (prescribed burning) is proposed for lower areas on the west side.

Watersheds contained within the area provide culinary and irrigation water for the surrounding communities.

These are scattered small commercial timber stands in the area. The cost of roads to bring the timber out far exceeds the value of the timber. It is not considered in the timber base for the forest. The greatest value of the timber lies in water holding, wildlife and soil holding capabilities.

This area is characterized by sedimentary rock layers displaced by faulting (Pavant Overthrust). The geology is complex especially where older sedimentary rock units have been faulted and thrust over younger units (Pavant Overthrust). There are no active mines. Locatable mineral development potential is assessed as low.

There is no mineable coal. There are no producing oil or gas wells, however oil and gas occurrence potential is ranked as moderate but development potential is low due to the lack of defined targets. Industry has expressed interest in the area and it is reasonably foreseeable that seismic exploration will occur. If leased, the area could experience exploratory drilling. Carbon dioxide occurrence potential is low and exploration/development potential is low because there is no market. Geothermal development potential is rated as low due to the lack of identified thermal springs and wells.

The area could contain a large variety of invertebrate and vertebrate, as well as plant fossils. Significant fossils consisting of late Cretaceous dinosaurs, late Cretaceous plant assemblages, late Cretaceous lizards, and early Tertiary and Pleistocene vertebrates could occur.

There are known significant cultural or archeological sites (Fremont Indian sites) in this area.

Fire risk is high, and the insect and disease risk is also considered high.

There are 800 acres of private land within the area. There are no known rights-of-way, easements or withdrawals in the unit.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	Approx. 57 air miles to Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 77 air miles to Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS ⁷	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

⁷ National Wilderness Preservation System

OAK CREEK
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Oak Creek	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	54,820
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Oak Creek	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	78,337
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-319	District:	Fillmore
2004 Area Number:	0408109		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Oak Creek undeveloped area is located on the Canyon Mountain Range east of Oak City, Utah. It is accessible by several roads from 1-15 on the east, from State Highways 132 and 125 on the northwest and from US Highway 50 on the southwest. Forest Road 089 leads east from Oak City directly into the heart of the area, in Oak Creek Canyon.

The area is composed of high, steep, rocky peaks and deep narrow canyons with numerous rock outcrops and ledges. Fool Creek Peak, at an elevation of 9,717, is the highest point. The elevation is 6,000 feet on the southwest corner of the area. Most of the area lies between 7,000 to 8,000 feet elevation. The transition from the steep slopes to the alluvial fans surrounding the area is abrupt.

The vegetation is primarily mountain brush (gambel oak, mountain mahogany and sagebrush) with isolated pockets of conifers and quaking aspen. The lower elevations include the upper fringes of the Pinyon- juniper zone.

Livestock grazing, mule deer and elk habitat and hunting are the major uses. Some hiking and sightseeing occur during the summer. Seismic exploration has been very extensive, but no development has occurred to date. Recreation is heavy especially in the Oak Creek Canyon area. OHV use occurs through this area.

Range development, in the form of Pinyon-juniper chaining, water development, fencing and grazing management systems, has been implemented. Most of this development was in the lower country, around the fringes of the undeveloped area boundary.

To the traveler driving along 1-15, the Canyon Range is a rugged, majestic range of high peaks and sheer ledges. Fool Creek Peak dominates the horizon. The area appears undisturbed and imposing. Viewed from the west, the range is still rugged, but somewhat less imposing. Man's influence is more evident in the form of roads, chainings, houses, etc., adjacent to the area. From the air, the area is seen as a very rugged, relatively undisturbed and narrow row of rocky peaks, with numerous side canyons extending well into the area. Some type of road, ditch or cleared pipeline is readily visible in the bottom of nearly every one of those canyons.

The area is surrounded by a band of developed rangeland, which merges into dry croplands and irrigated farms as the terrain flattens, then into scattered communities and wide expanses of desert sagebrush or Pinyon-juniper covered foothills.

The 2003 bug flight mapped Pinyon Ips activity and beetle activity in the white fir.

Section 2. Capability:

Manageability	Low	East side boundary is indistinguishable. A lot of cherry-stems (about dozen) plus more motorized trails into the area.
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Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Burns regularly, and cheatgrass is prevalent, seeding treatments attempting to reduce burn frequency and cheatgrass.
Natural Appearance:	Medium	Roads or other motorized access in nearly every canyon bottom. Area is steep and rocky.
Opportunities for Solitude:	Medium	Mixed bag. Can get away from motorized travel in some canyons, but exposed on peaks. I-15 visible from many points.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Low	Some horseback riding, hiking.
Special Features:	Yes	Partridge Mountain RNA. Unique rock formations, used by Universities for study.

Section 3. - Availability

Picnicking, camping, hiking, horseback riding, OHV use, and fishing are very popular in Oak Creek Canyon. Some of this use extends into the area, especially on the trail to Fool Creek Peak. The heaviest use is up the Oak Creek Canyon. Other trails could be developed into other portions of the undeveloped area. There is little opportunity for developed recreation sites. Cougar hunting is popular in the winter.

Mule deer, elk, and cougar are the big game species present. Other game species are blue grouse, chukar partridge, mourning dove, cottontail rabbits and bobcats. Some non-game species include jackrabbits, coyotes, ravens, several raptor species, variegated ground squirrel and numerous species of small birds. Most of the wildlife populations are fairly stable, with little potential for drastic increases or decreases.

Water is limited. Practically every reliable spring on the Canyon Range has been developed for culinary use, irrigation, livestock or wildlife. Oak Creek is the only perennial stream. Drinking water must be carried by hikers and hunters. The watershed generally is in good condition.

Cattle graze on the undeveloped area and adjacent National Forest during the summer. The current management emphasis is to develop the lower country and concentrate as much grazing there as possible. The higher, less developed range, will receive proportionately less grazing. Several chaining projects are being maintained along the lower edges of the area.

The ecosystems and habitat types found on the area are typical of those throughout the Great Basin. No unique vegetation is present. The relatively ungrazed area on the Partridge Mountain Research Natural Area will remain in a natural state.

No commercial timber, except for a few cedar posts and firewood, are present.

The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential has been classified by the UGS as low due to the remoteness of the area and lack of defined targets. However, a recent oil discovery just northeast of Richfield, Utah to the south of this area has increased interest. It is not known if the play will extend onto the Forest or into this area. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued.

This area is characterized by sedimentary rock layers displaced by faulting and overthrust. The geology is complex especially where older sedimentary rock units have been faulted and thrust over younger units). There are no active mines, however there is a gypsum mine on non-Federal lands just outside this area along the northern tip of the District. There are several active mining claims along north boundary of this area which barely extend into the area of consideration. Development potential for this locatable mineral in the northern portion of this area is assessed as moderate. Otherwise locatable mineral development potential is considered to be low.

There is no mineable coal. Carbon dioxide occurrence potential is low and exploration/development potential is low because there is no market. Geothermal development potential is rated as low due to the lack of identified thermal springs and wells.

The area could contain a large variety of invertebrate and vertebrate, as well as plant fossils. Significant fossils consisting of late Cretaceous dinosaurs, late Cretaceous plant assemblages, late Cretaceous lizards, and early Tertiary and Pleistocene vertebrates could occur.

Some old sawmill sites are present in the area, and pictographs have been located near some springs adjacent to the area. But, no significant cultural resources are known to exist.

Several special use pipelines and Forest Service pipelines, extend into the area.

The potential exists for extremely large fires. On July 24 and 25, 1981, two lightning-caused wildfires burned 61,000 acres on this range. There were also large fire in 1996 and 2000. The majority of the fires normally burn less than 1 acre each.

Sporadic outbreaks of Mormon Crickets have been known problems. They have been controlled by application pesticide and baits.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	Approx. 40 air miles to Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 60 air miles to Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS8	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

⁸ National Wilderness Preservation System

PAHVANT
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Pahvant	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	43,898
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Pahvant	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	55,648
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-315	District:	Fillmore
2004 Area Number:	0408105		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Pahvant undeveloped area on the Fillmore Ranger District lies along the top of the Pahvant Mountain Range east of the town of Meadow and Kanosh, Utah. It is high elevation country with steep mountainous terrain and narrow canyon bottoms.

The area is accessible by an improved road along the top of the ridge descending from the Sevier Valley side of the mountain at the Richfield-Pioneer Road. The west side is provided access from the Corn Creek and Sand Rock Ridge. Several low standard trails also provide access. There are some OHV routes that have developed through the years by hunters and other recreation users. The annual recreation use is heavy and is dominated by OHV use, hunting, hiking, and horseback riding.

Mine Camp Peak (10,222 feet) is located along the drainage divide on the north end which has several peaks over 8,000 feet. Hell Hole Canyon caves and the Devils Armchair made up of conglomerate rock that is unique and interesting. The area contains a portion of the distal end of the Pahvant overthrust.

The vegetation consists of Douglas-fir, white fir, aspen, mountain brush, curly-leaf mountain mahogany, gambel oak, mountain maple, sagebrush-grass, and on the west side there is pinyon-juniper. Pinyon Ips was identified in 2003 bug flight. There are beetles in some of the white fir.

The area is characterized by very steep canyon slopes, narrow bottoms and long ridges. The aspen and maple take on a very colorful appearance in fall as the leaves turn. There are elk and some mule deer in the area along with some fish in the small streams.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Medium	West side is administrative forest boundary (BLM adjacent). Forest road on east/SE side. Size helps manageability.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Localized areas have been impacted by accelerated erosion. Adelaide fire in 1996 (15,000 acres). Terraces around sunset peak and meadow creek and Woolsey ridge.
Natural Appearance:	High	Steep rugged country – well vegetated.
Opportunities for Solitude:	High	Number of narrow canyons with non-motorized trails.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Medium	Steep-walls, narrow canyons provide challenge. Non-motorized access. Fishing rated fairly high; lots of hunting – limited entry for elk, open for deer.
Special Features:	Yes	Blue Ribbon Stream – Corn Creek

Section 3. - Availability

Recreation use is heavy all year long, OHV and camping, hunting in the fall. There is very little opportunity for intensive development of recreation sites.

The area is mainly deer and elk summer range, but the lower elevations are winter range. The habitat is generally in good condition.

The overall watershed value is high in this area as it is important for irrigation in the valley below.

Cattle graze the area on several allotments. There are several range facilities present on these allotments such as water troughs, fences, and water ponds. The cattle use the canyon bottoms.

There are known significant archeological sites (Fremont Indian sites, Historic mining sites) in the area.

This area does not contain significant amounts of available commercial timber.

This area (Pavant Range) lies north of the Tushar Mountains and the highly mineralized Marysvale Volcanic Field. This area is characterized by sedimentary rock layers displaced by faulting (Pavant Overthrust). The geology is complex especially where older sedimentary rock units have been faulted and thrust over younger units. There are no active mines. There are two mining claims inside the roadless area in Sunset Canyon. Development potential is assessed as low.

There is no mineable coal. There are no producing oil or gas wells, however oil and gas occurrence potential is ranked as moderate but development potential is low due to the lack of defined targets. Industry has expressed interest in the area and it is reasonably foreseeable that seismic exploration will occur. If leased, the area could experience exploratory drilling. Carbon dioxide could occur but development potential is low because there is no market. Geothermal development potential is rated as low due to the lack of identified thermal wells.

There are 400 acres of private land within the area. There are several water systems in this area including the culinary system for Sunset canyon.

Fire risk is moderate to high in this area. Adelaide Fire in 1996 burned 15,000 acres. The insect and disease potential is also high.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	Approx. 76 air miles to Nebo Wilderness Area
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 95 air miles to Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS9	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

⁹ National Wilderness Preservation System

FISHLAKE HIGHTOP
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Fishlake Hightop	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	24,258
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Fishlake Mountain	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	28,992
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-307	District:	Loa
2004 Area Number:	0408201		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Fishlake Hightop undeveloped area on the Loa Ranger District lies west and north of Fish Lake. It is situated as an 11,300 foot lava cap that forms a plateau in the middle of the area. The country contains a variety of terrain, including open meadows, parks, live streams, and deep gorges.

There is a high plateau of approximately 5,000 acres in the center of the area. The plateau features high elevation open grass meadows, unusual rock formations, and outstanding views of Fish Lake and surrounding areas.

The area is accessible from the Fish Lake recreation complex by several low-standard trails. There is a low standard road that goes to Tasha Springs. From there the Hightop non-motorized trail crosses the plateau. This area is popular with hunters in the fall. Annual recreation use is dominated by hunting, hiking, and horseback riding.

During bug surveys in 2003, insect activity was mapped in the area.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Medium	Bounded by Fishlake Basin Recreation area and Seven mile road on the east. Along northwest edge (Daniels canyon area), boundaries are less distinct and less manageable. Some motorized use of non-motorized trails is occurring.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	High	Limited human disturbance, beside fire suppression and spruce/fir expansion in areas. Species composition is mostly native plants.
Natural Appearance:	High	No obvious signs of human disturbance.
Opportunities for Solitude:	Medium	Opportunities in the high top area, very rugged and remote, however, there is lots of activity during hunting season.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	High	Excellent vistas, hiking, hunting and backcountry horse opportunities
Special Features:	No	None identified

Section 3. - Availability

Recreation use consists primarily of hunting, hiking, and horseback riding. Use is heavy all year long, especially in the Fall.

The area is summer range for deer and elk. The condition of the habitat is considered good. There are numerous species of smaller animals and birds.

This area is a highly important watershed to the Fish Lake recreation complex. It is a source of excellent quality

and quantity of water. The hydrologic condition of the undeveloped area is also considered excellent.

Minerals may occur within the unit in commercially valuable quantities, but overall development potential is considered to be low. There are no known occurrences of valuable locatable minerals. The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the occurrence of volcanic activity, remoteness of the area, and lack of defined targets. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued. Development potential for mineral materials (riprap, decorative stone, and building stone) is moderate.

There are some stands of commercial timber within the unit which could be harvested with present methods. This timber is threatened by insects and disease. A timber sale is proposed for (Lost Creek TS) 2006. in the north most corner of this area. The Praetor Canyon TS is planned for 2009.

There are four allotments of permitted livestock grazing in the area.

The fire hazard is moderate to high in places, as is the potential for insect and disease.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	Approximately 50 air miles to Box Death Hollow wilderness
Distance from Population Centers:	Approximately 104 miles to Utah Valley (Provo)
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS ¹⁰	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

¹⁰ National Wilderness Preservation System

GEYSER PEAK
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Geyser Peak	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	N/A Part of Solomon Basin in 1983
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Solomon Basin	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	6,018
1983 Roadless Area Number:	N/A Part of Solomon Basin in 1983	District:	Loa
2004 Area Number:	0408207		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Geysers Peak undeveloped area lies on the east side of Utah Highway 72. It is part of the slope between the High Plateaus ecoregion, to the west, and the Colorado Plateau ecoregion. Elevations range from 10,600 feet on Geysers Peak to about 7,500 feet along the east side.

Vegetation is primarily sage, aspen-conifer mixed with some spruce, subalpine fir, and Douglas-fir.

Area is adjacent to the Hwy 72 scenic byway.

In 2003 bug surveys insect activity was mapped.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Medium	Relatively small size. Hwy 72 to the west and FS 206 to the south and FS 212 to the east.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	
Natural Appearance:	Medium	
Opportunities for Solitude:	Low	Limited by proximity to Hwy 72, and narrow, relatively small size of area.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Low	Roads have been closed for Elk calving and to reduce soil erosion.
Special Features:		None identified.

Section 3. - Availability

There are no planned developed recreation sites within the area. Dispersed recreation use within the area is low, mainly in the form of hunting.

The area is summer and winter range for deer and for elk. Habitat conditions are fair. Many non-game animals and birds are also found within the area.

The area is used for livestock grazing. There are several range facilities present on these allotments such as water troughs, fences, and water ponds. Sagebrush spray projects have been done.

Minerals may occur within the unit in commercially valuable quantities, but overall development potential is considered to be low. There are no known valuable occurrences of locatable minerals. The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the remoteness of the area, volcanic activity, and lack of defined targets. Development potential for mineral materials (riprap, decorative stone, and building stone) is moderate.

No major cultural resources are known, but small sites are common.

Fire risk, insect, and disease incidence is high in the conifers.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	Approximately 44 air miles to Box Death Hollow wilderness
Distance from Population Centers:	Approximately 110 air miles to Utah Valley (Provo)
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS11	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

¹¹ National Wilderness Preservation System

HILGARD
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Hilgard	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	29,661
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Hilgard	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	24,843
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-305	District:	Loa
2004 Area Number:	0408204		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Hilgard undeveloped area is located in the northern portion of the Fremont River Ranger District, Fishlake National Forest. Access is provided by Sevier County road 036 and the Fremont River road. Elevations range from 11,533 feet on Hilgard Mountain at the north end to about 8,000 feet at the south. The area is underlain by volcanic rock sculptured by glacial ice.

Vegetation of the area includes Pinyon juniper, Spruce / fir, and Douglas-fir.

The entire area is grazed by livestock. Recreation use is high in areas. UM creek has high recreation use all year long. The northern portion of the area contains merchantable timber.

In 2003 bug surveys insect activity was mapped.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Low	Narrow and bisected by Great Western Trail, cherry stemmed road extends almost to Danish Meadows (a Private inholding). There is some motorized use of non-motorized trails.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Fire suppression and spruce invasion of aspen areas. Limited extent of invasive species. Danish Meadows is recovering from intensive livestock use.
Natural Appearance:	Medium	
Opportunities for Solitude:	Medium	
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Medium	Great Western Trail crosses the northern section. Backcountry horse use, hiking and hunting. Low amounts of mountain climbing and fishing in UM creek.
Special Features:		None identified

Section 3. - Availability

There are no proposed developed recreation sites within the area. The northern part of the area is spring and summer and winter range for deer and elk.

The entire area is grazed by livestock and there are several range facilities present on these allotments such as water troughs, fences, and water ponds. Several ponds have been constructed, and there is a small reservoir under special use permit.

The conifer stands in the Willies Flat - Hilgard sector represent a significant portion of the District's merchantable timber.

Minerals may occur within the unit in commercially valuable quantities, but overall development potential is considered to be low. There are no known valuable occurrences of locatable minerals. The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the occurrence of volcanic activity, remoteness of the area, and lack of defined targets. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued. Development potential for mineral materials (riprap, decorative stone, and building stone) is moderate.

Fire risk is high. Insect and disease incidence is high in the conifers. Fuels treatments are planned for the northern section. No major cultural resource sites are known. No special features are present.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	Approximately 50 air miles to Box Death Hollow wilderness
Distance from Population Centers:	Approximately 100 air miles to Utah Valley (Provo)
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS12	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

¹² National Wilderness Preservation System

JOHNS PEAK
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Johns Peak	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	13,399
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Johns Peak/Mt Alice	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	13,627
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-304	District:	Loa
2004 Area Number:	0408205		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Johns Peak undeveloped area is located in the northeast corner of the Fremont River Ranger District, Fishlake National Forest. It is accessible from Interstate Highway 70, Utah State Highway 72, and several forest highways.

The area is comprised principally of the peak and shoulders of Johns Peak (elevation 9,540), developed in soft Tertiary and Cretaceous formations. The country is rolling and open with some steep areas near Hwy. 72.

Pinyon-juniper stands cover about one quarter of this area. The area also hosts aspen and ponderosa stands, mixed conifer, Douglas-fir, and subalpine fir

Current use is by cattle and wildlife. There is OHV use of the roads, but there is little other recreation. Recreation use is moderate, mostly during the hunting season and antler-shed hunting in the spring.

There are no special attractions within the area. No development activities are currently planned within the area.

In 2003 bug surveys insect activity was mapped.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Medium	Nearly bisected by FS road 1559. I-70 to the north. BLM land to the east and Hwy 72. FS road 015 to the south.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Grazing, OHV and water developments
Natural Appearance:	Medium	
Opportunities for Solitude:	Low	Open terrain.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Low	Limited opportunities.
Special Features:		None identified.

Section 3. - Availability

There are few recreation, watershed, and timber opportunities. The area is used by deer and elk, but most of it is too open for quality big game habitat. All of it is grazed by livestock with availability of water affecting concentrations. There are several range facilities present on the allotments such as water troughs, fences, and water ponds.

Minerals may occur within the unit in commercially valuable quantities, but overall development potential is considered to be low-moderate. There are no known valuable occurrences of locatable minerals. The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the occurrence of volcanic activity, remoteness of the area, and lack of defined targets. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued. Coal seams of the Ferron Sandstone in the Emery Coal Field could be mineable. Development potential is

currently considered to be low-moderate but could increase in the future as coal seams of the Wasatch Plateau to the north are mined out. Development potential for mineral materials (riprap, decorative stone, and building stone) is moderate.

The area contains no private lands or special use permits

There are cultural resources in the Round Springs draw area. Fire, insect and disease risk is moderate to high in areas.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	Approximately 55 air miles to Box Death Hollow wilderness
Distance from Population Centers:	Approximately 98 air miles to Utah Valley (Provo)
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS13	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

¹³ National Wilderness Preservation System

MCDONALD BASIN
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	McDonald Basin	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	2,197
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	McDonald Basin	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	NOT YET DETERMINED about 2,000
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-320	District:	Loa
2004 Area Number:	0408210		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The McDonald Basin undeveloped area on the Fremont River Ranger District is located on the eastern boundary of the Forest and is contiguous with one of the proposed wilderness areas of Capitol Reef National Park. Even though this area does not contain 5,000 acres, its position contiguous to the wilderness proposal in the park qualifies it for consideration. Access to the area is from the Polk Creek road, number 022, along the southern edge of the area.

From a high point of 8,520 feet at the southwest corner the area slopes eastward to an elevation of 7,240 feet at the Park boundary. The area is an alluvial pediment of Mesozoic sandstones mantled by alluvium derived from the volcanics of Thousand Lake Mountain. Along the center part of the Park boundary red cliffs lead down to Cathedral Valley. The benches are covered with a Pinyon-juniper woodland with a few small sagebrush grass openings.

Currently it is lightly used for grazing and wildlife winter range, and receives little recreation use. The main use of the area is as a scenic background to Cathedral Valley.

In 2003 bug surveys insect activity was mapped.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Medium	Bounded by Capitol Reef to the east, cherry stemmed roads (FS 022, FS 020) the Deep creek ditch borders this area in the western section.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	High	No development, limited human disturbance
Natural Appearance:	High	
Opportunities for Solitude:	Medium	
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Medium	Hunting, hiking and good vistas
- Special Features:	Yes	Excellent views of Cathedral Valley.

Section 3. - Availability

There are no potential developed recreation sites within the area; all recreation use would be dispersed.

The area is winter range for big game, but is lightly used

Watershed condition is poor due to the numerous large gullies within the area. Restoration of the watershed would require extensive modification of the area but would produce only marginal downstream benefits. Some gully work has been completed in the Round Lake area.

There is no potential for commercial saw timber as the area is covered with Pinyon-juniper. Post and poles

cutting does occur

Minerals may occur within the unit in commercially valuable quantities, but overall development potential is considered to be low. There are no known valuable occurrences of locatable minerals. The natural gas occurrence potential is low and oil occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the remoteness of the area and lack of defined targets. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued. There are no known mineable coal seams. Development potential for mineral materials (riprap, decorative stone, building stone, and road aggregate) is moderate.

The fire hazard ranges from low to moderate. The current and potential hazard from insect and diseases is moderate.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	Approximately 42 air miles to Box Death Hollow wilderness
Distance from Population Centers:	Approximately 114 air miles to Utah Valley (Provo)
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS14	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

¹⁴ National Wilderness Preservation System

MOUNT TERRILL
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Mount Terrill	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	22,848
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Mount Marvine and UM Plateau-Mount Terrill	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	30,035
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-306 and 08-308	District:	Loa
2004 Area Number:	0408203		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Mt. Terrill undeveloped area lies just east of the Gooseberry-Sevenmile road. It is accessible from that road or from a Level 3 road to Black Flat.

The area includes Mt. Terrill and UM Plateau and Mt. Marvine, which forms a horseshoe- shaped plateau, with the basin of UM Creek in between. One of the main feature of this area is Mount Marvine itself also known as Sawtooth Mountain by many.

Mt. Terrill extends up to 11,547 feet, the UM Plateau ranges in elevation from about 11,000 to 10,000 feet, and the lowest point of the area is about 9,200 feet at the southeast corner. Mt. Marvine is an 11,610 foot peak.

The vegetation ranges from aspen and conifer to alpine meadows. Elk and deer summer in the area, and there is beaver activity. The entire area is grazed by livestock excluding the top of Mt. Marvine.

Recreation use is heavy during the hunting season. There is a ATV trail through the area that connects UM and Sevenmile (Sawmill Ck. / Black Flat trail).

Mt. Terrill and the glacial topography of UM Plateau are the most noteworthy features of this area.

In 2003 bug surveys insect activity was mapped.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Medium	Bounded by Seven-mile road to the west and UM road to the east. Numerous cherry-stemmed roads and motorized trails in the northern part of the area.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Fire suppression and spruce/fir invasion. Invasive species present. The Johnson fire in 2002 had beneficial effects.
Natural Appearance:	Medium	Roads and motorized routes, private land adjacency with some development
Opportunities for Solitude:	Medium	Motorized route in northern portions. Sights and sound of Fishlake basin from Mt. Marvine.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	High	Challenge of climbing Mt. Marvine, very rugged and remote.
- Special Features:	Yes	Unique plant species (<i>Penstemon parvis</i>) reported in the potholes area. Glacial landscape of UM plateau

Section 3. - Availability

Dispersed recreation use is heavy in this area, but no developed recreation sites are proposed for the area. There is a trail head at Black Flat. The steep terrain of Mt. Marvine limits most uses. Water developments are planned in the right fork of UM Creek. Spring Development is planned for the private land on western edge.

UM Creek is used for fishing and is an important source of irrigation water. The area constitutes a major elk and deer summer range. All of the area is grazed by livestock. There are several range facilities present on the allotments such as water troughs, fences, and water ponds.

There is merchantable timber in the area, however, no timber sales are planned. Fire, insect and disease incidence is High. There are many dead conifers north of Mt Terrill.

Minerals may occur within the unit in commercially valuable quantities, but overall development potential is considered to be low. There are no known valuable occurrences of locatable minerals. The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the remoteness of the area and lack of defined targets. One oil and gas lease is pending within the area. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued. The area is underlain by coal-bearing strata but development potential is low considering current mining technology and prices. Development potential for mineral materials (road aggregate, riprap, and building stone) is moderate.

The area contains a large variety of invertebrate and vertebrate, as well as plant fossils. Significant fossils consisting of late Cretaceous dinosaurs, late Cretaceous plant assemblages, and early Tertiary and Pleistocene vertebrates could occur.

There is a Forest Service radio repeater on Mt. Terrill.

There are no known cultural resources.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	Approximately 56 air miles to Box Death Hollow wilderness
Distance from Population Centers:	Approximately 100 air miles to Utah Valley (Provo)
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS15	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

¹⁵ National Wilderness Preservation System

MYTOGE
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Mytoge	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	9,444
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Mytoge	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	15,020
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-831	District:	Loa
2004 Area Number:	0408202		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Mytoge undeveloped area is the east slope of Mytoge mountain and just to the east of Fish Lake. It is accessible from the Fremont River road, Mytoge mountain road (FR 046), or from Lake Creek in the Fish Lake area. Mytoge Mountain is a ridge running from the southwest to the northeast with elevations reaching 10,095 feet. From there the majority of the area slopes off to the southeast as a plateau dissected by several open, southeast draining valleys. The northwest side of the ridge drops off rapidly to the wet meadows of Lake Creek. The lowest elevation is about 8,000 feet which is in the northeast corner along the Fremont River.

Most of the area is covered with aspen-conifer, with some Pinyon- juniper at the southeast end.

Livestock grazing occurs throughout the area. There are several range improvements including ponds, fences, and water developments.

Recreation use is heavy, especially in the Summer and Fall. A few ATV trails cross the area. There are excellent views of the Fish Lake and Johnson Valley area that can be obtained from the top of Mytoge Mountain.

In 2003 bug surveys insect activity was mapped.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Medium	Bounded by country road 036 to the east, Fish Lake to the west and level III road (FS 046) to the south. There is motorized access to Crater Lake.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Fire suppression and spruce invasion of aspen, particularly along the east shores of Fish Lake. The tall forb sites have transitioned to sheep fescue and silver sage.
Natural Appearance:	High	
Opportunities for Solitude:	Medium	Forest cover and canyons provide seclusion.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Medium	Backcountry horse use, hiking and hunting. Excellent vistas from the plateau.
- Special Features:		Lakeshore National Recreation Trail. Views of Fish Lake.

Section 3. - Availability

There are no potential developed recreation sites within the area. Dispersed recreation features hiking, horseback riding, hunting, camping, and viewing scenery. There is lots of ATV use. There are also quite a few non-motorized trails in this area.

Minerals may occur within the unit in commercially valuable quantities, but overall development potential is considered to be low. There are no known valuable occurrences of locatable minerals. The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the occurrence of volcanic activity, remoteness of the area, and lack of defined targets. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued. There are no mineable coal seams. Development potential for mineral materials (riprap, decorative stone, and building stone) is moderate.

There are no scheduled wildlife habitat or watershed improvement projects.

Much of the area is commercial forest land, which could be cut under the small sales program. The Mytoge sale is planned in the southwest section for 2005.

The fire risk in the conifer is high. Some areas of the unit have heavy fuels. The North Mountain burn is proposed for 2006 to address fuel loading. Insect and disease hazard is high. There are numerous livestock ponds, fences, and water developments.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	Approximately 46 air miles to Box Death Hollow wilderness
Distance from Population Centers:	Approximately 108 miles to Utah Valley (Provo)
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS16	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

¹⁶ National Wilderness Preservation System

SOLOMON BASIN
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Solomon Basin	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	20,937
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Solomon Basin	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	19,875
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-303	District:	Loa
2004 Area Number:	0408206		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Solomon Basin undeveloped area lies on the east side of Utah Highway 72 near Thousand Lake Mountain. It is part of the slope between the High Plateaus Section, to the west, and the Canyonlands Section to the east, of the Colorado Plateau. Elevations range from about 9,000 feet to about 6,500 feet along the east side. Much of the area is underlain by prehistoric slumps. Large gullies are common and much erosion has occurred, some caused by human activity.

Vegetation is primarily Pinyon-juniper, with aspen-conifer stands and ponderosa pine on the higher elevations to the west.

The main features of the area are the Limestone Cliffs, which are not composed of limestone, and several small lakes. The entire area can be viewed from several overlooks along the western edge. An old homestead of 320 acres is located in the center of the area (This is private land that is excluded from undeveloped area).

In 2003 bug surveys insect activity was mapped.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Low	WSA area to the east, several cherry-stemmed roads Mitigation by boundary could create a medium/high area.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	There is a reservoir and ditch complex.
Natural Appearance:	Medium	
Opportunities for Solitude:	Medium	Areas below the limestone cliffs offer somewhat remote experiences. The area below is accessible from the Last Chance ranch area.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Medium	Areas below the Limestone cliffs present challenging opportunities.
- Special Features:	Yes	TES plants.

Section 3. - Availability

There are no planned developed recreation sites within the area. Dispersed recreation use within the area is medium, mainly in the form of hunting and OHV riding and fishing (stocked).

The area is summer and winter range for deer and for elk. Habitat conditions are fair. Many non-game animals and birds are also found within the area.

Most of the water produced is gathered by a ditch and reservoir system and used for irrigation on a ranch (Baker) to the east. Several places within the area need structural type watershed rehabilitation projects to slow accelerated erosion. Castle Valley ranch water project is being planned (2005).

Insect activity is prevalent in southwest corner of this area. Fire, insect, and disease risk is moderate.

Most grazing use is in the southern two-thirds of the area due to lack of water in the north. There are several range facilities present on the allotments such as water troughs, fences, and water ponds.

Minerals may occur within the unit in commercially valuable quantities, but overall development potential is considered to be low. There are no known valuable occurrences of locatable minerals. The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the remoteness of the area and lack of defined targets. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued. There are no mineable coal seams. Development potential for mineral materials (riprap, decorative stone, and building stone) is moderate.

Cultural resources are known in the adjacent Garden Basin area, small sites in this area are common.

There are 360 acres of private land.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	Approximately 48 air miles to Box Death Hollow wilderness
Distance from Population Centers:	Approximately 107 air miles to Utah Valley (Provo)
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS17	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

¹⁷ National Wilderness Preservation System

THOUSAND LAKE MOUNTAIN
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Thousand Lake Mountain	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	37,501
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Thousand Lake Mountain and Lookout Peak	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	44,459
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-302 and 08-321	District:	Loa
2004 Area Number:	0408208		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Thousand Lake Mountain undeveloped area is located on the Fremont River Ranger District, Fishlake National Forest, north and east of the towns of Loa, Bicknell, and Torrey.

From an 11,300 foot lava capped plateau, the area descends to 7,600 feet where the topography is composed of sand flats and sandstone cliffs. Vegetation in the areas varies from desert shrub, Pinyon-juniper, open sagebrush-grass, aspen, to spruce / fir forests and Bristlecone cone pine.

A high, lava capped plateau of about 2,000 acres is located near the center. This plateau is surrounded by 600 foot high cliffs that lead down to a shoulder of very rugged landslide topography. Below the shoulder slopes, that vary from gentle in some places to cliffs on others, lead down to the surrounding valleys. The plateau features open alpine meadows and outstanding views of Capitol Reef National Park, Torrey Cliffs, Sand Creek, and the southeastern Utah deserts. Near Snow Lake the area mainly slopes eastward to an elevation of about 7,000 feet at the boundary with Capitol Reef National Park. Much of the area is bench lands that slope down to the east as a series of waves.

Some of the lakes on the shoulderland are fishable.

A level 3 (road 206 and 209 to Elk Horn) provides access to the area. Much of the area is accessible from improved dirt roads that surround it. These roads were constructed for recreation, timber harvest, and to service the several water developments within the area. Several trails, suitable for horseback riding or hiking are present. There is cattle grazing in the area. There are several range facilities present on the allotments such as water troughs, fences, and water ponds.

Recreation use is moderate to heavy in accessible areas. Most of the use is fishing, hunting, camping, and off road vehicle use. In 2003 bug surveys insect activity was mapped.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Medium	Large area with numerous motorized intrusions, undefined agency boundary on western edge, GWT on eastern edge which also cuts through part of the area
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Bisected in at least 4 places by motorized trails, past logging activities, invasive species, fire suppression
Natural Appearance:	Medium	
Opportunities for Solitude:	Medium	
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	High	Excellent vistas, hunting

Special Features:	Yes	Endemic plant species.
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Section 3. - Availability

Recreation use consists of hunting, fishing, driving for pleasure, horseback riding, hiking, and camping

The area is summer and winter range for deer, and elk. Habitat conditions are fair to good. Many non-game animals and birds are also found within the areas. Fishing in the areas is classified as good especially in Neffs Lake.

The Thousand Lake Mountain area produces culinary water for the towns of Bicknell Lyman, and Torrey, and irrigation water for surrounding ranches. Some areas have stable watershed conditions, but other areas have naturally unstable, highly erosive conditions. Past management has contributed to accelerated erosion along several of the trails, even on the plateau top. While the watershed improvement potential of some areas is good, others have a low potential.

The area is within the Thousand Lake Cattle Grazing Allotment. There are several range facilities present on the allotments such as water troughs, fences, and water ponds.

Minerals may occur within the unit in commercially valuable quantities, but overall development potential is considered to be low. There are no known valuable occurrences of locatable minerals. The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the remoteness of the area and lack of defined targets. One oil and gas lease is pending for the area. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued. There are no known mineable coal seams. Development potential for mineral materials (riprap, decorative stone, building stone, and road aggregate) is moderate.

Fire risk is high, and the potential for insect and disease outbreaks is high.

No major archeological sites are known within the area, but there are lithic scatter is present.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	Approximately 35 air miles to Box Death Hollow wilderness
Distance from Population Centers:	Approximately 119 miles to Utah Valley (Provo)
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS18	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

¹⁸ National Wilderness Preservation System

WAYNE WONDERLAND
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Wayne Wonderland	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	13,263
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Wayne Wonderland	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	15,119
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-301	District:	Loa
2004 Area Number:	0408209		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Wayne Wonderland undeveloped area is located on the east side of the Fremont River Ranger District of the Fishlake National Forest, and is adjacent to Capitol Reef National Park. Most of the area is in the Pinyon-juniper vegetation association. However, the lower fringe contains desert shrub while the upper fringe contains ponderosa pine. The terrain is highly dissected with vertically walled slickrock canyons on the north and east sides and alluvial benches along the western portion. Elevations range from 8,964 feet on top of a Navajo Sandstone dome similar to those in Capitol Reef, to about 6,800 feet along Chimney Rock Canyon where it enters the Park.

In many respects this area forms a transition between the Park and the forest. At its lower end, the elements of geology, vegetation, climate and scenery are those of the Park while at its upper end they resemble those of the Forest. Because the area generally slopes eastward, vista in that direction are of the Waterpocket fold, the San Rafael Swell, and the desert beyond. In that direction there is almost no evidence of the works of man. There is some mining evidence in the southwest corner.

Access to the area is restricted. Utah highway 24 passes along the southeast corner of the area, but sandstone cliffs are a formidable barrier to entering. A level 2 road (146) extends along the western edge. From it recreationists could enter the area and descend several miles into the Park; but they would also have to traverse several miles of the park before reaching another road as the Park Service has a Wilderness study area for that portion of the park. Because of the difficult access to and within the area recreation use is light.

The red rock and white rock canyons leading into the park are two of the more spectacular scenic attractions in the area.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	High	Bordered by Capitol Reef to the east, a level II road to the west and Forest boundary and cliffs to the south. There is some motorized use of non-motorized trails.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	High	Limited human disturbance
Natural Appearance:	High	Very rugged, red rock country
Opportunities for Solitude:	High	Relatively low use on trails that access Capitol Reef.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Medium	Hiking and hunting. Challenging desert climate.
Special Features:	Yes	Unique canyons/geology, TES plant species

Section 3. - Availability

The area is used for hiking, hunting, horseback riding. Access to Paradise Flats.

The area is big game winter range and is in fair to good conditions. The Pinyon / Juniper woodland covers large areas of the benches

Watershed value is low because of low annual yield, and intermittent flows. The need for watershed modification is also low because of the bedrock outcrops and the stony nature of the soils.

The area is part of the Thousand Lake Cattle Grazing Allotment. Range developments such as fences and spring developments for grazing are mainly located outside the area to the west as much of the area is unsuited for grazing.

There is lithic scatter over much of the area. They may relate to the significant sites on Paradise Flats, to the east, in the Park, and Paradise Flats to the north, and along the Fremont River to the south

Minerals may occur within the unit in commercially valuable quantities, but overall development potential is considered to be low. There are no known valuable occurrences of locatable minerals. The natural gas occurrence potential is low and oil occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the remoteness of the area and lack of defined targets. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued. There are no known mineable coal seams. Development potential for mineral materials (riprap, decorative stone, building stone, and road aggregate) is moderate.

The Jurassic Morrison Formation exposed in this area could contain significant dinosaur fossils.

Fire risk is moderate, as is the projected occurrence of insect and disease epidemics.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	Approximately 35 air miles to Box Death Hollow wilderness
Distance from Population Centers:	Approximately 120 miles to Utah Valley (Provo)
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS19	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

¹⁹ National Wilderness Preservation System

BAKER CANYON
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Baker Canyon	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	NA
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	NA	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	9,787
1983 Roadless Area Number:	NA	District:	Beaver
2004 Area Number:	0408306		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Baker Canyon undeveloped area on the Beaver Ranger District, Fishlake National Forest lies on the west slope of the Tushar Mountain range and is about 2 to 3 miles from Beaver, Utah. Elevation ranges from 6,000 to 9,913 at Baker Peak.

The southern and eastern boundaries are Hwy 153, the northern boundary is Face Road 987/Paiute Side trail 05, and the western boundary is defined by management activities. Trails occur throughout much of the area. There are several miles of trail that range from fair to good condition.

There are several roads which provide access to the boundary of the area with some of these penetrating portions of the area. The roads vary from pavement to 4 wheel drive to higher standard native surface roads. Forest System roads are 153 State Road, Face Road 987, Baker Canyon Road 985, Jimmy Reed 124, and Black Ridge 601.

The area supports large and small mammals as well as birds.

The area's vegetation exhibits sagebrush steppe at the lower elevations, grading up to mountain mahogany and eventually to aspen that is being encroached upon by later successional spruce and fir. The area is inaccessible for prescribed burning; insect activity is low.

The area drains into the North and South Forks of Baker Canyon that drain into the Beaver River. The Beaver City Municipal watershed is in this area.

Annual recreation use is dominated by OHV use, hiking, horseback riding, camping and hunting.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Medium	South boundary is Hwy 153, north boundary is Face Road, west boundary defined by management activities.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	The area is old and decadent due to lack of fire and overgrazing
Natural Appearance:	Medium	Unmanaged OHV use detracts from the appearance
Opportunities for Solitude:	Medium	On south face, can see Hwy 153; on west face, can see I-15; area has several deep canyons.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Medium	Non-motorized trails provide access for hunting, hiking, and horseback riding.
Special Features:		Ice Caves and the "Face"

Section 3. - Availability

The area provides summer range for deer and elk. The condition of the habitat is classified as fair. There are also

several species of smaller animals and birds. The adjacent Beaver River provides the only fishing in the area.

The area is an important watershed for the Beaver County area. It produces fair to good quality and quantity of water. The hydrologic condition is generally considered good. The Beaver City Municipality Watershed is within the area. There are three hydro-electric plants on the Beaver River. Big Cove Spring provides culinary water for Mahogany Cove Campground, Little Reservoir Campground and UPNL residential. Merchant Valley Dam which is operated under special use permit provides hydro-electric power for Utah Power and Light. The power line corridor which lies adjacent to and north of the Beaver River services the power plants, Elk Meadows, campgrounds and private lands. The South Fork of Baker contains transmission lines that provide culinary water for Beaver City.

The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the occurrence of volcanic activity, remoteness of the area, and lack of defined targets. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued.

There are no minable coal deposits in this area.

Geothermal occurrence potential is rated as unknown due to the lack of identified thermal wells and springs. Development potential is low.

The Tushar Mountains are known to contain deposits of uranium, alunite, iron, manganese, and other metals. However, the South Tushar Mountains area, including Baker Canyon, does not have the rich history of mining that occurred further north in the central and northern Tushar Mountains. Development potential for locatable minerals in this area is probably low due to low concentrations and prices.

Development potential for mineral materials from the volcanic rocks, altered deposits, colluvium, and hydrothermal deposits (clay, riprap, gravel, decorative stone, and building stone) is moderate.

There are some stands of commercial timber within the area but because of rugged topography harvest would be limited with today's harvesting methods. Cost of road building and erodibility make harvesting less cost effective.

The area has historically been grazed either by cattle or sheep, but currently is grazed by cattle and horse only. The area lies within portions of the North Beaver C&H (215 cattle). A variety of water and fence improvements exist in the area.

There are no known significant archeological sites within the area.

The area has a low to moderate fire occurrence, and insect and disease potential is rated low to moderate.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 50 air miles to Ashdown Gorge Wilderness area
Distance from Population Centers:	Approximately 52 air miles to Cedar City, Utah
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

CASTLE ROCK
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Castle Rock	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	NA
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	NA	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	8,782
1983 Roadless Area Number:	NA	District:	Beaver
2004 Area Number:	0408304		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Castle rock undeveloped area on the Beaver Ranger District, Fishlake National Forest lies on the northern slopes of the Tushar Mountains, west of Sevier, UT. The area is bounded by the Kimberly Mining district on the southwest and Deer Creek road on the south. The east side is bounded by Dry Creek road (FR 475). Castle Rock Campground and I-70 lie to the north. There are several routes which provide access to the area. Primary access includes Mill Creek (FR-113), Red Clay Mine (FR-609), Deer Creek (FR-474) and Dry Creek (FR-475).

There are several forest system trails that extend into the area. Major trails include the Paiute #01 and the Joe Lott Trail #051. There was an old telegraph line that ran from the old Belknap Guard Station up the Joe Lott Trail into Deer Creek Guard Station. Early Rangers used this for communication. A historical marker is placed at Winkler Point to commemorate the Fillmore Ranger District and one of the first District Rangers.

Elevations range from 6,500 feet to 9,600 feet at Winkler's Point. The area is characterized by desert grassland shrub and grades into mountain brush and Pinyon-juniper, then aspen, white fir, and large expanses of open grassland. At the upper elevations there is spruce and fir which was probably converted due to historical mining.

Annual recreation use is dominated by OHV hiking, horseback riding, hunting and recreational prospecting. Special attractions of the area include, Castle Rock Campground, Paiute ATV trail, Fremont Indian Museum with cultural sites, Clear Creek Canyon and historical mining district.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Low	West boundary is Mill Creek Road and private land, south boundary is Deer Creek Road, east boundary is Dry Creek Road, nearly bisected by Paiute Trail, there is a lot of access into this area, area is narrow and irregularly shaped, "cherry stem" roads.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	With adjacent mining that has taken place in past the area has been altered by logging, mineral exploration and livestock grazing. Paiute ATV trail bisects the unit.
Natural Appearance:	Medium	The majority of the vegetation has not been altered but due to the adjacent mining activity logging has changed the cover type.
Opportunities for Solitude:	Low	ATV trail bisects the area, I-70 is to the north, narrow configuration, private land adjacency.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Medium	Non-motorized trail (Joe Lott Creek Trail) leaves Castle Rock campground.
Special Features:	Yes	Kimberly mine district, Silver King mine just outside the area

		Geological features that surround Castle Rock Campground
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Section 3. - Availability

Recreation use consists primarily of OHV use, hunting, hiking, and some horseback riding. One of the more popular trailheads of the Paiute ATV trail is located at the north end of the area.

The area provides summer range for deer. The condition of the habitat is classified as poor to fair. There are also several species of smaller animals and birds. There is limited fishing.

The area drains into the Mill Creek and then the Clear Creek drainage system. The hydrologic condition is considered fair. This area is considered extremely erodable. There is a storage tank that serves the Castle Rock Campground. A power line corridor is adjacent to the northern area.

This boundary lies adjacent to Utah Division of Parks and Recreation, Fremont Indian State Park. Castle Rock Campground is classified as one of the top 100 State Parks in the Nation. The Campground is a National Forest campground under special use permit to the Utah Division of Parks and Recreation. There are no known special ecological situations within the area. No significant archeological sites are inventoried within this area. There is a high probability of significant archeological sites, due to the proximity of the Clear Creek Canyon and the Fremont Indian State Park.

This area is highly mineralized and has historically experienced extensive exploration and mining. There are several historic but inactive mines. There are no active mines. There are several mining claims that fall within or overlap the west boundary of the roadless area near the "Red Narrows." Clay has been mined just outside the boundary in this area. Locatable minerals of interest include lead/zinc, gold/silver, molybdenum, quicksilver (mercury), alunite, uranium, kaolinite clay, and other metals associated with volcanic rocks, altered volcanic rock, and hydrothermal deposits. The area immediately to the west is smattered with large blocks of patented mining claims. Development potential is moderate but could increase if demand and values of these minerals increase substantially.

There is no mineable coal. There are no producing oil or gas wells, however oil and gas occurrence potential is ranked as moderate but development potential is low due to the lack of defined targets. Geothermal occurrence potential is rated as unknown due to the lack of identified thermal wells and springs. Development potential is low.

Volcanic rock and associated colluvium could be developed for riprap, gravel, decorative stone, building stone, and clay (mineral materials). Development potential is considered moderate.

There were stands of timber logged historically, but presently there are no commercial stands within the area. The area lies within the Fish Creek C&H allotment.

The area has a low fire occurrence, and insect potential is very low.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 67 air miles to Ashdown Gorge Wilderness area
Distance from Population Centers:	Approximately 70 air miles to Cedar City, Utah
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

CIRCLEVILLE MOUNTAIN
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Circleville Mountain	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	24,446
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Circleville Mountain	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	28,700
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-311	District:	Beaver
2004 Area Number:	0408302		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Circleville Mountain undeveloped area on the Beaver District, Fishlake National Forest lies on the southern portion of the Tushar Mountain range approximately 10 air miles southeast of Beaver, Utah and 7 miles west of Circleville, Utah.

There are several routes which provide access to the area. Most of the access into the area crosses BLM land. The primary access on the west is on Forest System road #4008 into South Creek. The Birch Creek road #139 and the Twist Creek road #140 provide access but are low standard roads. A low standard road extends into the area from Dog Valley (on the southern boundary). On the east side, the Birch Creek road #134 extends to the boundary. Along the north side, FR 137 abuts private property. Also a low standard road in Wades Canyon extends into the area approximately one mile providing access to the Wades Canyon water system which provides culinary water to the town of Circleville, Utah. Cottonwood Basin and Oak Basin also provide culinary water to Circleville, Utah.

There are several Forest System trails which traverse portions of the area, including the Paiute ATV trail. Cattle trails exist in many of the drainage bottoms. Because of the rugged topography access to portions of the area is limited.

The area consists of the mid and top slopes of Circleville Mountain. The top of the mountain is generally flat with rounded edges. Sharp elevation changes occur. The highest point is on Circleville Mountain at 11,276 feet. Exposed surface bedrock and weathered talus outcroppings are common. Numerous small drainages originate near the top of the mountain. South Creek, Birch Creek, South Fork of the Beaver River, Iant Creek and Dry Hollow flow westerly into the Beaver River system while Pine Creek, Birch Creek and Wades Canyon flow easterly into the Sevier River Basin. Although water can be found in the heads of most of the drainages, flows are small with some streams disappearing before they reach the river systems.

Dense conifer stands of alpine fir, Engelmann spruce and white fir, dominate the vegetation on the north slope of Circleville Mountain and in several canyons of the South Creek area. Stands of quaking aspen are common on the more moist sites. Mountain brush types, including sagebrush, are found in the mid-elevation areas. Remnants of ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir occur within the area at mid to lower elevations. The area supports a variety of wildlife species including deer, elk, lion, mountain goats, black bear, turkey, bobcat, rabbit, coyote, ground squirrels, etc.

Annual recreation use is dominated by ATV use, camping, fishing, hiking, horseback riding and hunting. There are two reservoirs that provide backcountry fishing opportunities: Mumford Reservoir and Senseball. A group campground, Birch Creek, is operated under permit with the community of Circleville, UT.

Spruce bark beetle and Pinyon *Ips* mapped in 2004 I&D air flights. There is an increasing trend in bark beetle occurrence over the last ten years.

Section 2. - Capability

Manageability	Medium	Boundaries are not distinct, activities exist all around the area, bisected thrice by motorized routes, steep topography does constrain access.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Fire suppression, late-successional conifer encroaching on aspen, PJ dominance in the south end, spruce beetle activity increasing because of large amount of later successional spruce.
Natural Appearance:	Medium	Well vegetated, steep and rugged topography.
Opportunities for Solitude:	Medium	East side visible from Circleville, some motorized use through the area (Paiute Trail is in east end).
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Medium	Hiking, hunting, horseback riding.
Special Features:		Introduced mountain goats, historical sawmill sites.

Section 3. - Availability

Recreation use consists primarily of OHV use, hunting, hiking, and some horseback riding. Major OHV trails include Paiute ATV trail 01 into Wades Canyon, Trial 068 (portion of South Creek Trail), and portion of 066 Trail.

The area is an important municipal watershed to the town of Circleville and an important watershed to the Circleville area and Beaver River drainage system. The hydrologic condition is considered good. Maintenance roads exist and need to be maintained to the municipal watershed and associated improvements.

Public access is becoming limited by private land acquisitions and subsequent change of use due to change in ownership from State to private. Adjacent private land also has limited access.

The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the occurrence of volcanic activity, remoteness of the area, and lack of defined targets. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued.

There are no minable coal deposits in this area.

Geothermal occurrence potential is rated as unknown due to the lack of identified thermal wells and springs. Development potential is low.

The Tushar Mountains are known to contain deposits of uranium, alunite, iron, manganese, and other metals. However, the South Tushar Mountains, including Circleville Mountain, do not have the rich history of mining that occurred further north in the central and northern Tushar Mountains. Development potential for locatable minerals in this area is probably low due to low concentrations and prices.

Development potential for mineral materials from the volcanic rocks, altered deposits, colluvium, and hydrothermal deposits (clay, riprap, gravel, decorative stone, and building stone) is moderate.

The area exhibits some potential for mineral development. Some of the area has been claimed for mining purposes and minor exploration has taken place.

There are some stands of commercial timber within the area but because of difficulty of access coupled with topography most of the area would not be harvested based on present-day economics. The area is currently

experiencing a spruce beetle epidemic and adjacent sites are being evaluated and/or harvested for sanitation and salvage.

The area has historically been grazed by cattle. The area lies within portions of the South Beaver C&H allotment with an obligation of 520 head of cattle for 2,340 cow months and the Circleville C&H allotment with an obligation of 359 cattle for 1,616 cow months.

There are no known special ecological situations within the area. No significant archeological sites are inventoried within this area, however historical horse logging took place and there was a sawmill located at Betenson Flat. There is also a pictograph site adjacent to the Forest at Birch Creek.

The area has a low fire occurrence, and insect potential is very high.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 44 air miles to Ashdown Gorge Wilderness area
Distance from Population Centers:	Approximately 48 air miles to Cedar City, Utah
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS20	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

²⁰ National Wilderness Preservation System

DELANO
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Delano	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	14,729 & 16,420
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Bullion-Delano & City Creek	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	39,598
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-312 and 08-329	District:	Beaver
2004 Area Number:	0408303		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Delano undeveloped area on the Beaver Ranger District, Fishlake National Forest lies on the east slopes of the Tushar Mountain range southwest of Marysvale, UT.

There are several routes which provide access to the area. The northwest boundary is Forest System road number 123. The north boundary is Forest Road 113. State Road 153 provides access to the southwest and southern portion. The Cottonwood Creek Road, #126, and the Gold Gulch road, #136, provide access from the east.

City Creek Campground is situated immediately adjacent to the area. From the campground, Forest Road #132 extends north to Bumblebee Springs and Jeans Pasture. The west boundary is situated from one-half to one mile east of Utah Highway 153 on the ridge top. In this location there are numerous undeveloped roads which traverse immediately adjacent to the boundary.

There are numerous Forest System trails which traverse portions of the area, including the National Skyline Recreation Trail and the Bullion Trail System. These trails are in fair to good condition. Game and livestock trails also exist. The rugged Ten Mile drainage is quite inaccessible as are other locations within the area. There are also a few historic sheepherder trails which traverse portions of the area. Because of the rugged topography access to portions of the area is very limited.

The heads of four drainages, Cottonwood Canyon, Bullion Canyon, Beaver Creek, and the Beaver River originate in the area. The topography is generally rough and steep with four major peaks, Delano (12,173 feet), Mt. Holly (11,999 feet), and Copper Belt (11,388 feet) and City Creek Peak (11,165). The geology includes the Bullion Canyon volcanics, consisting of the darker colors, and the lighter colored Mt. Belknap rhyolites. The elevation on the east boundary is approximately 6,500 feet, a drop of some 5,000 feet. City Creek and Ten Mile canyons are very steep and rugged in nature and flow easterly. Numerous small drainages bisect the terrain and add to the rugged nature of the region. The geologic history dates back to about 23 million years ago when the Bullion Canyon Volcanics originated. This parent material is a beautiful steel gray and mottled in color and is exposed at the higher elevations near the heads of drainages. Lower elevations are characterized by old Basalt flows which are more recent geologically than the Bullion Canyon Volcanics. The soils are quite productive.

The area supports predominately alpine and sub-alpine types of vegetation. Heavy stands of alpine fir and aspen dominate the higher elevations of these east slopes. These lands gradually fade into the white fir aspen type, which in turn is replaced by mountain brush varieties of mountain mahogany, gambel oak, serviceberry and big sage. Lower elevations maintain high densities of Pinyon-juniper. Canyon bottoms are characterized by aspen, cottonwood, and ponderosa pine. Most of these vegetative zones are mottled and intermixed. Understory vegetation is composed of a variety of understory grasses and forbs.

The area supports a variety of wildlife species including deer, martin, pika, mountain goats, elk, bear, and marmot. Spruce bark beetle was mapped in 2004 I&D air flights. There is an increasing trend in bark beetle occurrence over the last ten years.

Annual recreation use is dominated by OHV use, hiking, outfitter and guides (recreation and hunting), horseback riding and hunting. Special attractions of the area include alpine peaks, the Bullion Research Natural Area, volcanic features, the historical interpretive Miners Park which lies in Bullion Canyon, and a high mineral potential.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Low	Paiute Trail is on the west side, management activities at south end, mining activities at east end, shape is long and narrow with a lot of “cherry stem” roads.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	RNA and alpine terrain has high integrity, other areas are dominated by P/J and cheatgrass, large area is closed to livestock grazing.
Natural Appearance:	High	Well vegetated, rugged and remote areas.
Opportunities for Solitude:	High	Can get solitude experience in very short distance from access points, views of surrounding valleys add to solitude.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	High	Skyline National Recreation Trail, backpacking and hiking destination, which is not a common experience on the forest.
Special Features:	Yes	Bullion Canyon RNA, Pine Creek as WSR eligible segment, several peaks over 11,000 feet elevation, Delano Peak is highest point on forest, historic mine site.

Section 3. - Availability

Recreation use consists primarily of OHV use, hunting, hiking, outfitter guides (recreation and hunting) and some horseback riding.

The area provides summer range for deer. The condition of the habitat is classified as good. There are also several species of smaller animals and birds. The limited fishing in the area is classified as fair to good.

The area is an important watershed to the Marysvale and Junction area and Sevier River drainage system, and contributes municipal water to Marysvale and Junction. It produces good quality and quantity of water. The hydrologic condition is also considered good.

This area is highly mineralized and has historically experienced extensive exploration and mining. There are many historic but inactive mines associated with the Newton, Ohio, Gold Mountain, and Gordon Mining Districts. There are no active mines within the roadless area but there are dozens of mining claims, mostly in the Cottonwood and Pine Creek drainages. Locatable minerals of interest include lead/zinc, gold/silver, molybdenum, quicksilver (mercury), alunite, uranium, and other metals associated with volcanic rocks, altered volcanic rock, and hydrothermal deposits. The area immediately to the east is smattered with large blocks of patented mining claims. Development potential is moderate but could increase if demand and values of these minerals increase substantially

There is no mineable coal. There are no producing oil or gas wells, however oil and gas occurrence potential is ranked as moderate but development potential is low due to the lack of defined targets. Industry has expressed interest in the area and it is reasonably foreseeable that seismic exploration will occur. If leased, the area could experience exploratory drilling. Carbon dioxide could occur but development potential is low because there is no market. Geothermal occurrence potential is rated as unknown due to the lack of identified thermal wells and springs. Development potential is low.

Volcanic rock and associated colluvium could be developed for riprap, gravel, decorative stone, building stone, and clay. Development potential is considered moderate.

The area exhibits a high potential for mineral development (Cunningham and others, 1983, Steven and others, 1979, Cunningham and Steven, 1974, Steven and others, 1981, and Steven and others, 1978). Much of the area has been claimed for mining purposes and considerable exploration has taken place. A mining road presently penetrates the area, allowing access to mine diggings in the South Fork of Bullion Creek virtually in the heart of the area. Another mining road intrudes into the area at Big Meadow. Adjacent to the east boundary there is a highly significant mining district with a huge block of patented mining land. Mining would be the greatest negative factor affecting availability of the area for wilderness.

There are some stands of commercial timber within the area but because of the rugged topography none will be harvested using today's harvesting methods.

The area was historically grazed by sheep and now only cattle graze the Ten Mile Allotment.

Several botanists have expressed interest in preserving the alpine of the Tushars in a pristine condition because of the threatened and endangered species present and because of its southern location along a transect of alpine zones from the Rockies to the Sierra.

There are no known significant archeological sites within the area, but historical sites exist in the form of mining and logging structures and improvements.

Generally fire occurrence is minimal. The insect and disease potential of the area is low.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 58 air miles to Ashdown Gorge Wilderness area
Distance from Population Centers:	Approximately 61 air miles to Cedar City, Utah
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS21	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

²¹ National Wilderness Preservation System

SARGENT MOUNTAIN
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Sargent Mountain	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	NA
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	NA	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	5,525
1983 Roadless Area Number:	NA	District:	Beaver
2004 Area Number:	0408305		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Sargent Mountain undeveloped area on the Beaver Ranger District, Fishlake National Forest lies on the northern slopes of the Tushar Mountains, west of Sevier, UT.

The area is bounded by the Dry Wash on the north, Sevier River and Highway 89 on the east, Deer Creek on the South and Road 476 on the West. The Dry Wash trail provides access on the north and west sides of the area. Deer Creek Road is the closest road to the south but access is limited due to the private property on the southern boundary. There is one Forest System trail that extend into the area, #153.

Elevations range from 6,000 feet to 8,547 feet at Sargent Mountain.

The area's vegetation is characterized by sagebrush steppe, Pinyon-juniper woodlands, oak and upland mountain grasslands.

Annual recreation use is dominated by OHV use and hunting. Special attractions adjacent to the area include Big Rock Candy Mountain and the Sevier River.

Fire occurrence is low. Insect and disease potential is considered low at the present time.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Medium	West boundary is Road 476, east boundary is administrative boundary (also Sevier River), very few "cherry stem" roads, mining claims at the south end.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Low	Lack of disturbance (fire), lots of grazing, lack of management of recreation, mining activities.
Natural Appearance:	High	Rugged terrain maintains vegetation condition.
Opportunities for Solitude:	Low	Sights and sounds from Hwy 89 and I-70.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Low	Not much attraction for recreation, very rough and steep terrain on the east side.
Special Features:		Big Rock Candy Mountain and Sevier River are adjacent.

Section 3. - Availability

Recreation use consists primarily of OHV use and hunting.

The area provides summer range for deer. The condition of the habitat is classed as poor to fair. There are also several species of smaller animals and birds.

The area drains into the Clear Creek drainage system. The hydrologic condition is considered poor. This area is

considered highly erodable.

This boundary lies adjacent to the private Labrium Hunting Park. Public access is poor to the area.

This area is highly mineralized and has historically experienced extensive exploration and mining. There are several historic but inactive mines. There are no active mines but there are several unpatented mining claims. Locatable minerals of interest include lead/zinc, gold/silver, molybdenum, quicksilver (mercury), alunite, uranium, kaolinite clay, and other metals associated with volcanic rocks, altered volcanic rock, and hydrothermal deposits. Development potential is moderate but could increase if demand and values of these minerals increase substantially

There is no mineable coal. There are no producing oil or gas wells, however oil and gas occurrence potential is ranked as moderate but development potential is low due to the lack of defined targets. Industry has expressed interest in the area and it is reasonably foreseeable that seismic exploration will occur. If leased, the area could experience exploratory drilling. Carbon dioxide could occur but development potential is low because there is no market. Geothermal occurrence potential is rated as unknown due to the lack of identified thermal wells and springs. Development potential is low.

Volcanic rock and associated colluvium could be developed for riprap, gravel, decorative stone, building stone, and clay (mineral materials). Development potential is considered moderate

There are no commercial timber stands within the area.

The area has historically been grazed by cattle and sheep. The area lies within one allotment for cattle.

There are no known special ecological situations within the area. No significant archeological sites are inventoried within this area. There is a high probability of significant archeological sites due to the proximity of the Clear Creek Canyon.

The area has a low fire occurrence, and insect potential is extremely low.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 67 air miles to Ashdown Gorge Wilderness area
Distance from Population Centers:	Approximately 70 air miles to Cedar City, Utah
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS22	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

²² National Wilderness Preservation System

TUSHAR MOUNTAIN
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Tushar Mountain	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	44,956 & 27,295
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Tushar Mountain and Cove Creek	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	82,605
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-313 and 08-330	District:	Beaver
2004 Area Number:	0408301		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Tushar Mountain undeveloped area on the Beaver Ranger District, Fishlake National Forest lies on the west slope of the Tushar Mountain range and is within 10-20 miles of Beaver, Utah and a similar distance from Marysvale, Utah.

There are several roads which provide access to the boundary of the area with some of these penetrating portions of the area. The roads vary from 4-wheel drive to higher standard native surface roads. Forest System road 123 skirts the eastern boundary. Forest System road 124 reaches to the southern boundary. Forest System road 591 extends along the west boundary in the North Fork of North Creek drainage. Forest System road 609 extends approximately two miles into the same drainage. The Pine Creek to Sulphurdale road, along Dead Cow Spring, is the northwest boundary. FR 1136 also forms part of the northwest boundary. Presently approximately five miles of this road is closed. Another road extends approximately one and a half miles up Trail Canyon. A number of roads were built in previous decades that have now been closed. However, evidence of these roads remains.

Trails occur through much of the area. There are at least 30 miles of trail varying from poor to good condition. Erosion is occurring on many of these trails. The middle portion of the area is least served by trails. Some of these trails include Cove Creek trail, the Coldwater Creek trail, the Little North Creek trail and the North Wildcat trail. There are several trails which are used primarily by livestock.

The area supports predominately alpine and sub-alpine types of vegetation. There are a variety of vegetative types within the area including spruce-fir, aspen, mountain meadow, mountain brush, sagebrush and Pinyon-juniper. The area is predominately mountain brush at the mid- to upper-elevations, with pockets of aspen. The spruce-fir type is at the higher elevations. The lower elevations are Pinyon- juniper and sagebrush-mountain brush types.

Elevations range from approximately 6,700 feet to over 12,000 feet. The area supports a variety of wildlife species including deer, pika, marmot, mountain goats (introduced in 1976), elk, cougar, blue grouse, bear and raptors.

Three major drainages originate in the area including Fish Creek, Shingle Creek and North Creek. The topography is generally rough and steep with three major peaks, Mt. Baldy (12,082 feet), Mt. Belknap (12,139 feet), and Shelly Baldy (11,326 feet). Major drainages originating in the area include Indian Creek and Pine Creek. The main ridge of the Tushar Mountain Range bisects the area from north to south. Shingle Creek and Fish Creek have their origins in this area. These drain northerly into Clear Creek and into the Sevier River basin and make up the east side of the area. Sulphur Creek, Little North Creek, Pine Creek and North Wildcat Creek drain the west side of the area. They are smaller drainages and produce less runoff.

Annual recreation use is dominated by ATV use, hiking, horseback riding and hunting. The area has few signs of man's presence . Most notable would be the presence of grazing, utility corridors, dam building, OHV use and some mining exploration and associated disturbances.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Medium	Largest area on forest, a lot of “cherry stem” roads along the edges,
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	High	RNA and alpine terrain has high integrity and intact vegetation, some spruce succession in aspen stands, plant diversity is an international attraction
Natural Appearance:	Medium	Well vegetated, rugged and remote areas
Opportunities for Solitude:	High	Can get solitude experience in very short distance from access points, views of surrounding valleys add to solitude. Noise pollution from “edge effect” is a concern.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	High	Skyline National Recreation Trail, backpacking and hiking destination, which is not a common experience on the forest
Special Features:	Yes	Fish Creek RNA, Fish Creek as WSR eligible segment, several peaks over 11,000 feet elevation and 2 over 12,000 feet, historic mine site, mountain goat presence, historical telegraph line.

Section 3. - Availability

Recreation use consists primarily of hunting, hiking, and some horseback riding. The area provides summer range for deer. The condition of the habitat is classified as good. There are also several species of smaller animals and birds. The limited fishing in the area is classified as good. Pine Creek supports a population of Bonneville Cutthroat Trout, a species listed as sensitive and receiving management attention.

The area is an important watershed to the Beaver County area and Sevier River drainage system. It produces fair to good quality and quantity of water. The hydrologic condition is generally considered fair to good.

This area is highly mineralized and much of it has historically experienced extensive exploration and mining. There are many historic but inactive mines associated with the adjacent Newton, Ohio, Gold Mountain, and Gordon Mining Districts. There are no active mines; there are a few mining claims inside the roadless boundary near patented land in the Kimberly area. Locatable minerals of interest include lead/zinc, gold/silver, molybdenum, quicksilver (mercury), alunite, uranium, and other metals associated with volcanic rocks, altered volcanic rock, and hydrothermal deposits. The area immediately to the northeast is smattered with large blocks of patented mining claims. Development potential is moderate but could increase if demand and values of these minerals increase substantially.

Part of the northwest corner of the roadless area lies within the Cove Fort-Sulphurdale Known Geothermal Resource Area (KGRA). The geothermal occurrence potential is considered high and development potential within the planning period is also considered to be high for the portion of this area within the KGRA. The roadless area overlaps the east side of existing geothermal lease U-29557. Two producing geothermal wells, an injection well, power lines and pipelines on the NFS portion of the lease serve a power plant located on adjacent private land. The lessee has recently applied for a permit to drill three more exploratory wells on the lease. All past geothermal development and the three proposed exploratory wells are outside of the roadless area. Leasing has also been proposed and is currently being analyzed for a 2,500 acre parcel north of the existing lease, which would also include part of the roadless area. A reasonably foreseeable development scenario for the existing and possible future lease would include exploratory drilling and geothermal production facilities within the lease areas, and possibly within the roadless area.

There is no mineable coal. There are no producing oil or gas wells, however oil and gas occurrence potential is ranked as moderate but development potential is low due to the lack of defined targets.

Development potential for mineral materials from the volcanic rocks, altered deposits, colluvium, and hydrothermal deposits (clay, riprap, gravel, decorative stone, and building stone) is moderate.

The northwest portion of the area is associated with several fault zones and is noted for its geothermal potential. Geothermal production has occurred adjacent to the area on the northwest side in the Sulphurdale area. Associated geothermal leasing extends into the undeveloped area . The area south of North Wildcat Creek has received considerable exploration activity with uranium being the primary mineral. A potential economic deposit of clinoptilolite, a zeolite used for ion-exchange, has been located along the northern border.

There are some stands of commercial timber within the area but because of rugged topography, harvest would be limited with today's harvesting methods. The Griffith Creek timber sale was completed in 1990 west of Big John Flat, and a timber sale was completed near the North Fork of North Creek. The inaccessibility and low-value of the timber resource would limit the consideration of further timber sales at the present time.

The North Creek Irrigation Company has a Special Use Permit for the dam at Blue Lake. This lake is drawn down for irrigation purposes each summer. The area lies within portions of five allotments and is grazed by cattle and horse.

Several botanists have expressed interest in preserving the alpine of the Tushars in a pristine condition because of the threatened and endangered species present and because of its southern location along a transect of alpine zones from the Rockies to the Sierra.

Some cultural resource surveys have been conducted which indicate some potential.

The area has a low to moderate fire occurrence, and insect and disease potential is rated low.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 60 air miles to Ashdown Gorge Wilderness area
Distance from Population Centers:	Approximately 62 air miles to Cedar City, Utah, and Richfield, UT is even closer.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS23	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

²³ National Wilderness Preservation System

BROWN'S HOLE
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Brown's Hole	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	~ 7,040 (dropped from 1983 review)
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Brown's Hole	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	9,272
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-219	District:	Richfield
2004 Area Number:	0408411		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Brown's Hole undeveloped area can be accessed from the frontage road on the south side of I-70 and from the Gooseberry road. There is an ATV trail that crosses the southwest corner.

The area is steep and rocky with deep, dissected canyons. Maple Springs Canyon drains into Salina Creek. Dead Horse Canyon is drained by Catamount Creek. This area is very rugged and rocky, there is a power line on the southern edge.

Vegetation of this area is dominated by Pinyon Juniper, aspen, oak, and Douglas-fir.

Current uses of the area include OHV riding, grazing, and hunting.

Section 2. - Capability :

Manageability	Low	Bounded on N by I-70, E by private land, S by a power line, and W by private land. The boundaries are not very distinct. Bisected by one motorized route, motorized use on non-motorized trails.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Low	Extensive grazing, lack of disturbance (fire).
Natural Appearance:	Medium	
Opportunities for Solitude:	Low	Can hear/see I-70 from nearly all places.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Low	Not much to do here.
Special Features:		None identified.

Section 3. - Availability

The area is grazed as part of the Brown's Hole allotment. There are several range improvements including ponds, fences, and water developments.

Minerals may occur within the unit in commercially valuable quantities, but the overall development potential is generally considered to be low. There are no known valuable occurrences of locatable minerals. The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the remoteness of the area and lack of defined targets. However, a recent oil discovery off-forest and west of the roadless area has increased interest. It is not known if the play will extend onto the Forest or into this area. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued. The area is underlain by coal-bearing strata but development potential is low considering current mining technology and prices. Development potential for mineral materials (road aggregate, riprap, and building stone) is moderate.

Fire potential is low, however, the risk is high due to fuel buildups.

Pinyon Ips have been noted in the Pinyon stands of this area.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 65 air miles from Mount Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 85 air miles from Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS ²⁴	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

²⁴ National Wilderness Preservation System

BULL VALLEY
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Bull Valley	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	11,584
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Bull Valley	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	13,404
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-210	District:	Richfield
2004 Area Number:	0408414		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Bull Valley undeveloped area lies east of Salina, Utah, and south of Musinia Peak. The area is surrounded by Forest roads (4004 Water Hollow, (4001) Willow Creek, (4009) Salina Creek, and private land on the south end.

Bull Valley Mountain, at an elevation of 9,318 feet, is located in the west central portion of the area. It is the highest point in the area. Elevations descend to 7,400 feet on the south boundary. Deadhorse ridge and Water Hollow ridge, two slowly descending ridge-tops, are located on the west and east sides of the area. Major drainages are West Beaver Creek and Water Hollow. Both creeks drain into Salina Creek. The northwest portion drains into Willow Creek.

The northern portion of the area is characterized by natural instability with numerous landslides which are either actively moving or subject to movement with little or no disturbance. This produces a landscape with numerous bare scars and turbid streams. The soils of the area have moderately high productivity.

Accessibility is readily available from the roads which surround the north, east and west boundaries, and from the private land on the south. Closed jeep trails exist on most of the ridge tops. Several recreation and livestock trails transverse the area. Area is bisected by several OHV trails.

No developed recreation sites are located in the area. Dispersed recreation occurs through the area in the form of hunting, camping, horseback riding and OHV riding.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Medium	Bisected by motorized Great Western Trail. Motorized use of non-motorized trails. Bounded on N by Willow Cr. Road, E by the Skyline Dr., S by Taylor Flat private land, and on W by Bull Valley Rd.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Grazing in NW portion. General lack of disturbance, however, the area does not lend itself to large fire. Lower elevations are dominated by PJ.
Natural Appearance:	Medium	
Opportunities for Solitude:	Medium	Valleys/canyons provide solitude, but the Skyline road and motorized use does not provide solitude.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Low	Extensive dispersed camping along roads surrounding the area.
Special Features:		None identified.

Section 3. - Availability

An extensive vegetative cover over most of the area provides good watershed conditions. However, there are several areas of mantle instability, slumping, and some areas of gullyng. Activities which result in soil

disturbance or vegetative type change could cause mass movement of the soil mantle. Recreational vehicle damage to the surrounding roads is common particularly during the hunting season. Many opportunities are available to convert acres of oak and sagebrush to grass cover, directly benefiting several resources. A large raw gully system developed in 1983; this has been inventoried and is currently revegetating.

The area provides winter and spring range for elk and deer in the lower portions, and summer-fall range in the higher elevations. Other wildlife species which inhabit the area are coyote, black bear, mountain lion, and other small mammals. The potential for habitat improvement is present.

Major recreation use occurs during the big game hunting seasons. The area best lends itself to dispersed recreation.

Parts of two livestock allotments are within the boundaries of the area. The allotments are grazed under intensive management systems. The bulk of the summer grazing for the allotments occurs in this area. Many range improvement structures such as fences, and water developments are present. Most of the area would be considered as good to excellent range forage.

Minerals may occur within the unit in commercially valuable quantities, but overall development potential is generally considered to be low. There are no known valuable occurrences of locatable minerals. The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the remoteness of the area and lack of defined targets. Expressions of Interest for leasing have been made within the area and one lease is pending. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued. The area is underlain by coal-bearing strata but development potential is low considering current mining technology and prices. Development potential for mineral materials (road aggregate, riprap, and building stone) is moderate.

Historically, fire occurrence has been low. Rates of spread and resistance to control range from low to medium. Burned acreages generally remain under an acre per fire. Acreages that burn larger than 25 to 30 acres may be detrimental to wildlife habitat, landscape, and watershed values.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 60 air miles from Mount Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 80 air miles from Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS25	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

²⁵ National Wilderness Preservation System

GOOSEBERRY RESERVOIR
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Gooseberry Reservoir	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	NA
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	NA	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	6,895
1983 Roadless Area Number:	NA	District:	Richfield
2004 Area Number:	0408408		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Gooseberry Reservoir undeveloped area is bounded by private land known as the grazing pasture on the west. The area is bounded by the Gooseberry road on east and north and road 056 (cold springs) on the south.

The area has moderate to steep slopes that drain into Gooseberry Creek and Lost Creek.

Vegetation is dominated by aspen and spruce/fir stands of trees.

Current uses include grazing, dispersed recreation, fishing, hunting, OHV riding, and camping on the edge and access roads. Gates Lake is a popular place for fishing and camping.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Low	Bounded by W by private land, S by F.S. Rd. 056, on E by high clearance roads and activities, and the N by activities. Bisected by motorized trails. A number of small reservoirs in the area. Area is narrow.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Good aspen stands, bounded by private land that is under a conservation agreement with The Nature Conservancy. Man-made reservoirs, motorized activity.
Natural Appearance:	Medium	Aspen more natural appearing, while motorized use not.
Opportunities for Solitude:	Low	Narrow area with extensive motorized access.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Low	
Special Features:		None identified.

Section 3. - Availability

Several reservoirs. 680 acres of private land within area.

There are extensive motorized dispersed recreation opportunities in this area. Area is used for camping, hunting, OHV riding.

Minerals may occur within the unit in commercially valuable quantities, but overall development potential is generally considered to be low. There are no known occurrences of locatable minerals. The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the remoteness of the area and lack of defined targets. Expressions of Interest have been made within the area and one lease is pending. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued. The area is underlain by coal-bearing strata but

development potential is low considering current mining technology and prices. Development potential for mineral materials (road aggregate, riprap, and building stone) is moderate.

There is livestock grazing in this area with numerous livestock developments such as fencing, water troughs, and ponds.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 74 air miles from Mount Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 94 air miles from Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS26	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

²⁶ National Wilderness Preservation System

LANGDON MOUNTAIN
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Langdon Mountain	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	12,408
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Langdon Mountain	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	18,189
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-325	District:	Richfield
2004 Area Number:	0408401		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Langdon Mountain undeveloped area is located at the southern end of the Monroe Mountain Unit of the Richfield Ranger District, southeast of the town of Koosharem. Access to the west side of the area is provided by the Monroe Mountain Road, (#068), and the south end by the Pole Canyon Road, (#072).

Pinyon-juniper and sagebrush dominate the east facing slopes while aspen and sagebrush compose a large part of the higher elevations.

Langdon Mountain, at an elevation of 10,314 feet is the highest point in the area. Lower elevations on the eastern boundary of the area extend down to 6,800 feet. The terrain varies from flat valley floors to steep sidehills and canyons. The higher elevations exhibit a gently rolling topography.

Some unimproved roads penetrate the area. There are approximately 1.5 miles of road in Pine Canyon, one-fourth mile up Shaffer Canyon, and approximately 4 miles up North Fork Canyon. There are many OHV routes along the ridges between the canyons that have been created by hunter use over the years.

Maintained Forest trails also are found within the area. Trails are found in Rock Canyon in Pine Canyon. The Pine canyon/Killian OHV trail bisects the area from north to south. Trails are used by recreationists and livestock permittees.

Recreation use for the area comes largely in the form of OHV, hunting, and camping. Wheel tracks and use of undeveloped campsites have resulted in localized erosion.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Low	The area is long and narrow, bisected at least four times by motorized trails. Motorized use on non-motorized trails. Bounded on E by mid-slope agency boundary, W series of management activities and high clearance roads.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Low	Lack of disturbance (PJ).
Natural Appearance:	Medium	
Opportunities for Solitude:	Low	Bisected too many times by motorized – hear traffic on State Route 62 and see it. Lack of screening vegetation.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Low	Motorized access, no identified destinations or opportunities. Some challenge in steep canyons.
Special Features:		None identified.

Section 3. - Availability

Recreation use consists primarily of OHV, with some hunting, hiking, and horseback riding. Use is highest in the fall during the hunts.

Deer and elk use the area. The lower elevations serve as wintering areas for big game while the upper elevations are used as spring/summer ranges. The intermediate slopes receive most of their use in the fall. Habitat for the winter ranges are in relatively poorer condition than summer ranges.

A multitude of non-game species inhabit the area. Upland game such as sage grouse, blue grouse, and morning doves can also be found.

The Langdon Mountain area is part of the Otter Creek watershed which eventually empties into Otter Creek Reservoir. Otter Creek Reservoir is a well known and well established fishery.

The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the occurrence of volcanic activity, remoteness of the area, and lack of defined targets. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued.

Geothermal occurrence potential is unknown due to the lack of identified thermal wells and springs. Development potential is low.

The Sevier Plateau is known to contain deposits of uranium, alunite, iron, manganese, and other metals. However, this area does not have the rich history of mining that occurred further northwest in the Henry Mining District. Development potential for locatable minerals in this area is probably low due to low concentrations and prices. There are several mining claims within the roadless area near the Forest boundary in the Pine Canyon drainage; operations are not currently occurring on these claims.

Development potential for mineral materials from volcanic rock, altered volcanics, and hydrothermal deposits (clay, riprap, decorative stone, and building stone) is moderate. A producing clay mine lies just north of this area. The kaolinite clay derived from altered volcanic rock is used for the production of cement.

Domestic cattle and sheep graze the area. Several range improvements are located within the area. These include ponds, fences, troughs, and pipelines. One pipeline is located out of Pole Springs. Salt grounds are found in the area. Sheep use has changed vegetation from a grass-forb browse type to predominantly grass-browse on much of the area. Six reservoirs are located in the area: Pole Canyon Pond, Chicken Hollow, Dead Horse Flat, Little Rock Canyon, Narrows Pond, and Rock Canyon Pond.

There are no known significant archeological sites within the area.

Fire risk is moderate. In most places the insect and disease hazard is moderate and increasing, but it is high in the old stagnated conifer stands.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 100 air miles from Mount Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 120 air miles from Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS27	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

²⁷ National Wilderness Preservation System

LITTLE CREEK
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Little Creek	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	11,594
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Little Creek	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	9,575
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-331	District:	Richfield
2004 Area Number:	0408406		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Little Creek undeveloped area on the Richfield Ranger District lies two miles northwest of the town of Koosharem, Utah.

The elevation varies from 7,200 feet at the Forest boundary north of Burrville to 9,830 feet at Indian Peak. The animal and plant life is characteristic of species associated with the range of vegetative zones from Pinyon-juniper to Spruce-fir. The terrain includes open meadows, sagebrush flats and hillside and moderately-steep timbered slopes.

There are no reservoirs or ponds within the area. The perennial streams are Mill Creek, Little Creek, and Koosharem Creek.

This area is accessible from Glenwood on the north, Little Creek on the East and Koosharem road on the south. The Monroe Mountain road parallels most of its west boundary. The Rock Hollow ATV trail crosses the area.

Hunting is the major recreation use of the area.

Deer and elk are present. There are no scenic landmarks. The general appearance of the lower elevations is rolling terrain vegetated with Pinyon-juniper and oak brush, while the upper elevations are steeper with Mountain Brush, aspen, spruce, and fir.

2003 bug flight shows a complex of subalpine fir insects.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Low	Bounded on E by the agency boundary, S and W by management activities. A couple of cherry-stemmed roads and one motorized trail go through it. Area is narrow; motorized use on non-motorized trail.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	PJ, lacking disturbance (fire).
Natural Appearance:	Medium	
Opportunities for Solitude:	Low	Motorized access, sights and sounds of Hwy. 24, agriculture in the valley, and Burrville.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Medium	Hunting, hiking, horseback riding.
Special Features:		None identified.

Section 3. - Availability

The dominant recreation use is hunting. The lower elevations near Koosharem and Burrville provide critical winter range habitat for deer and elk, while the higher elevations provide summer range.

Soils within the area are moderately erosive with numerous areas displaying accelerated erosion. These sites could be considered for future watershed treatment practices. There is one special use water diversion ditch adjacent to the Forest boundary in Section 34. It diverts water from Mill Creek to Little Creek for downstream irrigation.

There are livestock developments including fences water troughs and ponds. There are portions of one sheep allotment and one cow allotment. The stocking level of these allotments will probably remain relatively constant. However, further development of fences and water developments may be necessary for management purposes.

The western portion of the area contains merchantable timber.

The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the occurrence of volcanic activity, remoteness of the area, and lack of defined targets. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued.

Geothermal occurrence potential is unknown due to the lack of identified thermal wells and springs. Development potential is low.

The Sevier Plateau is known to contain deposits of uranium, alunite, iron, manganese, and other metals. However, this area does not have the rich history of mining that occurred further southwest in the Henry Mining District. Development potential for locatable minerals in this area is probably low due to low concentrations and prices.

Development potential for mineral materials from volcanic rock (riprap, decorative stone, and building stone) is moderate.

Cultural resources exist, however, there are no major sites present.

Fire risk throughout the area is low.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 87 air miles from Mount Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 107 air miles from Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS28	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

²⁸ National Wilderness Preservation System

MARYSVALE PEAK
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Marysvale Peak	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	23,700
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Marysvale Peak	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	27,509
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-310	District:	Richfield
2004 Area Number:	0408403		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Marysvale Peak undeveloped area is located on the Monroe Mountain Unit of the Richfield Ranger District about 6 miles east of Marysvale, Utah.

Access to the area is provided by the Monroe Canyon road at the north, and the Dry Creek road at the south. These routes join the Monroe Mountain road. There are also several roads on the east which connect with the Monroe Mountain road. Along the west are several roads that lead to trail heads which provide access into the area. Trails from the west side are steep and low standard. Trails from the east are not as steep but are also low standard. Some trails are motorized. Motorized routes cross the area in several places.

The area varies in elevation from about 7,000 feet to 10,761 feet at Marysvale Peak. A large portion of the area is steep mountain terrain. The west side is the western edge of the Monroe Mountain fault block. Isolated mountain parks occur. Manning Creek and Anderson Creek are the perennial streams draining the area. Manning Creek canyon is considered scenic by some.

Marysvale Peak is the high point of this area. It provides a panoramic view of the Sevier Valley, and adjacent mountains.

The major recreation use of the area is hunting in the fall and antler-shed hunting in the spring. OHV use occurs all year long.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Medium	Long and narrow. Bounded by the admin. Boundary on the west, mostly by high clearance roads on E, and Dry Cr. Canyon Rd. on south. Bisected several times by motorized trails, and a network of trails on Little and Big Table.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Mixed bag of conditions, areas with disturbance and others relatively natural function.
Natural Appearance:	High	Steep, rugged attractive area.
Opportunities for Solitude:	Medium	Localized areas of higher use, and other areas with solitude. Deep canyons.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Medium	Hunting, hiking, fishing. Manning Creek offers rugged hiking.
Special Features:		Bonneville Cutthroat Trout in Manning Creek.

Section 3. - Availability

Hunting is the area's single most dominant recreational activity, followed by OHV use of motorized trails. This area receives some hiking use. Fishing is possible in Manning Creek but does not draw much use because the creek is small and rugged.

The area is summer range for a deer and elk.

Parts of four different grazing allotments are within the evaluation area. Livestock use portions of the area at various times. Currently there are three cattle allotments and one sheep allotment.

Uranium and alunite have been mined in this area and to the west in the valley around the town of Marysvale from volcanic rocks, altered volcanic rock, and hydrothermal deposits. The area is known (Henry Mining District) for its uranium, alunite, iron, and manganese deposits. The occurrence of these minerals is known, but the current development potential is low because of low demand and prices. There is moderate to high potential for renewed exploration and development of alunite. There is probably a low potential for further exploration/development of uranium because economic conditions are not favorable. Current mining operations in Australia and Canada are more economical and are most likely capable of supplying demand for many years. Other metals are known to occur but are not economically minable. Potential for development is probably low.

Geothermal occurrence potential is unknown due to the lack of identified thermal wells and springs. Development potential is low.

The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the occurrence of volcanic activity, remoteness of the area, and lack of defined targets. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued.

Development potential for mineral materials from the volcanic rocks, altered deposits, and hydrothermal deposits (clay, riprap, decorative stone, and building stone) is moderate.

There are limited stands of commercial saw timber within the unit. There are proposals for prescribed burning in this area.

The fire hazard is moderate. Some areas of the unit have heavy fuels, and the risk is high in these places. Along the north-east boundary there are several private recreation residences that pose a high hazard. Fuel types are continuous from the evaluation area to the private recreation resident area. Wildland Urban Interface concerns are higher here than on the rest of the district.

There are about 120 acres in patented mining claims.

The insect and disease potential is rated moderate to high. No special use permits have been issued for developments within the area. No known locations of archeological significance have been found.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 95 air miles from Mount Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 115 air miles from Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS29	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

²⁹ National Wilderness Preservation System

MORONI PEAK
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Moroni Peak	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	NA
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	NA	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	11,003
1983 Roadless Area Number:	NA	District:	Richfield
2004 Area Number:	0408417		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Moroni Peak undeveloped area is accessed from the I-70 frontage road, Johnson Ranch on the west, Sheep valley road and red creek road on east, and horseshoe hollow road on the east.

The area is steep. Moroni peak is the highest point.

Vegetation of the area is dominated by Oak brush, aspen, and spruce/fir. Much of the area was burned in a prescribed treatment in 2004.

Current uses include grazing, OHV riding, hunting, and dispersed recreation. The Sheep Valley reservoir provides irrigation water for the ranches below the Forest.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Low	Bounded on N by I-70, E by management activities, S by F.S. high-clearance roads, and W by private land. Many motorized trails throughout area.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Recently burned in a series of treatments 1999 to 2004.
Natural Appearance:	Medium	Recently burned 2004.
Opportunities for Solitude:	Low	Motorized use prevalent. North aspect faces Interstate.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Low	Hunting (OHV are often used).
Special Features:		None identified.

Section 3. - Availability

The Meadow Gulch administrative site is used for horse grazing.

There are three livestock allotments. There are several range facilities present on the allotments such as water troughs, fences, and water ponds.

Minerals may occur within the unit in commercially valuable quantities, but overall development potential is generally considered to be low. There are no known valuable occurrences of locatable minerals. The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the remoteness of the area and lack of defined targets. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued. The area is underlain by coal-bearing strata but development potential is low considering current mining technology and prices. Development potential for mineral materials (riprap, decorative stone, and building stone) is moderate.

Fire risk in this area is low. A number of area have been burned in the last several years.

There are about 200 acres of Private Land within this area

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 75 air miles from Mount Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 94 air miles from Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS30	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

³⁰ National Wilderness Preservation System

MUSINA PEAK
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Musina Peak	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	6,413
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Musina Peak	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	7,858
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-926	District:	Richfield
2004 Area Number:	0408413	Part on Manti-LaSal National Forest	

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Musina Peak undeveloped area is in Sanpete and Sevier Counties, Utah. Townships 19 and 20 South, Range 2 and 3 East, SLB&M. About eight miles southeast of Mayfield, Utah. Access is provided from the Ferron-Mayfield Road, Willow Creek Road, or Skyline Drive, FR 150. A small part of this area is on the Manti LaSal NF.

The land surface form is open high mountains. The area is semi-humid, receiving 10 to 30 inches of precipitation annually, depending on elevation. Elevations range from 8,400 to 11,000 feet above sea level. The area was created by a laccolithic uplift, major faulting and subsequent erosion or glaciation of interbedded sandstones. The surface materials tend to be unstable.

Vegetation ranges from open grass meadows and aspen are found throughout the area. North-facing slopes are dominated by spruce-fir stands. Some scattered patches of white fir and oak brush are found at lower elevations.

The area, though extensively used by man historically for grazing, shows little evidence of man's presence to a trained observer.

The lands surrounding the area show the same characteristics, but have had additional use as a result of logging, fuel wood gathering, range improvement, or roading and ORV use. Area is currently managed for non-motorized uses and dispersed recreation.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	High	Bounded on S by Willow Cr. Rd, East by Skyline Dr., N by administrative boundary shared by Manti LaSal NF. The area is steep and the vegetation is dense.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Lack of disturbance, rocky area
Natural Appearance:	High	Rocky with dense vegetation. The areas on the edges appear less natural
Opportunities for Solitude:	Medium	General lack of cover. Sights and sounds of civilization are evident in the distance.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	High	camping, hiking, climbing, or cross-country skiing, scenic vistas, rock climbing
Special Features:	Yes	Musina Peak and the Nipple

Section 3. - Availability

Recreation use consists of hunting, camping, ORV use, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, fuel wood gathering, and general sightseeing.

Wildlife habitat for several wildlife species are found within the unit. Maintaining this habitat requires periodic treatment of aspen and sagebrush to maintain plant diversity. Deer and elk use the area during the summer. The vegetation of the area provides security. Commercially valuable timber does not exist within the unit.

The area is used for livestock grazing. Maintaining suitable range requires periodic treatment of aspen and sagebrush to maintain forage production. There are fence, corrals, several water developments, and several miles of livestock trails that require periodic maintenance.

Watersheds within the unit provide irrigation and community water supplies for Mayfield and Gunnison. Mass instability of surface materials indicate periodic treatment may be needed to maintain supply volume and quality. Recent slope failures within the area have caused stream channel damage to Twelve Mile and Willow Greek, and have impacted community and irrigation water systems.

Minerals may occur within the unit in commercially valuable quantities, but overall development potential is considered to be low. There are no known valuable occurrences of locatable minerals. The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the remoteness of the area and lack of defined targets. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued. The area is underlain by coal-bearing strata but development potential is low considering current mining technology and prices. Development potential for mineral materials (road aggregate, riprap, and building stone) is moderate.

No significant cultural, historical, or paleontological values have been identified within the area.

Fire occurrence is low. The timberlands contain heavy fuels which could make control difficult.

Insect and disease activity in spruce and aspen is increasing, owing to the age and stagnation of the stands. Black bug, Mormon cricket, and grasshopper infestations occur.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 58 air miles from Mount Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 78 air miles from Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS31	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

³¹ National Wilderness Preservation System

OAK RIDGE
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Oak Ridge	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	~ 7,040
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Oak Ridge	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	12,512
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-212	District:	Richfield
2004 Area Number:	0408410	Part of Brown's Hole	

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Oak Ridge undeveloped area is located on the Richfield Ranger District about 20 miles east of Richfield Utah. Access to the area is provided by the Gooseberry road

The area has steep and broken terrain. The vegetation is dominated by Pinyon Juniper and Gambel oak with some aspen in the higher elevations.

Current uses include livestock grazing, hunting, OHV riding. A timber sale is being considered in this area.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Low	Bounded on W by private land, S by Gooseberry Rd., E by F.S. Road 038, and N by power line. Bisected by Great Western Trail (motorized portion). Several side trails off the GWT.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Some of the healthiest "stable" aspen on the Forest.
Natural Appearance:	Medium	
Opportunities for Solitude:	Low	Lots of opportunities for intrusions. Gooseberry Rd. being paved to Johnson Reservoir.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Low	Not much other opportunity for non-motorized uses.
Special Features:		None identified.

Section 3. - Availability

Recreation use is primarily OHV riding, hunting, and camping.

There is one livestock allotment. There are several range facilities present on the allotment such as water troughs, fences, and water ponds.

A timber sale (Brown's Hole Aspen sale) has been proposed in this area.

Minerals may occur within the unit in commercially valuable quantities, but overall development potential is considered to be low. There are no known valuable occurrences of locatable minerals, therefore development potential is low. The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the remoteness of the area and lack of defined targets. However, a recent oil discovery west of the District, northeast of Richfield has increased interest. It is not known if the play will extend onto the Forest or into this area. Expressions of Interest for leasing have been made. A pre-lease offer has been filed with BLM for the area along the southeast boundary and the lease is pending. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued. The area is underlain by coal-bearing strata but development potential is low considering current mining

technology and prices. Development potential for mineral materials (road aggregate, riprap, and building stone) is moderate.

The fire risk is moderate, however, the hazard is high.

Risk of insect or disease outbreaks is considered moderate.

Private lands are only located on the edges of this area

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 67 air miles from Mount Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 87 air miles from Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS32	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

³² National Wilderness Preservation System

RED CREEK
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Red Creek	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	NA
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	NA	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	7,281
1983 Roadless Area Number:	NA	District:	Richfield
2004 Area Number:	0408418		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Red Creek undeveloped area is located on the Richfield Ranger District about 30 miles east of Richfield Utah. Access to the area is provided by the Red Creek road or the Clear Creek road.

The area has steep and dissected terrain. The highest point is Kinneys peak at 9,464 feet elevation. The vegetation is dominated by Pinyon Juniper and Gambel oak with some aspen in the higher elevations. About 1600 acres of vegetation were prescribed burned in 2004.

Current uses include livestock grazing on 2 allotments, hunting, OHV riding, and camping. A timber sale is being considered in this area.

The area is summer range for deer and elk.

Yens Peters Gap is considered a local landmark.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Medium	Bounded on N by the Red Creek Rd., E by Clear Cr. Road, and south by high clearance road and management activities. Area is narrow. OHV use on trails
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Recent burns have increased diversity
Natural Appearance:	Medium	Recent burns have created mosaic.
Opportunities for Solitude:	Low	Narrow area, middle is a ridgeline with high visibility.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Low	Hunting, one short trail to Yens Peters Gap, Red Creek Hole is rugged.
Special Features:		Archeological sites include Spanish trail markers and mining.

Section 3. - Availability

The area is used for livestock grazing on two allotments. There are several range facilities present on the allotment such as water troughs, fences, and water ponds.

Minerals may occur within the unit in commercially valuable quantities, but overall development potential is generally considered to be low. There are no known valuable occurrences of locatable minerals. The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the remoteness of the area and lack of defined targets. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued. Mineable coal seams are probably not present. Development potential for mineral materials (riprap, decorative stone, and building stone) is moderate.

Fire risk and hazard are both considered low. Insect and disease potential is low.

This area abuts the Kinneys meadow private land area.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 77 air miles from Mount Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 96 air miles from Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS33	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

³³ National Wilderness Preservation System

SIGNAL PEAK
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Signal Peak	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	32,842
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Signal Peak	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	30,125
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-309	District:	Richfield
2004 Area Number:	0408407		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Signal Peak undeveloped area on the Richfield Ranger District lies 4 miles east from the town of Monroe, Utah. The elevation varies from 6,400 to 11,226 feet at Signal Peak. The animal and plant life is characteristic of species associated with the range of vegetation zones, from Pinyon-juniper to spruce-fir. The west half is primarily steep mountain terrain, while the east half consists of a variety of terrain, including open meadows, sagebrush flats, and moderately steep terrain.

The Washburn reservoir is in the area. Perennial streams present are Doxford Creek, First, Second, Third Forks of Monroe Creek, Shingle Creek, Thompson Creek, and Serviceberry Creek.

The area is accessible by forest roads from Glenwood on the north, Koosharem Canyon on the south, Monroe Canyon on the west and along the eastern boundary via the Monroe Mountain road.

OHV riding, hunting, camping, and fishing the major recreational activities. Essentially, all areas near roads are occupied by hunter camps during the elk and deer hunts in the fall.

Deer and elk are present. There are areas of scenic beauty, but there are no scenic landmarks. The general appearance of the lower elevations is rough and relatively sparsely vegetated, while the upper elevations have a more gentle and are more heavily vegetated.

2003 bug flight shows subalpine fir complex of insects.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Medium	N boundary is agency, S boundary is Monroe Canyon, SE is combination of management activities and private land. Extensive network of non-motorized trails. Several cherry-stemmed roads.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Spruce/fir encroaching on aspen.
Natural Appearance:	High	Evidence of horse logging (stumps) from 50 years ago. Pretty overall.
Opportunities for Solitude:	Medium	Community and valley visible on west side, but some deep canyons.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Medium	Hunting, hiking, fishing, camping.
Special Features:		None identified.

Section 3. - Availability

The dominant recreation use consists of horseback riding, hunting, and fishing. There is a low amount of hiking and sight-seeing that occurs in the area. Winter recreation is restricted to low-moderate snowmobile use.

The lower elevations provide critical winter range habitat for deer and elk, while the upper elevations provide summer habitat for a deer and elk.

The area has water transmission facilities. The watershed value is high and provides culinary watershed for Monroe, Central, and Annabella.

The area includes portions of six livestock allotments. There are two cattle allotments and two sheep allotments. Livestock fences and water developments have been constructed throughout the area. The stocking levels of the livestock allotments will remain relatively constant. However, further structural development of fences and water developments will likely occur.

Timber-related activities have occurred throughout the area and vary in intensity from light logging to established sawmill operations near Sawmill Spring and in Nielson Canyon. The area contains standing conifer timber.

The Monroe-Red Hill Geothermal Area (also known as the Monroe-Joseph Geothermal Area) lies adjacent to the western boundary of the District and this area, just east of the town of Monroe, Utah. This low-temperature geothermal resource could be developed, but it is likely that any drilling and development would take place on private land west of the Forest boundary. Therefore, the geothermal development potential within the planning period is considered to be low.

The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the occurrence of volcanic activity, remoteness of the area, and lack of defined targets. However, a recent oil discovery north of this area near Richfield, Utah has increased industry interest. It is not known if the resulting play will extend into this area. Seismic surveys are reasonably foreseeable. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued.

The Sevier Plateau is known to contain deposits of uranium, alunite, iron, manganese, and other metals. However, this area does not have the rich history of mining that occurred further south in the Henry Mining District. Development potential for locatable minerals in this area is probably low due to low concentrations and prices.

Cultural resources are present; however, these are relatively insignificant lithic scatters. Land use authorizations are for special use permits for water transmission facilities mentioned earlier.

The fire risk of the Signal Peak area is low with a high fire hazard. This classification is due to decadent, dense stands of coniferous forest. The potential for insect and disease epidemic is moderate.

There are 40 acres of Private land within this area.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 84 air miles from Mount Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 104 air miles from Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS34	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

³⁴ National Wilderness Preservation System

STEVE'S MOUNTAIN
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Steve's Mountain	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	25,510
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Steve's Mountain	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	16,467
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-209	District:	Richfield
2004 Area Number:	0408412		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Steves Mountain undeveloped area lies north of 1-70 and about five miles east of Salina, Utah. Access is provided by 1-70, the Willow Creek road (4001), and the Water Hollow road (4004). Steves Mountain is the predominant landmark in the area with an elevation of 8,761 feet. The lower boundaries of the area have an elevation of 5,800 feet. Major drainages to the south are Steves Wash and Cottonwood Creek, which drain into Salina Creek. Major drainages to the north are Jacks Creek and Mill Creek which drain into Willow Creek.

Gradual sloping benches with a southern exposure characterize the southern two-thirds of the area. The Willow Creek portion of the area has a northern exposure with steeper slopes.

Surface soils are fine-textured, sensitive and very unstable. Some accelerated erosion has taken place.

Vegetation in the lower elevations consists primarily of Pinyon-juniper, gamble oak, mountain mahogany and other mountain brush types. Higher elevation vegetation consists of aspen, white fir, and grass-sage communities.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Low	Chainings on west side, motorized use trails, especially through the middle; E-W routes. Willow Cr. Road on the north, Bull Valley Rd. on the east and I-70 on the south. Steep area. Parts of motorized Great Western Trail goes through it.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Lack of disturbance. Invasive species (cheatgrass) Dominant vegetation is P/J.
Natural Appearance:	Medium	Rugged country, well vegetated. Some evidence of erosion, erodible soils.
Opportunities for Solitude:	Medium	I-70 on S end, motorized access through it.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Low	Hunting, few other primitive opportunities/challenges
Special Features:		Archeological site in cottonwood canyon

Section 3. - Availability

Major recreational use occurs during the September and October big game hunting seasons. Dispersed camping occurs along the perimeter in open spots adjacent to roads. General dispersed camping occurs at Anthony Flat and Jacks Flat during the summer months.

Deer and elk may be found throughout the year, especially late fall through early spring. Much of the area provides excellent winter range for big game. Coyote, black bear, mountain lion, and several species of small mammals, as well as songbirds inhabit the area.

High erosion areas are Cottonwood bars, and the Alumbed drainage. Some watershed damage is evident from ground disturbance resulting in erosion.

Portions of two livestock allotments exist within the area. The area provides early summer grazing for each allotment. Many range improvement fences and water developments are present on the allotments.

Minerals may occur within the unit in commercially valuable quantities, but overall development potential is generally considered to be low. There are no known valuable occurrences of locatable minerals. The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the remoteness of the area and lack of defined targets. Expressions of Interest have been made and one lease is pending. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued. The area is underlain by coal-bearing strata but development potential is low considering current mining technology and prices. Development potential for mineral materials (road aggregate, riprap, and building stone) is moderate.

Fire occurrence has been very light in recent years. Scattered lightning strikes are the main cause of those that do occur. Fire risk is low, fire hazard is moderate.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 60 air miles from Mount Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 80 air miles from Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS35	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

³⁵ National Wilderness Preservation System

THE ROCKS
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	The Rocks	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	NA
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	NA	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	6,266
1983 Roadless Area Number:	NA	District:	Richfield
2004 Area Number:	0408409		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Rocks undeveloped area is located on the Richfield Ranger District about 15 miles east of Richfield Utah. Access to the area is provided by the Brush Trail road (FR rd 050).

The area has very rocky and rugged terrain. The terrain features large and small rocks. The vegetation is dominated by Pinyon Juniper and Gambel oak brush.

Current uses include livestock grazing, elk and deer winter range, and hunting. There is very little water available.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Low	Bounded by Paiute Trail on East, and all other boundaries by management activities. Bisected twice by motorized routes, and has one classified road cherry-stem. Narrow area
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Low	PJ, high cattle grazing.
Natural Appearance:	Medium	
Opportunities for Solitude:	Low	Area is narrow and bisected by motorized use.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Low	
Special Features:		None identified.

Section 3. - Availability

Recreation use is primarily OHV riding, and hunting.

There is one livestock allotment. There are several range facilities present on the allotment such as water troughs, fences, and water ponds.

Minerals may occur within the unit in commercially valuable quantities, but overall development potential is generally considered to be low. There are no known valuable occurrences of locatable minerals. Development potential is therefore low. The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential has been classified by the UGS as low due to the remoteness of the area and lack of defined targets. However, a recent off-forest oil discovery approximately 7 miles west of the roadless area has increased interest. It is not known if the play will extend onto the Forest or into this roadless area. Expressions of Interest have been made and interest has increased, increasing the potential for exploration and development. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued. The area is underlain by coal-bearing strata but development potential is low considering current mining technology and prices. Geothermal occurrence potential is unknown due to the lack of identified thermal wells and springs. This area contains Tertiary volcanic rocks but the development potential is considered

low due to the lack of information. Development potential for mineral materials (road aggregate, riprap, and building stone) is moderate.

The fire risk is low, however, the fire hazard is low to high in places.

Risk of Insect or disease outbreaks is considered moderate in the Pinyon juniper stands.

Private lands are only located on the edges of this area

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 68 air miles from Mount Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 88 air miles from Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS36	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

³⁶ National Wilderness Preservation System

TIBADORE
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	Tibadore	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	9,033
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	Tibadore	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	8,080
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-324	District:	Richfield
2004 Area Number:	0408402		

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The Tibadore undeveloped area is located at the south end of the Monroe Mountain Unit of the Richfield Ranger District. Forest Roads 068, the Monroe Mountain Road, and 071, Dry Creek Canyon road, provide access to the east and west sides.

The area is situated on the west flank of Monroe Mountain with the eastern side following the ridge crest at about 9,800 feet elevation. The rest of the area is moderate rolling slopes and abrupt steep canyons that decrease in elevation to approximately 6,800 feet. The vegetation varies from Pinyon-juniper complex at low elevations to a sagebrush and grass complex that is interspersed with aspen and conifers near the ridge top.

The majority of the current uses are; livestock grazing and dispersed recreation activities mainly OHV, hunting, and firewood gathering. The highest level of recreation use occurs during the various hunting seasons. Elk are known to winter in the steep canyons.

Section 2. - Capability:

Manageability	Medium	Bounded on N by Dry Creek Canyon Rd., E and S by management activities, and W by agency boundary. Steep areas on west aspect. Bisected by trails, motorized use on non-motorized trails.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	Medium	Aspen encroached by fir, pretty rocky.
Natural Appearance:	High	Little evidence of human disturbance by the casual observer.
Opportunities for Solitude:	Low	Can see communities from area. Sights and sound of Hwy 89.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Medium	Hiking, horseback riding; non-motorized trails (Tibadore Canyon).
Special Features:		None identified.

Section 3. - Availability

Recreation use consists primarily of OHV (around perimeter East and West), and hunting. Fall use is heavy. Much of the travel around the area is by motorized vehicles.

The upper portion of the area is summer range for deer and elk along with other species of smaller animals and birds. The lower portion is winter game range for big game.

The area produces some water from the winter snow pack. Most streams are intermittent.

There are some stands of commercial timber within the area. There are sheep and cattle permitted in the area and

on the adjoining land within their allotments.

The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the occurrence of volcanic activity, remoteness of the area, and lack of defined targets. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued.

Geothermal occurrence potential is unknown due to the lack of identified thermal wells and springs. Development potential is low.

The Sevier Plateau is known to contain deposits of uranium, alunite, iron, manganese, and other metals. However, this area does not have the rich history of mining that occurred further north in the Henry Mining District. Development potential for locatable minerals in this area is probably low due to low concentrations and prices.

Development potential for mineral materials from volcanic rock, altered volcanics, and hydrothermal deposits (clay, riprap, decorative stone, and building stone) is moderate.

No permanent improvements are within the area. The fire hazard is rated moderate; but the fire risk is high in the conifer stands because of decadence. To reduce the risk of an uncontrolled ignition prescribed burning should be considered as a management tool. The area is threatened by insect and disease populations.

There are no known significant archeological sites within the area.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 102 air miles from Mount Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 122 air miles from Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS37	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

³⁷ National Wilderness Preservation System

WHITE MOUNTAIN
Undeveloped Area Evaluation

Undeveloped Area Name:	White Mountain	Number of Acres in 1983 Appendix C:	21,456
1983 Appendix C Name(s):	White Mountain	Number of acres in 2004 inventory:	28,871
1983 Roadless Area Number:	08-924	District:	Richfield
2004 Area Number:	0408415	Part on Manti-LaSal National Forest	

Section 1. - Description of the Area

The White Mountain undeveloped area is located in Sanpete and Sevier Counties, Utah. Township 21 South, Range 4 East, SLB&M. About 16 air miles west of Ferron, Utah. Access is from the Skyline Drive, Forest Road 150.

Land surface form is open low mountains. Physiography of the unit is semi-humid, owing to the elevation. Elevation ranges from 8,200 to 10,804 feet above sea level. The area was created by laccolithic uplift, major faulting and subsequent erosion or glaciation of interbedded sand- stones. The result is steep narrow canyons below relatively broad flat gently rolling mesa lands.

Vegetation ranges from climax sagebrush-grasslands at lower elevations through aspen, meadow and spruce fir communities to a forb-grass association at the highest elevation.

The area, extensively used by man historically, still shows some evidence of man's presence to a trained observer. The lands surrounding the area show the same historic use and much evidence of current mechanized activity. Area is currently managed for non-motorized uses and dispersed recreation.

Section 2. - Capability :

Manageability	Medium	Bounded on W by Skyline Dr., S by private land (Accord Lakes), E by management activities and N by administrative boundary shared by Manti LaSal NF.
Natural Integrity (ecosystem function):	High	Area is experiencing natural recovery
Natural Appearance:	High	
Opportunities for Solitude:	High	A number of old roads have been closed.
Opportunities for Primitive Recreation/Challenging Experiences:	Medium	Horseback riding, hunting, a number of popular trails.
Special Features:	Yes	Views of Musina and White Ledges.

Section 3. - Availability

Recreation use consists of hunting, camping, ORV use, snowmobile, cross- country skiing, and general sightseeing.

Wildlife habitat for several fish and wildlife species are found within the unit. Maintaining this habitat requires periodic treatment of aspen, Pinyon-juniper, mountain brush, and sagebrush to maintain plant diversity. Deer and elk use the area during the winter, making it key winter habitat. Also there are fawning and calving areas.

Livestock grazing occurs throughout the area. Maintaining suitable range requires periodic treatment of aspen, mountain brush and sagebrush to maintain productive capacity. There are fence and water developments that require periodic maintenance.

There is some commercial timber within the area.

Watersheds within the area provide irrigation and community water supplies for Salina. Instability of surface materials, as evidenced by erosion planes, indicate periodic treatment may be appropriate to maintain supply volume and quality.

This is an important mining area. The eastern half of the area contains important coal reserves associated with Canyon Fuel Company's SUFCO mine. Most of the coal has been leased and mined-out but underground entries that lead from the mine portal facilities located to the south in Convulsion Canyon are active and needed to access remaining recoverable reserves to the north on the Manti-La Sal National Forest. Some peripheral coal in this area could be mined in the future as the mine plays out and mining retreats. The mine life will most likely exceed the planning period. Access on adjacent roads is needed for continued subsidence and resource monitoring. Coal exploration drilling is also reasonably foreseeable to determine the extent of remaining recoverable reserves.

Non-coal minerals may also occur within the unit in commercially valuable quantities, but overall the development potential is considered low. There are no known valuable occurrences of locatable minerals. The oil and gas occurrence potential is moderate but development potential is low due to the remoteness of the area and lack of defined targets. Wildcat (exploratory) drilling could occur if leases are issued. Development potential for mineral materials (road aggregate, riprap, and building stone) is moderate.

Fire occurrence is low. The timber stands contain heavy fuels which could make control difficult.

Insect and disease activity in timber stands, spruce and aspen is increasing, owing to the age and stagnation of the stands. Black bug, Mormon cricket, and grasshopper infestations occur, requiring periodic treatment.

Section 4. - Need

Nearby Wilderness and their use:	About 64 air miles from Mount Nebo Wilderness Area.
Distance from Population Centers:	Approx. 84 air miles from Provo, Utah.
Interest by Proponents, including Congressional	
Public Input	
Need for ecosystem representation in the NWPS38	
Other Public involvement/scoping results	

³⁸ National Wilderness Preservation System