

6200084

SAND DUNES  
INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY  
PROPOSED DECISION

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

IDAHO

JUNE 1981

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has completed the inventory phase of the wilderness review of public lands in the Sand Dune area near St. Anthony, Idaho.

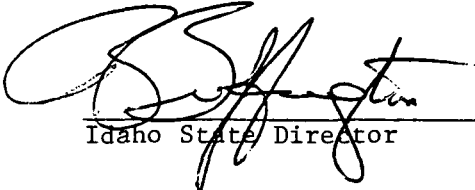
The inventory of the three Sand Dune units was not completed with the Statewide inventory in November 1980, due to an earlier appeal received on the initial inventory decision.

On April 29, 1981, the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) ruled on the appeal, instructing BLM to continue the inventory through the intensive inventory phase.

The release of this report marks the beginning of a 30-day comment period on the proposed decision. The 30-day period was approved by the BLM Washington Office, due to the need to complete all BLM inventory decisions this fiscal year, prior to the initiation of wilderness studies on the area.

Page 9 of the report indicates the dates of the comment period, where comments should be sent, and the location of the open house to be held on the proposed decision.

5/22/81  
Date

  
Idaho State Director

SAND DUNES  
INTENSIVE INVENTORY PROPOSED DECISION

Name	Unit Number	Acres		Total	Page
		Proposed As WSA	Not Proposed As WSA		
Sand Mountain	35-3	21,340	5,492	26,832	11
Black Knoll	35-4		7,095	7,095	15
Big Sandy	35-5		10,735	10,735	18
TOTAL		21,340	23,322	44,662	

## INTRODUCTION

Contained within this report are the Bureau of Land Management's proposed decisions on those BLM-administered lands in the Sand Dunes area near St. Anthony, Idaho. Note that BLM is not at this time recommending that these areas should or should not be designated wilderness by Congress. BLM has determined that one of the inventory units contains wilderness characteristics as defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964 and that two units do not. The area that meets these characteristics is proposed as a Wilderness Study Area (WSA) and will be later studied to determine whether or not it is suitable for wilderness. The WSA will be reviewed and acted upon by Congress after the studies are complete, whether the BLM deems it suitable for designation as wilderness or not.

These proposed decisions are the result of intensive inventory field work. Procedures for evaluating wilderness characteristics are noted in the BLM Wilderness Inventory Handbook, September 1978, and in Organic Act Directive 78-61, including changes 1, 2, and 3, and Instruction Memo No. 80-236.

The narratives included here are summaries of more detailed intensive inventory reports available in the Idaho Falls District Office. These summaries present a brief, overall picture of the intensive inventory proposed decisions. For more detailed, site specific information, refer to the district files. More detailed maps and photographs are also contained in these files.

## OVERVIEW OF BLM'S WILDERNESS REVIEW PROCESS

The BLM's wilderness review process is being completed in three phases--Inventory, Study, and Reporting.

Phase I - Inventory: The inventory phase has two parts, initial and intensive. Its overall purpose is to identify those public lands having wilderness characteristics as defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964.

In the Initial Inventory stage, public lands administered by the BLM which clearly and obviously did not have wilderness characteristics were identified. Existing information, such as maps and aerial photos, along with input received from the public, were utilized to make this decision. Three criteria had to be met for an area to be recommended for intensive inventory. Each area must be: (1) at least 5,000 acres in size or contiguous to a proposed or existing wilderness area, (2) roadless, and (3) substantially free of man's imprints.

In the Intensive Inventory stage, as reflected in this report, field surveys were conducted. Each area was examined to determine the presence or absence of wilderness characteristics listed in the Wilderness Act: size, naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation, and supplemental values. For an area to qualify as a Wilderness Study Area, it must meet the size criteria, must be substantially natural and have either outstanding opportunities for solitude or outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

Phase II - Study: The study phase of the wilderness review will be completed as a part of the regional comprehensive land-use plans. During each planning effort, the public will have several opportunities to comment on all resource values within a Wilderness Study Area. These comments will be considered in making land use decisions prior to recommendations to the President and Congress on an area's suitability or nonsuitability as wilderness. This phase will begin soon after the announcement of the final decision on this Sand Dunes inventory.

Phase III - Reporting: Recommendations on an area's suitability or nonsuitability for wilderness designation will be reported to Congress through the Secretary of the Interior and the President. Reports on all WSA's must be submitted to the President by September 21, 1991.

#### DEFINITIONS

Terminology specific to the BLM Wilderness Review has evolved throughout the inventory process. To facilitate better communication, the following terms elaborate on definitions already given in the Wilderness Inventory Handbook and other guidance.

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

FLPMA: Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, which mandated the BLM Wilderness Review. Often referred to and pronounced "FLIPMA."

Inventory Unit: An area of public land indexed for easy reference at the start of the wilderness inventory. An official file for each unit is maintained at the BLM district office and is available for public review.

Non-Public Land Inholdings: All non-Federal lands, including state or private land located within the inventory units. These lands are not calculated in the acreage being evaluated nor are they being inventoried for wilderness characteristics.

Road: For the purposes of the BLM's wilderness inventory, the following definition applies: "The word 'roadless' refers to the absence of roads which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road."

To clarify this definition, the following sub-definitions also apply:

"Improved and maintained" - Actions taken physically by man to keep the road open to vehicular traffic.  
'Improved' does not necessarily mean formal construction.  
'Maintained' does not necessarily mean annual maintenance.

"Mechanical means" - Use of hand or power machinery or tools.

"Relatively regular and continuous use" - Vehicular use which has occurred and will continue to occur on a relatively regular basis. Examples are: access roads for equipment to maintain a stock water tank or other established water sources; access roads to maintained recreation sites or facilities; or access roads to mining claims.

Roadless: Refers to the absence of roads which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use.

Roadless Area: A roadless area is defined as a contiguous unit of land (irregardless of size or configuration) which lies between two or more roads and/or non-BLM lands. The key word in this definition is "contiguous." The word contiguous means being of the same boundary. Unless an inventory unit is completely dissected by the discovery of additional roads that result in the identification of two or more new roadless units under 5,000 acres, the original unit meets the definition of a contiguous roadless area.

Solitude: Outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation are wilderness characteristics examined in the intensive wilderness inventory. Factors contributing to opportunities for solitude are size, vegetative screening, topographic relief, vistas, and physiographic variety.

Supplemental Values: Ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value that may be present in an inventory unit. These are not necessary criteria for wilderness characteristics, as is stated in the Wilderness Act of 1964, but must be assessed during the intensive wilderness inventory.

Way: A two-wheel track created only by the passage of vehicles. A "way" is not a road.

Wilderness: The definition contained in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 is as follows: "A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. Wilderness is an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

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

Wilderness Characteristics: Those characteristics of wilderness as described in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act. These include size, naturalness, solitude, primitive and unconfined type of recreation, and supplemental values.

Wilderness Inventory: An evaluation of the public lands in the form of a written description and a map showing those lands that meet the wilderness criteria as established under Section 603(a) of FLPMA and Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act. The lands meeting the criteria will be referred to as Wilderness Study Areas (WSA's). Those lands identified as not meeting wilderness criteria will be released from further wilderness consideration.

Wilderness Review: The term used to cover the inventory, study, and reporting phases of the wilderness program of the BLM.

Wilderness Study Area (WSA): A Wilderness Study Area is a contiguous roadless area over 5,000 acres in size (or of sufficient size) within which can be found apparent naturalness and outstanding opportunities for solitude or for primitive and unconfined recreation. A WSA is merely the identification of the physical limits of the wilderness resource. No attempt is made to determine the value of the wilderness resource compared to other resource values. Because a WSA is partially defined as a roadless area, WSA boundaries may be along roads unless the inventory of the roadless unit shows a reason for adjusting away from the road due to a lack of naturalness or a clear and obvious lack of outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation.

## HOW WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS WERE EVALUATED

### Size

" . . . has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition . . ."

- Wilderness Act of 1964

The size criteria can be satisfied for inventory units in the following situations:

- a. Roadless areas with over 5,000 acres of contiguous public lands.
- b. Any roadless island of the public lands of less than 5,000 acres.
- c. Roadless areas of less than 5,000 acres of contiguous public lands where any one of the following apply:
  - They are contiguous with lands managed by another agency which have been formally determined to have wilderness or potential wilderness values.
  - The public has indicated strong support for study of a particular area of less than 5,000 acres and it is demonstrated that it is clearly and obviously of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition, and of a size suitable for wilderness management.
  - They are contiguous with an area of less than 5,000 acres of other Federal lands administered by an agency with authority to study and preserve wilderness lands, and the combined total is 5,000 acres or more.

### NATURALNESS

" . . . generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable . . ."

- Wilderness Act of 1964

This criteria states that areas must appear to be primeval and untrammelled by man with man's developments permissible, yet substantially unnoticeable on the landscape. Acceptable imprints include fences, reservoirs, spring developments, constructed trails, bridges, fire towers, fire breaks, fire suppression facilities, pit toilets, fishery enhancement facilities, snow gauges, water quantity and quality measuring devices, and other scientific devices.



The presence of these human developments cannot be used to declare an inventory unit unnatural. Only when these developments are of such a number and distribution throughout a unit, or portion of the unit, that they become substantially noticeable to a casual observer can they be used to declare an entire unit or portion of the unit unnatural.

Imprints of man outside a unit are not normally considered in assessing the area's naturalness.

#### Solitude or Primitive and Unconfined Recreation

" . . . has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation . . ."

- Wilderness Act of 1964

Two key words appear here: "or" and "outstanding." Either opportunities for solitude or opportunities for primitive recreation must be present for an area to qualify as a WSA; both need not be present. These opportunities must be outstanding in order for an area to qualify as a WSA. Opportunities for either solitude or primitive recreation may exist in an inventory unit, but if these opportunities are not outstanding, the area does not qualify as a WSA.

The evaluation of opportunities for solitude during the inventory is based upon the ability of a unit of a given size, topographic relief and vegetative type to allow a visitor group to escape the sights and sounds of others within the unit as well as external influences (such as vehicle traffic on boundary roads or significant agricultural development and activity immediately adjacent to the unit.)

The evaluation of opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation was based on a unit's size and ability to provide exceptional or unusual natural features and recreation attractions. Exceptional natural features are those topographic and vegetative features which provide exceptional scenery, create a diversity of landforms and/or enable a visitor to achieve reasonable mobility within a unit, and would result in a strong recreation attraction to a unit for one or more types of activities.

Examples of primitive and unconfined types of recreation are: hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, spelunking, horseback riding, mountain or rock climbing, river running, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, dog sledding, photography, bird watching, canoeing, kayaking, sailing, and sightseeing for botanical, zoological, or geological features. These opportunities include potential as well as present use.



One comment specific to wilderness characteristics that offers the BLM new information or that sheds new light on an issue can change the decision on an inventory unit. Conversely, large numbers of comments opposing or supporting study area designation without reference to the presence or absence of wilderness characteristics, will have little or no affect on the final decision.

Information concerning other resource values and potential resource conflicts in the inventory units will not be considered until the study phase of the wilderness review and will not affect the inventory decision. The intent of the public comment period is to gather ideas on the adequacy of the inventory data and the correctness of the recommendations.

Documents and maps describing the proposed decision are being sent to those indicating an interest in the wilderness program. The public is asked to comment on the wilderness characteristics as described in the Wilderness Act, namely--size naturalness, outstanding solitude or outstanding primitive recreation opportunities, and supplemental values.

The analysis of comments will not involve "vote-counting." Comments will be examined for their informational value regarding the wilderness characteristics of an inventory unit

Information provided by the public will be carefully considered and changes made when the comments reveal the presence or absence of wilderness characteristics that the BLM had not identified. The factors evaluated in the intensive inventory are somewhat subjective, so public input will be critical in making these difficult decisions.

All areas identified as Wilderness Study Areas will be further analyzed through the Bureau's planning process to determine which areas should receive suitable or non-suitable recommendations for wilderness designation. These recommendations will eventually be forwarded to Congress for the final decision on possible designation of areas into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sand Mountain  
35-3

SIZE AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

The unit contains 26,832 acres of BLM land. This acreage differs from the 27,670 acres shown in earlier reports due to a more accurate calculation of acreage. Inholdings include 640 acres of State land and 365 acres of private land. The unit is located six miles west of St. Anthony, west of the Red Road and north of the Pole Line Road.

Boundaries are formed by roads on BLM land, and by private and State lands.

The principal landform characterizing the unit is shifting sand dunes. The most prominent feature is Sand Mountain which rises 500 feet above the adjacent plain. Other landforms include sagebrush flats, volcanic outcroppings, and ridges, and some stabilized dunes where vegetation has prompted soil development.

The Juniper Hills are in the northern part of the unit where sparse stands of junipers occur in moister draws and on north-facing slopes. The southern portion is primarily sand dunes encircled by sagebrush flats. Scattered bunch grasses occupy some portions of the dunes.

NATURALNESS:

Impacts to naturalness include vehicle ways, livestock fences, a sheepshearing corral, ORV tracks on the dunes, a trash dump, litter, water recharge ponds, and several ditches which carry overflow water.

The water recharge ponds, ditches, and trash dumps are all concentrated in one section of land in the south-central portion of the unit. These man-made imprints adversely affect the apparent naturalness and can be eliminated from the area by excluding all of the section.

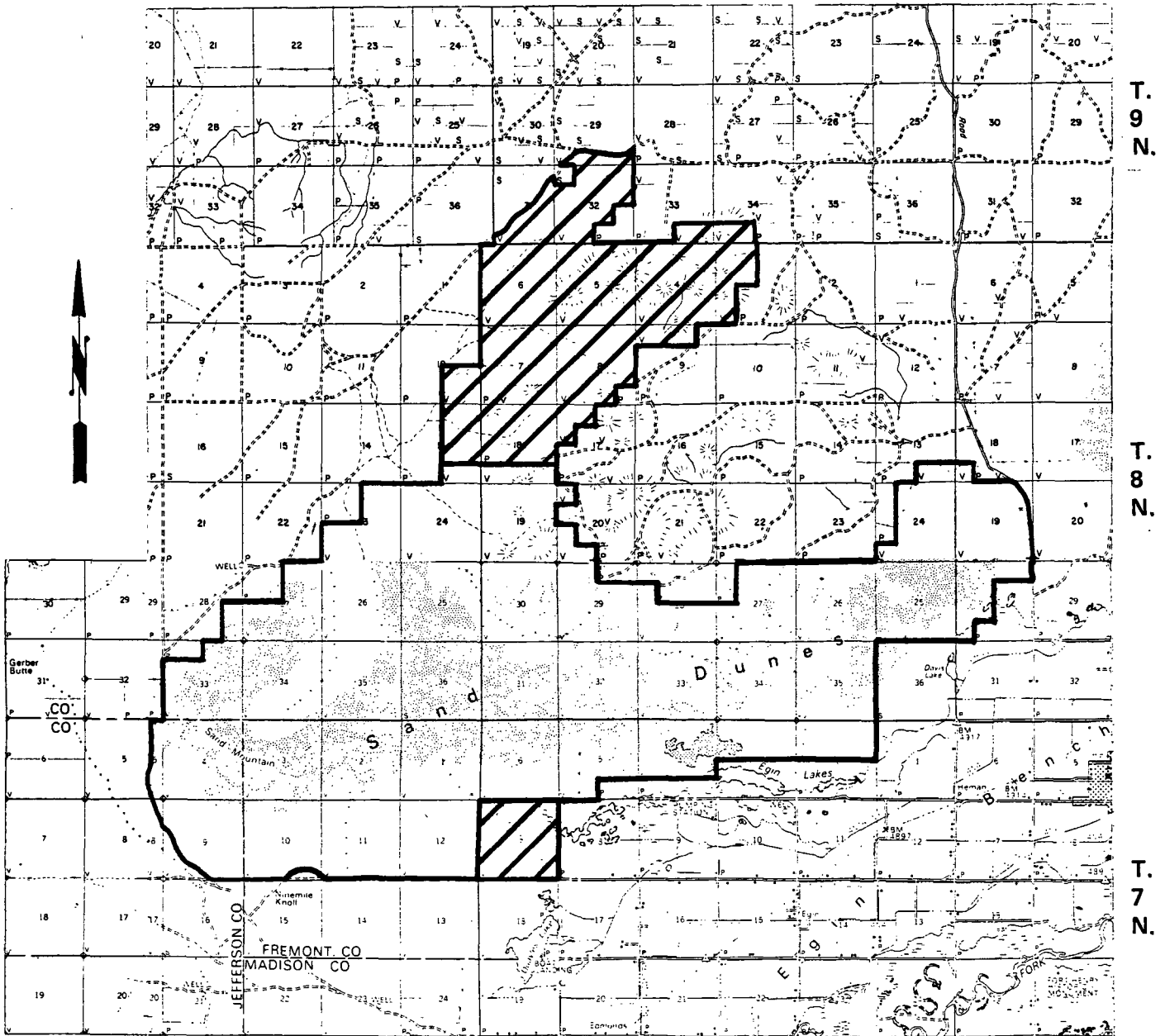
Vehicle ways exist but appear to have only infrequent use. Many are difficult to follow, lack definition and are obscured by encroaching vegetation. ORV tracks on the dunes are generally temporary impressions in the sand which disappear quickly when the wind blows.

The fences, corral, and litter all appear insignificant and are absorbed easily within the large area.

External influences include views of St. Anthony and the sights and sounds of agricultural activities. These influences are most imposing near the unit's southeastern border and from higher vantage points where topographic screening is minimal.

Intrusions within the majority of the unit are widely scattered, well screened and not substantially noticeable. The natural features are so prominent and of such high interest that the casual observer would tend to overlook these few imprints in favor of the natural features. The unit as a whole appears to have been affected primarily by natural processes.

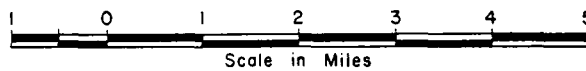
SAND MOUNTAIN  
35-3





R. 38 E.

R. 39 E.

R. 40 E.



LEGEND

-  WILDERNESS STUDY AREA
-  AREA WITHOUT CHARACTERISTICS

#### SOLITUDE:

Sagebrush, grasses, and widely scattered junipers form the dominant vegetative community and offer little screening.

Topographic screening is good to excellent throughout the unit. The frequency of elevational changes over short distances within the dunes, provide opportunities for solitude in many pockets and bowls between rises. In these low spots a visitor is removed from external influences and may avoid the potential of encountering others within the area.

From the higher vantage points atop the dunes and volcanic ridges, external influences are more apparent. However, the sights of St. Anthony and nearby agricultural activities serve as a reminder of distant human development and are not so imposing that they cannot be ignored. The spectacular view of the Grand Teton Mountains in the distance over-shadows these human imprints.

A narrow parcel of land, approximately 1/2 mile in width, separates the northern portion of the unit from the southern part. This narrow corridor would tend to concentrate visitors and decrease opportunities for solitude. It also creates a small sub-unit, less than 5,000 acres, to the north. Vegetative and topographic screening in this sub-unit is moderate and renders opportunities for solitude less than outstanding.

The remaining large area, with good configuration and excellent topographic screening, affords opportunities for solitude that are outstanding.

#### PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION:

Primitive and unconfined recreational opportunities could include hiking, horseback riding, camping, wildlife observation, photography, and cross-country skiing.

In the northern portion of the unit where the configuration problem exists, primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities are less than outstanding. The narrow corridor which connects the small northern sub-unit is a constricting factor which would limit unconfined primitive recreation.

Within the remaining large area, primitive recreation opportunities are outstanding because of the exceptional and unusual sand features and recreation attractions. There is significant mental and physical challenge associated with the opportunities.

The opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation are less than outstanding in the northern 4,852-acre sub-unit. The boundary has been redrawn along a legal subdivision to exclude this area and narrow corridor. Two faint vehicle ways exist near this new boundary, but because of their unstable nature it is felt they would not serve as an identifiable or definable border. Acreage differences between the two boundary alternatives is minimal.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES:

The sand dunes possess a combination of biological and geological attributes of scientific, educational, and scenic importance. The relative uniqueness of non-coastal dunes provides uncommon scenic values. The unusual nature of these shifting dunes is of historical or educational importance along with opportunities for study of vegetative progression and plant composition in a stabilized dune.

Areas dominated by sage and bitterbrush provide critical wintering habitat for large mammals including moose, elk, antelope, and deer.

The large expanses of barren sand provide habitat for a species of the tiger beetle, found only in one other place in the world.

Two rare species of primrose are known to exist in the dunes; one has been listed as endangered and the other proposed as endangered.

#### POSSIBILITIES OF RETURNING TO A NATURAL CONDITION:

The man made imprints within the unit are few and sufficiently natural in character; however, it may be possible to further remove the imprints by hand labor or natural regeneration.

The movement of sand by the wind rapidly covers ORV tracks on the dunes.

Encroaching vegetation on the access ways suggests that the return of vegetation would be a natural and rapid process.

#### RECOMMENDATION:

Portions of the unit fail to meet the naturalness or the solitude-recreation criteria; the remaining 21,340 acres contain the required wilderness characteristics, and are identified as a Wilderness Study Area.

Black Knoll  
35-4

SIZE AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

The unit contains 7,095 acres of BLM land. A 40-acre parcel of State land is located within the boundary.

The unit is located five miles northwest of St. Anthony directly east of the Red Road.

Boundaries are formed by roads on BLM land, and by private and State lands.

Approximately half of the unit is covered with low active sand dunes. Black Knoll, a volcanic butte, rises 90 feet above the surrounding plain in the northeastern corner of the unit. The remaining lands have stabilized with sagebrush, grass, chokecherry, rabbit brush, and bitterbrush.

NATURALNESS:

The few impacts on naturalness within the unit are two short fences, several dead-end ways and scattered refuse. ORV tracks are present but remain only a short time due to the shifting sand.

These minor imprints are not significant. The unit appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature.

SOLITUDE:

Northern desert shrubs and grass species dominate the unit, except where barren sand is prominent within the unit's core, offering little vegetative screening.

Topographic screening is poor throughout most of the unit. The active sand dunes offer some isolated pockets, but screening is only moderate.

The City of St. Anthony and nearby agricultural lands and associated activities are substantial external influences.

Although it may be possible to find opportunities for solitude in some small areas, the unit's small size, irregular configuration, and minimal topographic and vegetative screening do not afford opportunities that are outstanding.

PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION:

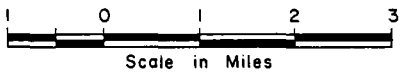
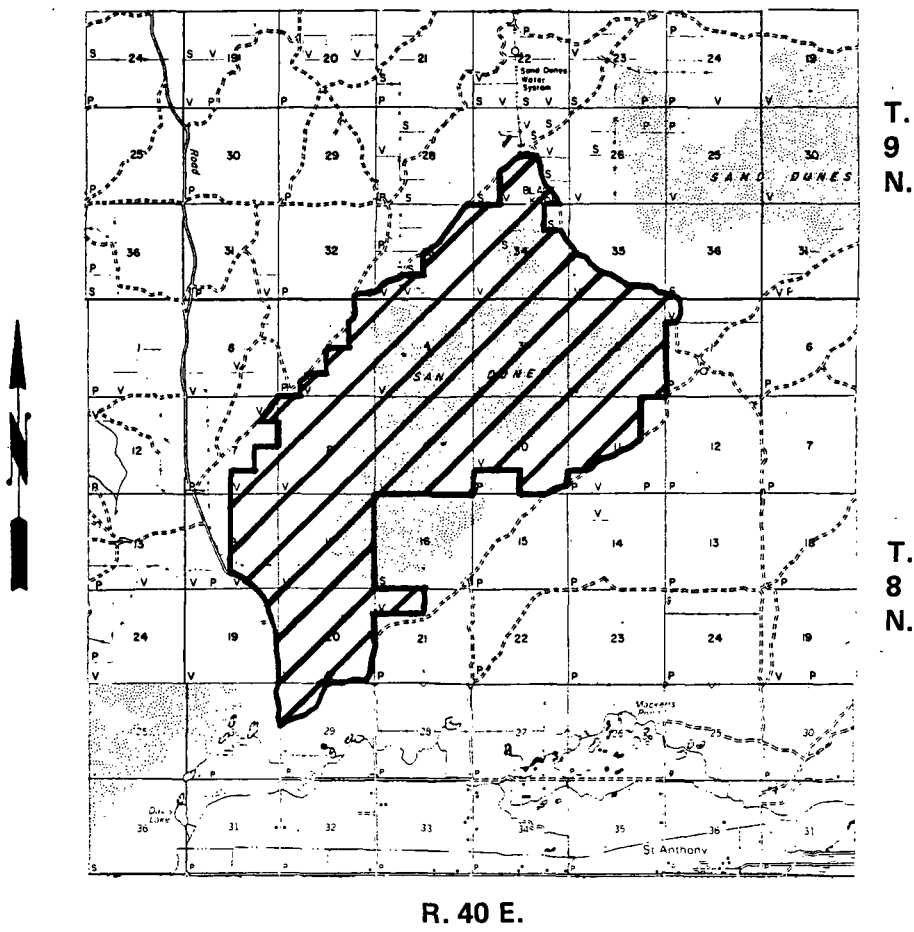
Primitive recreation opportunities could include hiking, horseback riding, and cross-country skiing.

Traveling to the dunes or sagebrush flats would generally be non-destination oriented due primarily to the lack of significant natural features.



The unit's small size and lack of exceptional natural features and recreation attractions render the opportunities less than outstanding. There is little significant physical and mental challenge associated with the primitive recreation activities.



**BLACK KNOLL  
35-4**



**LEGEND**

-  WILDERNESS STUDY AREA
-  AREA WITHOUT CHARACTERISTICS

SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES:

The presence of an active sand dune complex this far inland is of geologic value.

The possibility of unique vegetation associated with inland sand may be of ecological and educational value.

RECOMMENDATION:

Although the unit retains its natural appearance, it does not qualify as a Wilderness Study Area, due to a lack of outstanding opportunities for solitude and for primitive and unconfined recreation.

Big Sandy  
35-5

SIZE AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

The unit contains 10,735 acres of BLM land. It is located ten miles southeast of Dubois, Idaho, and is roughly diamond shaped; approximately eleven miles long by 1/2 - 3 1/2 miles wide.

Boundaries are formed by roads on BLM land, and by private and State lands. A 40-acre parcel of private land is located within the unit boundary.

Low active sand dunes cover about 1/4 of the northern portion of the unit. The lands surrounding the dunes are flat to rolling. Dominant vegetative cover is desert shrubs and grasses.

NATURALNESS:

One low-standard road is located in the northern tip of the unit and leads to Sandy Butte Well. Eleven miles of vehicle ways criss-cross and bisect the unit at various points.

Six livestock fences penetrate the unit for a total of nine miles forming grazing pastures. Brush control projects and seedings are quite noticeable in the northern part of the unit. They form linear edges which appear unnatural.

Topographic and vegetative screening is insufficient to hide these imprints from casual observation. The unit does not appear to have been affected primarily by natural processes.

SOLITUDE:

Northern desert shrub and grass species dominate the unit and offer little vegetative screening.

Topographic screening is poor throughout most of the unit. The low active sand dunes offer some isolated pockets, but screening is moderate at best.

Although it may be possible to find opportunities for solitude in some small areas, the small size, narrow configuration and minimal topographic and vegetative screening do not afford opportunities that are outstanding.

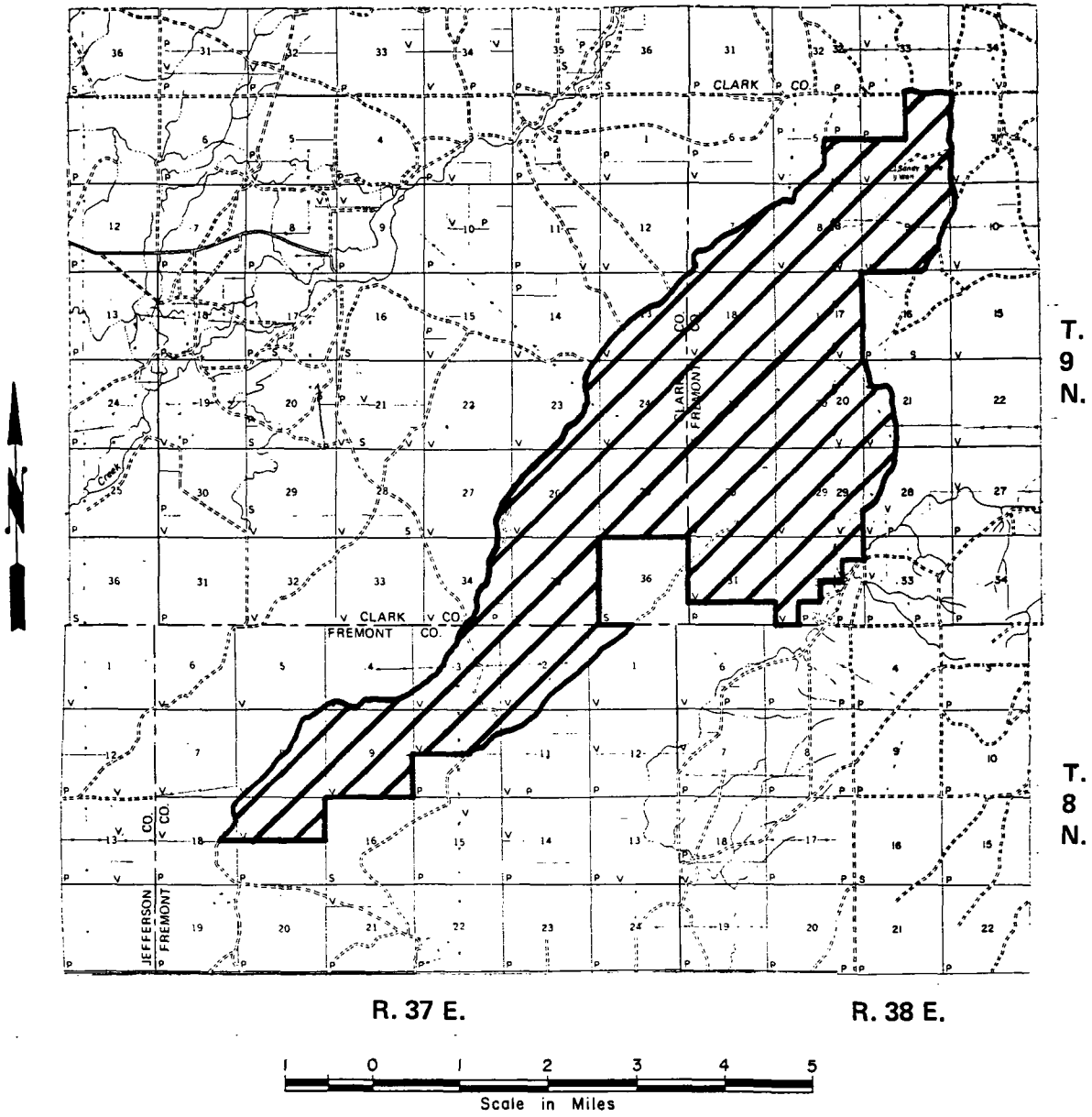
PRIMITIVE AND UNCONFINED RECREATION:

Primitive recreation opportunities could include hiking, horseback riding, and cross-country skiing.



Traveling to the dunes or sagebrush flats would generally be non-destination oriented due primarily to the lack of significant natural features.

The unit's small size and lack of exceptional natural features and recreation attractions within this region render the quality of the opportunities less than outstanding. There is little significant physical and mental challenge associated with the primitive recreation activities.

BIG SANDY  
35-5



LEGEND

-  WILDERNESS STUDY AREA
-  AREA WITHOUT CHARACTERISTICS

**SUPPLEMENTAL VALUES:**

The presence of an active sand dune complex this far inland is of geologic value.

The possibility of unique vegetation associated with inland sand may be of ecological and educational value.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

The unit does not qualify as a Wilderness Study Area as it does not meet the naturalness or the solitude-recreation criteria.



# United States Department of the Interior

IN REPLY REFER TO  
8500

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Idaho Falls District  
940 Lincoln Road  
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

June 1, 1981

Dear Reader:

We recently completed the Bureau of Land Management's intensive wilderness inventory for the three Sand Dune areas west of St. Anthony. Enclosed is a copy of the Idaho State Director's report describing our analysis of wilderness values of the dunes.

The proposed decision says part of one area, Sand Mountain (35-3), qualifies for further study. The two others, Black Knoll (35-4) and Big Sandy (35-5), do not. To qualify, the areas must meet the minimum definition of wilderness. This requires that the area be roadless, at least 5,000 acres, natural in appearance and offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation.

If you wish to make comments on our analysis, please send them to either of the following offices by July 6, 1981.

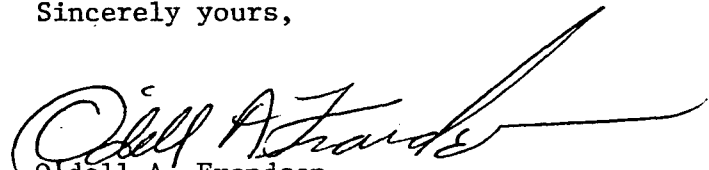
Idaho State Office  
Box 042, Federal Building  
550 W. Fort Street  
Boise, Idaho 83724

Idaho Falls District Office  
940 Lincoln Road  
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

Comments must address the areas by name or number and be specific on why the area does or does not meet the wilderness definition.

If you have any questions on the Sand Dunes inventory, please contact John Butz, wilderness coordinator for the District, at 529-1020.

Sincerely yours,

  
O'dell A. Frandsen  
District Manager

Enclosure: Sand Dunes Intensive  
Wilderness Inventory  
Proposed Decision

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### IDAHO BLM WILDERNESS INVENTORY October 21, 1976 thru November 14, 1980

The following summarizes the results of the BLM wilderness process in Idaho initiated by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976. The results of wilderness inventories and decisions made from them are reported in detail in the "Intensive Wilderness Inventory Final Decision," released November 14, 1980. Copies of this document, which includes ½ inch to the mile maps, will be available at each of BLM's six District Offices in Idaho and at the BLM's Idaho State Office (see attached directory).

Throughout the wilderness inventory and decision process, major emphasis has been put on public involvement in each step of the process. These steps have been:

1. Initial Announcement of Wilderness Inventory and development of Public Involvement Plan (May, 1978);
2. Adoption of Wilderness Inventory Procedures (September, 1978);
3. Announcement of Initial Decision (following comment period March 15, 1979 through June 15, 1979) was made August 10, 1979;
4. Announcement of Proposed Final Decision based on the Intensive Inventory of 1,924,000 acres made April 3, 1980; and
5. This Final Intensive Wilderness Inventory Decision: 1,592,205 acres of Federal Public Lands in Idaho are identified as Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs).

The WSAs go into the Bureau planning system and will continue to be under Interim Wilderness Management Procedures.

By October 21, 1991, the Secretary of the Interior is to have suitability determinations reported by the states and his recommendations reported to the President. The President, in turn, will make his wilderness recommendation to Congress on or before October 21, 1993.

It is emphasized that during the study of WSAs the public will continue to have the opportunity for participation in the planning process for the determination of WSA suitability.

As a result of the Intensive Wilderness Inventory, 1,120,049 acres of roadless Federal public lands were found to be lacking in wilderness values and were dropped from further wilderness consideration. These lands will be returned to the Bureau's multiple use planning program.

Decisions as to wilderness characteristics for 252,414 acres have been deferred due to appeals.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR WILDERNESS INVENTORY AND DECISION PHASES  
(Acres Rounded to Nearest Thousands)

<u>Total Acres Administered by the BLM in Idaho</u>	11,949,000
<u>Total Acres Initially Inventoried for Wilderness</u>	11,949,000
Acres Dropped During Initial Inventory Phase (and returned to multiple use management)	8,289,000
Acres Considered Under Intensive Inventory Phase	3,660,000
<u>Intensive Inventory Decision</u>	
Previous Decisions (Instant Study Areas and Advance Inventories)	
Acres Dropped (returned to multiple use management)	696,000
Acres Identified as Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	774,000
Current Decisions	
Acres Dropped (returned to multiple use management)	1,120,000
Acres Identified as Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	818,000
<u>Total Acres Returned to Multiple Use Management</u>	10,105,000
<u>Total Acres Identified as WSAs</u>	1,592,000
<u>Acres For Which Decision Has Been Deferred Due to Appeals</u>	252,000

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

Inventory Name	Wilderness Study Areas		Units Under Appeal	
	Units	Acres	Units	Acres
Sun Valley	2	14,158		
Black Butte	1	4,002		
Donkey Hills	1	3,290		
Ag ES	1	23,815		
Challis	4	117,073	4	117,073
Owyhee	10	236,101		
Overthrust	5	1,160		
Great Rift	1	374,400		
TOTAL	25	773,999		



WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS  
IDENTIFIED THROUGH ACCELERATED INVENTORIES

<u>INVENTORY NUMBER</u>	<u>UNIT NAME</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
<u>Boise District</u>		
16-40	North Fork Owyhee River	55,147
16-41	Horsehead Spring	6,211
16-42	Squaw Creek Canyon	11,379
16-44	Deep Creek - Nickel Creek	11,510
16-45	Middle Fork Owyhee River	13,336
16-47	West Fork Red Canyon	12,882
16-49a	Deep Creek - Owyhee River	72,083
16-49d	Yatahoney Creek	9,331
16-49e	Battle Creek	31,540
16-52	Upper Owyhee River	12,682
19-2	King Hill Creek <u>1/</u>	23,815
<u>Idaho Falls District</u>		
33-1	Great Rift <u>1/ 2/</u>	374,400
34-2	Table Rock Islands <u>3/</u>	380
34-3	Pine Creek Islands <u>3/</u>	155
34-4	Conant Valley Islands <u>3/</u>	235
35-77	Henry's Lake <u>4/</u>	350
37-77	Worm Creek <u>4/</u>	40
<u>Salmon District</u>		
45-1	Goldburg <u>4/</u>	3,290
46-11	Corral Horse Basin	51,500
46-13	Boulder Creek <u>4/</u>	2,573
46-14	Jerry Peak	48,000
46-14a	Jerry Peak West	15,000
<u>Shoshone District</u>		
53-4	Little Wood River <u>4/</u>	4,385
53-5	Friedman Creek	9,773
54-2	Black Butte	4,002

1/ A portion of this unit is in the Shoshone District.

2/ Instant Study Area.

3/ These units were previously combined as one unit.

4/ Unit dependent upon a contiguous Rare II area to meet the criteria.

SUMMARY

IDAHO INTENSIVE WILDERNESS INVENTORY

FINAL DECISION - NOVEMBER 14, 1980

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>IDENTIFIED AS WSA</u>		<u>NOT IDENTIFIED AS WSA</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Boise	8	335,350	23	467,894	31	803,244
Burley	1	11,298	6	59,144	7	70,442
Idaho Falls	6	157,630	18	227,027	24	384,657
Salmon	3	53,002	7	86,499	10	139,501
Shoshone	12	222,458	16	264,501	28	486,959
Coeur d'Alene	6	38,468	4	14,984	10	53,452
	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	36	818,206	74	1,120,049	110	1,938,255

INTENSIVE INVENTORY FINAL DECISIONS

		<u>Acres Identified as WSA</u>	<u>Acres Not Identified as WSA</u>
<u>Boise District</u>			
11-17	Outcrop		6,420
14-19	Long Tom Creek		13,226
14-21	Bennett Creek		11,162
16-2	Jump Creek		8,301
16-9	Reynolds Creek Canyon		14,650
16-49c	Squaw Meadows		10,316
17-1a	Lookout Butte		20,077
17-1b	East Fork Bruneau River		10,178
17-6	Dry Lakes		26,208
17-7	Clover Crossing		6,314
17-10	Lower Salmon Falls Creek 1/	3,500	18,787
17-11	Jarbridge River	75,340	35,670
17-12	Poison Creek		13,532
18-1	Wildhorse		7,472
19-1	Cold Springs Creek		21,380
110-91a	Box Creek	428	
111-5	Poison Gulch		30,742
111-6	Little Jack's Creek	58,040	16,879
111-7a	Big Hill		12,924
111-7b	Duncan Creek		10,005
111-7c	Big Jack's Creek	54,833	10,301
111-12	Sheep Trail		19,702
111-17	Bruneau River	107,020	27,042
111-18	Pole Creek	24,509	7,247
111-19a	Camas Creek		19,347
111-19b	Bull Gulch		33,150
111-20a	Big Springs		5,342
111-20b	Upper Battle Creek		17,787
111-21	Bull Basin		17,625
111-36a	Sheep Creek West	11,680	3,696
111-36b	Sheep Creek East		12,412
	<b>Boise District Total</b>	<b>335,350</b>	<b>467,894</b>
 <u>Burley District</u>			
23-1a	Jim Sage		6,901
23-1c	Jim Sage		7,010
26-1	Hanzel Mountain		20,615
26-3	South Samaria		6,615
27-1	South Deep Creek		9,609
27-2	Deep Creek Peak		6,646
28-1	Petticoat Peak	11,298	1,748
	<b>Burley District Total</b>	<b>11,298</b>	<b>59,144</b>
 <u>Idaho Falls District</u>			
31-10	Illinois		11,150
31-11	Deadman Canyon		23,000
31-13	Timbered Dome		10,240
31-14	Appendicitis Hill	24,870	630
31-15	Dry Hollow		17,800
31-17	White Knob Mountains	9,950	
32-2	Sands Canyon		8,010
32-3	Hawley Mountain	15,510	640

		Acres Identified as WSA	Acres Not Identified as WSA
Idaho Falls District (cont'd)			
32-4	Taylor Mountain		11,134
32-9	Black Canyon	5,400	
32-16	Pass Creek		1,220
33-4	Cedar Butte	35,700	3,120
33-5	Skull		8,650
33-6	Rye Grass		8,000
33-7	Cottontail		9,300
33-12	Split Top		18,080
33-13	Bear Point		20,650
33-14	Mosby Butte		35,720
33-15	Hell's Half Acre	66,200	2,720
33-16	Morgan		9,420
33-22	Cox's Place		12,790
33-23	Bear Trap		13,860
33-24	Firth Quad Islands		86
33-25	Moreland Quad Islands		807
	Idaho Falls District Total	157,630	227,027

Salmon District

41-3	Geertson Creek		10,720
42-6	Baldy Basin		10,720
43-3	Eighteen Mile	24,922	
44-2	King Mountain		12,602
44-3	Hat Creek		9,707
44-4	Ellis Creek		28,040
44-9	Cronks Canyon		7,470
45-5	Mill Creek		1,330
45-12	Burnt Creek 2/	24,980	5,130
47-4	Borah Peak	3,100	780
	Salmon District Total	53,002	86,499

Shoshone District

54-3	Preacher Creek		8,827
54-4	Rattlesnake Canyon		11,355
54-5	Little City of Rocks	5,875	95
54-6	Black Canyon	10,371	10,589
54-7	Four Mile Bench		7,542
54-8a	Gooding City of Rocks	14,743	) 2,440
54-8b	Gooding City of Rocks	6,287	)
54-9	Clover Creek		8,455
54-10	Deer Creek	7,487	1,394
54-11	Indian		16,968
54-12	Dempsey Creek		23,644
54-13	Forgotten Hills		9,420
56-2	Lava	23,680	1,913
57-2	Shale Butte	15,968	5,930
57-3	Antelope		12,271
57-4	Black Ridge Crater		8,138
57-5	Lone Rock		10,934
57-6	Wildhorse		21,544
57-7	Pagari		33,116
57-8	Sand Butte	20,792	15,953
57-10	Raven's Eye	67,110	190
57-11	Little Deer	33,531	9,443
57-12	Laidlaw Butte		9,868
57-13	Porter Butte		16,180
57-14	Bear Den Butte	9,700	4
57-15	Point		7,398
57-16	MacRae Lake		7,876
59-7	Shoshone	6,914	3,014
	Shoshone District Total	222,458	264,501

		<u>Acres Identified as WSA</u>	<u>Acres Not Identified as WSA</u>
<u>Coeur d'Alene District</u>			
61-1	Selkirk Crest	720	440
61-6c	Hideaway Island		170
61-9	Rochat Creek		6,960
61-10	Crystal Lake	9,027	
61-15a	Grandmother Mountain	10,339	
61-15b	Grandmother Mountain	6,790	
62-1	Snowhole Rapids	5,068	238
62-2	Confluence		5,110
62-4	Big Canyon		1,100
62-10	Marshall Mountain	<u>6,524</u>	<u>966</u>
	Coeur d'Alene District Total	38,468	14,984
	STATE TOTAL	818,206	1,120,049

1/ Portion of unit is in the Burley District.

2/ Portion of unit is in the Idaho Falls District.

Owyhee Area Protest Decision

<u>Unit Number</u>	<u>Unit Name</u>	<u>Acres Identified As WSA's</u>	<u>WSA Acres Deleted/Added As Result of Protest</u>
16-40	North Fork Owyhee River	55,147	
16-41	Horsehead Spring	6,211	
16-42	Squaw Creek Canyon	11,379	
16-44	Deep Creek-Nickel Creek	11,510	
16-45	Middle Fork Owyhee River	13,336	
16-47	West Fork Red Canyon	12,882	- 1,828
16-49a	Deep Creek-Owyhee River	72,083	+ 80
16-49d	Yatahoney Creek	9,331	
16-49e	Battle Creek	31,540	<u>1/</u>
16-52	Upper Owyhee River	12,682	

Note: Units 16-26, 16-28, 16-36, and 16-49b previously identified as lacking in wilderness characteristics, will remain in that status.

1/ Acreage remains the same, however, a short cherrystem road was added in the southwest portion of the unit.

**MAILING ADDRESSES**

**FOR**

**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
IDAHO OFFICES**

**IDAHO STATE OFFICE**

Bureau of Land Management  
Federal Building - Box 042  
550 W. Fort Street  
Boise, Idaho 83724

Telephone: (208) 334-1406  
FTS: 554-1406

**DISTRICT OFFICES**

Martin J. Zimmer, District Manager  
Boise District Office  
Bureau of Land Management  
3948 Development Street  
Boise, Idaho 83705  
Telephone: (208) 334-1582  
FTS: 554-1586

Harry R. Finlayson, District Manager  
Salmon District Office  
Bureau of Land Management  
P.O. Box 430  
Salmon, Idaho 83467  
Telephone: (208) 756-2201

Nick J. Cozacos, District Manager  
Burley District Office  
Bureau of Land Management  
Route 3, Box 1  
Burley, Idaho 83318  
Telephone: (208) 678-5514  
FTS: 554-6683

Charles J. Haszier, District Manager  
Shoshone District Office  
Bureau of Land Management  
400 West F Street  
P.O. Box 2-B  
Shoshone, Idaho 83352  
Telephone: (208) 886-2208  
FTS: 554-6576

O'Dell A. Frandsen, District Manager  
Idaho Falls District Office  
Bureau of Land Management  
940 Lincoln Road  
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401  
Telephone: (208) 529-1020  
FTS: 554-6377

Coeur d'Alene District Office  
Bureau of Land Management  
1808 N. Third Street  
P.O. Box 1889  
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814  
Telephone: (208) 667-2561 ext. 356  
FTS: 442-9356

Idaho Initial Wilderness Inventory

State Director's

Final Decision

Idaho State Office  
Bureau of Land Management

August 1979



# United States Department of the Interior

IN REPLY REFER TO

8500(932)

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Idaho State Office  
Box 042, Federal Building  
550 W. Fort Street  
Boise, Idaho 83724

AUG 10 1979

Dear Reader:

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) requires the Secretary of the Interior to inventory roadless areas and roadless islands of the public lands to identify those areas possessing wilderness characteristics as described in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

The BLM inventory process is divided into two basic steps---initial inventory and intensive inventory. This notice announces the completion of the initial inventory on public lands in Idaho.

The final decision on the statewide initial inventory makes one of two findings regarding all BLM lands in Idaho:

1. That they clearly and obviously do not meet the criteria for identification as Wilderness Study Areas; or
2. That they may possibly meet the criteria and should receive more intensive inventory.

The criteria for identifying units as Wilderness Study Areas is contained in wording in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act.

Those units of BLM land that clearly and obviously do not meet the above criteria do not qualify as Wilderness Study Areas and thus are dropped from the inventory process.

Those units of BLM land that may possibly meet the above criteria are to receive more intensive inventory (the second major step in the inventory process) before a determination is made regarding Wilderness Study Area status.

BLM district offices in Idaho are now conducting the intensive field inventory on lands so identified. Public participation in this inventory is encouraged and may be arranged by contacting the district offices in

Idaho.  
CONSERVE  
AMERICA'S  
ENERGY



*Save Energy and You Serve America!*



The public review period on several advanced intensive inventories will begin in September 1979 in the Oil and Gas Overthrust Area (Idaho Falls District), the Challis Planning Area (Salmon District), and the Owyhee Planning Area (Boise District). For the remainder of the state, the public review period on intensive inventory will begin in April 1980.

After the intensive inventory, the BLM's wilderness review process moves into the study phase, which involves the process of determining if Wilderness Study Areas will be recommended as suitable or non-suitable for wilderness designation. This determination, made through the BLM's land-use planning system, considers all values, resources, and uses of the public lands.

Following the study, the reporting phase consists of actually forwarding or reporting suitable or non-suitable recommendations through the Secretary of the Interior and the President to Congress. Mineral surveys required by the law, environmental statements, and other data are submitted with these recommendations.

Congress makes the final determination on whether Wilderness Study Areas are designated wilderness. Once designated, areas are added to the National Wilderness Preservation System to be managed by BLM according to provisions of the 1964 Wilderness Act and the 1976 Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

The proposed decision on the initial inventory was announced in the March 27, 1979, Federal Register. A 90-day comment period was conducted, including numerous public meetings/open houses.

Of the 506 total number of public responses received during the comment period, those comments that addressed specific factors related to wilderness characteristics were carefully analyzed and field checked. Comments that related to other resource values, resource conflicts, or that expressed opinions for or against wilderness were reviewed, but were not utilized in arriving at the final decision. The inventory process is only for the purpose of determining wilderness characteristics; comments not related to characteristics will be analyzed during the study phase.

After analysis of public comment, re-evaluation was made of many of the inventory units, resulting in the following final decision:

Units Requiring Intensive Inventory:

11-17	Out Crop	6,420 acres
14-19	Long Tom Creek	13,226 "
14-21	Bennett Creek	11,162 "
16-16	Windy Point	11,289 "
16-25	Mud Spring	6,996 "
16-26	Hickle Gulch	6,072 "
16-28	Gertie Butte	18,762 "
16-31	Brown's Creek	8,464 "

Units Requiring Intensive Inventory (continued):

16-34	Boulder Creek	20,253	acres
16-36	White Horse	36,867	"
16-38	Little Brown's Creek	7,735	"
16-40	N.F. Owyhee River	58,851	"
16-41	Horsehead Spring	6,211	"
16-42	Squaw Creek Canyon	18,297	"
16-43	Smith Creek	8,442	"
16-44	Deep Nickel Creek	40,486	"
16-45	M.F. Owyhee River	15,663	"
16-46	Field Creek	7,910	"
16-47	W.F. Red Creek Canyon	15,970	"
16-49a	Deep-Battle Creek	137,320	"
16-49b	Lambert Table	17,827	"
16-49c	Squaw Meadows	10,316	"
16-49d	Yatahoney Creek	10,148	"
16-51a	Coyotte Rim	6,656	"
16-51b	Pack Saddle	12,825	"
16-52	Upper Owyhee River	16,301	"
16-61	Sinker Creek	12,110	"
16-64	Buckaroo Creek	8,775	"
17-1a	Lookout Butte	20,077	"
17-1b	E.F. Bruneau River	10,178	"
17-6	Dry Lakes	26,208	"
17-7	Clover Crossing	6,314	"
17-10	Lower Salmon Falls Creek	22,287	"
17-11	Jarbidge River	111,010	"
17-12	Poison Creek	13,532	"
18-1	Wild Horse	7,472	"
110-91a	Box Creek	428	" *
111-5	Poison Gulch	30,742	"
111-6	Little Jack's Creek	88,054	"
111-7a	Big Hill	12,924	"
111-7b	Duncan Creek	10,005	"
111-7c	Big Jack's Creek	65,134	"
111-12	Sheep Trail	19,702	"
111-17	Bruneau River	134,062	"
111-18	Pole Creek	31,756	"
111-19a	Camas Creek	19,347	"
111-19b	Bull Gulch	33,150	"
111-20a	Big Springs	5,342	"

\* Units less than 5,000 acres dependent upon contiguous RARE II areas to meet the size criteria.

Units Requiring Intensive Inventory (continued):

111-20b	Upper Battle Creek	17,787	acres
111-21	Bull Basin	17,625	"
111-26	Blue Creek	5,453	"
111-36a	Sheep Creek - West	15,376	"
111-36b	Sheep Creek - East	12,412	"
	BOISE DISTRICT TOTAL	1,290,731	"
26-1	Hanzel Mountain	20,615	"
26-3	South Samaria	6,615	"
27-1	South Deep Creek	9,609	"
27-2	Deep Creek Peak	6,646	"
28-1	Petticoat Peak	13,046	"
	BURLEY DISTRICT TOTAL	56,531	"
31-10	Illinois	11,150	"
31-11	Deadman Canyon	23,000	"
31-13	Timbered Dome	10,240	"
31-14	Appendicitis Hill	25,500	"
31-15	Dry Hollow	17,800	"
31-17	White Knob Mountain	9,900	"
32-2b	Sands Canyon	8,010	"
32-3	Hawley Mountain	16,150	"
32-4	Taylor Mountain	11,610	"
32-9c	Black Canyon	5,220	"
32-16	Pass Creek	11,330	"
33-4	Cedar Butte	38,820	"
33-5	Skull	8,650	"
33-6	Rye Grass	9,150	"
33-7	Cottontail	8,300	"
33-12	Split Top	18,080	"
33-13	Bear Point	20,650	"
33-14	Mosby Butte	35,720	"
33-15	Hell's Half Acre	66,200	"
33-16	Morgan	9,420	"
33-22	Cox's Place	12,790	"
33-23	Bear Trap	13,860	"
33-24	Islands	86	"
33-25	Islands	807	"
34-1	Islands	200	"
34-1A	Islands	60	"
34-2	Islands	351	"
34-3	Islands	210	"
34-4	Islands	88	"

Units Requiring Intensive Inventory (continued):

34-8	Game Creek	4,792	acres	
35-77	Henry's Lake	350	"	*
36-15	Big Spring	5,810	"	
36-18	Rattlesnake Point	8,365	"	
37-77	Worm Creek	40	"	*
37-88	Mt. Naomi	240	"	*
	IDAHO FALLS DISTRICT TOTAL	412,949	"	
41-3	Geertson Creek	10,720	"	
42-6	Baldy Basin	10,720	"	
43-3	18 Mile	19,280	"	
44-2	King Mountain	12,602	"	
44-3	Hat Creek	10,227	"	
44-4	Ellis Creek	28,790	"	
44-9	Cronks Canyon	7,470	"	
45-5	Mill Creek	1,330	"	*
45-12	Burnt Creek	20,000	"	
46-2	Garden Creek	14,415	"	
46-3	Centennial	8,014	"	
46-7	Lone Pine Peaks	26,840	"	
46-10	Hole-in-the-Rock	7,950	"	
46-11	Corral-Horse Basin	49,480	"	
46-13	Boulder Creek	2,573	"	*
46-14	Jerry Peak	62,245	"	
46-14a	Jerry Peak West	12,800	"	
47-4	Borah Peak	4,594	"	*
	SALMON DISTRICT TOTAL	310,050	"	
54-3	Preacher Creek	7,641	"	
54-4	Rattlesnake Canyon	11,085	"	
54-5	Little City of Rocks	5,665	"	
54-6	Black Canyon	20,480	"	
54-7	Fourmile Bench	7,542	"	
54-8	Gooding City of Rocks	22,685	"	
54-9	Clover Creek	8,455	"	
54-10	Deer Creek	8,881	"	
54-11	Indian	16,968	"	
54-12	Dempsey Creek	22,996	"	
54-13	Forgotten Hills	9,415	"	
56-2	Kinzie East	9,400	"	
56-3	Big Wood	5,275	"	
57-2	Shale Butte	21,661	"	
57-3	Antelope	12,271	"	
57-4	Black Ridge Crater	8,138	"	
57-5	Lone Rock	10,934	"	

\* Units less than 5,000 acres dependent upon contiguous RARE II areas to meet the size criteria.

Units Requiring Intensive Inventory (continued):

57-6	Wildhorse	21,544	acres
57-7	Pagari	39,169	"
57-8	Sand Butte	37,519	"
57-9	Broken Top Butte	15,387	"
57-10	Ravens Eye	51,609	"
57-11	Little Deer	43,156	"
57-12	Laidlaw Butte	9,868	"
57-13	Potter Butte	13,432	"
57-14	Bear Den Butte	9,704	"
57-15	Point	7,398	"
57-16	MacRae Lake	6,386	"
59-7	Lava	9,928	"
SHOSHONE DISTRICT TOTAL		474,592	"
61-1b, c,d	Selkirk Crest	1,160	" *
61-6c	Hideaway Island	170	"
61-9	Rochet Creek	6,960	"
61-10	Crystal Lake	8,955	"
61-15a	Grandmother Mountain	10,360	"
61-15b	Grandmother Mountain	6,830	"
62-1	Snowhole Rapids	5,306	"
62-2	Confluence	5,110	"
62-4	Big Canyon	1,260	" *
62-10	Gospel Hump	7,490	"
COEUR D'ALENE DISTRICT TOTAL		53,601	"
STATE TOTAL		2,598,454	"

\* Units less than 5,000 acres dependent upon contiguous RARE II areas to meet the size criteria.

Units Originally Proposed for Intensive Inventory - Now Clearly and Obviously Lacking Characteristics

18-2	Sumac Creek	
18-5	Sugar Loaf	
18-9	Indian Creek	
18-11	Hog Creek	
18-12	Coonrod Gulch	
111-10	Upper Josphine Creek	
23-1	Jim Sage	
31-88	King Mountain	**
32-2a, c	Sands Canyon	**
32-5	Hot Springs	**
32-6	Deer Flats	**

\*\* Units less than 5,000 acres; dropped due to President's RARE II decisions.

Units Originally Proposed for Intensive Inventory - Now Clearly  
and Obviously Lacking Characteristics (continued)

32-7	Sunny Bar	**
32-8	Warm Springs	**
32-9a, b	Black Canyon	**
32-10	Mahogany Butte	**
32-11	Bald Mountain	**
32-12	Sawmill Canyon	**
34-2 (15)	Island	
34-2 (33)	Island	
35-3	Sand Mountain	
35-4	Black Knoll	
35-5	Big Sandy	
35-6	Islands	
36-14	Cole Canyon	
42-7	McDevitt-Grouse Creeks	**
43-11	Mammoth Canyon	**
44-12	McKim Creek	**
44-14	Tater Creek	**
45-7	Rock Spring Canyon	**
61-1a	Selkirk Crest	**

\*\*Units less than 5,000 acres; dropped due to the President's  
RARE II decisions.

Units Extending Into Oregon, Nevada, or Utah - Decision Deferred  
Until Adjacent State's Decision Is Prepared

16-48	Little Owyhee River	103,680 acres
16-53	S.F. Owyhee River	47,516 "
16-56	Upper Little Owyhee River	5,632 "
16-59	Juniper Basin	15,248 "
17-19	Upper Bruneau River	22,797 "
17-21	Jarbidge Addition	4,936 "
17-26	Salmon Falls Creek	5,977 "
21-2	Shoshone Creek	4,746 "
22-1	Little Goose Creek	2,083 "

Units Where Advanced Intensive Inventory Has Been Conducted  
(Ag ES Project)

Units Identified as Wilderness Study Areas:

16-2	Jump Creek	8,301 acres
16-9	Reynolds Creek Canyon	14,650 "
19-1	Cold Springs Creek	21,380 "
19-2	King Hill Creek	23,815 "

## Units Identified as Lacking Wilderness Characteristics:

16-8 Hardtrigger Creek  
 16-22 Wild Horse Butte  
 111-1 Birch Creek  
 111-40 Halfway Gulch

Advanced intensive inventories have previously resulted in the identification of the following Wilderness Study Areas:

33-1	Great Rift	374,400	acres	
45-1	Goldburg	3,290	"	***
53-4	Little Wood River	4,385	"	***
53-5	Friedman Creek	9,773	"	
54-2	Black Butte	4,002	"	

\*\*\* Unit less than 5,000 acres dependent upon a contiguous RARE II area to meet the size criteria.

\* \* \* \*

In summary, of the approximately 12 million acres of BLM land in Idaho, 463,996 acres in nine units have been identified as Wilderness Study Areas; 2,598,454 acres in 150 units have been identified for intensive inventory; the decision has been deferred on 212,615 acres in nine units; with the remainder, 8,697,037 acres or 73 percent of the total, identified as clearly and obviously lacking wilderness characteristics.

This decision, made by State Director, William L. Mathews, on July 27, 1979, was forwarded to the Federal Register for publication on August 10, 1979.

This decision becomes final 30 days following publication in the Federal Register unless formally and publicly amended and published by the State Director based on new information received as a result of final publication.

For further information in the form of narratives and large scale maps on any of the inventory units, contact the BLM District Offices, or the Idaho State Office.

*Louis J. Welker*

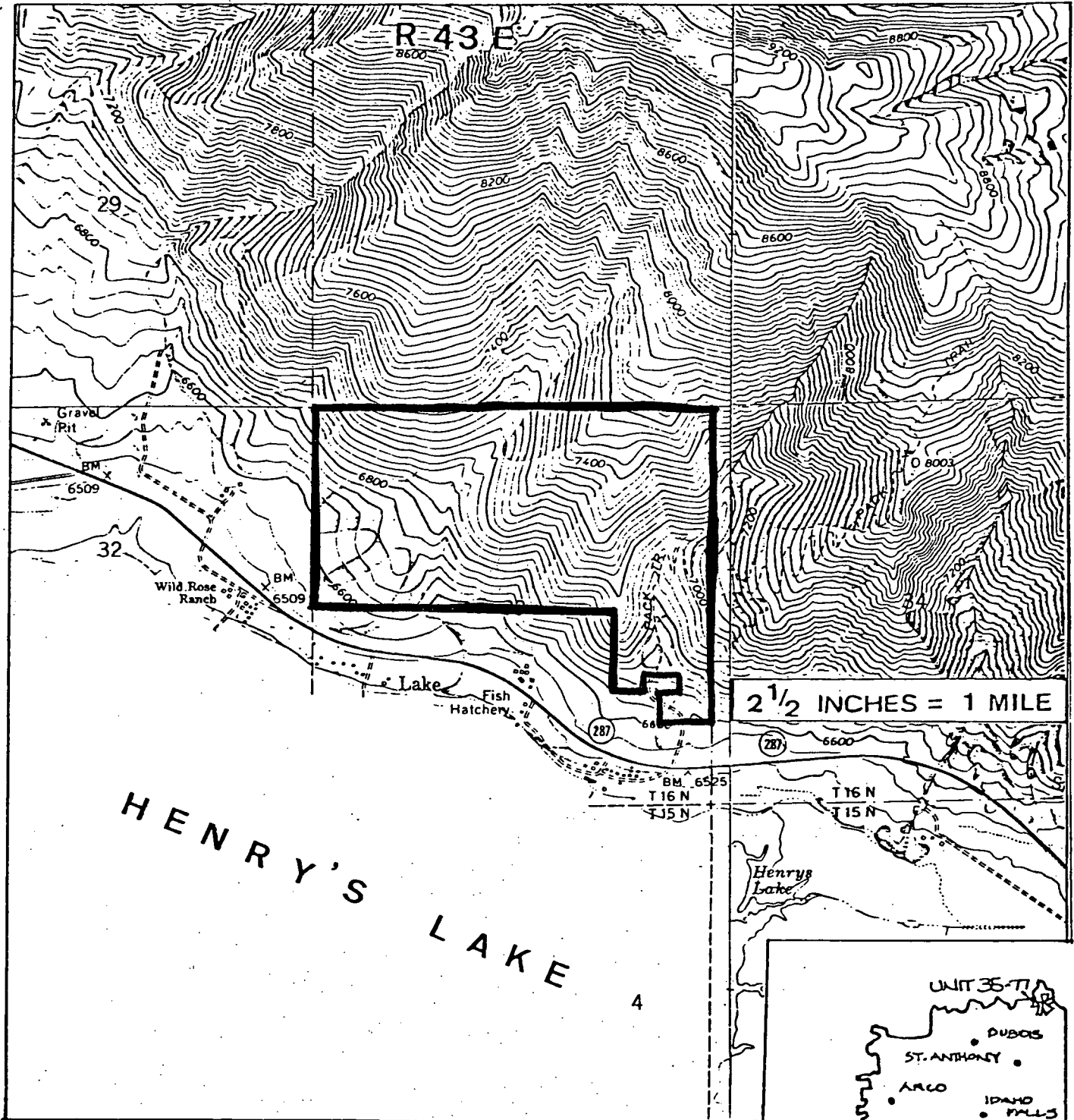
Acting Idaho State Director  
 Bureau of Land Management

Date: August 10, 1979



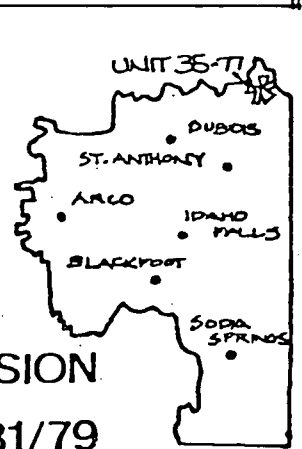


# HENRY'S LAKE UNIT 35-77

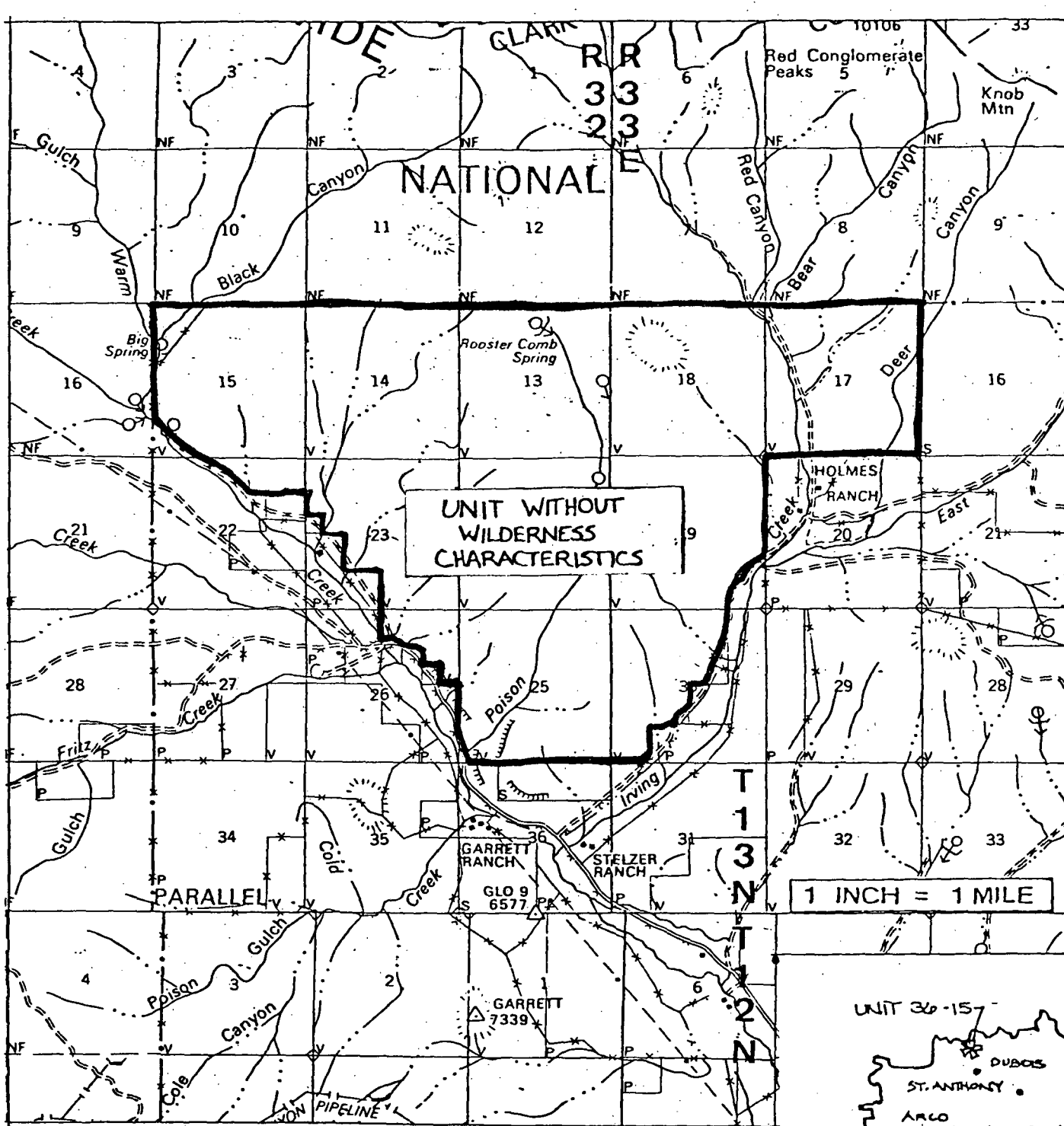


WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY FINAL DECISION  
IDAHO FALLS DISTRICT, IDAHO

12/31/79

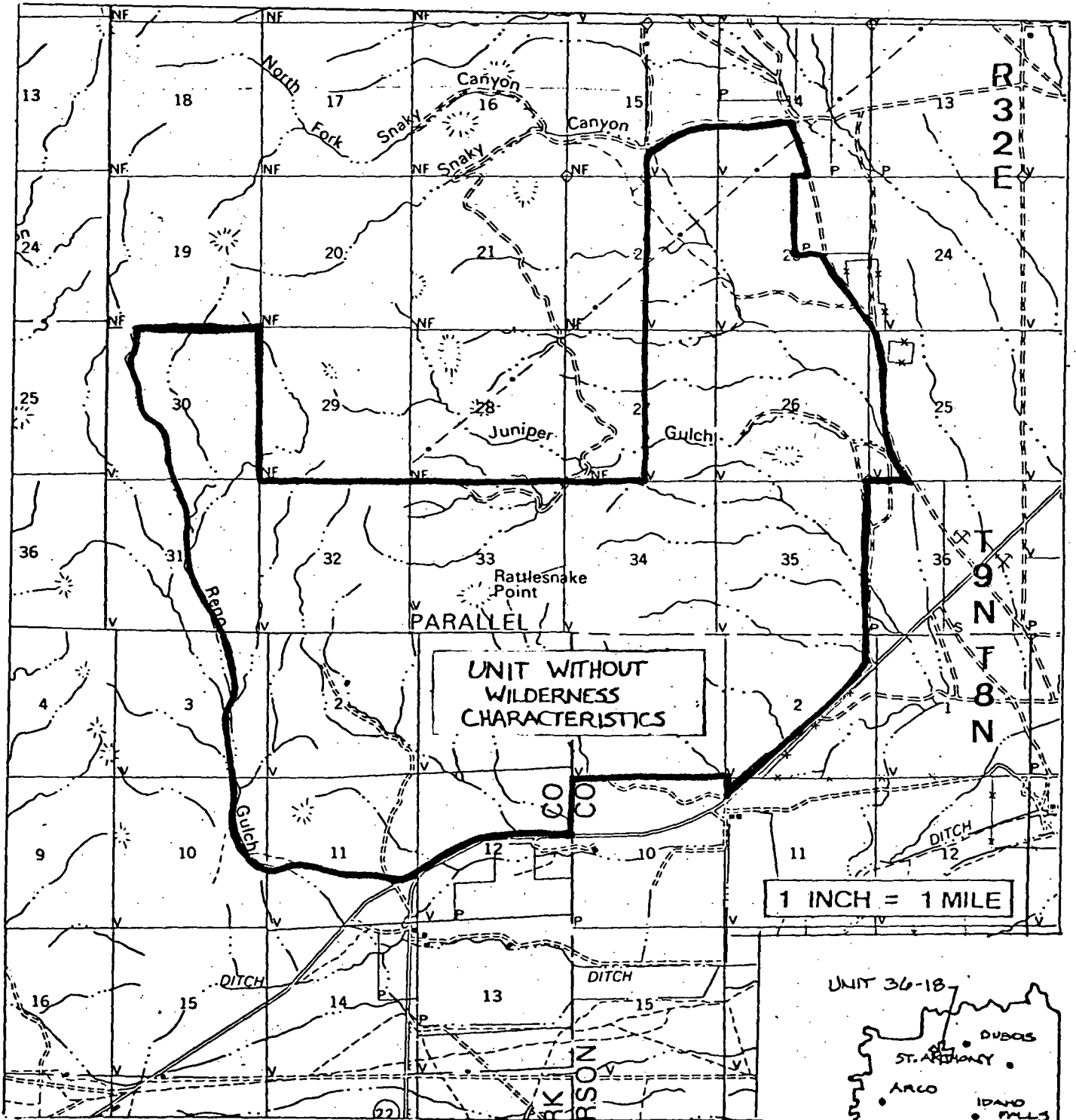


# BIG SPRING UNIT 36-15



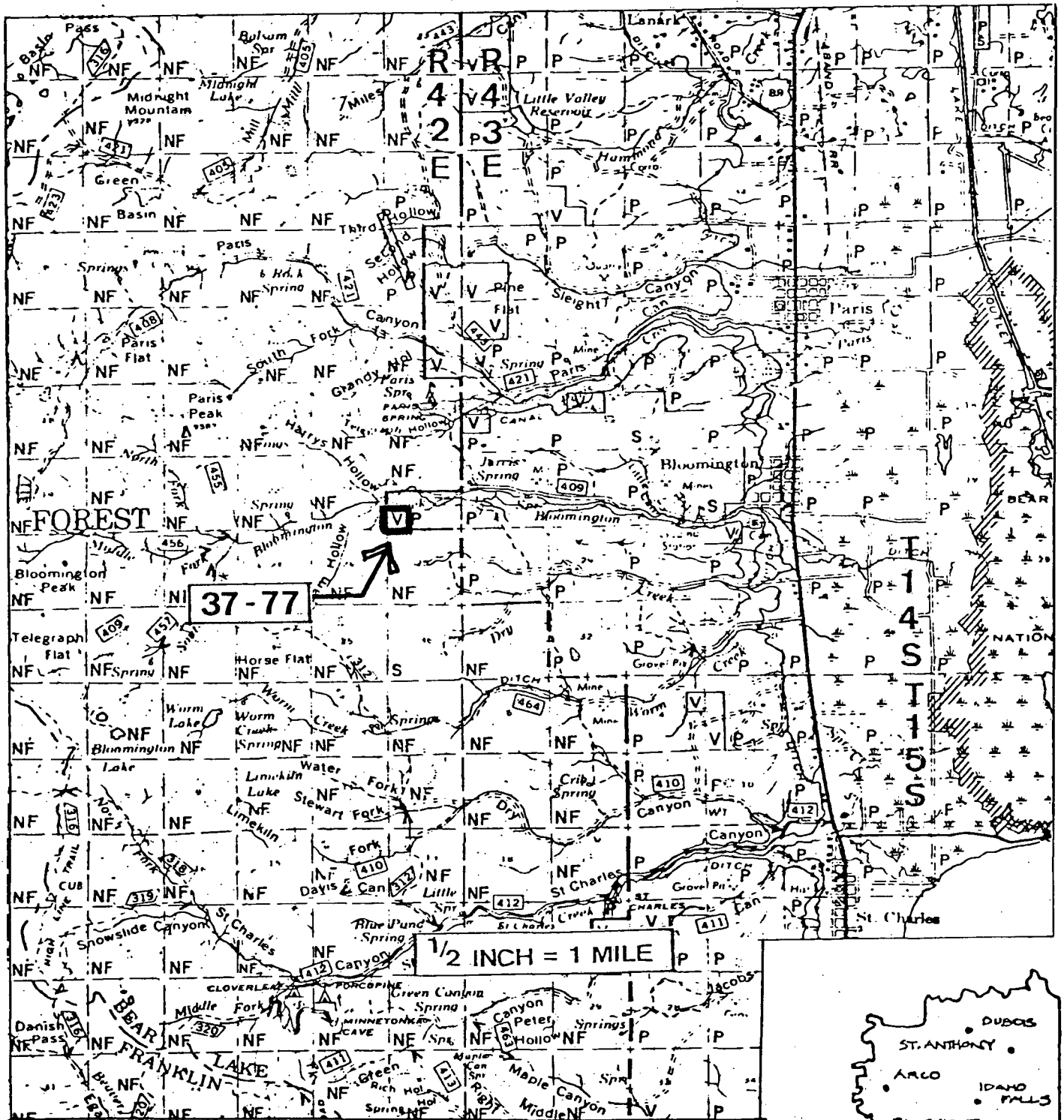
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY FINAL DECISION  
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# RATTLESNAKE POINT UNIT 36-18



WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY FINAL DECISION  
IDAHO FALLS DISTRICT, IDAHO 12/31/79

# WORM CREEK UNIT 37-77

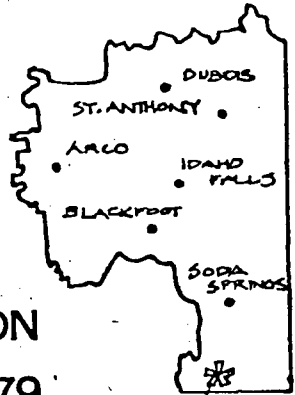
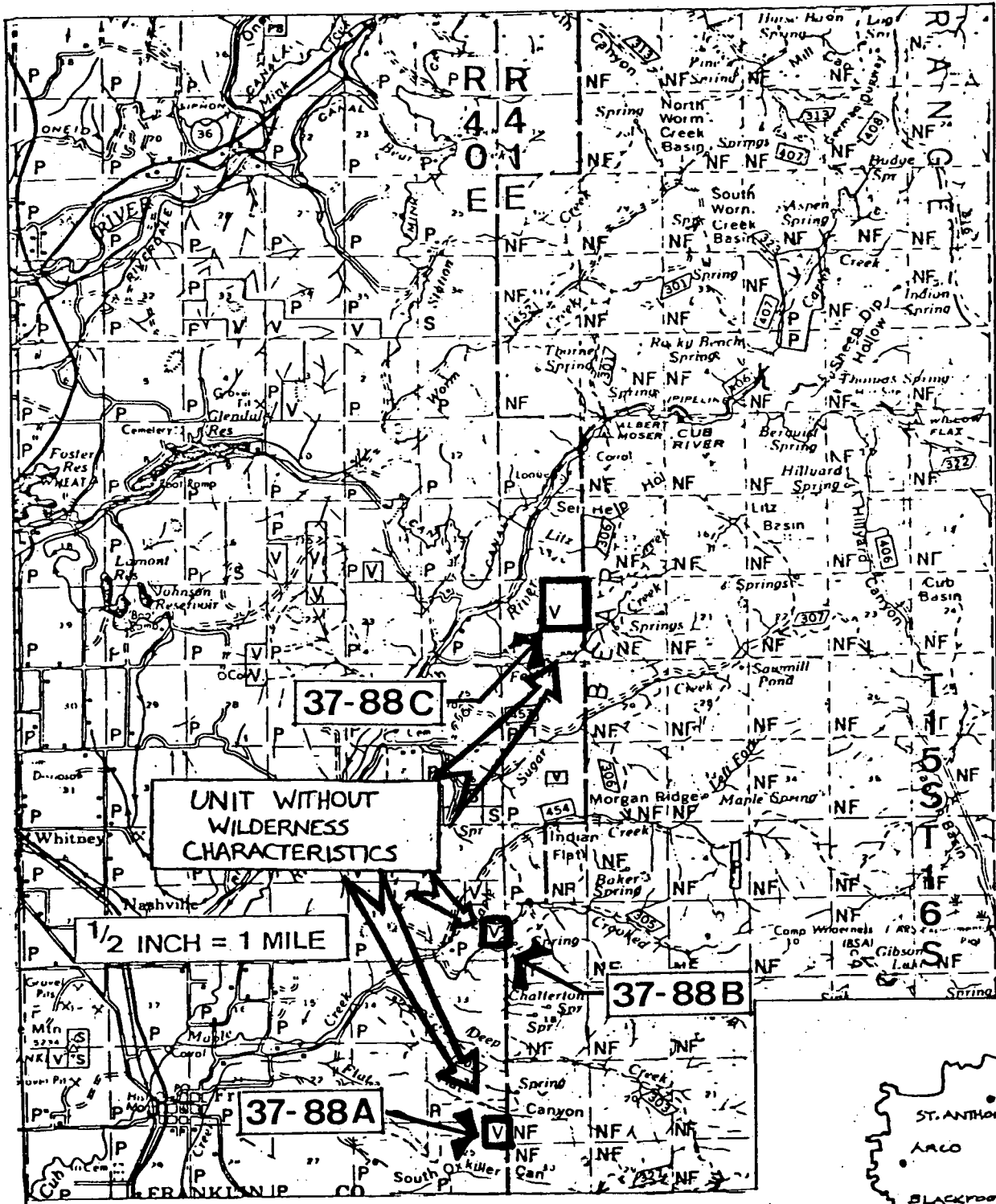


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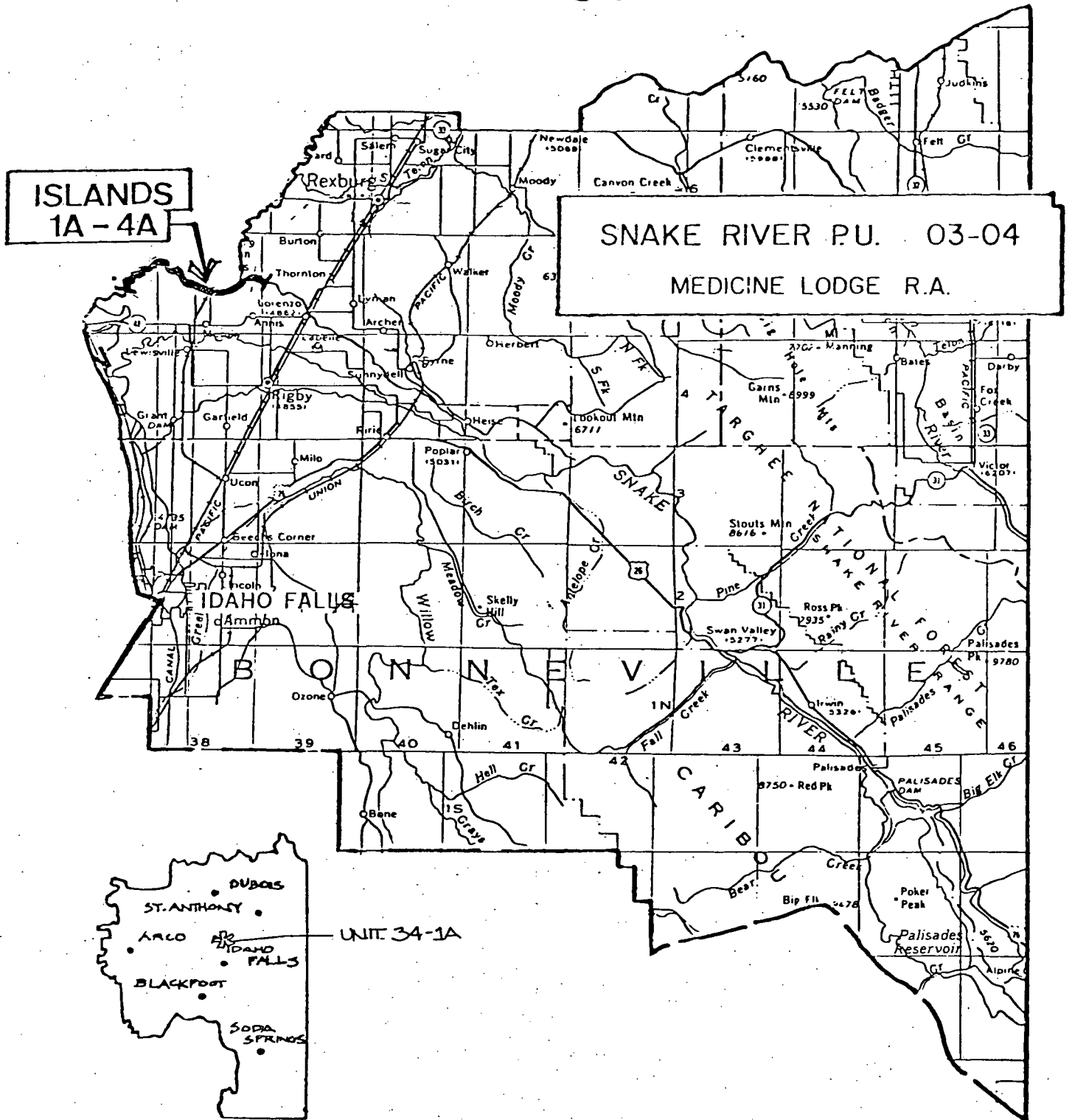
# MT. NAOMI ADDITION UNIT 37-88



WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY FINAL DECISION  
IDAHO FALLS DISTRICT, IDAHO 12/31/79

37-88

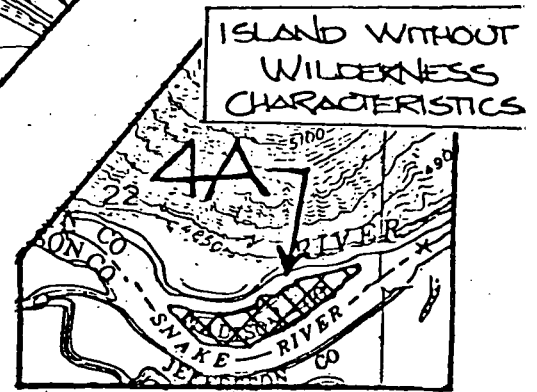
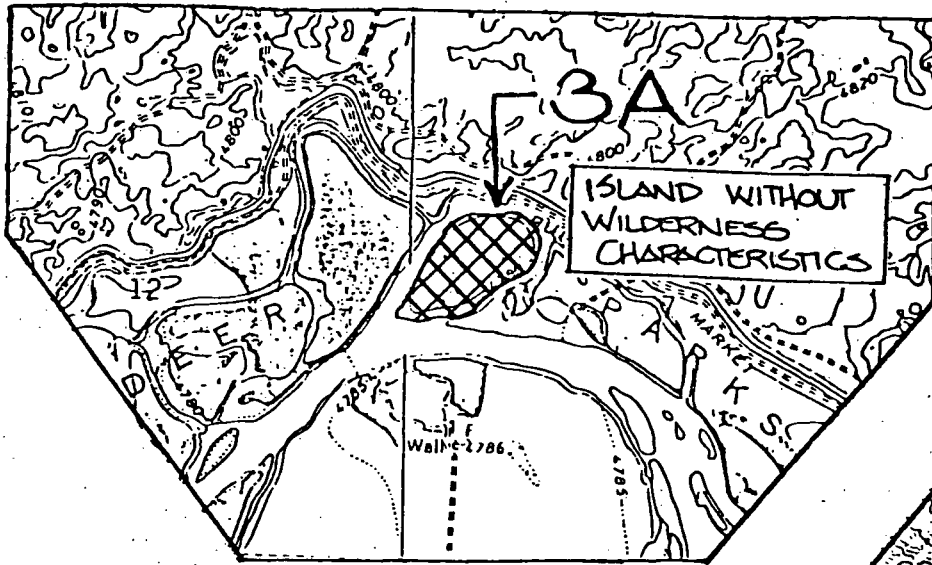
# SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS 1A-4A UNIT 34-1A



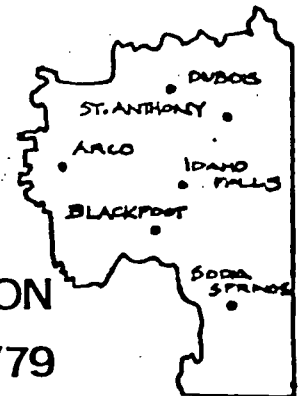
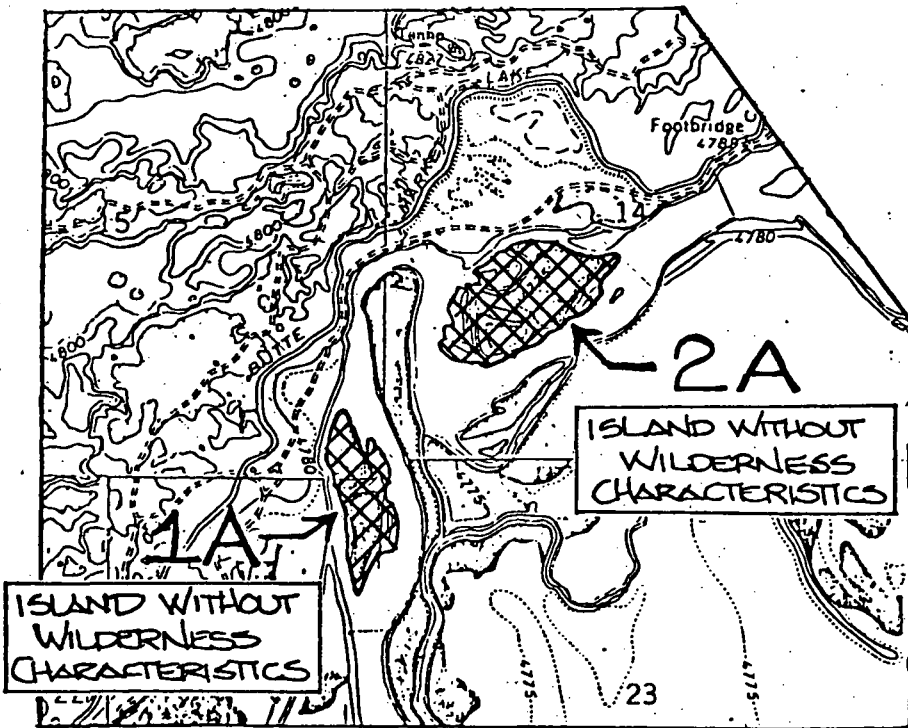
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY FINAL DECISION  
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# SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS 1A-4A

## UNIT 34-1A

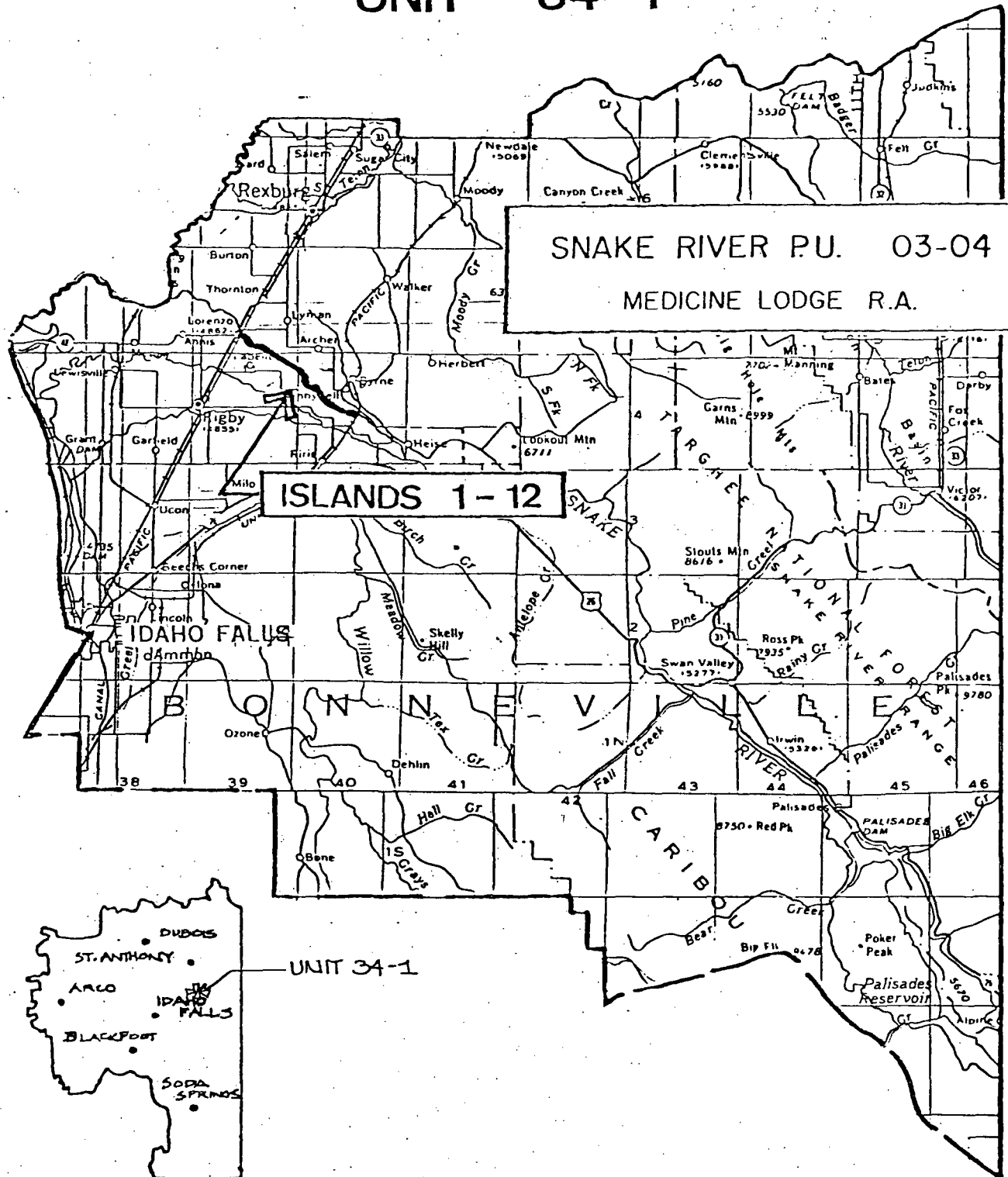


2 1/2 INCHES = 1 MILE.



WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY FINAL DECISION  
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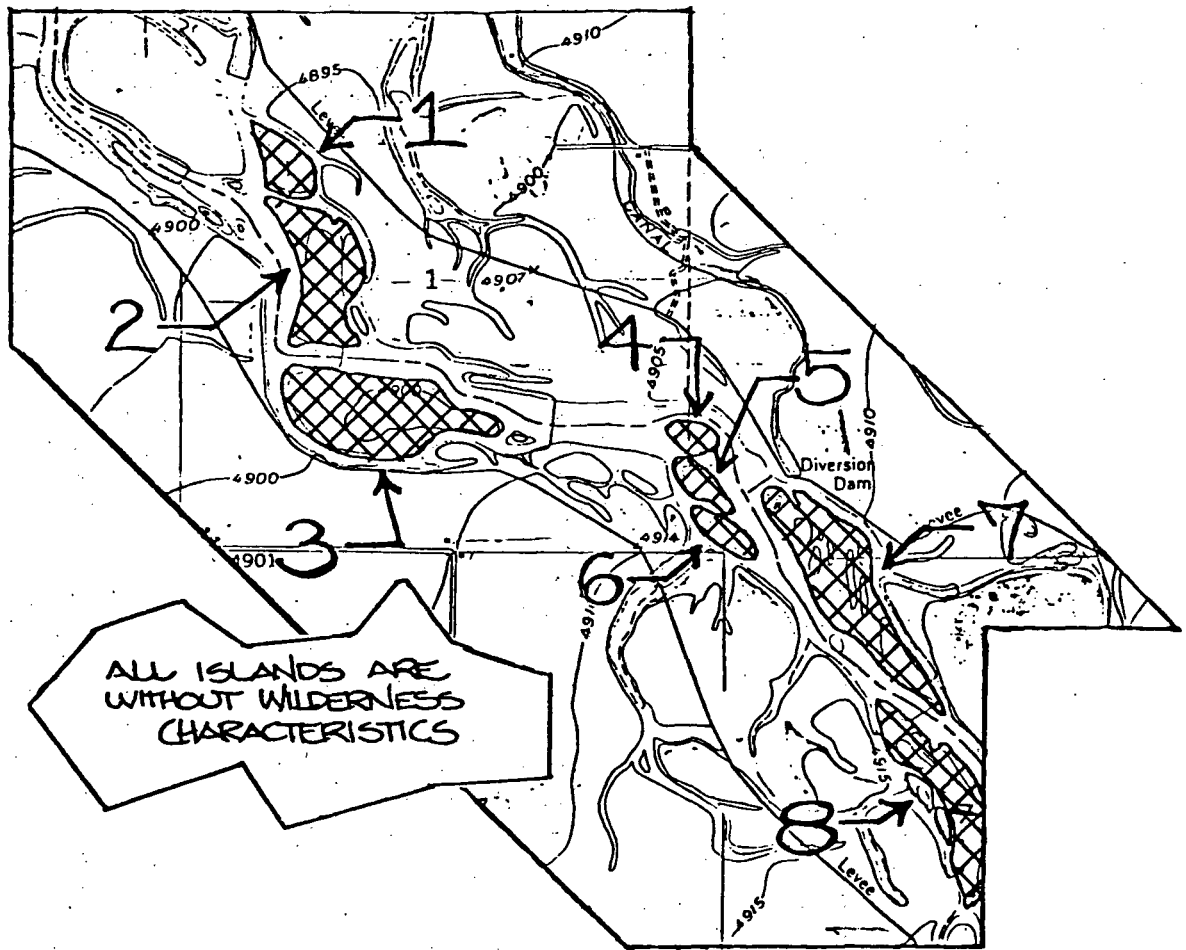
# Snake River Islands, 1-12 UNIT 34-1



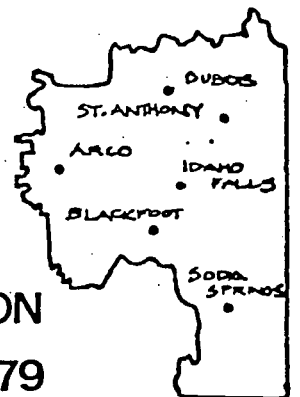
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY FINAL DECISION  
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# SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS, 1-8 UNIT 34-1

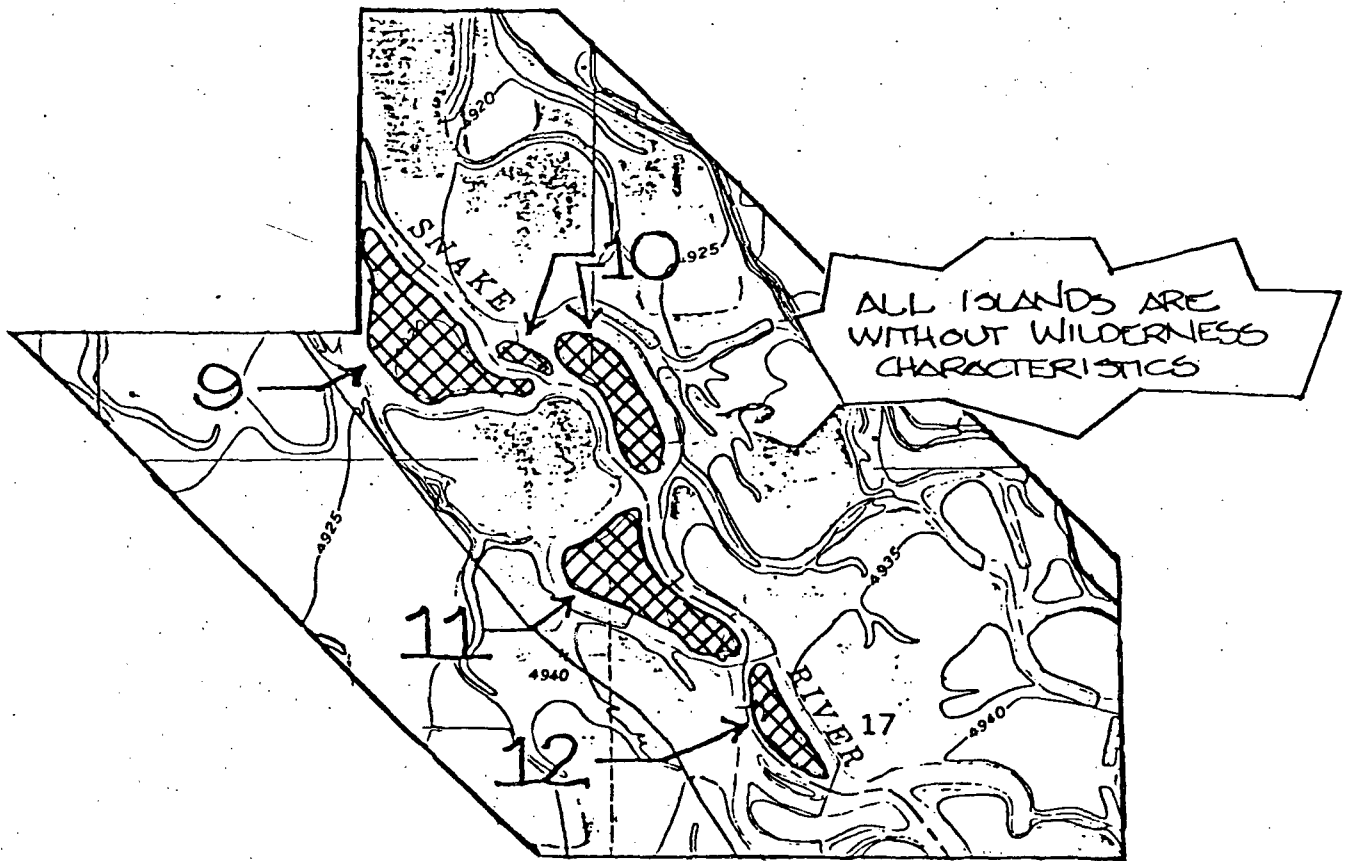


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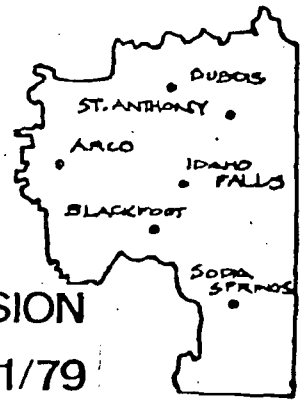


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# SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS, 8-12 UNIT 34-1

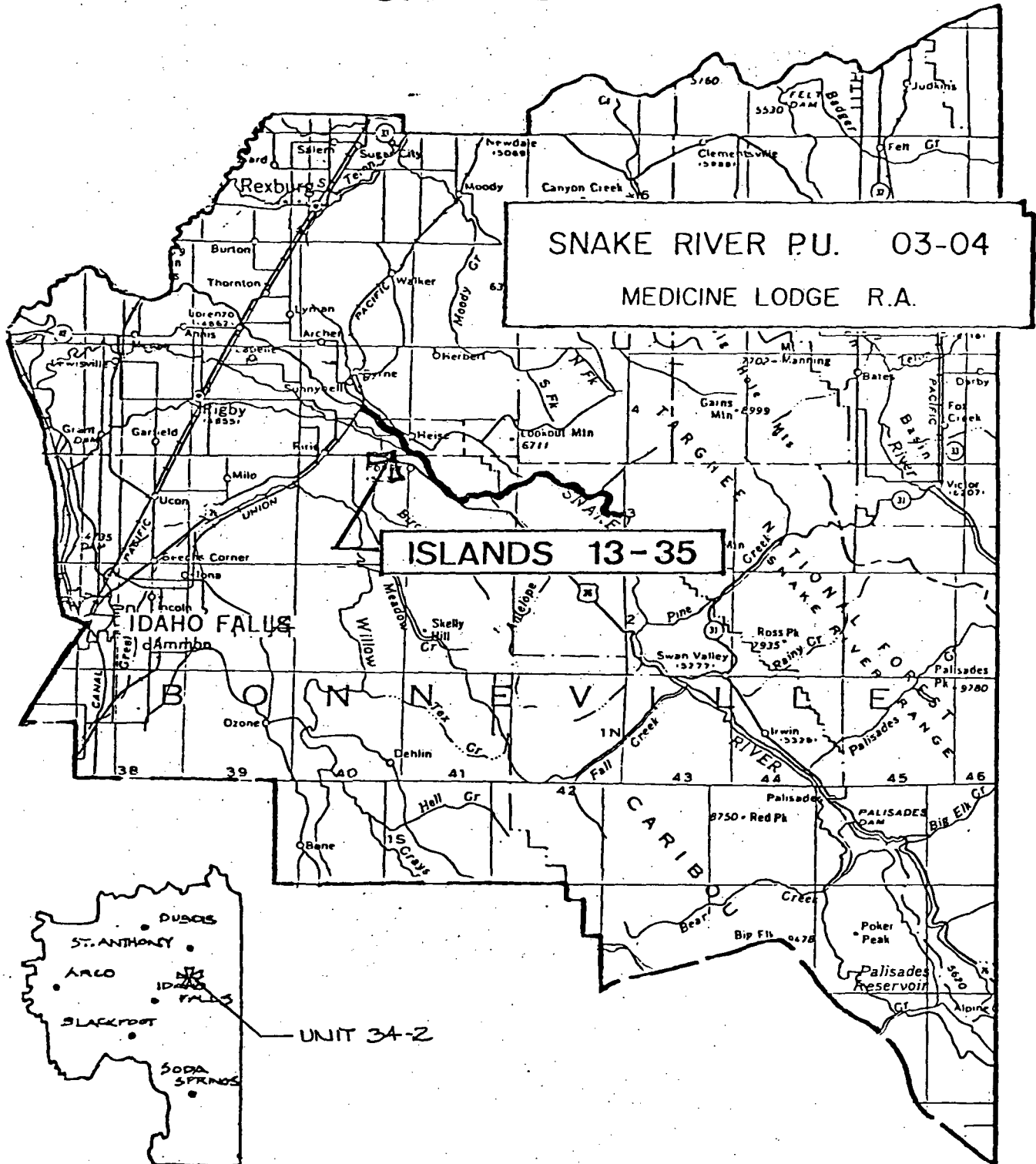


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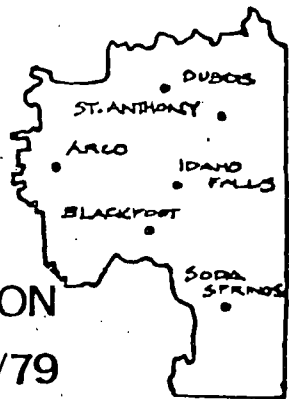
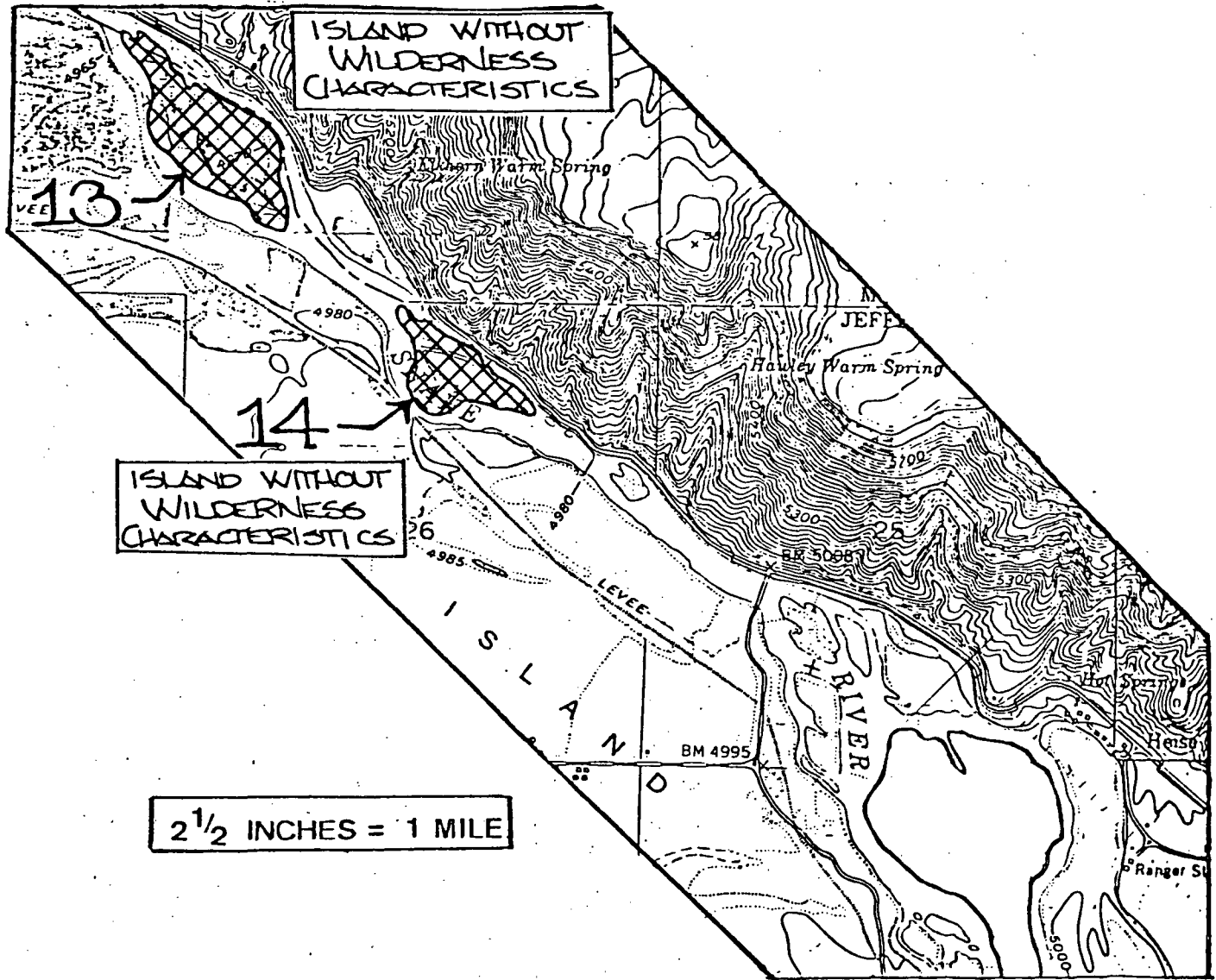
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY FINAL DECISION  
IDAHO FALLS DISTRICT, IDAHO 12/31/79

# SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS, 13-35 UNIT 34-2



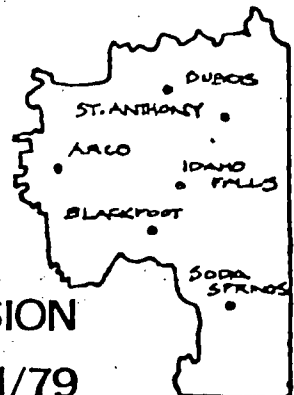
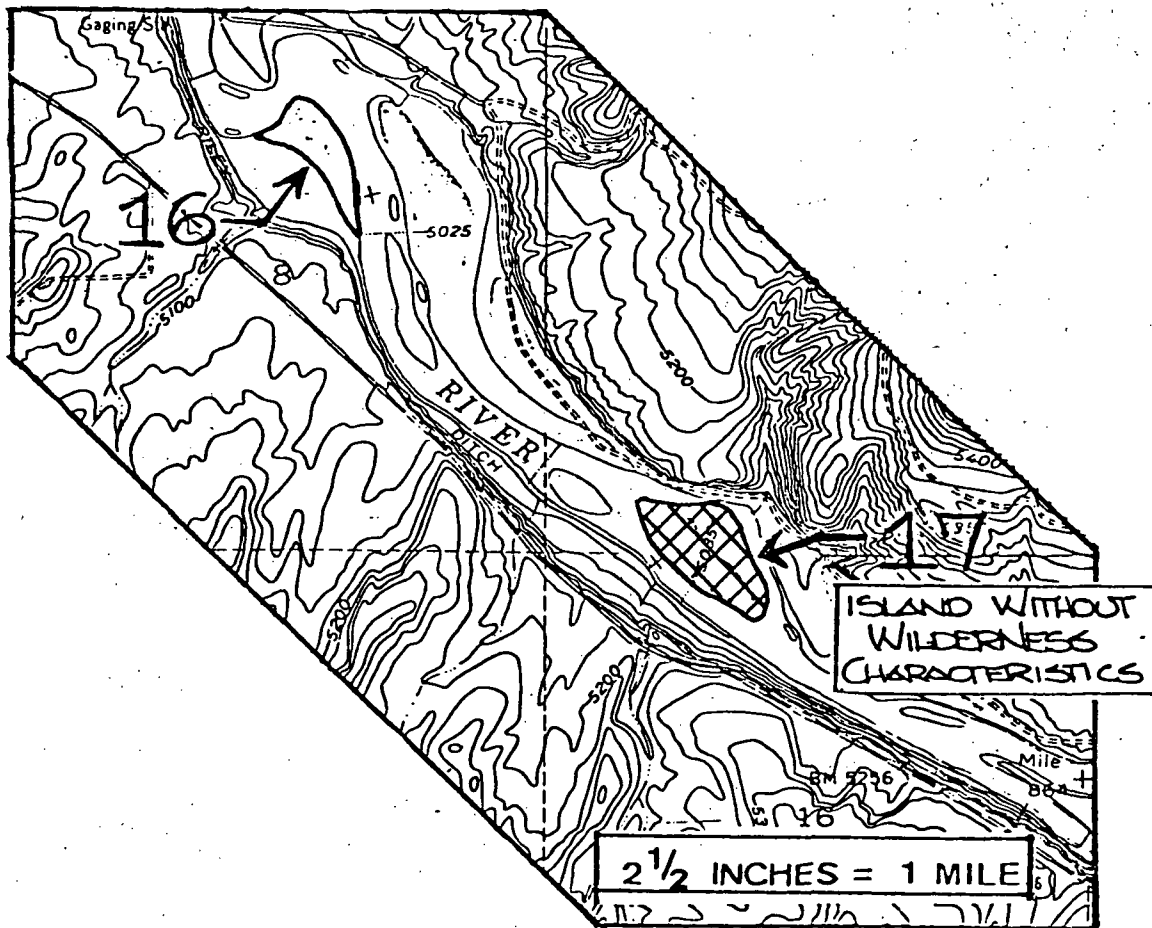
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY FINAL DECISION  
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# SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS, 13-15 UNIT 34-2



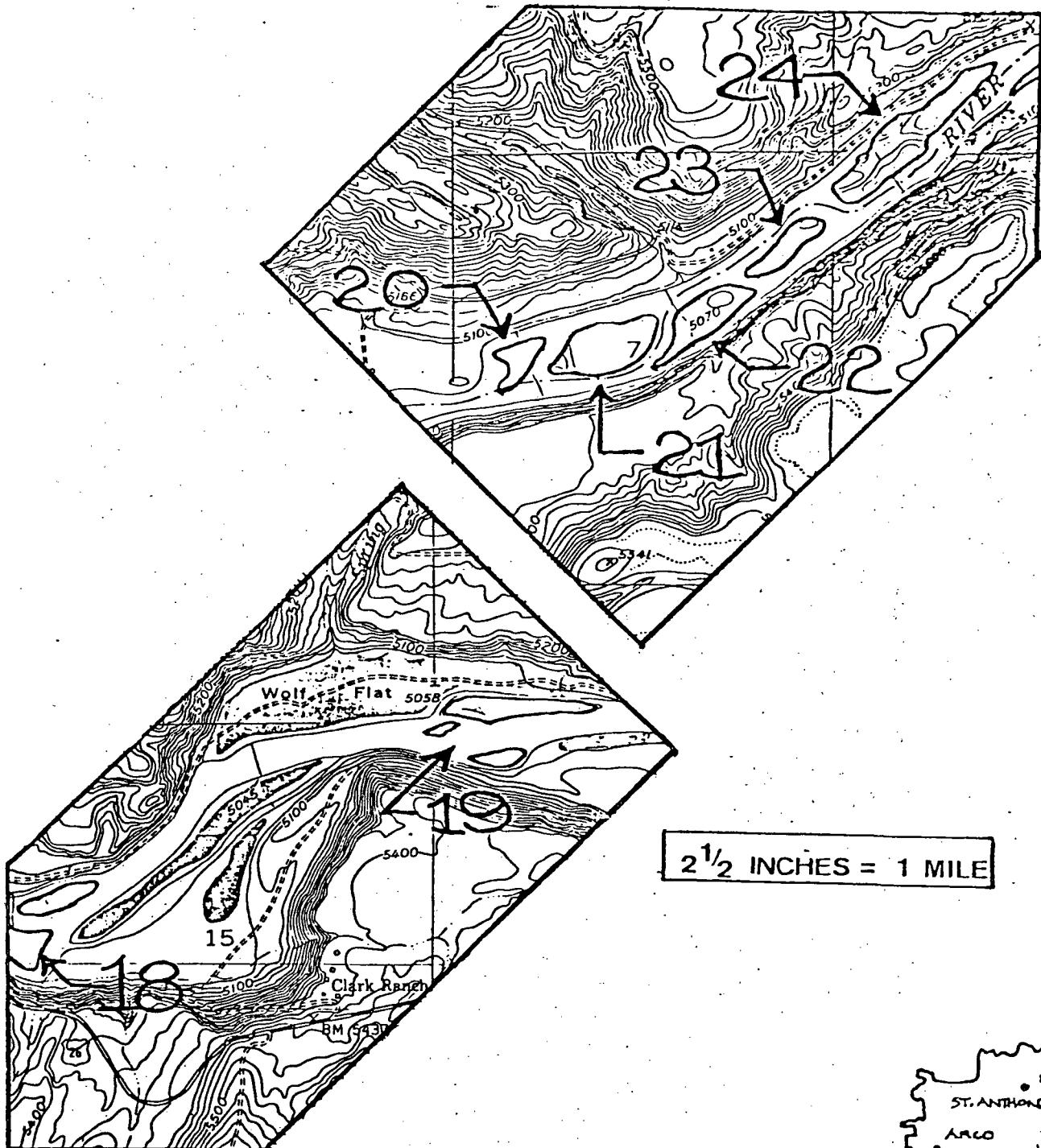
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY FINAL DECISION  
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# SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS, 16-17 UNIT 34-2

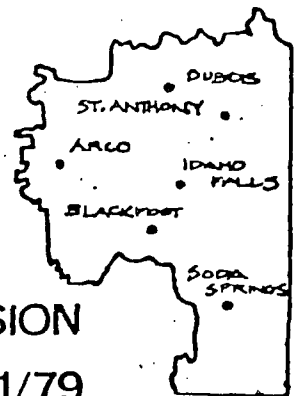


WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY FINAL DECISION  
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# SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS, 18-24 UNIT 34-2

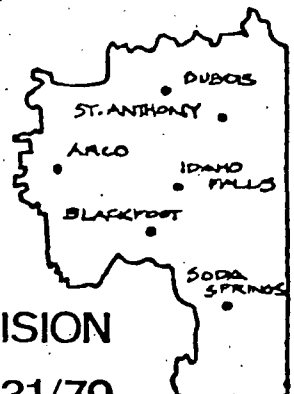
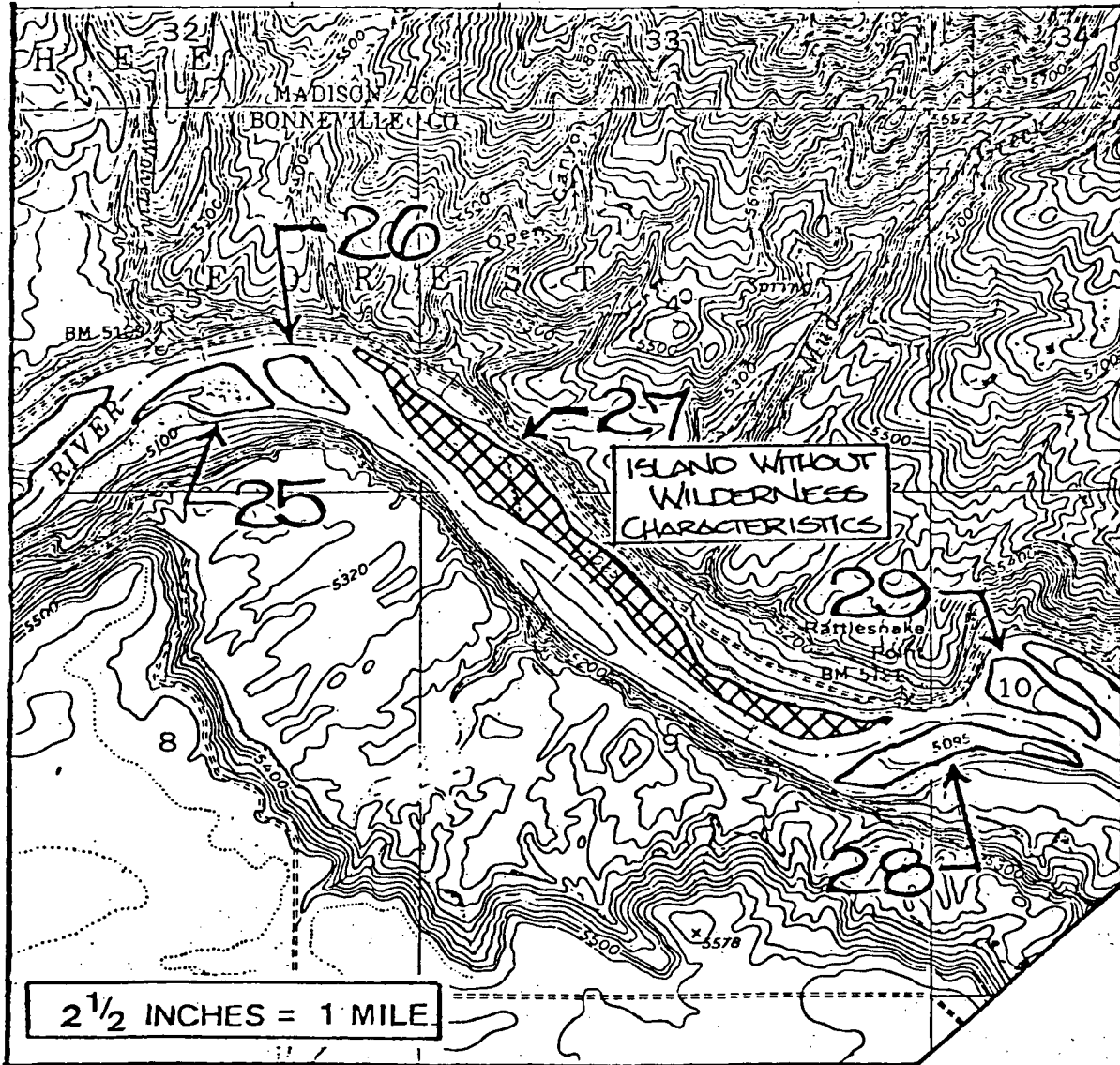


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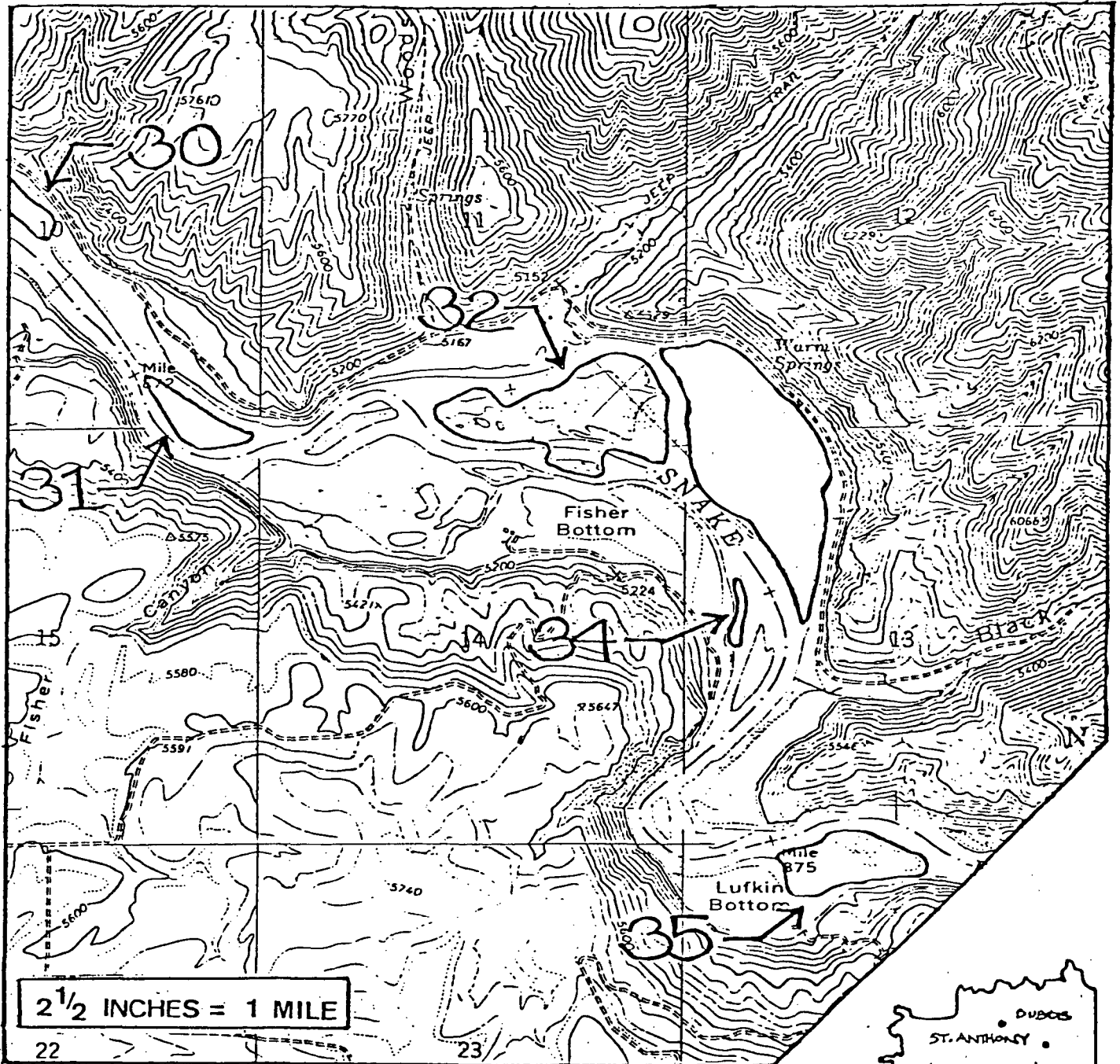
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY FINAL DECISION  
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# SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS, 25-29 UNIT 34-2



WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY FINAL DECISION  
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# SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS, 30-35 UNIT 34-2



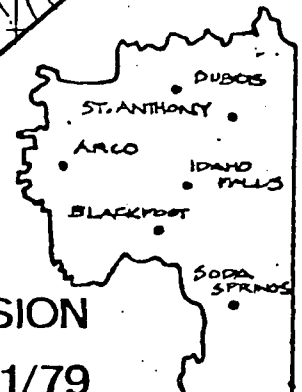
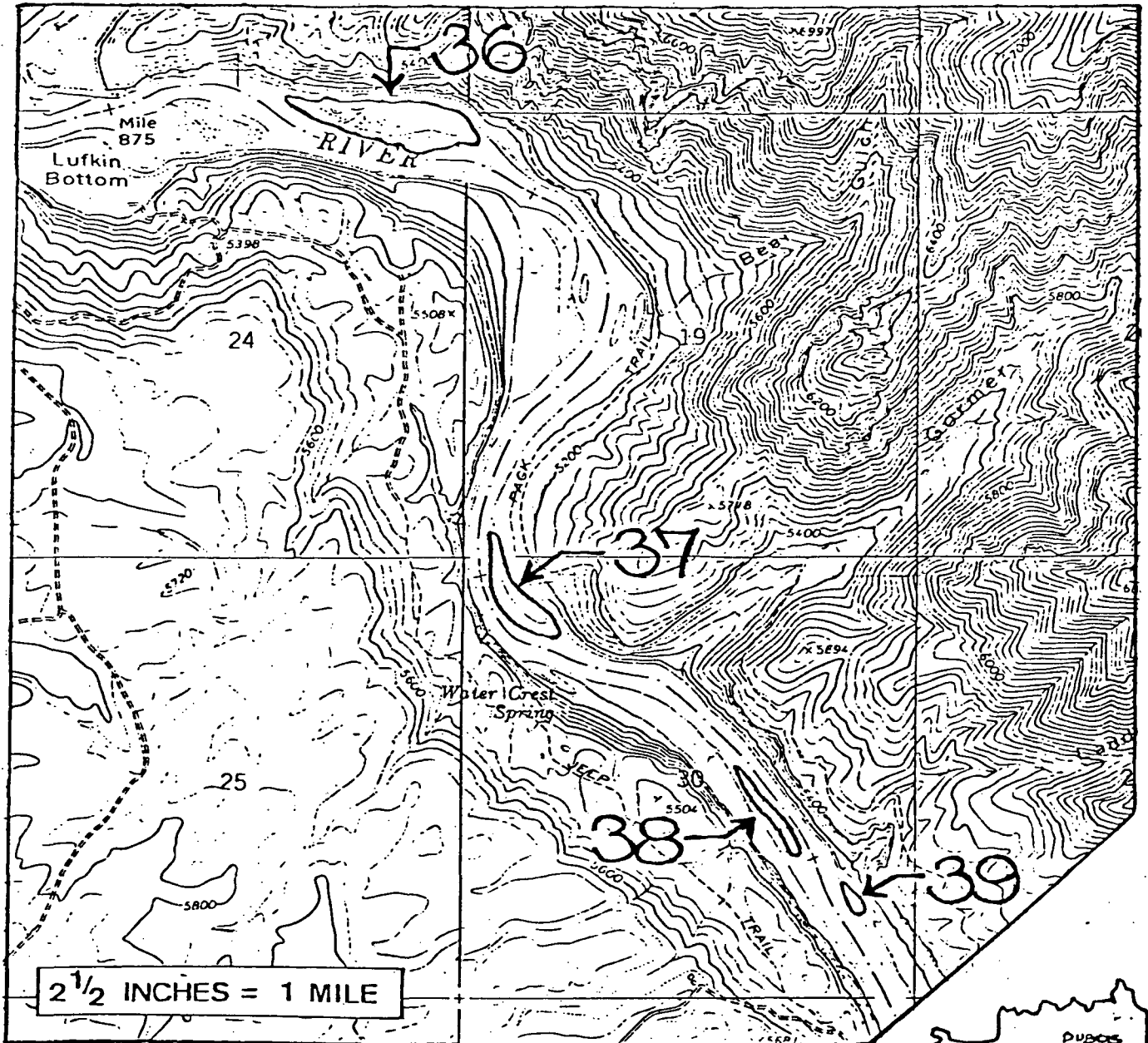
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY FINAL DECISION  
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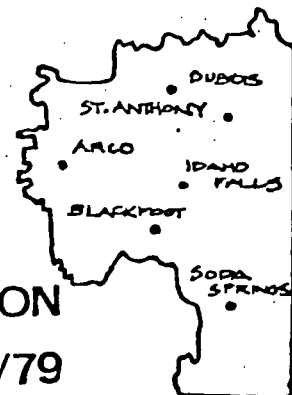
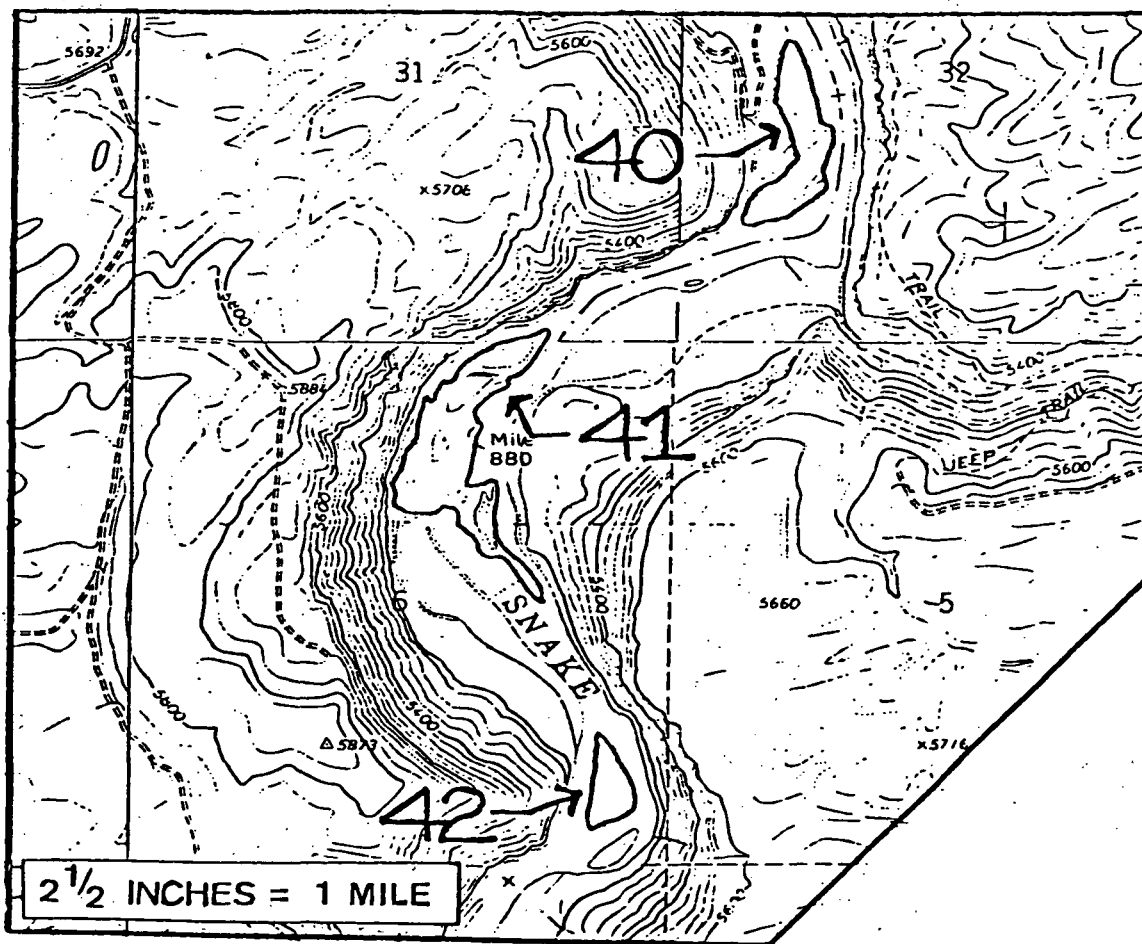
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## UNIT 34-3



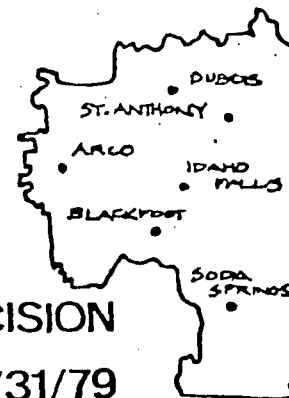
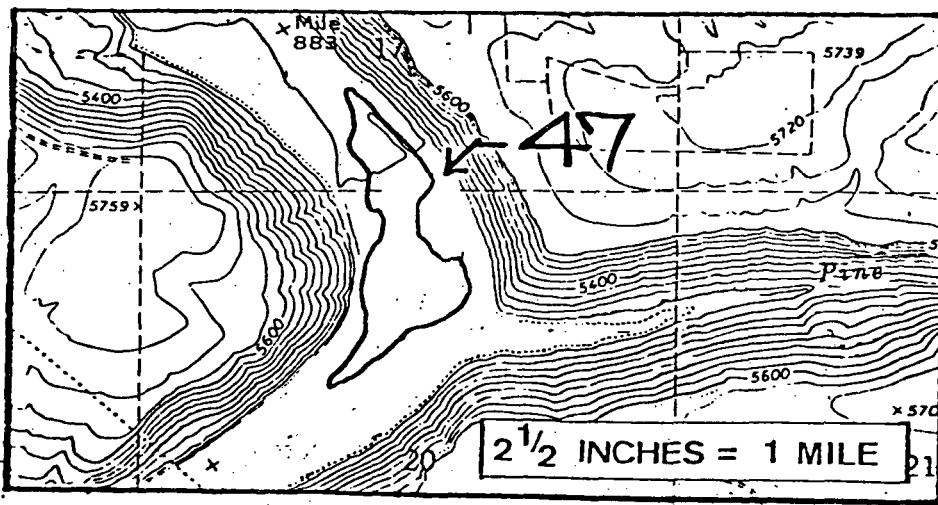
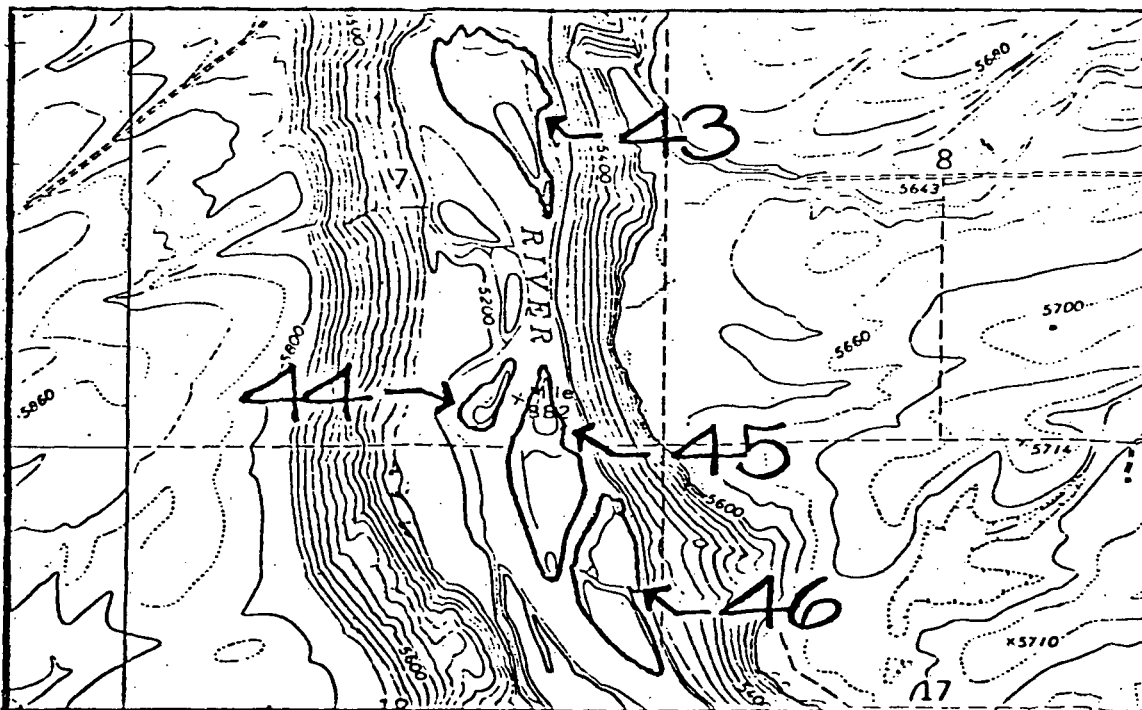
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY FINAL DECISION  
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# SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS, 40-42 UNIT 34-3



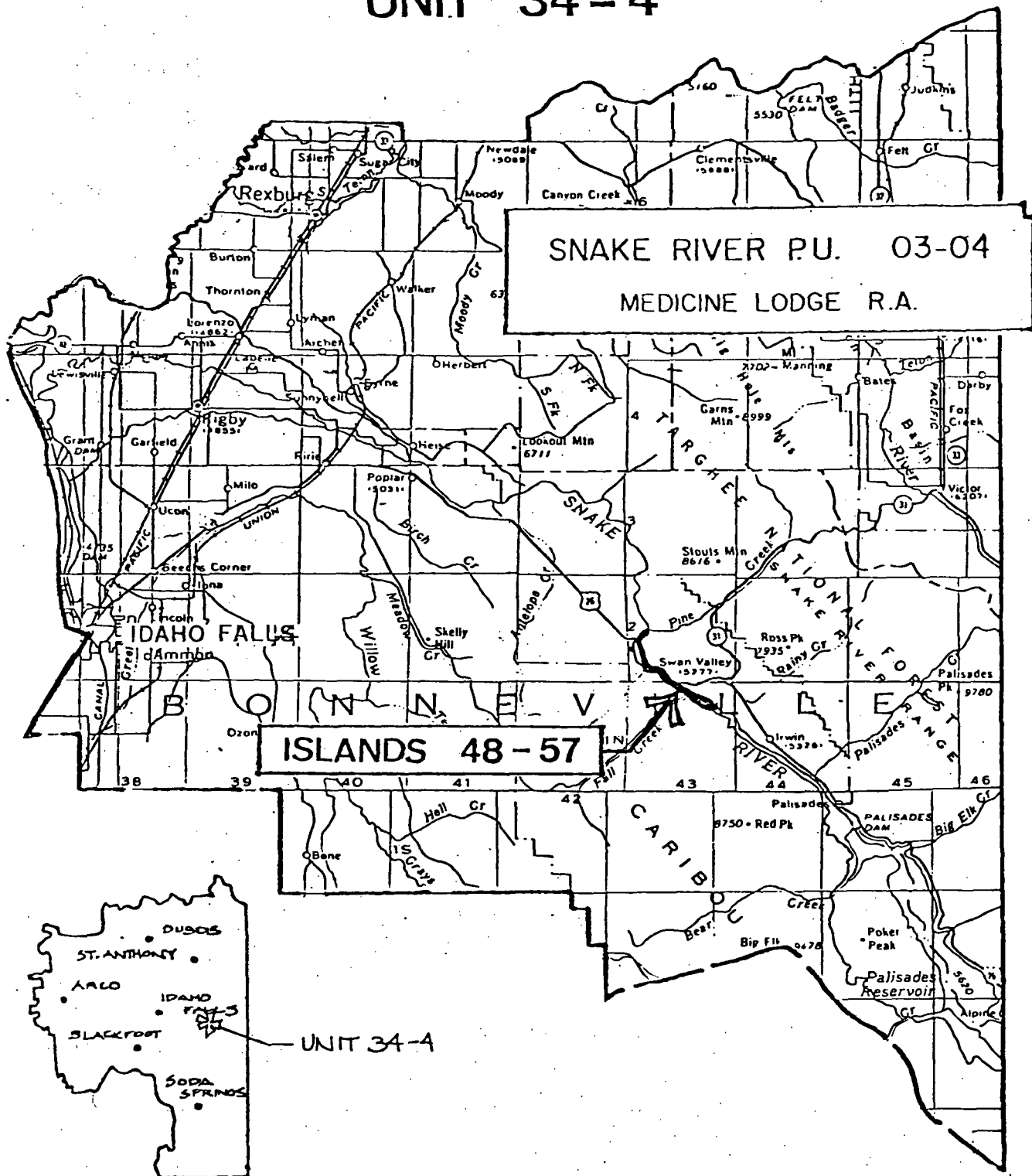
WILDERNESS INTENSIVE INVENTORY FINAL DECISION  
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# SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS, 43-47 UNIT 34-3

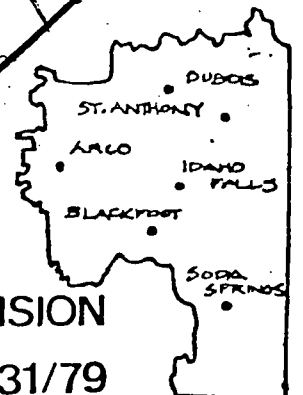
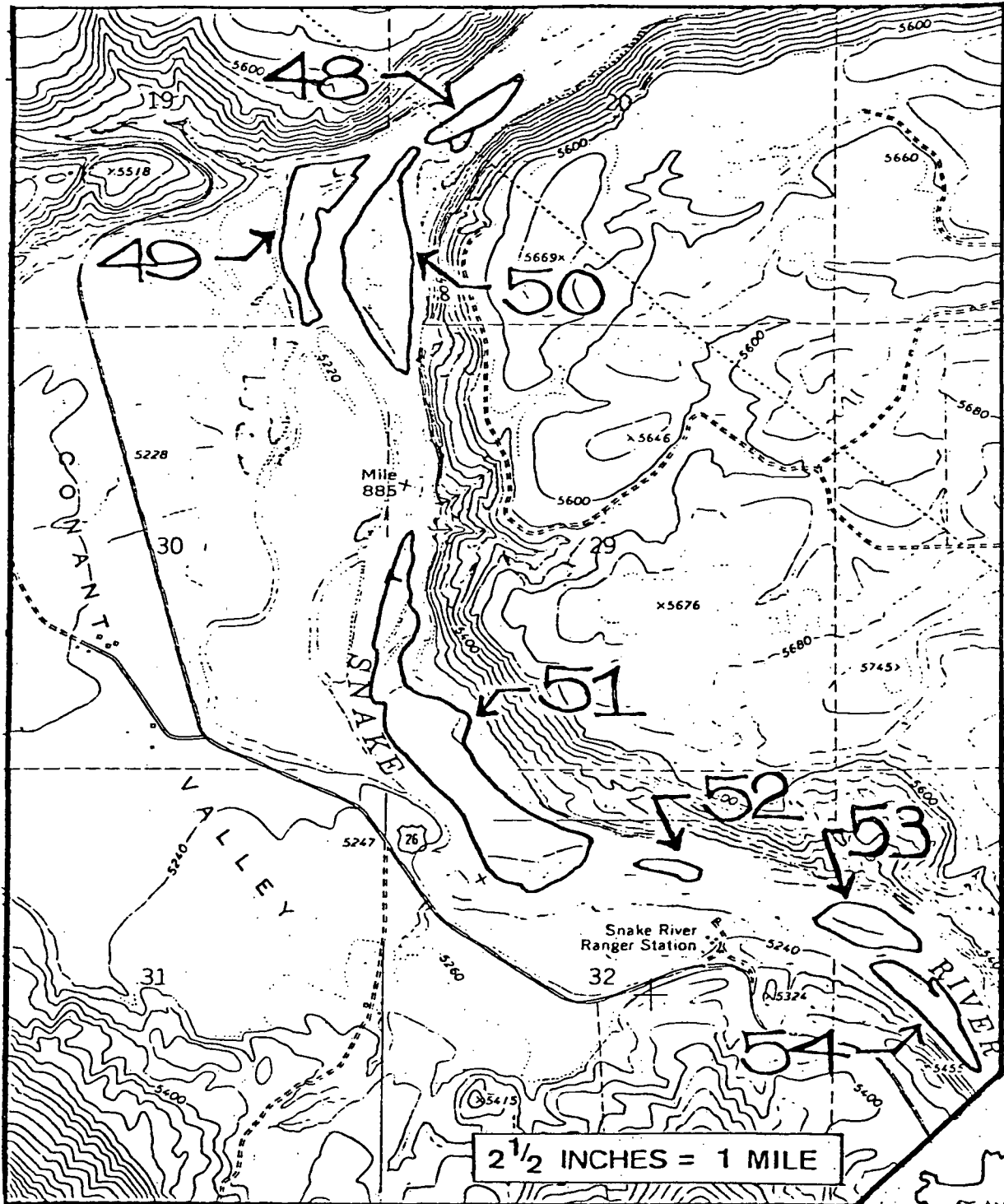


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# SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS, 48-57 UNIT 34-4

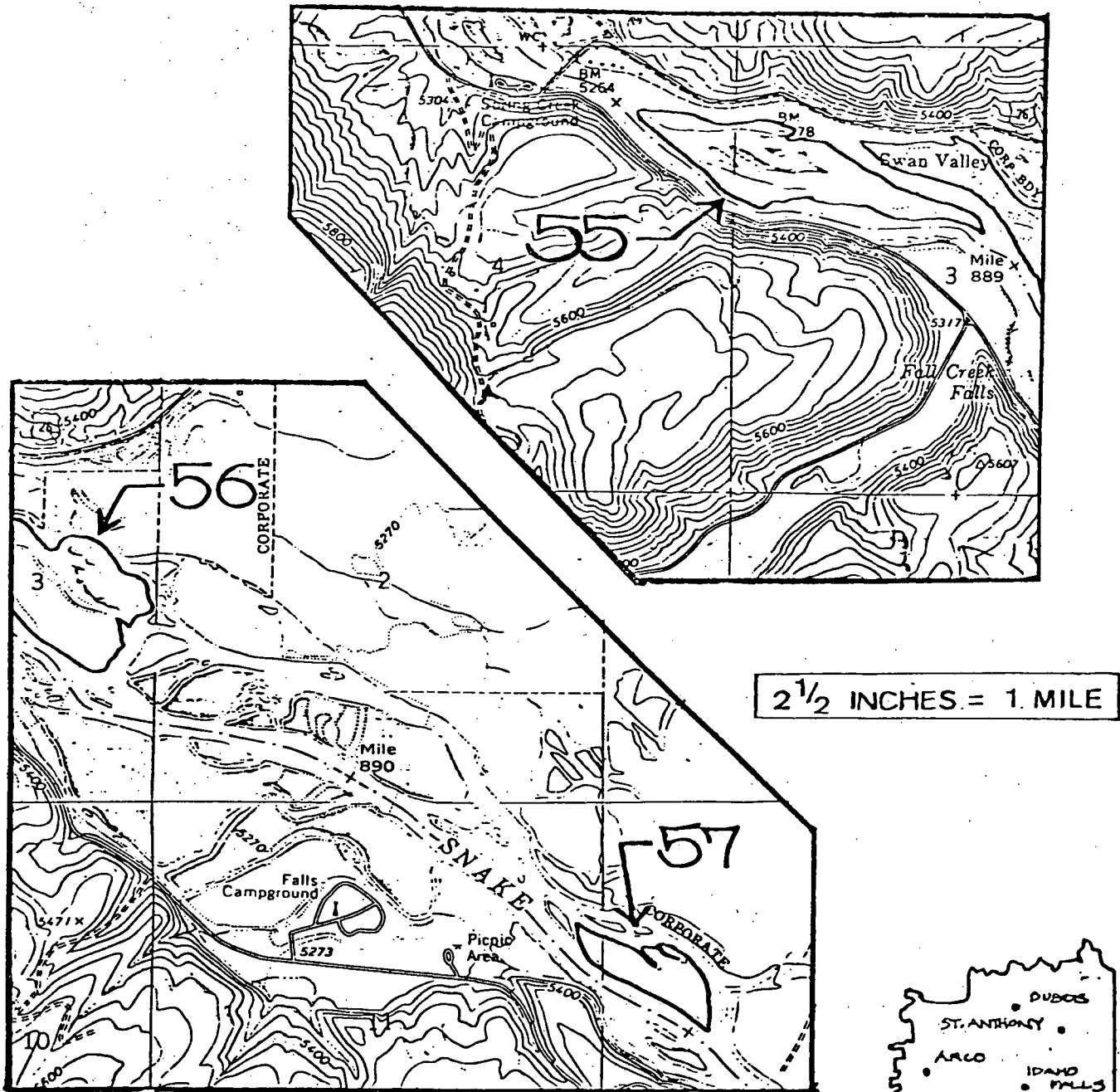


# SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS, 48-54 UNIT 34-4



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# SNAKE RIVER ISLANDS, 55-57 UNIT 34-4



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