

**Chris Horgan**

**Executive Director**

**Stewards of the Sequoia**

**Testimony on “HR1581 Wilderness and Roadless Release Act of 2011”**

**July 26, 2011**

My name is Chris Horgan. I am the Executive Director of Stewards of the Sequoia, the largest on the ground volunteer organization in the Sequoia National Forest. We have over 2400 members who enjoy all forms of recreation. The Stewards of the Sequoia formed in 2004 and is based out of Lake Isabella, California with a population of about 16,000.

Our award winning Trail Appreciation program has performed maintenance on over 1900 miles of trails since 2004. We have formally adopted nine trails and have a stewardship agreement with the Forest Service. Steward’s volunteers have also planted hundreds of trees in order to help speed reforestation after the devastating McNally 150,000 acre wildfire.

Stewards of the Sequoia mission is to Promote Responsible Recreation and Environmental Stewardship, but those are not just words, we roll up our sleeves and put our time and sweat into stewardship of the public lands we all hold so dear.

## **OVERVIEW**

All Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) and Roadless areas in Sequoia National Forest and adjacent BLM lands have been evaluated by the BLM and Forest Service and almost all were found to be unsuitable for Wilderness Designation back in 1988.

Yet twenty two years later many of these lands continue to be subject to inappropriate management regulations as if they were Wilderness, because they have yet to be released.

Active Fire Management is needed, but prohibited in these areas. Recreation and other land uses desired by the community and the public are needlessly restricted or prohibited, such as Mountain Bike, Off Road recreation and other uses.

Our public lands were set aside in order to meet the need for future generations. Our rural communities depend not only on access to their public lands for all forms of recreation or multiple use, but also the income from tourists who come for the same reason.

The long overdue Release of Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) and Roadless Areas is hampering land management and harming the environment in our Sequoia National Forest and surrounding BLM Lands, and likely in other areas of public lands. A significant amount of resources and funding are wasted each year in patrolling and monitoring these lands for Wilderness standards, even though they are not suitable for Wilderness.

## BACKGROUND

1. All Roadless Areas are required to be evaluated and considered for recommendation as potential Wilderness per Section 219.17 of the 1982 CFR by the USDA Forest Service. Likewise the BLM must evaluate and recommend all Wilderness Study Areas that are suitable for Wilderness Designation under Section 603 of FLPMA no later than fifteen years after the 1976 approval of the FLPMA.
2. Under FLPMA section 603 (b) the President has two years after each Wilderness area report is provided to the Secretary of the Interior to determine if an area is suitable for Wilderness.
3. Both agencies must consider a number of criteria such as Wilderness Value, Feasibility of Wilderness management and anticipated long term changes in plant and wildlife communities should the area be designated as Wilderness.

## DETERMINATIONS

Both the Forest Service and BLM have done the required comprehensive evaluations.

As an example in the Lake Isabella area in California:

1. None of the Roadless Areas on the Sequoia National Forest Service lands were found to be suitable for Wilderness Designation as shown in the attached 2000 Inventoried Roadless Area Map from the Sequoia Forest Service (Exhibit 1, 2 & 3)
2. Out of nine Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) near the community of Lake Isabella, only part of one is suitable for continued Wilderness Study. The rest were found not suitable for Wilderness Designation. (Exhibit 4)
3. The BLM determined the entire 5,213 acres of WSA lands were unsuitable for Wilderness (Exhibit 5) from the 1988 BLM Piute Cypress (CA-010-046) WSA report. These lands need to be released from further consideration as Wilderness and be returned to Multiple Use lands.
4. The BLM found the following 4123 acres of WSA lands to be unsuitable for Wilderness Designation. They need to be released from further consideration as Wilderness and be designated as Multiple Use lands:
  - Owens Peak WSA (CA-010-026) 310 acres
  - Piute Cypress WSA (CA-010-046) 3,453 acres
  - Rockhouse WSA (CA-010-029) 130 acres
  - Sacatur Meadows WSA (CA-010-027) 140 acres

An example of the need to release these lands is the Piute Cypress tree, which requires fire to reproduce, but in a WSA active management is not allowed, so the fires will run rampant in the overgrown brush and likely harm the valued Piute Cypress.

The Secretary of the Interior Record of Decision determined 4.8 million acres in 147 BLM Wilderness Study Areas in the State of California should be released from further consideration as Wilderness and designated as Multiple Use lands (Exhibit 6).

The BLM, Forest Service and Park Service currently manage over 109 million acres of lands designated by Congress, so we have a very considerable amount of land already under Wilderness Designation. HR1581 does not seek to remove any of those lands from Wilderness Designation.

HR1581 would release non Wilderness lands that have been determined to be unsuitable for Wilderness from further consideration for Wilderness.

## **LACK OF SUITABILITY AS WILDERNESS**

The agencies have identified many reasons that these areas are unsuitable for Wilderness including but not limited to:

1. Lack of wilderness qualities
2. Military over flights
3. Existing Mining claims within the areas
4. Adjacent to existing communities
5. Difficulty in signing and patrolling
6. Difficulty in fencing
7. Existing historical motorized use

The government made a promise to release lands found unsuitable for Wilderness consideration, however the release of these lands also makes sense when considers how it would benefit:

- The Environment
- The Economy
- And The Public

HR1581 Wilderness and Roadless Release Act of 2011 fully embodies both recreation and stewardship, so this bill is something every reasonable person can heartily support by releasing lands which decades ago were determined by the Forest Service and the BLM to be unsuitable for Wilderness designation.

1. These lands have a rich history of ranching, mining, timber harvesting and recreation. Even without the reports we can easily see they are unsuitable for Wilderness, but look for yourself. These pictures were all taken on the unsuitable lands proposed for release in the Sequoia National Forest. These lands contain cabins, roads, mines, cell towers, lookout towers, developed campgrounds, motorized trails and even hazmat sites. There is no doubt these lands do not meet the Wilderness Act criteria of untouched by the hand of man.

2. These unsuitable lands have languished in many cases for over 20 years awaiting release back to their intended uses. During that time uses on many of these lands have been restricted as if they actually had been designated Wilderness, but without Congressional approval or authority.
3. Many of the trails on these unsuitable lands were built with and are maintained by motorized recreation fee dollars from the Recreation Trails Program, California Off Highway Motor Vehicle Green Sticker Program or appropriated motorized funds.

This bill is about sharing the land and embracing the environment.

Under the Wilderness and Roadless Release Act:

1. Families would continue or again enjoy all forms of recreation on these lands including camping, mountain biking, hunting, dirt bike riding, 4x4, hiking and fishing.
2. These unsuitable lands could once again benefit from active management as needed to promote forest health and prevent wildfires.
3. These unsuitable lands could once again provide renewable resources and minerals to reduce our dependency on foreign sources.
4. These unsuitable lands could once again generate revenue instead of being a cost burden as they are now.

Releasing these unsuitable lands from further consideration for Wilderness designation would not release them from management. These lands and all activities on them would still have to meet the strictest regulations in the world for multiple use lands such as:

1. Riparian regulations
2. Habitat regulations
3. Density regulations
4. Erosion regulations
5. Botanical regulations
6. Seasonal regulations
7. Water Quality regulations
8. Air Quality regulations
9. Threatened Species regulations
10. Endangered Species Act
11. National Environmental Policy Act
12. National Historic Preservation Act and more

Wilderness is not the only form of land management. Multiple Use lands allow recreation and renewable resource harvesting **only if they at a minimum meet all these regulations**. So you see there are more than adequate protections to ensure these unsuitable lands remain in excellent condition for future generations.

With the passage of HR1581, the US Forest Service and BLM will no longer have their hands tied and will be able to actively manage our public lands to promote forest health and reduce catastrophic wildfires.

More and more agencies have recognized the need to actively manage our forests to reduce catastrophic wildfires which destroy irreplaceable forest lands. For example the Sierra Nevada Conservancy in cooperation with the Forest Service and Tahoe Conservancy developed a Climate Change Action Plan in 2009 to determine how best to address Climate Change which states:

**WILDFIRE:** Reducing the risk of catastrophic fire is critical in terms of maintaining carbon storage and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from fires, not to mention protecting the natural resources and human health, lives and property put at risk during catastrophic fire episodes. Many forests are choked with overstocked biomass “fuels” – which contribute to conditions that support large, fast-moving and high-intensity wildfires. The urgency of this issue is no better demonstrated than through the devastation of the 2009 Station Fire.

According to Matthew Goldstein of Reuters News Service, <sup>3</sup> “[t]he so-called Station Fire is the largest in the history of Los Angeles County and one of the 10 biggest ever in California. It has burned 157,220 acres (63,600 hectares) -- an area larger than the city of Chicago.” Not only can this type of fire destroy life, habitat and property, create air quality health hazards and destroy carbon storage potential, it can also weaken mature tree growth, and makes trees susceptible to pests like the bark beetle. Fire risk reduction and maintaining healthy resilient forests can include the controlled and sustainable removal of dangerous and damaging levels of biomass<sup>4</sup>. Managed properly this biomass has secondary benefits as well, creating a tremendous opportunity for renewable energy production, providing funding for sustainable forest management and creating jobs in the Sierra’s rural communities.

The threat of loss of the resources of the Sierra, many of which cannot be replaced, has devastating implications throughout California and beyond. The potential for climate change impacts to dramatically alter provision of these services and continued existence of the habitat and species of this area is high, and, as emerging research is demonstrating, is increasing each year.

**Fire/Forest:** Because climate change and its predicted temperature increases throughout this century are expected to increase the intensity and duration of uncontrolled, catastrophic wildfires in the region, the SN CAP’s first focus is on reduction of dangerous levels of fire fuels through application of sustainable land management practices. In a related effort, this plan also supports development and promotion of consensus community decision-making models to promote collaborative planning and reduce traditional regional conflict and resistance to changes in forestry land management practices. *(THE CLIMATE ACTION PLAN OF THE SIERRA NEVADA: A Regional Approach to Address Climate Change Version 1.4 9/8/2009 [www.sierranevada.ca.gov](http://www.sierranevada.ca.gov) )*

**It should be kept in mind that Wilderness lands or Wilderness Study Areas prohibit active management.** HR1581 would allow agencies to actively manage lands in order to address Climate Change to preserve irreplaceable forests and ecosystems.

Should these unsuitable lands ever be designated as Wilderness there would be very few if any places left for people to enjoy most forms of recreation. There is little doubt the communities around Lake Isabella would dry up, as there would no longer be enough population or business to support it. A good example of this was when the state of California recently restricted fishing on some segments of the local Kern River for a period of about one year. As a result of this restriction on fishing, the local Chamber of Commerce stated that many businesses closed or came near to

closing and others complained of a drastic reduction in sales, which if continued would have forced them to close also.

Many people retire to rural areas such as Lake Isabella in order to be able to be near where they can easily enjoy all forms of recreation. Many depend on Off Road Vehicles to get to where they hunt or fish, because they are no longer able to walk in. Many people have vacation homes or live in the area in order to be able to enjoy Off Road Recreation, Mountain Biking and other types of recreation which are not allowed in Wilderness. One of the main reasons many people live in the area is to enjoy multiple use recreation.

The attached short 5 minute video "*National Forests Our Trails Are In Trouble*" illustrates the need to release these unsuitable lands to disperse use and reduce impacts and why we need to keep our roads and trails open to everyone. You can also view it on the web at [www.TrailsInTrouble.org](http://www.TrailsInTrouble.org)

The 2008 National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE –Ken Cordell et al) states that :

*"An estimated 94.5 percent of the population reported that during the 12 months just prior to their interview for the NSRE in 1994-95, they participated in one or more of the activities included in the survey activity list."*

This works out to over 189 million people each year enjoying outdoor recreation. Many if not most of the activities these people enjoy are prohibited in Wilderness areas. While hiking and bird watching are allowed in Wilderness many people prefer to enjoy them on multiple use lands due to easier access. Many people lack the time or ability to hike the long distances required to fully access Wilderness lands. Multiple Use lands are where the majority of the public recreate.

The public, including environmental groups and recreation groups, have worked with the Forest Service over the past five years to draft plans for most of the lands contained in this bill. All that work would be undermined and the public process ignored if these unsuitable lands are ever designated as Wilderness.

There are probably Wilderness Advocates who will demand that these lands, which are clearly unsuitable for Wilderness, continue to be studied, reviewed and held in limbo until they can somehow find someone that is willing to ignore the facts and find them suitable.

These public lands have languished in limbo for too long. This bill is good for the environment, good for the economy and good for the public.

Exhibit 1-

## SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST Inventoried Roadless Areas

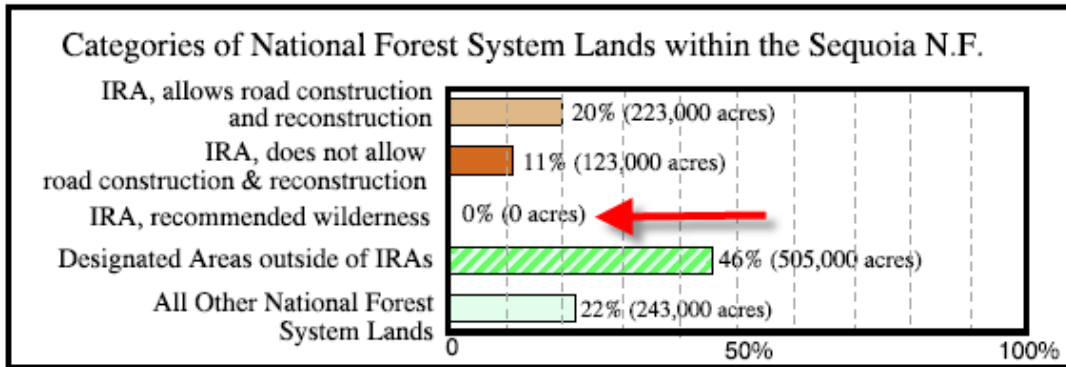
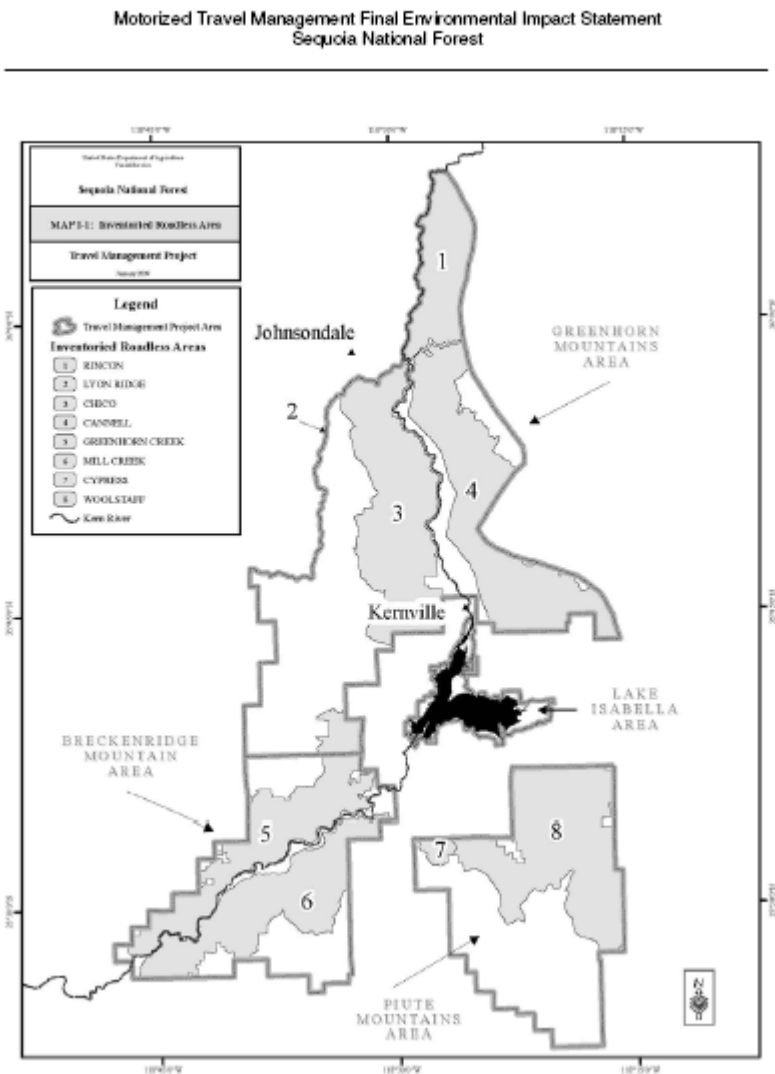
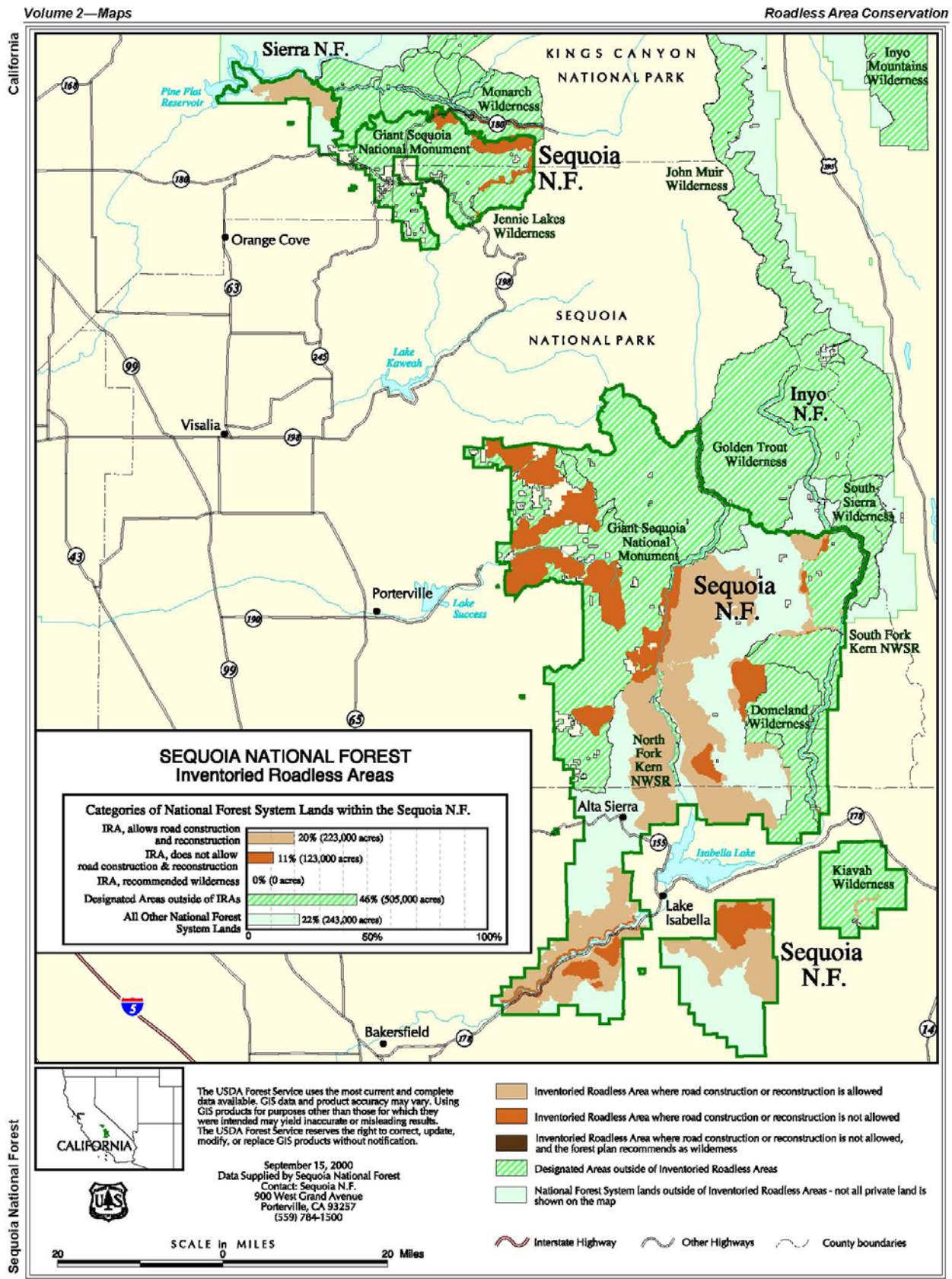


Exhibit 2- Forest Service Roadless Area determined not suitable for Wilderness



# Exhibit 3- Sequoia Forest Roadless Areas Not Recommended for Wilderness





## Exhibit 4-

BLM WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS determined by BLM to be “Non-Suitable for Wilderness for BLM Bakersfield District

Wilderness Study Area	Total Acres	Non-Suitable Acres
Black Mountain	150	Not studied
Garcia Mountain	80	80
Machesna	70	70
Milk Ranch/Case Mountain	8,970	8,970
Moses	558	Not studied
<b>Owens Peak</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>310</b>
<b>Piute Cypress ISA</b>	<b>5,213</b>	<b>3,453</b>
<b>Rockhouse</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Sacatar Meadows</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>140</b>
Scodie	420	Not studied
Sheep Ridge	5,102	5,102
Total	21,143	18,000

PIUTE CYPRESS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA (WSA)

(CA-010-046)

1. THE STUDY AREA — 5,213 acres

The Piute Cypress WSA is located in Kern County, approximately three miles southwest of the town of Lake Isabella. The WSA is a joint Bureau of Land Management (BLM)/United States Forest Service (USFS) Study Area with 3,453 acres of BLM land and 1,760 acres USFS land totaling 5,213 acres. No private inholdings are located within the WSA (see Map 1 and Table 1).

The WSA is bounded on the north and east by private land and Erskine Creek Road, and on the south and west by Saddle Springs Road.

The heart of the unit is the piute cypress grove. This dense grove of dwarf piute cypress grows on the steep north-facing slope of Bald Eagle Peak. The lower slopes are digger pine, California juniper and dense brush. The steep, rocky, south- and west-facing slopes are dense chaparral. The piute cypress groves have been designated as a BLM Natural Area and USFS Botanical Area in order to preserve the natural values of this unique relict species. The WSA lies within the 306,422 acre Monache-Walker Pass National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area (NCLWMA) established on January 26, 1962 by Public Land Order 2594. The NCLWMA is cooperatively managed with the California Department of Fish and Game under current public land laws.

The WSA was studied under Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). Prior to this, in 1980, the Bureau prepared a Wilderness Study Report on the Piute Cypress Instant Study Area - a 760-acre parcel included in the present WSA. The recommendation of this report was to defer a recommendation on the parcel until it could be studied with the additional adjacent USFS and BLM land. Suitability recommendations were analyzed in the Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) for the Central California Study Areas. A summary of the area's wilderness values was included in the Final EIS. Two different suitability recommendations were analyzed in the EIS: all wilderness and no wilderness.

2.	<u>RECOMMENDATION AND RATIONALE</u> ---	0	acres recommended for wilderness
		5,213	BLM acres recommended for non-wilderness

No wilderness is the recommendation for this WSA. The entire acreage in the WSA is released for uses other than wilderness. The all-wilderness alternative is considered to be the environmentally preferred alternative as it would result in the least change from the natural environment over the long term. The no-wilderness alternative will be implemented in a manner which will use all practical means to avoid or minimize environmental impacts.

# Bureau of Land Management



## CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE WILDERNESS STUDY REPORT

Part 1

Record of Decision



1991



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
WASHINGTON

RECORD OF DECISION

The following are the wilderness recommendations for 209 wilderness study areas (WSAs) in the State of California. These recommendations were developed from the findings of a 15-year wilderness study process by the Department of the Interior and Bureau of Land Management. The wilderness studies considered each area's resource values, present and projected future uses of the areas, public input, the manageability of the areas as wilderness, the environmental consequences of designating or not designating the areas as wilderness, and mineral surveys prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines.

Based on our review of those studies, I have concluded that 2.3 million acres within 62 study areas should be designated as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System and that 4.8 million acres within 147 study areas should be released from wilderness study for uses other than wilderness. The acreage recommendations for each WSA, with which I concur, are listed in the following table. The Wilderness Study Report accompanying this decision includes a detailed discussion of the recommendations and maps showing the boundaries of each area.

In addition, I am recommending that 4 parcels of land containing 108,600 acres currently administered by the Bureau of Land Management be transferred to the National Park System for inclusion within the Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Monuments. Three parcels containing 103,800 acres would be added to the Death Valley National Monument and one parcel containing 4,800 acres would be added to Joshua Tree National Monument. This recommendation is the result of a study conducted by the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and Bureau of Mines. The study examined these and other proposed boundary adjustments and their effect on the manageability of the monuments. Based on my review of this study, I concur with the recommendation of the Bureau of Land Management and National Park Service. A detailed discussion of the recommendations, legal descriptions, and maps are included in the expansion report on the National Monuments that accompanies this decision.

  
Secretary of the Interior

June 12, 1991  
Date

Exhibit 6- continued

California Wilderness Recommendations

WSA Name	WSA Number	Study	Acres Rec. for Wild.	Acres not Rec. for Wild.
Dead Mtns. North AD.	AZ-050-001	Yuma	0	2,029
Dead Mtns. South AD.	AZ-050-002	Yuma	0	903
Chemehuevi Mtns. AD.	AZ-050-003	Yuma	0	193
Chemehuevi/Needles AD	AZ-050-004	Yuma	938	0
Whipple Mtns. AD.	AZ-050-010	Yuma	1,343	120
Big Maria Mtns. North AD.	AZ-050-018	Yuma	0	495
Big Maria Mtns. South AD.	AZ-050-019	Yuma	0	1,431
Little Picacho Peak AD.	AZ-050-035	Yuma	0	2,925
Garcia Mountain	CA-010-012	Section 202 Statewide	0	80
Sheep Ridge	CA-010-022	Cent CA Section 202	0	5,102
Milk Ranch/Case Mtn.	CA-010-023	Cent CA Section 202	0	8,970
Owens Peak	CA-010-026	Central California	15,897	8,231
Sacatar Meadows	CA-010-027	Benton-Owens Valley	10,721	6,739
Rockhouse	CA-010-029	Section 202 Statewide	0	130
Domeland	CA-010-032	Section 202 Statewide	0	2,223
Caliente Mountain	CA-010-042	Central California	0	17,590
Piute Cypress	CA-010-046	Central California	0	3,453
Cerro Gordo	CA-010-055	Benton-Owens Valley	0	14,079
Southern Inyo	CA-010-056	Benton-Owens Valley	28,291	8,610
Independence Creek	CA-010-057	Benton-Owens Valley	0	6,458
Crater Mountain	CA-010-062	Benton-Owens Valley	0	7,069
Symmes Creek	CA-010-064	Benton-Owens Valley	0	7,694
Chidago Canyon	CA-010-079	Benton-Owens Valley	0	19,702
Fish Slough	CA-010-080	Benton-Owens Valley	0	14,700
Volcanic Tablelands	CA-010-081	Benton-Owens Valley	0	12,499
Casa Diablo	CA-010-082	Benton-Owens Valley	0	5,325
Excelsior	CA-010-088	Benton-Owens Valley	0	9,383
Granite Mountain	CA-010-090	Benton-Owens Valley	0	54,178
Walford Springs	CA-010-092	Benton-Owens Valley	0	12,840
Mormon Meadow	CA-010-094	Benton-Owens Valley	0	7,721
Mount Biedeman	CA-010-095	Benton-Owens Valley	0	13,069
Bodie Mountain	CA-010-099	Benton-Owens Valley	0	23,934
Bodie	CA-010-100	Benton-Owens Valley	0	16,482
Masonic Mountain	CA-010-102	Benton-Owens Valley	0	6,493
Slinkard	CA-010-105	Benton-Owens Valley	0	6,268
Machesna	CA-010-108	Section 202 Statewide	0	70
Pit River Canyon	CA-020-103	Alturas	7,443	4,281
Tule Mountain	CA-020-211	Alturas	0	16,998
Tunnison Mountain	CA-020-311	Eagle Lake-Cedarville	7,889	11,995
Bitterbrush	CA-020-604	Instant Wilderness Study	0	640
Five Springs	CA-020-609	Eagle Lake-Cedarville	0	49,206
Skedaddle	CA-020-612	Eagle Lake-Cedarville	37,644	24,366
South Warner Contiguous	CA-020-708	Section 202 Statewide	1,161	3,169

Exhibit 6- continued

WSA Name	WSA Number	Study	Acres Rec. for Wild.	Acres not Rec. for Wild.
Timbered Crater	CA-030-201	N. Central	0	17,896
Lava	CA-030-203	N. Central	0	10,770
Yolla Bolly Contiguous	CA-030-501	Section 202 Statewide	0	646
Merced River	CA-040-203	Central California	0	12,959
Panoche Hills North	CA-040-301A	Central California	0	6,631
Panoche Hills South	CA-040-301B	Central California	0	11,229
Pinnacles	CA-040-303	Central California	1,983	3,966
Ventana Contiguous	CA-040-308	Cent CA Section 202	0	676
San Benito Mountain	CA-040-309	Instant Wilderness Study	0	1,500
Chemise Mountain	CA-050-111	Arcata	4,143	0
King Range	CA-050-112	Arcata	20,248	13,237
Red Mountain	CA-050-132	Red Mtn.	0	6,244
Big Butte	CA-050-211	Section 202 Statewide	0	2,408
Thatcher Ridge	CA-050-212	Eden Valley/Thatcher	0	16,918
Eden Valley	CA-050-214	Eden Valley/Thatcher	0	6,166
Rocky Creek/Cache Creek	CA-050-317	Clear Lake	0	33,561
Cedar Roughs	CA-050-331	Clear Lake	0	5,875
Agua Tibia	CA-060-002	Western Counties	344	0
Beauty Mountain	CA-060-020G	Western Counties	0	11,364
San Ysidro Mountain	CA-060-022	E. San Diego Sec 202	0	2,125
San Felipe Hills	CA-060-023	East San Diego	0	5,325
Sawtooth Mountains A	CA-060-024A	E. San Diego Sec 202	0	3,883
Sawtooth Mountains B	CA-060-024B	East San Diego	22,875	2,916
Sawtooth Mountains C	CA-060-024C	E. San Diego Sec 202	0	2,454
Carrizo Gorge	CA-060-025A	East San Diego	15,408	0
Table Mountain	CA-060-026	E. San Diego Sec 202	0	1,018
Hauser Mountain	CA-060-027C	Western Counties	0	5,540
Western Otay Mountain	CA-060-028	Western Counties	4,323	1,435
Southern Otay Mountain	CA-060-029	Western Counties	6,783	1,272
McAfee Creek	CDCA-100	California Desert	0	438
North Tip	CDCA-100A	California Desert	0	252
Toler Creek	CDCA-101	California Desert	0	1,122
N.W. Fishlake Valley	CDCA-102	California Desert	0	14,737
White Mountain	CDCA-103	California Desert	0	8,766
Cottonwood Creek	CDCA-104	California Desert	0	6,466
Wyman Creek	CDCA-105	California Desert	0	7,292
Antelope Spring	CDCA-107A	California Desert	0	1,054
Sylvania Mountains	CDCA-111	California Desert	0	18,984
Last Chance Mountain	CDCA-112	California Desert	0	40,254
Piper Mountain	CDCA-115	California Desert	0	70,793
Saline Valley	CDCA-117	California Desert	392,643	58,084
Lower Saline Valley	CDCA-117A	California Desert	2,154	4,264
North Death Valley	CDCA-118	California Desert	0	13,302
Little Sand Spring	CDCA-119	California Desert	35,792	0
Waucoba Wash	CDCA-120	California Desert	0	14,115
Saline Dunes	CDCA-121	California Desert	0	6,311

Exhibit 6- continued

WSA Name	WSA Number	Study	Acres Rec. for Wild.	Acres not Rec. for Wild.
Inyo Mountains	CDCA-122	California Desert	58,392	47,843
Hunter Mountain	CDCA-123	California Desert	20,030	6,579
Cerro Gordo Peak	CDCA-124	California Desert	0	54,081
Panamint Dunes	CDCA-127	California Desert	90,626	16,181
North Coso Range	CDCA-130	California Desert	0	10,103
Coso Range	CDCA-131	California Desert	0	26,486
Great Falls Basin	CDCA-132	California Desert	0	6,039
Darwin Falls	CDCA-132A	California Desert	0	7,438
North Argus Range	CDCA-132B	California Desert	0	27,348
Wildrose Canyon	CDCA-134	California Desert	14,079	27,708
Surprise Canyon	CDCA-136	California Desert	0	58,398
Manly Peak	CDCA-137	California Desert	0	31,754
Middle Park Canyon	CDCA-137A	California Desert	0	9,538
Slate Range	CDCA-142	California Desert	44,536	56,029
Funeral Mountains	CDCA-143	California Desert	23,004	33,392
Resting Spring Range	CDCA-145	California Desert	0	100,960
Greenwater Range	CDCA-147	California Desert	0	145,454
Greenwater Valley	CDCA-148	California Desert	22,811	35,689
Ibex Hills	CDCA-149	California Desert	0	39,111
Ibex Spring	CDCA-149A	California Desert	0	2,669
Nopah Range	CDCA-150	California Desert	79,868	47,051
South Nopah Range	CDCA-150A	California Desert	0	5,759
Pahrump Valley	CDCA-154	California Desert	0	34,289
Owlshead Mountains	CDCA-156	California Desert	121,912	3,427
Little Lake Canyon	CDCA-157	California Desert	32,225	819
Owens Peak	CDCA-158	California Desert	26,113	27,045
Cow Heaven	CDCA-159	California Desert	0	8,155
Horse Canyon	CDCA-160	California Desert	0	4,595
Kelso Peak	CDCA-160B	California Desert	0	7,297
Skinner Peak	CDCA-160C	California Desert	0	1,586
Frog Creek	CDCA-163	California Desert	0	10,399
El Paso Mountains	CDCA-164	California Desert	13,986	6,688
Golden Valley	CDCA-170	California Desert	29,113	10,292
Red Mountain	CDCA-172	California Desert	0	6,561
Blackwater Well	CDCA-173	California Desert	0	7,896
Grass Valley	CDCA-173A	California Desert	0	15,098
Black Mountain	CDCA-186C	California Desert	0	8,986
Newberry Mountains	CDCA-206	California Desert	20,291	4,078
Rodman Mountains	CDCA-207	California Desert	17,630	12,289
Bighorn Mountains	CDCA-217	California Desert	11,068	41,525
Morongo	CDCA-218	California Desert	6,410	0
Whitewater	CDCA-218A	California Desert	11,169	2,707
Saddle Peak Mountains	CDCA-219	California Desert	0	9,134
South Saddle Peak Mtn.	CDCA-220	California Desert	0	6,190
Avawatz Mountains	CDCA-221	California Desert	0	101,000

Exhibit 6- continued

WSA Name	WSA Number	Study	Acres Rec. for Wild.	Acres not Rec. for Wild.
South Avawatz Mountains	CDCA-221A	California Desert	0	26,621
Kingston Range	CDCA-222	California Desert	34,369	248,562
Silurian Valley	CDCA-222A	California Desert	0	18,318
North Mesquite Mountain	CDCA-223	California Desert	0	28,124
Mesquite Mountains	CDCA-225	California Desert	0	50,957
Stateline	CDCA-225A	California Desert	0	8,764
Clark Mountain	CDCA-227	California Desert	0	14,275
Hollow Hills	CDCA-228	California Desert	0	29,187
Shadow Valley	CDCA-235A	California Desert	0	9,660
Magee/Atkins	CDCA-237	California Desert	0	13,371
Deer Spring	CDCA-237A	California Desert	0	2,293
Valley View	CDCA-237B	California Desert	0	3,233
Teutonia Peak	CDCA-238A	California Desert	0	2,783
Cima Dome	CDCA-238B	California Desert	0	20,989
Cinder Cones	CDCA-239	California Desert	41,701	11,842
Soda Mountains	CDCA-242	California Desert	0	118,537
Old Dad Mountain	CDCA-243	California Desert	0	57,036
Rainbow Wells	CDCA-244	California Desert	0	21,887
Eight-Mile Tank	CDCA-245	California Desert	0	22,473
Kelso Mountains	CDCA-249	California Desert	0	74,992
Kelso Dunes	CDCA-250	California Desert	46,405	110,017
Cady Mountains	CDCA-251	California Desert	0	77,015
Mesquite Spring	CDCA-251A	California Desert	0	18,648
Sleeping Beauty Mountains	CDCA-252	California Desert	0	23,282
Bristol/Granite Mountains	CDCA-256	California Desert	43,232	64,024
Lava Hills	CDCA-258	California Desert	0	23,141
South Bristol Mountains	CDCA-258A	California Desert	0	27,056
Marble Mountains	CDCA-259	California Desert	0	36,455
Clipper Mountains	CDCA-260	California Desert	0	43,448
South Providence Mtns.	CDCA-262	California Desert	24,238	7,352
Providence Mountains	CDCA-263	California Desert	59,681	2,265
Mid Hills	CDCA-264	California Desert	0	16,979
New York Mountains	CDCA-265	California Desert	0	43,980
Castle Peaks	CDCA-266	California Desert	43,519	3,824
Fort Piute	CDCA-267	California Desert	34,854	11,232
Table Mountain	CDCA-270	California Desert	0	8,452
Woods Mountains	CDCA-271	California Desert	0	44,162
Signal Hill	CDCA-272	California Desert	0	35,693
Dead Mountains	CDCA-276	California Desert	0	34,727
Piute Mountains	CDCA-288	California Desert	0	20,279
Essex	CDCA-288A	California Desert	0	13,331
Bigelow Cholla Garden	CDCA-290	California Desert	0	10,105
Sacramento Mountains	CDCA-292	California Desert	0	34,582
Stepladder Mountains	CDCA-294	California Desert	0	125,754
Pilot Peak	CDCA-295	California Desert	0	30,526



Exhibit 6- continued

WSA Name	WSA Number	Study	Acres Rec. for Wild.	Acres not Rec. for Wild.
Old Woman Mountains	CDCA-299	California Desert	0	116,505
Ship Mountains	CDCA-300	California Desert	0	24,757
Cleghorn Lakes	CDCA-304	California Desert	0	26,324
Amboy Crater	CDCA-304A	California Desert	0	12,527
Sheephole/Cadiz	CDCA-305	California Desert	0	155,069
Turtle Mountains	CDCA-307	California Desert	116,480	147,792
Chemehuevi Mountains	CDCA-310	California Desert	61,853	0
Whipple Mountains	CDCA-312	California Desert	72,063	15,270
Big Maria Mountains	CDCA-321	California Desert	0	66,529
Rice Valley	CDCA-322	California Desert	0	48,133
Palen/McCoy	CDCA-325	California Desert	75,665	193,252
Coxcomb Mountains	CDCA-328	California Desert	52,782	18,211
Eagle Mountains	CDCA-334	California Desert	51,434	7,028
Pinto Basin	CDCA-334A	California Desert	0	3,604
Pinto Mountains	CDCA-335	California Desert	0	31,878
Santa Rosa Mountains	CDCA-341	California Desert	47,140	276
Mecca Hills	CDCA-343	California Desert	7,199	10,976
Orocopia Mountains	CDCA-344	California Desert	28,207	22,149
Chuckwalla Mountains	CDCA-348	California Desert	57,030	88,979
Little Chuckwalla Mtns.	CDCA-350	California Desert	0	44,889
Palo Verde Mountains	CDCA-352	California Desert	0	28,293
Indian Pass (Julian Wash)	CDCA-355	California Desert	31,493	891
Picacho Peak (Gavilan)	CDCA-355A	California Desert	5,455	2,179
Little Picacho Peak	CDCA-356	California Desert	0	39,547
North Algodones Dunes	CDCA-360	California Desert	25,716	940
South Algodones Dunes	CDCA-362	California Desert	0	51,375
Jacumba	CDCA-368	California Desert	26,128	4,483
Fish Creek Mountains	CDCA-372	California Desert	15,359	2,267
Coyote Mountains	CDCA-373	California Desert	0	10,954
Carson-Iceberg	NV-030-532	Section 202 Statewide	550	0
<b>TOTAL ACRES</b>			<b>2,263,839</b>	<b>4,823,067</b>