United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
California Desert District Office
6221 Box Springs Boulevard
Riverside, California 92507-0714

To		Initial	Date
1	SD		
2	ASD		
	ADMIN		
3	ECO		
	OPER		
	EA		
	Minerals		
	LE		

Return to 8560
(CA-062.3)

also sent to Boko

Instruction Memorandum No. CDD-96- 14
Expires: 09/30/97

February 22, 1996

To: Area Managers, ADMs

From: District Manager, California Desert

Subject: Procedures for Review of Draft Legal Descriptions for BLM Wilderness

This memorandum provides detailed procedures for preparation of legal descriptions (hereafter, boundary descriptions) for BLM Wilderness designated in the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (CDPA). It includes the format for serialized wilderness case files which are the basis for the preparation and review of wilderness map packets.

The completion of these boundary descriptions is a high priority, since it is important for virtually every phase of public land management in wilderness. Examples include withdrawal issues (primarily minerals related), disposal of resources, management along the wilderness interface, survey and monumentation of boundaries (as appropriate), and initiation of substantive wilderness planning. The statutory requirement to complete boundary descriptions and the high priority accorded in the budget process reflect the importance of this task.

OVERVIEW/CONCEPT

The product to be developed to meet the statutory mandate of 103(b) of the CDPA by the State Director is the wilderness map packets. The starting point is the legislative maps that accompanied the CDPA. The vehicle that will tie the process together and provide field documentation is a serialized wilderness case file for each wilderness.

A principle of this effort is that the legislative maps (and any relevant portion of the legislative record) are the basis for developing the boundary descriptions and maps required at 103(b) of the CDPA. The second principle is that boundary descriptions

will be produced from the legislative maps prior to and as a basis for constructing the 'official' maps. The purpose is to ensure that hidden assumptions do not become embedded in the 'official' maps. Experience has shown (e.g., in the redrafting of the WSA maps (circa 1990) and other straight cartographic transformations to administrative maps) that such assumptions lead to boundary delineations that are often unexplainable and incorrect.

INTERIM MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

Until the wilderness map packets are filed with the appropriate committees, the legislative maps will be the official, definitive, and the only maps cited and used for wilderness management decisions. Neither draft versions of the official maps nor derivative administrative maps (e.g., MTPs, DAGs, 1:1,000,000) are to be used for wilderness management decisions. When proposed actions are in the vicinity of a portion of an unclear boundary on a legislative map, it must be remembered that the boundary descriptions and maps are not final until filed with the appropriate committees. Any clarification for such proposed actions should be done judiciously, so as not to preempt the substantive content of the map packets to be filed.

EXISTING GUIDANCE (for Congressionally Required Maps and Boundary Descriptions):

1. CDPA, Section 103. Administration of Wilderness Areas. (b). Map and Legal Descriptions.-

   As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of Section 102, the Secretary concerned shall file a map and legal description for each wilderness area designated under this title with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the United States House of Representatives. Each map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary or the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate, may correct clerical and typographical errors in each such legal description and map. Each such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, or the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, as appropriate.

2. Bureau Manual H-8560-1 Management of Designated Wilderness Areas (hereafter, H-8560-1). Specifically relevant is:

   Chapter II- Congressionally Required Maps and Boundary Descriptions

   A. Standards and Procedures
   B. Process
   C. Standards

D. Wilderness Map Packets

3. Other Guidance

   a. IM CA-93-309 (Blue Book)
   b. State Director Memorandum (1/5/95)
   c. IM-CDD-95-32 "Review of Draft Written Boundary Descriptions for BLM Wilderness"

RESPONSIBILITIES

The California State Office (refer to IM CA-93-309, Objective I) will:

1. Prepare and distribute copies of the legislative maps;
2. Obtain and distribute any additional portions of the legislative record relevant to CDPA Section 103(b);
3. Prepare and distribute a draft copy of each boundary description (on disk by request) for each wilderness area;
4. Based on field review of serialized wilderness case file, finalize boundary descriptions and prepare draft maps (i.e., map packets);
5. Prepare and transmit legislative map packets to field for review;
5. Finalize and transmit legislative map packets to WO, and;
6. Maintain the serialized wilderness case files.

The California Desert District (CDD) will:

1. Provide additional guidance, as needed;
2. Coordinate efforts that cross administrative boundaries and;
3. Provide coordination, review and quality control..

The Resource Areas will:

1. Assemble the serialized wilderness case file for each of their wilderness areas;
2. Analyze the legislative map(s) to determine which segments of the draft boundary description are clear;
3. Ground truth unclear segments of wilderness boundaries;
4. Provide information sufficient for the SO to correct and finalize the draft boundary description, and;
5. Review the map packets prepared by the SO prior to transmittal to the WO.

RESOURCE AREA PROCEDURE AND PRODUCTS:

The RA product will be a serialized wilderness case file for each wilderness area with information sufficient for the SO to correct and finalize the draft boundary description. The serialized wilderness case file will be prepared using the sequence of procedures below:

Step #1 **Review all guidance**, particularly Chapter II of H-8560-1 (see Attachment 1)

Step #2 **Create the serialized wilderness case file** using the specified serialized wilderness case file number (see Attachment 2) and format (see Attachment 3). All materials in the serialized wilderness case file will be dated and labelled with the serialized wilderness case file number.

Step #3 **Review the legislative map. Identify and annotate on the legislative map those segments of the legislative boundary line that are 'clear'.** 'Clear' means that a segment of the legislative boundary line is clearly tied to one of the seven features or factors listed in H-8560-1 Chapter II.B.3.a. Note that management conflicts or concerns are not a factor in making this determination.

Step #4 **Identify and review those segments of the draft boundary description** which correspond to those segments of the boundary which are clear to ensure that they are correct. If the draft boundary description requires revision, revise to conform to the legislative map and note "description corrected, no ground truthing of boundary" (or use an " * "). However, some on-the-ground examination will be necessary for most segments of the draft boundary description. The purpose of this step is to identify those unclear portions of the boundary which require intensive ground truthing.

Those unclear segments of the boundary must be ground truthed to determine the legislative intent as to features on-the-ground which are not obvious or evident on the legislative map. The extent of the ground truthing, nature of the clarification, and documentation in the serialized case file is discussed below:

Step #5 Complete one set of 7.5' USGS quadrangle maps which delineate the unclear segments of the boundary. This is required because the detail of the 7.5' maps has proven superior to the 15' bases of the legislative maps. (As a practical matter the maps may also portray clear segments of the boundary.) Other materials (e.g., aerial photographs, MTPs, copies of grazing or mineral files) may also be

included. These will be the "field maps and materials" for the ground-truthing exercise. Notations should be reproducible on a copier (i.e., the information should not depend on color codes).

Step #6 In some cases, an on-the-ground examination using only the legislative map will allow a segment of the boundary to be made clear. For example, the nature of a road may have to be ground-truthed to determine the set back distance provided in H-8560-1 Chapter II C.5. Generally, however, the use of the 7.5' maps and other materials will be required to identify a boundary that is consistent with H-8560-1 IIB3(a). Irrespective of how the on-the-ground information is recorded (e.g., notes on the 7.5' maps, photos, etc.), the materials will be referenced to the unclear boundary segments identified on the legislative map.

Step #7 Each portion of the legislative map boundary requiring clarification will be referenced to the corresponding part of the draft boundary description and to the corresponding serialized wilderness case file materials. If using a disk copy of the draft boundary description, this can be depicted using highlighting and the footnote section. To the extent that a revised boundary description is helpful to the SO for finalizing the boundary description, it may be provided.

Unfortunately, some unclear boundaries segments may not be satisfactorily clarified even after on-the-ground inspection and application of H-8560-1 Chapter II, particularly B3(a). These will be identified and explained in the serialized wilderness case file at 5a. Nevertheless, the best clarification for the preparation of the boundary description must be provided at page 4 of the serialized wilderness case file.

Step #8 We may become aware of "significant management issues" (see H-8560-1 Chapter II A2d) on either clear or unclear portions of the boundaries. The nature of the management issue should be identified in the serialized wilderness case file only at 5(b). Alternative boundaries for State Director consideration do not need to be developed at this time. However, resource areas may be asked to provide this information prior to filing the final maps and boundary descriptions. In some cases, the inclusion of a photo or portion of a 7.5' map may help clarify the issue. In conclusion, identifying management issues are qualitatively different than clarifying segments of the wilderness boundary.

Step #9 Transmit the serialized wilderness case file to the CDD.

The serialized wilderness case file will be reviewed at the District and transmitted to the State Office, where the map packet will be prepared from information in the serialized wilderness case file. The State Office will then transmit the map packets to the for review by field staff. If you have any questions, please contact Chris Roholt of my staff at (909) 697-5395.

Alan Stein

ACTING

Attachments

Distribution w/o attachments
WO 420, LS 1000
SC 324
CA 930.1
CA 951.3
CA 062
CA 010 - District Manager
Yuma District - District Manager

CHAPTER II - CONGRESSIONALLY REQUIRED MAPS AND BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

A. STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

1. Acts of Congress designating wilderness generally state:

> "As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated by this Act shall be filed by the Secretary of the Interior with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives. Each such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in each such legal description and map may be made by the Secretary subsequent to such filings."

2. The following general principles and directions must be followed through the map preparation and submission process:

a. When Congress enacts wilderness legislation, the BLM's task is to prepare a detailed map and written legal boundary description using the boundaries approved by Congress.

b. There is no authority under existing law for BLM to adjust or change boundaries. Such adjustments may only be made by subsequent amendatory legislation. Minor correction of clerical or typographical errors may not be used as a method to adjust boundaries.

c. If the map of record is not clear, legislative history may be helpful in interpretation. In such a case, we will be guided by the language in the Act, Conference Report, Committee Reports, or other specific legislative history. Lacking any such clarification, you should seek assistance from the Washington Office (WO). The WO will consult with Committee Staff or Members of Congress, if necessary. Do not work directly with Members of Congress or their staff prior to consultation with the WO.

d. If, while preparing the official map, you identify significant management problems within the wilderness (e.g., roads, pipelines, mining activities, or other features) that Congress may not have been aware of, call this to our attention and recommend an alternative boundary.

e. The BLM cannot change wilderness boundaries unless given the authority to do so by the Congress. We need the full commitment of all involved personnel to carry out the decisions reflected in the enacted legislation. This is particularly important where Congress has established boundaries which differ from the Administration's recommendations and include what we consider to be nonconforming features. We must ensure there is no basis for any concern that we have tried to circumvent the actions of Congress.

B. PROCESS

The following process will be followed in the preparation of the official wilderness map and boundary description:

1. Official Wilderness Boundary Maps Once the appropriate BLM Field Office receives the official congressional wilderness map of record, it should begin immediately to prepare the map as required by Congress. A map will be prepared for each wilderness area according to the map standards at H-8560-1.II.C.

2. Boundary Descriptions The official written boundary description will be a running description of the boundary as provided by Congress on the official map of record. The running description will follow features identifiable on the accompanying map and on the ground where possible. Where such features are not available, or nonexistent, the boundary may be described by conformation to specific legal subdivisions of the public land survey records or by a metes and bounds description or a combination of both. The boundary description will have a common point of beginning and ending.

3. Boundary Delineation

a. Method It is crucial to delineate boundaries by methods that make possible easy identification of the boundary on the ground. It is also important to BLM's future management of the area as wilderness, because in many cases we must mark the boundary for enforcement purposes, and we will save money and be more effective in our wilderness management if this can be done on the basis of physical features.

The wilderness boundary should be placed on the map by utilizing one or more of the following methods, listed in descending order of desirability:

(1) Natural features which are locatable on the map and on the ground. Examples are:

a. Live streams.
b. Sharp, well-defined ridges.
c. Mountain peaks.
d. Well-defined shorelines of lakes.

(2) Semipermanent manmade features which are locatable on the map and on the ground. Examples are:

a. Roads.
b. Trails.
c. Dams.
d. Powerlines and pipelines.
e. Bridges.

(3) Previously surveyed lines or legally determined lines. Examples are:

a. Section and township lines.
b. Section subdivision lines.
c. Metes and bounds property lines.
d. County or State boundaries.
e. National Park or Indian reservation boundaries.

(4) Point to Point - A straight line from one locatable point to another.

(5) A series of bearings and distances between locatable points (metes and bounds).

(6) Along a contour.

(7) Utilizing parallels of latitude and meridians or plane coordinate systems.

b. Comments on Specific Applications

(1) Parallel lines or setback lines - Lines may be drawn parallel with linear features such as roads, trails, and streams. If setback parallel lines are used, their starting and ending points should be locatable on the map and on the ground. Example: "Along the thread (center line) of Rock Creek to a point which is 200 feet westerly Road 308, thence along a line parallel with and 200 feet west Road 308." Long setbacks should be avoided as they are difficult to locate.

(2) Water Boundaries - A notation should be placed on the map to show the intent when rivers or streams are used as boundaries. Only two lines are legally acceptable:

a. The thread (centerline).
b. Either bank along the mean high water line.

(3) Property Boundaries - It is often necessary to follow property boundaries when defining wilderness boundaries. If this is not necessary, one of the above listed methods should be used. If the property boundary is along a previously surveyed line such as a section line, township line, patented mineral survey or homestead entry survey, location of the line on the map and on the ground is possible, but may be costly since the lines must, by law, be located in the field to high precision. If the property line follows subdivision or section lines which have not been surveyed, the cost of locating them is quite high.

(4) Metes and Bounds segments of a wilderness boundary should be limited to those portions which are impossible or difficult to locate by more definite means. This is also true for points or lines located by reference to plane coordinate systems or parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. When situations occur where a line must be drawn cross-country with no topographic control, try to limit the length of such lines as much as possible and locate both ends of such lines to a locatable point. Advanced survey technology makes these types of boundaries easier and cheaper to locate than in the past. However, specialized equipment may be necessary.

(5) Contour lines are permissible as boundaries when the end points of such boundaries are locatable. An example is the point where a certain contour crosses a live stream. Advanced technology permits contours to be located with any desired precision, but costs are directly proportional to the precision sought.

(6) Projected landlines (such as projected section lines) should never be used under any circumstances, as they are imaginary lines that cannot be located.

4. Submission of Wilderness Maps and Boundary Descriptions to Congress

a. Once the wilderness map and boundary descriptions have been prepared, they will be sent to the WO in the format described at H-8560-1.II.D and Appendix 1. Do not send the map or description directly to Congress. The Washington Office (WO) will provide the appropriate House and Senate committees their copies after the map packets have been checked for adequacy.

b. Sufficient quantities of the materials required as stated in H-8560-1.II.D, and shown at Illustration 1, will be provided to each Field Office as appropriate. A sample packet of the required material showing the proper format and enclosures will be sent upon request from the WO.

C. STANDARDS

1. Base and Scale. The USGS 1:24,000 7-1/2 minute quadrangle is the standard base used for portrayal of the official wilderness boundary. With one exception, order of preference for base materials is defined in H-9161-1, Section IIIA6, Base Suitability. The exception to this order of preference is to use map manuscript materials ahead of the orthophotoquad. Compliation procedures that retain legibility if reduced to 1" = 1 mile shall be used. The final map sheet should not exceed the maximum acceptable size stated in H-8560-1.II.C2 below. In cases where these standards are impractical or impossible, the Washington Office should be consulted on suitable alternatives.

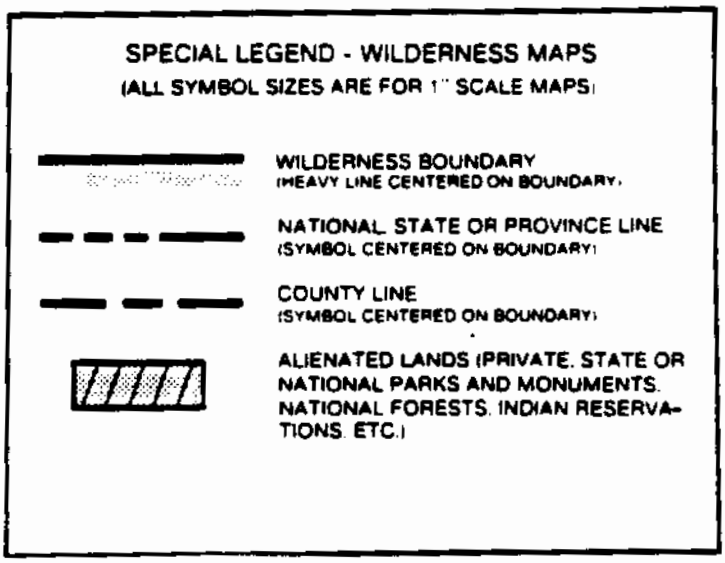
2. Size. The acceptable maximum map sheet size is 18 by 23 inches. Two or more sheets will be needed for the larger areas. When more than 1 sheet is necessary, a letter-sized composite index map will be included to show the boundary of the area and relative position of the map sheets that follow.

3. Title. Must include the name of the wilderness, the State, District, date prepared, and reference to establishing legislation as follows:

The exterior boundary of _____ Wilderness, _____ (District), _____ (State), _____ (Date) _____, as included in the National Wilderness Preservation System by P.L. _____, dated _____.

4. Legend. Map legends should not depend upon color. A uniform black-and-white legend is established as follows (Exhibit 1):

Exhibit 1



5. Boundary Setbacks. Congress traditionally has used the following setback standards for wilderness boundaries along existing roads:

DISTANCE FROM CENTERLINE	TYPE OF ROAD
300'	- High standard roads such as paved highways.

100'	- High standard logging roads.
30'	- Jeep roads, low standard logging roads, dirt roads used for right-of-way maintenance, etc.

6. These standards will be strictly adhered to by BLM Field Offices unless Congress provides different standards in specific legislation, reports, or notations on the official map of record.

D. WILDERNESS MAP PACKETS

1. Certification. The legal description and map of each wilderness will be accompanied by a certification sheet in this form (Exhibit 2):

Exhibit 2

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

_____ Wilderness
(District), (State)

I hereby certify that the legal description and map herewith represent the location of the boundary of the _____ Wilderness within the (District), (State), as included in the National Wilderness Preservation System by P.L. _____, dated _____.

Signed (Date) _____
State Director

2. Assembly. Each legal description and map will be placed in a special manuscript cover provided by the Washington Office. Contents will be identified on the cover in a manner identical to that shown at Appendix 1. The certification and description will be placed on the left side, and the maps (folded as necessary) will be placed on the right side of the folder.

3. Distribution. Minimum distribution is listed below. State Directors will specify the number of additional copies needed for other than Washington Office use. Since the Wilderness Act requires that a copy of the description and map of each wilderness be available for public review in each of the following named offices, it is necessary to have a file copy plus a library or review copy in each place. The Washington Office number includes those to be sent to the congressional committees.

Office	Number of Sets Needed
Washington Office (342)	6 sets
State Office	2 sets (minimum required) in each State Office having a part of the wilderness under its jurisdiction.
District Office	2 sets (minimum required) in each District Office having a part of the wilderness under its jurisdiction.
Area Office	2 sets (minimum required) in each Area Office having a part of the wilderness under its jurisdiction.

SERIALIZED WILDERNESS CASE FILE #s

ENTER APPROX STARTING SERIAL NUMBER
OR HIT RETURN TO START AT BEGINNING

CACA SERIAL	035055 NUMBER	DATE	CASE	PROPRIETOR	REQ BY	FOR
~~CACA~~	~~035055~~	~~12/11/1994~~	~~3809~~	~~WILBERSCHEID ROBERT~~	~~HUGHES, S~~	~~0658~~
~~CACA~~	~~035056~~	~~12/11/1994~~	~~3809~~	~~LADY K MINING CORP~~	~~HUGHES, S~~	~~0658~~
~~CACA~~	~~035057~~	~~12/12/1994~~	~~3830~~	~~SCOTT MEIXNER AND COMPANY~~	~~SOLWAY, K~~	~~0658~~
CACA	035058	12/12/1994	2311	ARGUS RANGE-CDP MASTER FILE	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035059	12/12/1994	2311	BIGELOW CHOLLA GARDEN-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035060	12/12/1994	2311	BIG HORN MTN-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035061	12/12/1994	2311	BIG MARIA MTN-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035062	12/12/1994	2311	BLACK MTN-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035063	12/12/1994	2311	BRIGHT STAR	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035064	12/12/1994	2311	BRIGHT STAR-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035065	12/12/1994	2311	BRISTOL MTN-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035066	12/12/1994	2311	CADIZ DUNES-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035067	12/12/1994	2311	CARRIZO GORGE-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035068	12/12/1994	2311	CHEMEHUEVI MTN-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035069	12/12/1994	2311	CHIMNEY PEAK-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035070	12/12/1994	2311	CHUCKWALLA MTN-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035071	12/12/1994	2311	CLEGHORN LAKE-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035072	12/12/1994	2311	CLIPPER MTN-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035073	12/12/1994	2311	COSO RANGE-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035074	12/12/1994	2311	COYOTE MTN-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035075	12/12/1994	2311	DARWIN FALL-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035076	12/12/1994	2311	DEAD MTN-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035077	12/12/1994	2311	DOMELAND-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035078	12/12/1994	2311	EL PASO MTN-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035079	12/12/1994	2311	FISH CREEK MTN-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035080	12/12/1994	2311	FUNERAL MTN-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035081	12/12/1994	2311	GOLDEN VALLEY-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035082	12/12/1994	2311	GRASS VALLEY-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035083	12/12/1994	2311	HOLLOW HILLS-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035084	12/12/1994	2311	IBEX-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035085	12/12/1994	2311	INDIAN PASS-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035086	12/12/1994	2311	INYO MTN-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035087	12/12/1994	2311	JACUMBA-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035088	12/12/1994	2311	KELSO DUNE-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035089	12/12/1994	2311	KIAVAH-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035090	12/12/1994	2311	KINGSTON RANGE-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035091	12/12/1994	2311	LITTLE CHUCKWALLA MTN-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035092	12/12/1994	2311	LITTLE PICACHO-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035093	12/12/1994	2311	MALPAIS MESA-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035094	12/12/1994	2311	MANLY PEAK-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035095	12/12/1994	2311	MECCA HILLS-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035096	12/12/1994	2311	MESQUITE-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035097	12/12/1994	2311	NEWBERRY MTN-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035098	12/12/1994	2311	NOPAH-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035099	12/12/1994	2311	NORTH ALGODONES-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035100	12/12/1994	2311	NORTH MESQUITE MTN-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035101	12/12/1994	2311	OLD WOMAN-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035102	12/12/1994	2311	OROCOPIA MTN-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035103	12/12/1994	2311	OWENS PEAK-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035104	12/12/1994	2311	PAHRUMP VALLEY-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035105	12/12/1994	2311	PALEN/MCCOY-CDP	HILL, M	9435
CACA	035106	12/12/1994	2311	PALO VERDE MTN-CDP	HILL, M	9435

CACA	035107	12/12/1994	2311	PICACHO PEAK-CDP	HILL. M		9435
CACA	035108	12/12/1994	2311	PEPER MTN-CDP	HILL. M		9
CACA	035109	12/12/1994	2311	PLUTE MTN-CDP	HILL. M		5
CACA	035110	12/12/1994	2311	RESTING SPRING RANGE-CDP	HILL. M		94
CACA	035111	12/12/1994	2311	RICE VALLEY-CDP	HILL. M		9435
CACA	035112	12/12/1994	2311	RIVERSIDE MTN-CDP	HILL. M		9435
CACA	035113	12/12/1994	2311	RODMAN MTN-CDP	HILL. M		9435
CACA	035114	12/12/1994	2311	SACATAR TRAIL-CDP	HILL. M		9435
CACA	035115	12/12/1994	2311	SADDLE PEAK HILLS-CDP	HILL. M		9435
CACA	035116	12/12/1994	2311	SAN GORGONIO-CDP	HILL. M		9435
CACA	035117	12/12/1994	2311	SANTA ROSA-CDP	HILL. M		9435
CACA	035118	12/12/1994	2311	SAWTOOTH MTN-CDP	HILL. M		9435
CACA	035119	12/12/1994	2311	SHEEPHOLE VALLEY-CDP	HILL. M		9435
CACA	035120	12/12/1994	2311	SOUTH NOPAH RANGE-CDP	HILL. M		9435
CACA	035121	12/12/1994	2311	STATELINE-CDP	HILL. M		9435
CACA	035122	12/12/1994	2311	STEPLADDER MTN-CDP	HILL. M		9435
CACA	035123	12/12/1994	2311	SURPRISE CANYON-CDP	HILL. M		9435
CACA	035124	12/12/1994	2311	SYLVANIA MTN-CDP	HILL. M		9435
CACA	035125	12/12/1994	2311	TRILOBITE-CDP	HILL. M		9435
CACA	035126	12/12/1994	2311	TURTLE MTN-CDP	HILL. M		9435
CACA	035127	12/12/1994	2311	WHIPPLE MTN-CDP			

END OF LISTING

ATTACHMENT 3

SERIALIZED WILDERNESS CASE FILE

(6 way folder)

Page 1 Inside cover - RA Transmittal/Signature sheet

Page 2 Legislative map(s)

Page 3 Boundary description (SO draft, then RA clarifications)

Page 4 Annotated 7.5' quadrangles and other materials necessary for SO to finalize boundary descriptions.

Page 5
a) Explanation, if necessary, of resolution of unclear boundaries and summary documentation (the documentation may cite other portions of the serialized wilderness case file).

b) List of identified management issues.

Page 6 Other field notes and supporting documentation (e.g., copies from a lands case file), as necessary.