

Cady Mountains

CDCA 251



CADY MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA (WSA)

(CDCA-251)

1. THE STUDY AREA --- 108,238 acres

The Cady Mountains WSA is located in San Bernardino County within the central portion of the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA). The area is sandwiched between Interstates 40 and 15 approximately 35 miles east of Barstow. The WSA includes 77,015 acres of public land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), 3,093 acres owned by the State of California and 28,130 acres of private land (See Map 1 and Table 1).

The highly irregular northern border of the WSA resulted from an attempt to exclude contiguous blocks of private land. Section lines make up the western boundary and the southern boundary meanders along the base of the Cady Mountains, avoiding areas of existing surface disturbances. The southeastern boundary is along an imaginary line 400 feet north of three high tension powerlines which were in place in 1979, except where the service road extends beyond the 400 feet and then the service road is the boundary. A gravel road and the abandoned Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad grade forms the eastern boundary.

The WSA consists of the Cady Mountains which are a low, dark series of detached ridges and several intervening valleys. Washes which bisect the ridges are broad and contain wind-deposited sand. Elevations range from 1200 feet on the northeast bajada which is within the Mojave River Valley, to 4627 feet at the top of Cady Peak. Within the center of the WSA, and completely surrounded by the mountains, is the large, broad area known as Hidden Valley which is two to three miles wide and six miles long. The area contains the typical creosote bush scrub vegetative assemblage that exhibits some variability based upon elevation.

The WSA was studied under Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). Four alternatives were analyzed in the Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) for the CDCA Plan: protection, use, balanced, and no action; a summary of the area's wilderness values was included in Appendix III of the Final EIS.

2. RECOMMENDATION AND RATIONALE --- 0 acres recommended for wilderness
77,015 BLM acres recommended for nonwilderness

No wilderness is the recommendation for the Cady Mountains WSA. The entire acreage in this WSA is released for uses other than wilderness. Future activities in the WSA will be controlled by a combination of moderate and low intensity multiple use management as prescribed in the CDCA Plan. This recommendation will be implemented in a manner which will use all practical means to avoid or minimize environmental impacts.

The Balanced Alternative is the environmentally preferable alternative as outlined in the CDCA Plan and further explained in the California Wilderness Study Overview.

The mosaic pattern of land ownership, existing impacts on private inholdings, the need to keep the land available for full development of a designated utility corridor, popularity of the area for rockhounding and motorized recreation, and mineral resource potentials are of greater significance than the area's value as wilderness. Designation of the area as wilderness would not contribute any additional unique or distinct features to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Other WSAs in the California Desert that are recommended suitable offer a much more extensive and diverse representation of desert wilderness values. There are approximately 46 miles of routes of travel including primitive ways, washes and other unmaintained routes of access which will remain available for vehicular use.

The WSA is not manageable as wilderness. Approximately 30% of the WSA is non-public land which contains numerous permanent facilities, including routes of travel and a dirt air strip. The inholdings (minimum of 66 parcels) are scattered throughout the entire WSA, and several sections of public land (each 640 acres) along the western and northern border are not contiguous with the rest of the public land in the WSA. The public land in the eastern one-third of the area is also not contiguous with the rest of the WSA. The mosaic land ownership pattern essentially blocks the WSA into north-south strips of public land with many isolated east-west fingerlike extensions.

The Consolidated General Plan of San Bernardino County designates the area Rural Conservation. Zoning allows the parcels to be subdivided and/or utilized for residential, commercial, industrial or agricultural purposes. In addition, there is no existing access to many of the inholdings and some of them contained identified mineral values. The cost and effort of acquiring all of the private land to assure that wilderness values could be maintained would be forbidding.

Wilderness designation would prohibit full development of an energy and transmission corridor designated in the 1980 CDCA Plan and EIS. The two-mile wide corridor overlaps the southeastern boundary of the WSA for approximately one mile. This corridor, along with others in the CDCA, were designated to accommodate the long term energy and communication needs of the southwestern United States. Depending upon the juxtaposition of the WSAs ultimately designated wilderness within the CDCA, there may or may not be constraints to full development of such corridors.

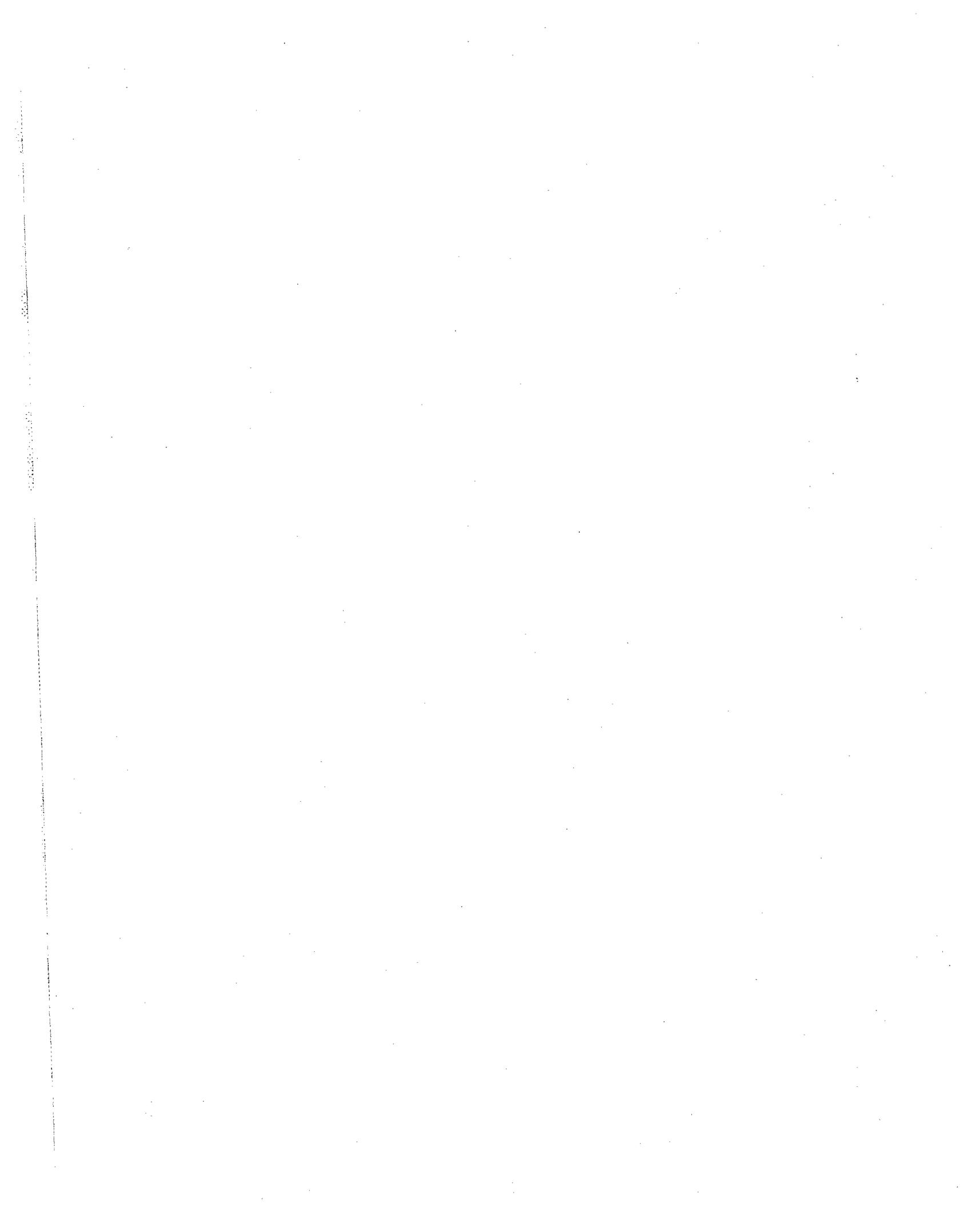
Historical recreation use in the area is considered significant and is dependent upon vehicle access. There are 46 miles of routes of travel within the WSA. Use levels are considered high and are primarily associated with recreational off-highway vehicle (OHV) travel for quail hunting and rockhounding. The Cady Mountains offer excellent rockhounding opportunities for agates, jasper, and chalcedony.

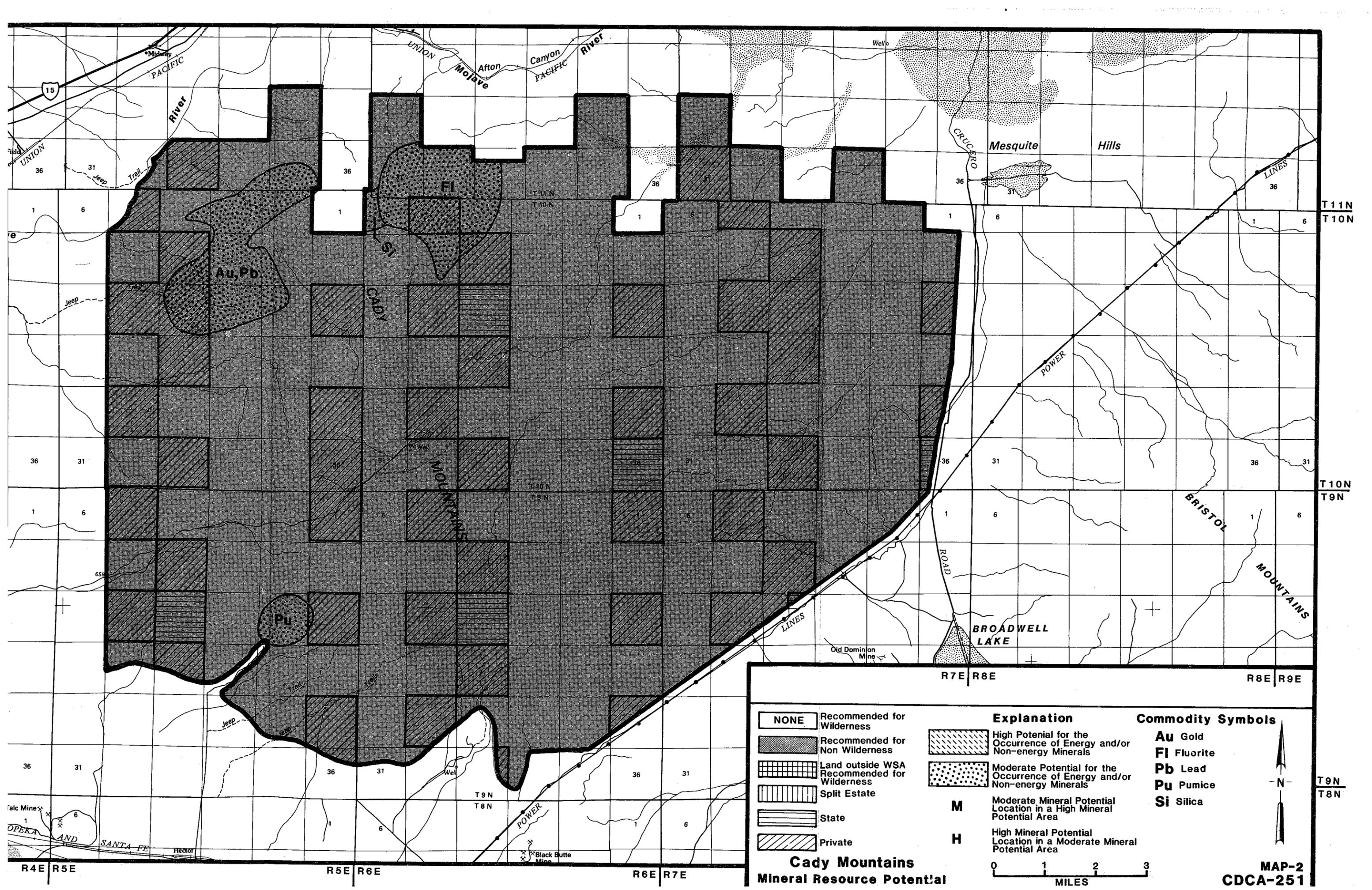
The area surrounding the WSA has a long history of mineral exploration and development. Portions of the WSA have moderate potentials for gold, fluorite, silica, lead, and pumice. Currently, 47 mining claims encumber an estimated 940 acres of the WSA.

The wildlife and vegetative resources within the area are typical of the surrounding desert. The area contains no unusual plants or State- or Federally-listed threatened or endangered plant or animal species. Wildlife values include the Cady Mountains desert bighorn sheep herd. Few Native American resources are documented for the WSA. The area was traditionally used by the Chemehuevi and the Serrano. Several areas of cultural resource sensitivity also occur in the area.

The WSA contains portions of the Afton Canyon Grazing Allotment which is managed under the Cady Mountain-Cronese Lake Allotment Management Plan (1983). The allotment contains several grandfathered range improvements, one of which is a well, storage tank and corral in Hidden Valley. The improvement is visible throughout portions of Hidden Valley which is in the heart of the WSA and the surrounding peaks in the Cady Mountains.

Although the area possesses wilderness values that adequately satisfy the criteria set forth in Section 2(c) of the 1984 Wilderness Act, they are not sufficiently distinctive to override the area's other uses and warrant inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System. The WSA would be best managed and maintained under nonwilderness and a combination of low and moderate intensity management guidelines as prescribed in the CDCA Plan. Sensitive resource values will not be devalued, the quality of desert bighorn sheep habitat will be maintained, and opportunities for vehicle dependent recreational pursuits will continue to be available.





NONE	Recommended for Wilderness		High Potential for the Occurrence of Energy and/or Non-energy Minerals	Commodity Symbols Au Gold FI Fluorite Pb Lead Pu Pumice Si Silica
	Recommended for Non Wilderness		Moderate Potential for the Occurrence of Energy and/or Non-energy Minerals	
	Land outside WSA Recommended for Wilderness	M	Moderate Mineral Potential Location in a High Mineral Potential Area	 T9N T8N
	Split Estate	H	High Mineral Potential Location in a Moderate Mineral Potential Area	
	State			
	Private			

Cady Mountains Mineral Resource Potential

0 1 2 3
MILES

MAP-2 CDCA-251

TABLE 1 - Land Status and Acreage Summary of the Study Area

<u>Within Wilderness Study Area</u>		<u>Acres</u>
BLM	(surface and subsurface)	77,015
Split Estate	(BLM surface only)	0
Inholdings		
State		3,093
Private		28,130
Total		<u>108,238</u>
 <u>Within the Recommended Wilderness Boundary</u>		 <u>Acres</u>
BLM	(within WSA)	0
BLM	(outside WSA)	0
Split Estate	(within WSA)	0
Split Estate	(outside WSA)	0
Total BLM Land Recommended for Wilderness		<u>0</u>
Inholdings		
State		0
Private		0
 <u>Within the Area Not Recommended for Wilderness</u>		 <u>Acres</u>
BLM	(surface and subsurface)	77,015
Split Estate	(BLM surface only)	0
Total BLM Lands Not Recommended for Wilderness		<u>77,015</u>

3. CRITERIA CONSIDERED IN DEVELOPING THE WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Wilderness Characteristics

1. Naturalness: Historic evidence of mining exploration is scattered throughout the WSA. Some improvements, including a dirt air strip, can be found on the private inholdings which comprise approximately 30 percent of the WSA. The 46 miles of routes throughout the WSA provide good two and four-wheel drive access. The range improvement in Hidden Valley impacts the naturalness of the central portion of the WSA. However, the majority of the area appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature and generally retains its natural character. Most of the influences of the few man-made features within the area are screened by the varied topography.
2. Solitude: The large size of the area gives the visitor opportunities for a feeling of isolation in the sandy valleys and among the highly eroded exposed ridges. The overall character of the landscape does not reflect the presence of man. The range improvement in Hidden Valley is however, a reminder of man's presence.

This WSA is periodically overflowed by military aircraft as part of the national defense mission taking place in approved military operating areas and flight corridors. The visual intrusions and associated noise create periodic temporary effects on solitude which are deemed necessary and acceptable as a part of the defense preparedness of the nation.

3. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation: The WSA contains vast areas of windblown sand and volcanic ridges, thus providing opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The many miles of existing routes of travel do tend to have a limiting affect on opportunities.
4. Special Features: The BLM sensitive desert bighorn sheep inhabit the WSA. Approximately 75% (50 square miles) of the total range used by this herd is within the WSA. Two big-game watering guzzlers are located in the WSA. The herd size is estimated at 25 individuals. Otherwise, the landforms, ecological diversity, and geologic features are not unusual; they are typical of features common throughout the surrounding deserts and mountains.

B. Diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System

1. Assessing the diversity of natural systems and features as represented by ecosystems: This WSA contains 77,015 acres of the American Desert/Creosote Bush ecosystem. The Cady Mountains WSA would not increase the diversity of the types of ecosystems represented in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Table 2 - Ecosystem Representation

Bailey-Kuchler Classification Domain/Province/PNV	<u>NWPS Areas</u>		<u>Other BLM Studies</u>	
	areas	acres	areas	acres
<u>NATIONWIDE</u>				
American Desert/Creosote Bush	1	343,753	117	4,190,894
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>				
American Desert/Creosote Bush	1	343,753	88	3,577,090

2. Expanding the opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation within a day's driving time (five hours) of major population centers: The WSA is within a five-hour drive of eight major population centers. Table 3 summarizes the number and acreage of designated areas and BLM study areas within a five-hour drive of the population centers.

Table 3
Wilderness Opportunities for Residents
of Major Population Centers

Population Centers	<u>NWPS areas</u>		<u>Other BLM Studies</u>	
	areas	acres	areas	acres
<u>California</u>				
Anaheim-Santa Ana	25	2,823,534	153	5,703,616
Bakersfield	32	4,071,358	128	3,998,548
Los Angeles-Long Beach	27	2,876,234	135	4,958,751
Oxnard-Ventura	23	2,195,198	85	2,703,260
Riverside-San Bernardino	22	2,031,054	205	7,658,649
San Diego	15	1,043,680	100	3,378,814
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville	34	4,431,635	61	1,681,921
<u>Nevada</u>				
Las Vegas	46	3,507,293	311	11,186,463

3. Balancing the geographic distribution of wilderness areas: The WSA is within 50 air miles of nine BLM WSAs recommended for wilderness designation. The closest designated wilderness area is Joshua Tree Wilderness, administered by Joshua Tree National Monument, 50 miles south of the WSA.

C. Manageability

The Cady Mountains WSA is not manageable as wilderness. Several significant issues make it futile to attempt to maintain the existing wilderness values into the future.

Private inholdings comprise approximately 30% of the WSA, forming a mosaic pattern of land ownership that makes it impossible to assure that existing wilderness values could be maintained. This ownership pattern results in many portions of the WSA being noncontiguous with the rest of the area. Purchase and/or exchange of the private inholdings would be very difficult and costly. Also, there are so many parcels that during the time required to initiate and complete acquisition for specific parcels, uses not compatible with wilderness may occur on other parcels.

The County of San Bernardino Consolidated General Plan designates the area for Rural Conservation Uses (RCN). Parcel size on RCN designated areas is limited to 40 acres except that parcels less than 40 acres in size can also be utilized for a number of allowable uses. The zoning is Desert Living development for residential, commercial, industrial, or manufacturing uses. Also, other development scenarios are allowed with the approval of a conditional use permit. By filing applications for minor subdivisions it would be possible to create over 800 private parcels of land within the WSA. Due to the mosaic ownership patterns, the mixed uses which are possible on these lands would preclude the retention of and management of wilderness values on the public lands.

Enforcement of a vehicle closure, if the area were designated wilderness, would require constant supervision. The area is a favored rockhounding area. Specimens from the area are spectacular, and historical recreational use includes vehicle access to traditional use areas. There are also good hunting opportunities for quail.

Mineral rights would have to be acquired on all valid mining claims to insure manageability in mineralized portions of the WSA. Forty-seven mining claims encumber 940 acres of the WSA. The likelihood for valid mineral rights are considered good. Unless the mineral rights are acquired, existing laws and regulations will be unable to prevent activities that will cause severe impacts to existing wilderness values.

Military overflights in this WSA must be considered to maintain the integrity of the existing and future national defense mission as well as the wilderness resource.

D. Energy and Mineral Resource Values

1. Summary of Information Known at the Time of the Preliminary Suitability Recommendation: The Cady Mountains WSA is located in the BLM Cady Mountains Geology-Energy-Minerals (G-E-M) Resource Area (GRA). BLM G-E-M data in the wilderness section of the Desert Plan EIS (Volume B, Appendix III) in 1980 indicated that resource data for this WSA had not been fully analyzed, integrated, and

interpreted, at the time of the recommendation process. However, the EIS did indicate that the WSA had potential for manganese and other metals, fluorite, strontium, and uranium. Twenty mining claims were recorded as of the December 12, 1979 in the WSA.

The GRA file in 1980 supported the EIS statements insofar as classifying the WSA for gold, lead, and fluorite potential. GRA classifications in the WSA include about one square mile on private land in the northwestern part of the WSA as having moderate potential for the occurrence of gold and lead based on a known occurrence. This particular location is not mentioned in the GRA report, but is shown on the 1955 Cady Mountain 15-minute Quadrangle map.

The 1980 GRA report classified a small area around the Logan Mine as having high potential for the occurrence of manganese based on past production of 71 tons containing 44% manganese during 1930, and 59 tons of 40.8% manganese in 1942. The southern boundary of the WSA was pulled in to barely exclude this area. The GRA file shows about two square miles in the northwestern part of the WSA as having moderate potential for the occurrence of manganese.

About four square miles in the northwestern part of the WSA were classified as having moderate potential for the occurrence of fluorite based on past production of small tonnage during World War I south of Afton Canyon. This location is not discussed in the GRA report.

The GRA file classified about one-third of a square mile in the northern part of the WSA as having moderate potential for the occurrence of quartz (silica) based on a known occurrence just outside of the WSA. This classification was supported by a map identified in a Southern Pacific report (Collier and Danehy, 1958, Geology and mineral resources of T. 11 N., R. 5 & 6 E., 44p., map 1:24,000) which shows two occurrences of quartz in the northwest portion of the WSA, just outside of the WSA. Nearly one square mile in the southwestern part of the WSA was classified as having moderate potential for the occurrence of pumice based on a reported occurrence. No additional information is available on this prospect. The GRA file classified the northwestern corner of the WSA as having moderate potential for the occurrence of sodium and oil and gas based on the 1978 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) classification as prospectively valuable. Since there are no known occurrences of sodium in the WSA the potential for occurrence is actually "low" according to the present BLM classification system. Also, since the WSA is not near the overthrust belt and there are no known occurrences of oil and gas in this area, the potential for the occurrence of oil and gas should be considered "low."

2. Summary of Significant New Mineral Resource Data Collected Since the Preliminary Suitability Recommendation Which should be Considered in the Final Recommendation: No USGS or U.S. Bureau of Mines mineral survey was completed for this WSA because it is recommended nonsuitable for wilderness designation.

Three of four fluorite prospects in the northwestern part of the WSA were described by Miller (1950, Geology of a part of the Afton Fluorite Mining District..., Master of Science Thesis, Stanford University, 26 p., map 1" = 300'). The fluorite occurs as hydrothermal fracture fillings in volcanic rocks. The best showing of fluorite is at the Big Horn workings in the north-central portion of the WSA. This district is also discussed by Chesterman (1957, Fluorspar: Mineral Commodities of California, California Division of Mines Bull. 176, p. 201-204) who states that the largest number of known fluorspar deposits in California is in San Bernardino County. According to Chesterman, numerous veins occur in this district near Afton with fluorite-bearing zones ranging from one foot to 50 feet in thickness and traceable for nearly 2,000 feet on the surface. Some of the fluorspar occurs in veins that range from a few inches to four feet in thickness. Chesterman stated that the richer parts of the fluorspar-bearing zones locally contain ten to 40 percent fluorite, but such areas are small. An analysis of representative samples showed a range of 35 to 86 percent calcium fluoride, eight to 44 percent silica, and two to 29 percent calcium carbonate. These data support the 1980 BLM GRA classification.

Southern Pacific identified the two manganese prospects which occur in this area, one of which is in the WSA. The occurrence is limited to an area of eight by ten feet thick in Tertiary-age tuff breccia. According to the SP report. "It is very doubtful that the manganese will occur in the pre-Tertiary bedrock complex or that there will be much continuity in the depth. The other occurrence, 0.25 miles outside of the WSA, was described as small and not of commercial value. Based on these observations and the fact that there has been no production of manganese from the northern part of the Cady Mountains, the potential for the occurrences of manganese resources in the WSA is classified as having a low potential, reducing the 1980 BLM GRA classification.

In 1987, a plan of operation was filed for open pit precious metals mining in the northwestern part of the WSA. The proposed mine site is within a mile of the area classified as having moderate potential for the occurrence of lead and gold in the 1980 GRA file. There are two other gold/copper occurrences in this general area. One of these is in section 35 (T. 11 N., R. 5 E. (Collier & Danehy, p. 7). The second one is in section 11 (T. 10 N., R. 5 E.) (Dibblee and Bassett, 1966, Geologic map of the Cady Mountains Quadrangle..., USGS Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations, Map I-467, 1:62,500). The moderate potential boundary on the WSA mineral potential map was expanded to include all four occurrence sites for gold and is shown on the accompanying mineral potential map.

Since there are no known occurrences of sodium in the WSA the potential for occurrence is considered as being low under the BLM classification system. In addition, since the WSA is not near the overthrust belt and there are no known occurrences of oil and gas in this area, the potential for the occurrence of oil and gas should be considered low.

Unpatented lode mining claims are concentrated in the northwest and south-central portion of the WSA. Unpatented mineral claims in the WSA are summarized in the following table taken from BLM records dated December, 1987.

Table 4 - Mining Claims

TYPE	NUMBER			ACRES		
	SUITABLE	NONSUIT.	TOTAL	SUITABLE	NONSUIT.	TOTAL
Lode	N/A	47	47	N/A	940	940
Placer	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
Mill Sites	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0
Total	N/A	47	47	N/A	940	940

E. Summary of Environmental Consequences of the Proposed Action

1. Impact on Wilderness Values: Any private development and access requirements for the vast acreage of private land spread throughout the WSA will negatively impact naturalness, solitude, and primitive and unconfined types of recreation. Continued use of the existing routes of travel by vehicle-dependent recreationists will impact opportunities for solitude. Any additional energy or communication facilities built in the utility corridor will impact values along the southeastern edge of the WSA. The noise, surface disturbance and access requirements for any mineral exploration and development will also negatively impact naturalness and opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined types of recreation. Military aircraft engaged in low-level maneuvers will continue to momentarily disrupt solitude.
2. Impact on Minerals and Energy: Opportunities for exploration and development of minerals and energy will continue to be available subject to applicable laws, regulations and the moderate and low intensity management guidelines established in the CDCA Plan.
3. Impact on Desert Bighorn Sheep Habitat: The habitat in the mountainous portions of the WSA will continue to receive priority consideration over conflicting land uses according to the low intensity, multiple use management prescriptions contained in the CDCA Plan. Opportunities will be available for vehicle access to maintain existing sheep watering guzzlers.
4. Impact on Future Utility Corridor Development: Opportunities will continue to be available for full utilization and development of the utility corridor designated in the CDCA Plan.



5. Impact on Cultural Resource Values: Applicable laws and regulations will continue to provide protection of sensitive resources.
6. Impact on Livestock Management: Opportunities will continue to be available for the development of range improvements and the management of livestock to maximize proper utilization of forage produced on the public lands.
7. Impact on Vehicle-Dependent Recreation: Opportunities will continue to be available for motorized vehicle travel on designated routes of travel. Access will be available to traditional rockhounding and quail hunting areas.
8. Impact on Private Lands Development: Private lands can continue to be utilized according to county planning standards. The issuance of BLM rights-of-way will be less constrained by the nonsuitability recommendation.

F. Local Social and Economic Considerations

No local social or economic considerations were identified in the Final CDCA Plan and EIS. Therefore, no further discussion of this topic will occur in this document.

G. Summary of WSA - Specific Public Comments

Public comments were solicited throughout all phases in the development of the CDCA Plan, finalized in 1980. Issues raised by the public during the Inventory and Study Phase were taken into account during development of the Draft Plan Alternatives and Proposed Plan. The following is a summary of all comments received. Inaccuracies that are known to exist are noted in parentheses.

1. Inventory Phase: Comments indicated the presence of several access routes which are used by rockhounters and for access to mines. Other comments agreed with the findings. Mining areas along the southern boundary were excluded from further wilderness consideration, where appropriate.
2. Study Phase: Of the 50 letters on this WSA, a large majority (43) opposed further consideration of this area for wilderness; seven letters favored wilderness. Two major groups responded on this unit: four-wheel drive enthusiasts and rock collectors. The first group mentioned the long-time use of this area for family and vehicle-oriented recreation, such as rockhounding, motorcycling, trail riding, competitive events, picnicking, photography, hunting, and camping. Rock collectors called the Cady Mountains a "rockhound's paradise," stating that this is one of the best-loved camping, collecting, and sightseeing areas in the desert and that elderly winter visitors need motorized access to collecting spots.

Many features were mentioned which respondents felt detracted from the area's wilderness potential: mining operations, power lines, fences, structures, stock corrals, windmills, and the noise of two railroads, trucks on major highways, and low-flying military aircraft. Several letters mentioned vehicle routes which they thought should be classified as "roads." Others were concerned about the relatively large proportion of privately owned land within the study area; one suggested that the amount of public land amounted to less than 5,000 acres.

A few respondents asked that the road from Ludlow to Crucero, which passes by Broadwell Lake and Mesquite Springs, be kept open to provide access to Afton Canyon. One letter stated that vehicle access is needed by university classes to reach fossil beds in the Cady Mountains. Two oil companies noted the potential for geothermal resources in the region and the desire to explore for, and to develop this resource, as well as oil and gas. A cement company feared that its operations might conflict with the requirement for Class I air quality within a wilderness area and asked for a one-mile buffer zone. Several letters mentioned the presence of the Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad remnants and a portion of the Old Mojave Trail and stated that these were not compatible with wilderness.

Proponents of wilderness designation for this WSA noted that it meets the 2(c) criteria and that it provides a feeling of solitude and excellent opportunities for primitive recreation. Its closeness to the Los Angeles area makes it a convenient location for wilderness backpacks for groups such as the boy scouts. One respondent stated that the historical remnants of the Tonopah-Tidewater railroad could be better protected under wilderness management. Another suggested that Troy Lake should be added to the study area.

Nine letters were received in response to the Public Input Workbook (3/15/79). All were opposed to wilderness for this WSA. Four gem and mineral organizations sent letters, one of which was accompanied by a 53-signature petition. They mentioned the popularity of this area with rockhounds and recreationists of all ages and the need for vehicle access on roads and washes. The large proportion of private land was again noted.

3. Draft Plan Alternatives: There were few comments specific to WSA 251 in response to the Draft Plan Alternatives. However, this WSA was opposed by the National Outdoor Coalition (NOC), a coalition of mining, rockhounding, and off-highway vehicle (OHV) groups. Some individual mining and OHV groups also presented their positions. NOC sent their own "multiple use map" in which they classified WSA

as mostly "intensive use," with a little "moderate use" area on the west side. This recommendation was similar to that of the Use Alternative. Conservation organizations and some individuals preferred the Protection Alternative, which recommended "controlled use," or wilderness, for most of the area with a small amount of "limited use" on the west.

4. Proposed Plan: The Proposed Plan recommended "limited use" for most of the Cady Mountains and "moderate use" for the western portion of the study area. Vehicle-oriented recreationists and miners maintained the position of wanting more access to the Cady Mountains. Conservationists were partially content with the recommendation, although there were still some people who wanted wilderness for this area.

No comments were received from local government.

