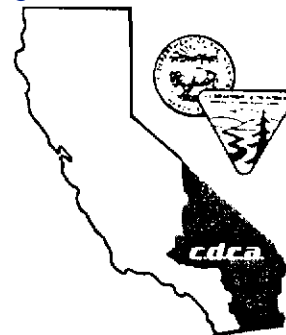


# **EXHIBIT 12**

**Bureau of Land Management, California Desert Conservation Area Final Environmental Impact Statement and Proposed Plan, Vol. B, App. III (Sep. 1980) (excerpts)**

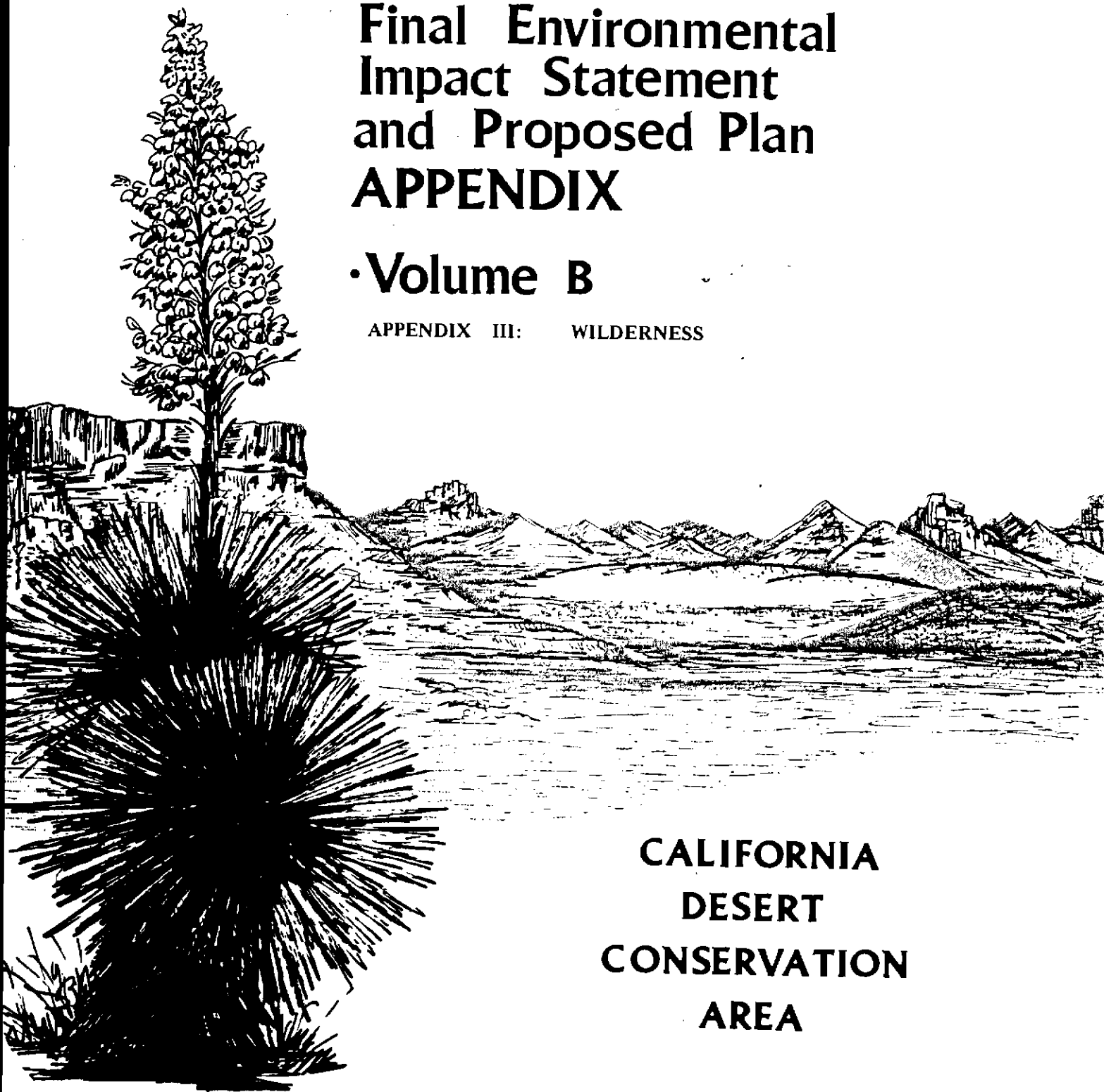
SEPTEMBER 1980



# Final Environmental Impact Statement and Proposed Plan APPENDIX

## • Volume B

APPENDIX III: WILDERNESS



**CALIFORNIA  
DESERT  
CONSERVATION  
AREA**

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA 112

Last Chance Mountain

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The area (38,200 acres)<sup>1</sup> is bounded on the north by Cucamonga Canyon road, on the east by the California/Nevada State border, on the south by the Loretta Mine Road and access road, and on the west by the Eureka Valley Road. The terrain is rough and mountainous throughout. The elevation varies from 3,360 feet near the west-central edge to 8,456 feet atop Last Chance Mountain in the northeastern portion of the area. This area is predominantly public land with approximately 5 percent in random blocks of non-public land. There are a number of recorded mining claims in the eastern portion along the California/Nevada border. This WSA is 80 percent mountains, 10 percent alluvial fans, and 10 percent dissected fans.

WILDERNESS QUALITY

Description of Environment

The area is mountainous with many deep canyons and a few springs. The eroding rock formation in the northwestern Cucamonga Canyon contains many shades of red, yellow, blue, and purple. The vegetative cover on the Eureka Valley bajada and mid-elevations consists of the Last Chance Range mixed creosote desert shrub community. The higher elevations of the Last Chance Range are generally mixed desert shrubs with a pinyon pine/juniper forest type of vegetation.

Natural Condition

This area has generally retained its primeval character and appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable. Those noticeable works of man which are present have been excluded. These include the abandoned Crater Area mining operations and the Last Chance Spring Mine and access road. The extensive Crater Mining Area consists of many open pits, slag piles, and ways that significantly scar the natural condition of the area. The Last Chance Spring has a maintained access road, stock water source, building, and several open mining shafts. These areas have been excluded from wilderness consideration due to the substantially noticeable works of man which have degraded the natural condition of the immediate area.

<sup>1</sup>Portions of Ts. 6, 7, and 8 S., Rs. 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 E., MDM.

Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude or a Primitive and Unconfined Type of Recreation

This area contains outstanding opportunities for solitude, because of its relatively primitive character and natural condition. Extensive topographical variations and diverse vegetation which screen visitors provide freedom of movement without encroachment from man-made features. The varied topography and vegetation, along with the mountains and the lack of man-made features, provide for unconfined movement and diverse opportunities for a primitive type of recreation.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA RANKING

This area was ranked 49 out of 137 WSAs.

RESOURCES CONSIDERED

Geology-Energy-Minerals

A major molybdenum deposit (a strategic mineral), with an in-place value of \$7.9 billion, and associated favorable terrain exist in the WSA. Geochemical anomalies reinforce mineral potential for molybdenum, lead, zinc, silver, copper, tin, rare earths, and other metals. The area supported past production of mercury (strategic metal--62% imported in 1979) with potential for future production.

The southern part of the WSA experienced sulfur production in the past. Sulfur reserves and known gypsum resources exist here. The favorable terrain for these deposits probably extends throughout the southern half of the WSA. The geologic environment is favorable for limestone, dolomite, and barite deposits.

There is a uranium occurrence in the Hanging Rock Canyon area, although sufficient data are not available to assess the potential for the rest of the WSA.

Approximately the southern third of the WSA, excluding the Sylvania Mountains, has potentially favorable geologic environments in the Last Chance thrust system for oil and gas.

Most of the area has unfavorable geology for sodium and potassium. However, the alluvial area between the Last Chance Range and Sylvania Mountains could contain such deposits, but data are inadequate to evaluate the potential.

The alluvial areas adjacent to the mountains have potential for sand and gravel and clays. The upland areas have potential for crushed and broken rock materials. Remoteness of the area would preclude large near-term demand for these commodities.

### Vegetation

No unusual plant assemblages occur within this WSA. General vegetation components include Coleogyne ramosissima, Atriplex confertifolia, Grayia spinosa, and Lycium spp. The area is mostly shadscale and blackbrush types.

Several rare plant species have potential for occurring within this WSA. They include Lupinus holmgrenanus, Fendlerella utahensis, Arabis shockleyi, Mimulus rupicola, Sclerocactus polyancistrus, Cymopterus gilmanii, Eriogonum gilmanii, and E. shockleyi. All of these plants are limestone endemics.

### Wildlife

The area contains the northern half of the Last Chance Range and the eastern edge of Eureka Valley. The Last Chance Range is a rugged mountainous range with steep canyons and a few springs; elevations range approximately from 3,300 feet to above 8,400 feet. Pinyon pine and juniper are found in the higher elevations. The Eureka Valley bajada is primarily in a mixed creosote bush desert shrub community; the eastern slopes of the Last Chance Range are in a rich shadscale.

Two proposed sensitive species are known to inhabit the area. The entire Last Chance Range in the WSA provides seasonal range (30 sq. mi) for the desert bighorn sheep. Around Last Chance Peak is a concentration area (10 sq. mi.) for bighorn. The entire Last Chance herd, estimated at only 65 individuals, is believed to be declining in this area because of heavy livestock use on the east side of the range and conflict at Last Chance Spring. Declines here probably have occurred since the early 1970s (Rocklyn Wooley, pers. comm.).

The area contains about 50 square miles of golden eagle foraging habitat; this is about 1 percent of the total for the CDCA. There are two known eyries in this area.

Other significant species include the pale kangaroo mouse found in about 7 square miles in the Eureka Valley. Prairie falcons breed in at least one locale and forage over about 15 square miles of the area. Mule deer inhabit most of the Last Chance Range (35 sq. mi. in the WSA).

Further surveys are likely to reveal even more important and significant wildlife species.

There is a very important riparian area at Last Chance Spring. There is a small, fenced enclosure; the remaining riparian zone is heavily impacted by livestock.

### Cultural Resources

One area of high cultural resource sensitivity is located within the area.

### Native American Uses, Needs, and Sites

The Last Chance Range has been traditionally employed by Owens Valley area Paiute for pinyon collection and as a summer camp area. The profile of seasonal use is quite similar to the use pattern described for the White Mountain region (WSAs 100-107).

### Scenic Quality

The area encompasses "high" scenic quality. It received high scores for landform, color, and vegetation, and a medium score for uniqueness.

### General Recreation

Most of the WSA possesses good opportunities for deer and chukar hunting. The area is bordered on the north by Cucamonga Canyon Road. Cucamonga Canyon is a concentrated use zone which received 745 visitor use days in 1978. Uses include camping, four-wheel drive access, sightseeing, painting, and photography. None of these activities has been rated.

### Range Uses and Potential

Twenty-five percent of the Last Chance Allotment is in this WSA. The allotment is grandfathered. A portion of the Piper Mountain Herd Management Area is in the WSA.

## SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

### Inventory Phase

Comments supported the findings and also pointed out the varied recreational interests.

### Study Phase

Thirteen of the 16 comments received about WSA 112 favored wilderness designation. Scenic quality was the most common value noted. Interest in geologic, wildlife, flora, educational, and historic values was expressed. Hiking, camping, rockhounding, backpacking, climbing, photography, and painting were all activities enjoyed in this area.

Deletion of the southern portion of the WSA, the mining area saddling the mountains near the origin of Hanging Rock Canyon, was suggested. Expansion of the boundary to Death Valley National Monument was also proposed.

The two comments opposing wilderness designation of WSA 112 dealt with mining and rockhounding. The mining interest felt mining should be first priority in wilderness consideration. The other expressed a desire for vehicle access to permit rockhounding with family and camping in the beauty and isolation of the desert.

All letters in response to the workbook were in favor of this area as wilderness because of its accessibility and to protect wildlife and unique botanical values.

#### Draft Plan Alternatives

A variety of public comments specific to WSA 112 was received in response to the Draft Desert Plan Alternatives. For example, one indicated complete agreement with the Protection Alternative, another expressed the need for strict control of wilderness, while a third insisted on a vehicle-access corridor between the sand dunes and Saline Valley. Another stated that the exploration and development of oil, gas, and geothermal resources were the best uses for the area.

#### SUMMARY OF RATIONALE FOR THE PROPOSED PLAN

Wilderness Study Area 112, Last Chance Mountain, is recommended as nonsuitable for wilderness designation.

The area incorporates a major molybdenum deposit which has an extremely high estimated value. In addition, the WSA has other known geologic, energy, and mineral resources. The area includes the Last Chance grazing allotment and is used for a variety of recreation activities. The area did not meet the criteria outlined in the desert-wide wilderness objectives. It was ranked 49. These factors all contributed to the nonsuitability recommendation.

The WSA was recommended for Class L designation to protect its wildlife, cultural and Native American values, and scenic quality.

#### IMPACT OF PROPOSED PLAN

The WSA is divided between multiple use Classes L and M. The portion east of Last Chance Canyon is Class M as well as a very small area around Crater. The remainder falls within a Class L designation. The primary development expected within the WSA involves mineral exploitation. The southern one-third contains a variety of economically viable minerals and could be developed. Such development could have harsh adverse effects upon the natural condition of the area, although mitigation is required. The rugged terrain will tend to localize small-scale impacts; however, large-scale mining operations are a possibility and could effectively eliminate the wilderness values over large areas as has already occurred around Crater. Increased motor vehicle access would be a secondary impact along future designated mining areas routes in Classes L and M respectively. Overall, potential adverse impacts to wilderness values under the proposed multiple use class designations range from negative to highly negative depending upon the scope of mineral development.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA 127

Panamint Dunes

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The area (93,220 acres)<sup>1</sup> incorporates the entire northern portion of Panamint Valley and extends into the hills which surround the valley on the north, east, and west sides. Its northeastern limit is Death Valley National Monument and its southern border is State Route 190. A paved road, which runs through the Santa Rosa Hills, forms its western edge. An excellent, graded road extending into Hunter Mountain provides the northern boundary.

Less than four sections of non-public land are scattered within the boundaries and account for less than 3 percent of the total area.

In addition to the above, further search of available data discloses that there has been an invasion of recorded mining claim locations in one section in the west-central portion of the site.

This WSA contains 50 percent mountains, 15 percent plateaus, 10 percent alluvial fans, 10 percent sand-covered plains, 3 percent sand-covered fans, 3 percent dissected fans, 3 percent highly dissected fans, 3 percent playas, and 3 percent sand dunes.

WILDERNESS QUALITY

Description of Environment

Generally, the area can be compared to a saucer. Panamint Valley represents the lower portion and includes a flat, dry lakebed, with only the Lake Hills providing vertical relief. In the northern part, well up on the bajada, a relatively small, but extremely interesting, dune system is developing. To the west, the bright and varied colors of Rainbow Canyon provide an introduction to the unique topography of the outcrops, and rugged mountain canyons, valleys, and peaks are all present. Vegetation is varied from the dry lake bottom, which provides too hostile an environment for most plant life, to the rich, lush pinyon-juniper forests on the highest peaks. Creosote, bunch grasses, desert holy, Joshua trees, plus a large number of annuals are all present and add to the diversity of the site.

<sup>1</sup>Portions of T. 16 S., R. 40 E.; T. 17 S., Rs. 40 and 41 E.; T. 18 S., Rs. 41, 42 and 43 E., MDM.



Natural Condition

Except for small portions, where the effects of man's activities are present, the entire area has retained its natural condition and appears to have been acted on solely by natural forces. The Big Four Mine, below Panamint Butte, the Father Crowley Point Monument, the Lee Mines on Lee Flat, and the grazing operations on Hunter Mountain are the only evidence of man. The mines do not appear to be operational, with only local impact. The valley is occasionally used for supersonic flight tests. Signs have been posted to indicate the possibility of sonic booms. The boundaries of the Wilderness Study Area are common with the boundaries of the roadless area with exceptions for the Big Four Mine and access road and portions of the southern Santa Rosa Hills and Lee Flat south of Wilson Ranch.

Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude or a Primitive and Unconfined Typed of Recreation

The over-all diversity of terrain, areas of tall, dense vegetation, and extreme elevation changes ensure numerous outstanding opportunities for solitude. Lack of evidence of man's works ensures unrestricted, outstanding opportunities for recreation.

## WILDERNESS STUDY AREA RANKING

This WSA ranked 7 out of 137 WSAs.

## RESOURCES CONSIDERED

Geology-Energy-Minerals

Lead, silver, zinc, copper, and sand and gravel have been produced from this area. The Big Four Mine, on the east side of Panamint Valley, 7 miles north of State Route 190, has produced 155,872 pounds of lead, 117,200 pounds of zinc, and 1,200 ounces of silver. Prospecting for lead-silver mineralization has taken place on nearby Lake Hill. On the west side of Panamint Valley, on the east slope of the Darwin Plateau, the Whip-poor-will Copper Mine occurs in one of many isolated limestone outcrops in a predominantly basaltic volcanic terrain.

The Lee Mine is located just outside of the WSA about 12 miles north of Darwin. This mine, first worked in the 1870s, produced lead, silver, zinc, gold, and copper ore at least until 1954. It appeared to be active in 1978. On hill 5594 south of the Lee Mine, there are two gold mines, the Wonder and the Inyo Gold. A few hundred feet west of the Lee Mine, the West Vein has also produced gold. About 1 mile north of the Lee Mine is the Silver Reid lead-silver-copper mine.

The California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS) has two sand and gravel sites in the WSA. One is located on the east side of Panamint Valley,

the other is located almost due north of Darwin on the north side of State Route 190.

Based on the numerous occurrences of metallic minerals in this and neighboring areas, the Paleozoic limestone which crops out here has high potential for lead, silver, and copper mineralization. Based on data from geophysical surveys, the Panamint Dunes area and the south slope of Hunter Mountain have potential for uranium. Panamint Lake has potential for uranium, sodium, and potassium and speculative potential for oil and gas. The Panamint Dunes have potential for placer gold and iron.

#### Vegetation

One unusual plant assemblage is present within WSA 127; the shadscale scrub community occupying Lee Flat. Other than this type of vegetation the WSA includes Psammophytic (Panamint Dunes), creosote bush scrub, hopsage scrub, allscale scrub, blackbush scrub, and mesquite thicket.

One rare plant species, Astragalus lentiginosus var. micans, is an important constituent of the vegetation of the Panamint Dunes. Other rare species including Eriogonum intrafractum, Enceliopsis covillei, and Sphaeralcea rusbyi var. eremicola occur in Towne Pass at the eastern-most periphery of the WSA.

#### Wildlife

Wilderness Study Area 127 is located in the northern portion of the Panamint Valley and includes the northwestern section of the Panamint Mountains immediately west of Death Valley National Monument and northern section of the Argus Range south of State Route 190. Elevation ranges from 1,500 feet in the Panamint Valley floor to approximately 6,000 feet in the Panamint Mountains. Dominant valley floor vegetation includes creosote bush, pleiate coldenia, and locoweed. Mountain slopes support stands of pinyon and juniper.

The Panamint Valley dunes, the only known habitat for two species of very rare arthropods, are located in the north-central portion of the valley floor. Covering approximately 6 square miles, the dune system consists of featureless relatively smooth sand sheets and isolated peaked sand structures known as star dunes which rise to a height of 250 feet above the valley floor. A dry lake bed is located to the southeast and extends to the southern boundary of the WSA. The Panamint Dunes may contain an isolated population of the highly specialized Mojave fringe-toed lizard, confined to sandy habitats much further south.

The mountainous portions contain several important wildlife species. This includes 6 square miles of Panamint chipmunk range, as isolated species of restricted occurrence, confined to three distinct populations. Ten percent of the northernmost of these is present in WSA 127. Mule deer are concentrated over 30 square miles of similar habitat. A variety of raptors, including prairie falcon and golden eagle, is also present here. There are

two prairie falcon eyries used by two nesting pairs of birds and 70 square miles of foraging area. At least one golden eagle eyrie and 40 square miles of foraging area used by a nesting pair of birds are in the northeastern portion.

Desert bighorn sheep are present in the Panamint Mountains framing the eastern boundary, 10 square miles of permanent range, 9 square miles of seasonal range, and 11 square miles of transient range, representing 3 percent of the permanent range, 3 percent of the seasonal range, and 3 percent of the transient range of the herd. The Cottonwood Mountains bighorn herd, numbering approximately 155 sheep, uses the area. The herd has been declining for several years, possibly as the result of competition from livestock and burros.

### Cultural Resources

Eight areas of cultural resource sensitivity are located within this WSA.

#### Native American Uses, Needs, and Sites

This polygon is contiguous with the pattern of use described for Hunter Mountains (WSA 123). Campsites and pinyon collection areas are distributed throughout the northern portion of the WSA. A tentative identification of Paiute burials has been made in the southeastern portion of the polygon. This and pinyon collection also continue to take place throughout the polygon.

#### Scenic Quality

The overall scenic quality of the study area rates "high." Scores for landform, color, and vegetation were in the high-medium range. The Panamint Dunes represent a relatively unique scenic feature. The entire area is relatively free from the impacts of man.

#### General Recreation

Rainbow Canyon is a steep-sided colorful area with many panoramas. This is the only interpretive site rated as "high" for its interpretive values. As many as eight interpretive sites in this area are unevaluated. They are: Lake Hill Island, Panamint Butte, Panamint Valley Dunes, Eichbaum Toll Road, Panamint Overlook, Lee Mines, Father Crowley Point, Darwin Pass area, and Darwin Mining District.

Good deer hunting opportunities exist in portions of this WSA. Good floral display opportunities exist throughout the eastern portion of this WSA. The Panamint Sand Dunes are considered a major sand dune system and have been identified as having interested public concern.

A small concentrated use zone in this WSA received less than 900 visitor use days in 1979. Primary recreational activities in this zone include camping, sightseeing, motorized vehicle play, touring, and access, and shooting.

### Range Uses and Potential

A portion of the Hunter Mountain Allotment is in the WSA. The allotment is grandfathered. The WSA contains portions of the Hunter Mountain, Lee Flat, and Towne Pass Herd Management Areas.

### SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

#### Inventory Phase

Many comments were of a general nature expressing interest in motorized vehicle recreation. Other comments supported the findings regarding natural condition and primitive recreation opportunities.

#### Study Phase

Twelve of the 33 study comments received on WSA 127 favored wilderness designation. Contiguity to the Death Valley National Monument was the most common favorable comment. Scenic quality was often mentioned along with ecological, historic, and geological qualities. Protection of dunes from destruction by motorized vehicles plus protection of vegetation and wildlife were shown as desirable.

The majority of comments opposed wilderness designation of WSA 127. Sites and sounds detracting from wilderness potential were the most common concern. Mineral potential, specifically lead, zinc, silver, and gold, was noted. Another common concern was recreation access, the need to use roads and off-road areas in the dunes for recreational enjoyment.

The suggestion was made twice to extend the area's boundary to include adjacent WSAs.

Of the workbook responses received on this WSA, the majority were in favor of wilderness designation and preservation of tortoises. Also mentioned were: extension of the western edge to include the outstanding Joshua tree woodland in Lee Flat; restriction of motorized vehicles; and change in the southern boundary to comply with Wilderness Act requirements, and maintain existing use.

#### Draft Plan Alternatives

A variety of public comments, specific to WSA 127, was received in response to the Draft Desert Plan Alternatives. For Example, one indicated complete agreement with the Protection Alternative, another expressed that the entire study area should be recommended as suitable for wilderness in the Protection Alternative, while a third insisted that wilderness protection is needed to control damage caused by motorized vehicles. Another stated that the exploration for and development of oil, gas, and geothermal resources were the best uses for the area. In addition, the rationale for decisions was considered as inadequate.

#### SUMMARY OF RATIONALE FOR THE PROPOSED PLAN

Approximately 80 percent of WSA 127, Panamint Dunes, is recommended as suitable for wilderness designation. The remaining portion is recommended for Class M designation.

Historically the area has been mined for lead, silver, zinc, and copper and the area possesses a high potential for these same minerals in addition to others. The WSA is also an important recreational area with a history of motorized vehicle use (dunebuggy, four-wheel drive, and motorcycle), touring, shooting and camping. The quality of the area for wilderness is evident from its high rating. Ranking seventh and joining Death Valley National Monument, an administratively endorsed wilderness area, were considerations. The area's easy accessibility from paved roads and its diverse terrain which could provide "primitive" challenges to all skill levels were also important factors that supported the desert-wide wilderness objectives. It was determined that the highest use for the majority of the WSA was as wilderness.

The remaining area was recommended for Class M designation to provide access for mineral exploration and development and more intense recreation use. This split designation would protect most cultural and natural values.

#### IMPACT OF PROPOSED PLAN

Class M designation of the Darwin Plateau would allow activities that, depending upon the degree, could destroy all wilderness and scenic values. The plateau could not absorb the impacts. The range to the east could accept some impacts due to rugged topography, but would require extreme mitigation to keep from significantly impairing the wilderness value.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA 147

## Greenwater Range

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The area (131,000 acres)<sup>1</sup> is bounded on the north by State Route 190, on the south by State Route 178, on the east by State Route 127, and on the west by a graded dirt road through Greenwater Valley. The area consists primarily of public land. Scattered non-public lands account for approximately 6 percent of the land area. An Act of Congress of November 9, 1921, set apart a materials site for the California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS). This was for 40 acres located in Section 10, T. 23 N., R. 6 E., SBM, effective on November 24, 1939. There are a number of recorded mining claims in the northern and central portions of the area. This WSA includes 30 percent mountains, 25 percent alluvial fans, 20 percent dissected fans, 10 percent hills, 5 percent plateaus, 5 percent highly dissected fans, 2 percent badlands, and 1 percent riverwashes.

## WILDERNESS QUALITY

Description of Environment

Roughly 12 miles across at its widest point and 32 miles long, this area encompasses approximately 300 square miles. Terrain varies considerably, ranging from smooth, flat valleys and bajadas to coarse, jagged mountains. Two major drainages divide the site into thirds. Through Greenwater Canyon the waters have carved a narrow passage through volcanic rock, leaving steep sides and a twisting course. At Deadman Pass the erosion has produced a wide interspace with gently sloping sides. Although the valleys are densely vegetated, the mountains and slopes tend to support only sparse growth. Creosote is the dominant plant in the area, although numerous, less conspicuous, species abound, including desert holly, sagebrush, prickly pear, cholla, and bunch and annual grasses.

Natural Condition

The northern boundary has been adjusted to exclude areas where man's impact has degraded the natural character. The exclusion includes active, abandoned mining operations, patented mining in Sections 21, 29, 31-33, (T. 25 N., R. 4 E.), a graded road, and a network of improved ways. The graded road leads east from Death Valley Junction past the remains of the abandoned Lila C mine (site of Old Ryan - now only tunnels, slag piles, and rusting equipment remain) to an area laced with old roads and mining claims at the

<sup>1</sup>Portions of T. 22 N., Rs. 4, 5, and 6 E.; T. 22 1/2 N., Rs. 4, 5, and 6 E.; T. 23 N., Rs. 4, 5, and 6 E.; and T. 25 N., R. 5., SBM.

mouth of Greenwater Canyon. A grid-like network of unimproved ways is located in the vicinity of the Lila C mine. At the site of the New Ryan, on the northern tip of the Greenwater Range, active and abandoned mining operations occur side by side. Tunnels, slag piles, and road scars exist here, as well as many of the old structures that were once inhabited by the population of Ryan. The remainder of the roadless area generally retains its primeval character and appears affected primarily by natural forces. Man's works, which include a few abandoned mine shafts and primitive ways, are substantially unnoticeable because of screening by terrain diversity and fairly dense vegetation.

Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude or a Primitive and Unconfined Type of Recreation

This area offers outstanding opportunities for both solitude and a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. Terrain and vegetative variety provide many areas and spaces where a sense of isolation and seclusion are readily available. A relative lack of internal man-made features allows freedom of unconfined movement throughout the site. In terms of primitive recreation, the area offers both challenge and diversity. The Greenwater Range area is bounded to the east and west by large areas that are also relatively pristine, adding to the opportunities for a quality primitive experience. These opportunities are further enhanced by the adjacent wilderness values in Death Valley National Monument.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA RANKING

This WSA is ranked 86 out of 137 WSAs.

RESOURCES CONSIDERED

Geology-Energy-Minerals

Resource data for this WSA have not been fully analyzed, integrated, and interpreted. Interpretations set forth here are based on a brief review of available data and are subject to change. Metallic occurrences are based solely on the compilation by Terradata; nonmetallic occurrences are based on the BLM industrial mineral survey. Interpretation of geochemical anomalies is based solely on statistical work by Terradata. Claims include all those that appear on the December 12, 1979, computer printout, representing an estimated 25 percent of all claims that have been recorded with BLM.

This WSA has potential for copper-molybdenum porphyry deposits, uranium, pumice, and sand and gravel. There is also potential for borates and lithium at the northern end. Six unpatented claims are recorded.

Vegetation

No unusual plant assemblages occur within WSA 147. Vegetation consists of creosote bush scrub, desert holly scrub, and allscale scrub. No sensitive plant species are known to occur within this WSA.

### Wildlife

The more mountainous terrain in this study area is used as transient range by desert bighorn sheep. This section of the Greenwater Range forms an important corridor route for sheep populations in the Funeral Mountains to the north and Black Mountains to the south. The entire bighorn transient range in the Greenwater Range and bighorn corridor route between the Funeral Mountains and Black Mountains is present in WSA 147.

Portions of this area are also used for foraging by a nesting pair of prairie falcons and a nesting pair of golden eagles.

### Cultural Resources

Two areas of cultural resource sensitivity are located within this Wilderness Study Area.

### Native American Uses, Needs, and Sites

This WSA has village sites that lie along the eastern slope of the southern Greenwater Range, the old village site of Shoshone in the southeastern section, and collection areas throughout the southern Greenwater Mountains used by some members of the Panamint-Shoshone and Chemehuevi. The Panamint Shoshone share a berry-collection area and spring along the western border of the WSA with the Southern Utes. The Southern Ute Trail runs through the northern section of the WSA in a northwest direction. The Panamint Shoshone have a berry-collecting area in the extreme southeastern section of the WSA.

### Scenic Quality

The scenic quality of this area, which includes portions of four scenic quality polygons, is "medium" overall. Scores for all of the key factors (landform, color, vegetation, and uniqueness) generally fall in the medium range. Of visual significance is Greenwater Valley, one of the very few unintruded, expansive valleys in the entire California Desert.

### General Recreation

The unit includes an unevaluated interpretive site in Greenwater Canyon. The canyon is of historic and prehistoric interest. There are four rockhound sites rated fair, three on the northern boundary and one on the southern boundary. There is good chukar and quail hunting in the northern and southern end of the Greenwater Valley.

### Range Uses and Potential

There are no allotments in this WSA. The WSA includes a portion of the Ash Meadows Herd Management Area.



## SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

### Inventory Phase

Several comments referred to man-made features and permanent scars from active and abandoned mining operations. These areas were deleted where appropriate. The Deadman Pass Road shows no sign of maintenance for many years. Other comments indicated that too much area had been deleted and that rehabilitation potential was not considered.

### Study Phase

Twenty-nine letters were received on WSA 147. Eighteen supported a wilderness designation. The major concern for this area of those favoring wilderness seems to be the question of the mines. Many felt the mines should be excluded, such as the Lila C., Old Ryan, and Greenwater Canyon Mines. Others felt the mined areas can be rehabilitated and should be included in the wilderness area. The area's contiguity to Death Valley National Monument was often noted as enhancing wilderness management. Wildlife, such as red-tailed hawks, great horned owls, and bighorn sheep, were noted for protection. Others were concerned that the pictographs in volcanic rock should be protected from vandals. Scenic, ecologic, educational, scientific, and geologic values were noted.

The letters opposing wilderness designation were overwhelmingly concerned about access and exploration for minerals. One letter discussed the road definition, calling it "capricious." Others spoke of the area as being too ugly to be designated wilderness, with mines and roads and signs of human existence. One letter was concerned that road closure would prohibit many from enjoying the pictographs.

Two letters in response to the workbook state that the WSA abuts Death Valley National Monument. The National Park Service suggested that WSAs 147 and 148 are compatible extensions of unmodified lands meeting wilderness criteria. One letter expressed the desire for the eastern boundary to be moved 3 or 4 miles away from State Route 127.

### Draft Plan Alternatives

The following range of public comments specific to WSA 147 was received in response to the Draft Desert Plan Alternatives. One stated that the entire study area and the northern half of the polygon should be recommended as suitable for wilderness under the Protection Alternative. A second view was that the entire Wilderness Study Area should be recommended for wilderness under the Balanced Alternative.

## SUMMARY OF RATIONALE FOR THE PROPOSED PLAN

The Greenwater Range Wilderness Study Area (147) is recommended as nonsuitable for wilderness designation.

The area was rated 86 in relative wilderness value and did not possess any of the qualities identified as desert-wide wilderness opportunities. The site displays possible potential for metals and other minerals. Recreation opportunities are found throughout and include both motorized and nonmotorized types.

It was decided that the recreation resource and mineral values exceeded those of wilderness. The area was recommended for Class L to allow access for mineral exploration and development and provide for motorized vehicle recreational uses. This classification will protect the natural and cultural resources throughout the area.

#### IMPACT OF PROPOSED PLAN

Approximately 95 percent is recommended for Class L. Both large, flat, low rolling hills and the rugged Greenwater Range fall into this category. The impacts on the bajadas would be significant as these areas do not afford screening of disturbed sites. The far northern edge is recommended for a Class M designation and is also relatively flat. As this designation is compatible with greater mineral development, significant adverse impacts to the natural condition of the landscape will result. The more rugged Class L areas could accept some activities without significant impairment of the wilderness values. Some degree of mining and range improvements could be localized within the interior without significant impacts. Overall, the impacts of the Class C and M designations are negative.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA 148

Greenwater Valley

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The area (56,900 acres)<sup>1</sup> is irregular in shape because of its location adjacent to the Death Valley National Monument. Boundaries include a dirt road through Greenwater Valley to the east, State Route 178 to the south, and the Death Valley National Monument to the west. The area consists almost entirely of public land. Only a few sections of non-public land occur within the roadless area; these lands account for approximately 5 percent of the total area. There are a number of recorded mining claims in the south edge of the area. This WSA contains 50 percent mountains, 30 percent alluvial fans, 10 percent dissected fans, 5 percent highly dissected fans, 3 percent pediments, and 2 percent hills.

WILDERNESS QUALITY

Description of Environment

The area is dominated by the relatively gently sloping expanse of Greenwater Valley. To the south, the gentle eastern slopes of the Black Mountains enter the area. Vegetation is lush and dense on the valley floor but thins rapidly as elevation increases on the steeper mountain slopes. Creosote is the dominant plant, supported by sagebrush, annual and bunch grasses, seasonal wildflowers, and scattered cholla cactus.

Natural Condition

With the exception of a few primitive ways running through the roadless area, old mine sites, and scattered historic artifacts around the old mining town site of Greenwater, the area has remained in a natural state. Man's works are substantially unnoticeable because of the screening effects of the fairly dense vegetation. The area appears to be affected primarily by natural forces.

Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude or a Primitive and Unconfined Type of Recreation

The area offers outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. The relatively lush vegetation visually screens visitors from one another. Also, the lack of encroaching man-made features allows freedom of movement throughout the area. The area's location

<sup>1</sup>Portions of T. 21 N., R. E., T. 22 N., Rs. 4, 5, and 6 E.; T. 22 1/2 N., R. 4 E., T. 23 N., R. 4 E.; and T. 24 N., Rs. 4 and 3 E., SBM.

adjacent to administratively endorsed wilderness areas in Death Valley National Monument and to the relatively pristine Greenwater Range further enhances opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation.

#### WILDERNESS STUDY AREA RANKING

This WSA is ranked 13 out of 137 WSAs.

#### RESOURCES CONSIDERED

##### Geology-Energy-Minerals

Resource data for this WSA have not been fully analyzed, integrated, and interpreted. Interpretations set forth here are based on a brief review of available data and are subject to change. Metallic occurrences are based solely on the compilation by Terradata; nonmetallic occurrences are based on the BLM industrial mineral survey. Interpretation of geochemical anomalies is based solely on statistical work by Terradata. Claims include all those that appear on the December 12, 1979, BLM computer printout, representing an estimated 25 percent of all claims that have been recorded with BLM.

This WSA has potential for copper, uranium, sodium, and oil and gas. One claim is recorded.

##### Vegetation

No unusual plant assemblages occur within WSA 148. Vegetation consists mostly of creosote bush scrub, desert holly scrub, and allscale scrub. No sensitive plant species are known to occur within this WSA.

##### Wildlife

Bighorn sheep occupy 36 square miles of seasonal range and 2 square miles of transient range in the WSA. This is approximately 10 percent of the total range for the Black Mountains bighorn sheep herd, estimated at 110 individuals and declining. Ten percent of the seasonal range and 3 percent of the transient range of this herd are present in WSA 148. A spring located near Calico Peak has significant wildlife values.

##### Cultural Resources

Two areas of known cultural resources sensitivity are located within this Wilderness Study Area.

##### Native American Uses, Needs, and Sites

This WSA exists within the traditional Panamint Shoshone and Chemehuevi territory. Timbisha is a sacred place of the Panamint Shoshone in the extreme southern portion of the Wilderness Study Area at Rhodes Hill. It was a place where iron oxide was found. Additional resources can be anticipated in the canyon and foothill areas near seasonally running springs.

### Scenic Quality

The over-all scenic quality of this study area is "high." Scores for landform, color, and uniqueness fell in the medium range. Greenwater Valley rated higher for vegetation than the Salsbury Pass area. Greenwater Valley, one of the very few, unintruded, expansive valleys in the entire California Desert, is of visual significance in this study area. Scenic views of surrounding mountain ranges enhance the visual quality of the area.

### General Recreation

This unit includes two historic mining districts of interpretive value. One rated low in value; the other is unrated.

### Range Uses and Potential

There are no range resources in this WSA.

### SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

#### Inventory Phase

Comments noted the presence of old mining scars and activity as well as several jeep roads. An on-the-ground visit led to the conclusion that impacts did not have a significant influence on the natural values of the area.

#### Study Phase

Eighteen letters were received on WSA 148. Eleven letters favored a wilderness designation for the area. Many letters felt contiguity to Death Valley National Monument enhanced the area's wilderness potential. Other enhancement values such as scenery, ecology, geology, and scientific factors were mentioned. Bighorn sheep and wildlife in general were suggested for protection. Four of these letters favored a wilderness designation but desired road access. Specific roads desired to be left open were a vehicle corridor to Gold Valley and the road to the historical mining town of Greenwater. One letter urged rehabilitation of Greenwater historical mine site.

The letters opposing wilderness designation described sights and sounds such as mines, roads, and lack of vegetation that they felt decreased the area's wilderness potential. Mining concerns discussed the need for access and exploration. Gold and copper were specific minerals mentioned.

Two letters in response to the workbook were received. The National Park Service recommended that the road into WSA 148 be left open as a wilderness corridor to provide access to Gold Valley. One response wanted to exclude Death Valley Junction from the WSA and to move three boundaries: the western boundary away from State Route 127; the southeastern boundary away from State Route 178; and the northwestern boundary away from the Ash Meadows Road.

Draft Plan Alternatives

One public comment specific to WSA 148 agreed with the Protection Alternative in response to the Draft Desert Plan Alternatives.

SUMMARY OF RATIONALE FOR THE PROPOSED PLAN

The major portion of the Greenwater Valley Wilderness Study Area (148) (approximately 90%) is recommended as suitable for wilderness designation.

This WSA ranked very high (13) in terms of its relative wilderness values. The area also is located adjacent to administratively endorsed wilderness within Death Valley National Monument. These factors were important considerations in the determination that, in the portion recommended as suitable, the highest and best use was as wilderness.

The small area at the northern end of the WSA is recommended for Class I. The area has a past history of mineral exploration and includes the remnants of the mining town of Greenwater. The Class I designation would allow access for further mineral exploration and recreation use.

IMPACT OF PROPOSED PLAN

The Class I designation in the far northern section should have no significant impacts on wilderness characteristics.