

APPENDIX – BIGHORN BASIN
2013 LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS
DRAFT INVENTORY

Prepared by

Local Government Cooperating Agencies

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In August and September, 2013, the LGCA conducted an in-depth field inventory and GIS aerial photographic interpretation of the Lands with Wilderness Characteristics (LWC) in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Bighorn Basin Planning Area. We have followed all of the guidelines outlined in BLM Manual 6310—Conducting Wilderness Characteristics Inventory on BLM Lands. Data greatly exceeds minimum standards for review of each LWC.

Following the BLM’s global inventory process, Section 1.1 in this document fulfills the Requirements for Submission detailed in BLM Manual 6310. The standard text is directly copied and pasted from BLM Manual 6310. The italicized text is the LGCA’s responses to each of these requirements.

Section 1.2 outlines the LGCA field methodology for finding and evaluating roads, two-tracks, and constructed features. We outline which features we searched for, and argue against the 2012 BLM inventory’s dismissive approach to some developed features. Section 1.3 describes the aerial photograph interpretation methods used to further assess routes and features within each LWC.

1.1 MANUAL 6310: REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBMISSION

According to BLM Manual 6310, the Wilderness Characteristics Inventory Process requires that the following information is submitted with all new wilderness inventory data for BLM review. As such, the LGCA has used the language directly from the manual, filling in information where relevant.

1. Documentation and Minimum Standards for Review of New Information.

a. When new information regarding wilderness characteristics is received, the BLM will document the submitted materials including:

i. date of submission;

October 9th, 2013

ii. name of proponent;

The proponents of this wilderness inventory are members of the Local Governments Cooperating Agencies (LGCA). This includes Big Horn County, Hot Springs County, Park County and Washakie County, and the Cody, Hot Springs, Meeteetse, Powell-Clarks Fork, Shoshone, South Big Horn and Washakie County Conservation Districts.

iii. name of proposal and/or area identified by the proponent;

This inventory encompasses all current LWCs contained within the Bighorn Basin Planning Area.

iv. BLM District(s) and Field Office(s) affected;

The BLM offices in Cody and Worland, Wyoming, will be affected by this document.

v. type of material submitted (e.g., narrative, map, photo); and

A detailed map and narrative is included with each LWC. Where applicable, photographs taken in August and September of 2013 are also included.

vi. Whether or not the public information meets the minimum standard for further review by the BLM.

The information meets or surpasses the minimum standard for further review by the BLM. A detailed map is included for each LWC in the Bighorn Basin Planning Area. These maps show roads, two-tracks, and developed features within each LWC. The borders used were taken from the 2012 BLM Inventory.

A detailed narrative is included for each plot discussing the major roads, two-tracks, energy development, water features, viewshed issues, and other major developments. A key findings section is included at the end of each narrative explaining the major discrepancy between the LGCA and BLM findings.

Photographic documentation is available when applicable for each unit. Major roads, two-tracks, reservoirs, energy development, water development, and other constructed features were photographed.

- b. The minimum standard that new information must meet in order for the BLM to consider the information during a wilderness characteristics inventory process requires a submission of the following information to the BLM:
 - i. a map of sufficient detail to determine specific boundaries of the area in question;
 - ii. a detailed narrative that describes the wilderness characteristics of the area and documents show that information substantially differs from the information in the BLM inventory of the area's wilderness characteristics; and
 - iii. Photographic documentation.

1.2 FIELD METHODOLOGY

1.2.1 Roads versus Two-Tracks

The difference between roads, mechanically established routes, two-tracks, and user established routes, is often the deciding factor in determining a routes effect on the naturalness of a unit. As such, the LGCA followed and developed the following criterion for differentiating the two features.

BLM Manual 6310–Conducting Wilderness Characteristics Inventory on BLM Lands establishes requirements for road designation within wilderness areas. Section 0.6 states that “routes that have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use are wilderness inventory roads.” It defines the terms within this statement as:

- a. Improved and Maintained – Actions taken physically by people to keep the road open to vehicle traffic. “Improved” does not necessarily mean formal construction. “Maintained” does not necessarily mean annual maintenance.
- b. Mechanical means – Use of hand or power machinery or tools.
- c. Relatively regular and continuous use – Vehicular use that has occurred and will continue to occur on a relatively regular basis. Examples are: access roads for equipment to maintain a stock water tank or other established water sources; access roads to maintained recreation sites or facilities; or access roads to mining claims.

Maintaining a road is only required when road conditions require maintenance to ensure continued use of the road. As such, if a road can allow passage suitable to the user's needs, recent maintenance is not required on the road to retain road status.

The BLM Manual 911–Roads Manual further states that, “roads must be designed and maintained to an appropriate standard no higher than necessary to accommodate their intended functions.” Therefore, a

road to maintain a stock tank or cattle grazing conditions may not be as developed as a road to maintain a gas facility. Nonetheless, both routes, when established and maintained to their needed extent, are both roads.

The LGCA used the following features to determine road status:

- Minimum width of one non-OHV motorized truck
 - *LGCA used Toyota Tundra trucks for the purpose of this inventory.*
- Paved roads
- Obvious grading, cutting or dozing
- Side-cut slopes
- Elevated routes
- Back-filled areas to allow for route continuation
- Actively graveled routes
- Established water drainage pathways or culverts
- Water or gas pipes beneath the road, requiring mechanical burying
- Drainage pipes constructed underneath roads
- Presence of cattle guards inside the unit
- Established bridges or other constructed features over roads
- Filled in drainage ditches to allow for vehicular passage
- Obvious mechanical moving of large boulders
- Mechanical ripping of vegetation to clear a roadway
- Distinctly visible on the landscape with obvious delineation from its surroundings

1.2.2 Constructed Features

Constructed features demonstrate the presence of man on the landscape. The LGCA evaluated each unit for obvious constructed features that would be noticeable to the casual observer. Because placement, age, and level of development all affect how noticeable a feature is, the LGCA did not establish hard-fast rules for any one feature. For example, the LGCA agrees with the BLM that a fencerow hidden by trees, or present on a flat landscape and unnoticeable from a distance, does not affect the naturalness of a unit. However, a maintained fencerow present on a cliff or hillside may be visible from miles around and greatly affect naturalness.

Throughout the 2012 BLM inventory, fencerows, water developments and historic properties were all dismissed as “substantially unnoticeable”. BLM Manual 6310 Section 0.6.C.2.b states that these, among other features “may be considered substantially unnoticeable.” The BLM has used this statement to justify carte blanche dismissal of all such features without evaluating their actual impact on the naturalness of the landscape. The LGCA points out that the term used, “may”, is not synonymous with the term “always”. Thus, the BLM should evaluate each developed feature independently and determine its affect on the landscape, regardless of feature type.

The LGCA evaluated the effect of a given feature on a case-by-case basis. Features evaluated in each unit included but were not limited to:

- Water developments
- Pipelines
- Reservoirs
- Stock ponds
- Fences
- Trail markers and signs
- Bridges
- Research monitoring markers and devices
- Cattle guards
- Cattle development including water troughs, exclosures, and corrals
- Historic cabins
- Modern cabins
- Camp sites, fire rings, and other such development
- Energy development facilities
- Power lines, satellite sites, radio towers
- Logged areas
- Agricultural development
- Vegetation plots
- Drill rows
- Areas with extensive, easily noticeable, non-native vegetation
- Actively re-vegetated areas or vegetation-removed areas

1.2.3 Viewshed Analysis

A viewshed analysis was completed for each unit. The area surrounding a unit has the potential to greatly affect the apparent naturalness of a unit. For instance, if a unit is entirely surrounded by a mining development, it is unlikely that even the most casual observer would be able to ignore the sights and sound of the development. As a result, the unit would feel unnatural, and the observer would not feel alone. While the unit itself may lack mining development, the effect of its surroundings is impossible to ignore, negatively affecting the unit.

The same outcome is possible on a much smaller scale. The visual scar of a power line, or landscape covered in agricultural plots, will make an observer feel as though they are not in a non-developed, natural state.

The BLM's Manual 6310 is inconsistent on the topic of viewshed effects on a unit. It directly states that "when establishing a boundary, do not create a setback or buffer from the physical edge of the imprint of man." As such, it would seem that the visual effects of development should not be taken into account when assessing a unit. However, throughout the document it also states that all impacts should be "evaluated for their cumulative effect on an area's apparent naturalness." Large developments like oil fields, power lines, radio towers and homes clearly detract from the apparent naturalness of a unit, even to the untrained eye. Thus, it would seem that either the BLM has contradicted itself on this point, or, the buffer requirement was meant only to affect man-made features that are substantially unnoticeable from

the inside of a unit. For example, a road, while noticeable in its adjacency, is unlikely noticeable from a mile away. By contrast, a vertical powerline will be visible from a great distance. As the BLM has not provided clarity on this point, the LGCA has included this viewshed analysis because we strongly feel that the area around a unit can negatively, or positively, affect feelings of naturalness and solitude.

Effects taken into account in this analysis included:

- Visible farming or ranching development
- Visible towns or other city-type development
- High use roads, highways or freeways around unit boundaries
- Landscape-affecting hunting development
- Nearby mining, forestry, energy development or other extractive economic development
- Development that is audible from within the unit
- Visible power lines, radio towers, light towers, or satellites

1.3 PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION METHODOLOGY

Photographic interpretation of LWCs was conducted before and after field analysis. KLMs (Keyhole Markup Language) were initially created for the outline of each LWC. Main roads and facilities were found using a graphic overlay with data available from Google Earth's 2012 and 2013 data. The majority of this data is provided to Google by the USDA Farm Service's DigitalGlobe imagery.

Field analysis took place after the initial route analysis. Once out of the field, GPS points and photographs were accumulated and added into the KML database. Detailed route analysis then took place using the field data points to focus on the main areas of development.

Detailed photographic interpretation of the whole unit then took place. Due to private property boundaries and time limitations, not all developed features present in the LWCs were easily accessible by the field crew. For that reason, we relied on photo review of these areas. Most roads and two-tracks were recorded and plotted. However, the LGCA does note that there are many historically constructed features that may be present in the units, but not visible in photo review due to vegetation coverage, lack of continuity, limited ocular view, or in cases where fields points are lacking on a questionable linear feature.

1.4 LWC INVENTORY FINDINGS

The LWC inventory findings include a comparison of the BLM 2012 and LGCA 2013 evaluation of linear features and water developments. The following table presents a tabular comparison of select man-made linear features for the Bighorn Basin LWCs. The column LGCA 2013 shows linear features found by the LGCA that were not previously recorded in any form by the BLM. The BLM 2012 column shows all data presented by the BLM in their 2012 inventory. The BLM-LGCA Edited column shows the amount of linear feature that were re-designated by the LGCA based on field-collected data. For example, if the BLM stated that a route was an ATV trail, but LGCA analysis found that the route was a two-track, the distance of that two-track would be recorded in the BLM-LGCA column.

ATV trails and ATV two-tracks from BLM datasets were grouped under the two-track category for the purposes of this comparison.

Table 1 Comparison of Man-Made Linear Features in Bighorn Basin LWCs

LWC Name	Feature	LGCA 2013	BLM 2012	BLM - LGCA Edited	Total Miles
0008 DH	Two-Track		7.9	3.04	10.94
	Fence		7.24		7.24
	Pipeline		0.69		0.69
0008 DH Total			15.83	3.04	18.87
0016 DH	Two-Track	4.2	1.46		5.66
	Road - Constructed	1.14		3.64	4.78
	Fence		2.23		2.23
0016 DH Total		5.34	3.69	3.64	12.67
0048 PR	Two-Track	6.17	8.76		14.93
	Road - Constructed		5.01	5.46	10.47
	Fence		11.32		11.32
	Pipeline		3.98		3.98
0048 PR Total		6.17	29.07	5.46	40.7
005 PR	Two-Track	1.53	12.93	0.18	14.64
	Road - Constructed			2.5	2.5
	Fence	1.47	6.77		8.24
	Pipeline		5.57		5.57
005 PR Total		3	25.27	2.68	30.95
069 JW	Two-Track	0.09		0.09	0.18
	Fence		0.1		0.1
069 JW Total		0.09	0.1	0.09	0.28
130 JW	Two-Track	0.24			0.24
	Fence		0.01		0.01
	Pipeline		0.08		0.08
	Water Pipeline	0.21			0.21
130 JW Total		0.45	0.09		0.54
1535 PR	Two-Track	2.71	29.68		32.39
	Road - Constructed		1.85	5.38	7.23
	Fence	5.67	13.33		19
	Pipeline		2.3		2.3
1535 PR Total		8.38	47.16	5.38	60.92
1536 PR	Two-Track	7.17	3.94		11.11
	Road - Constructed	6.51	0.17		6.68
	Fence		1.44		1.44
	Pipeline		0.1		0.1
1536 PR Total		13.68	5.65		19.33
31 PR	Two-Track	4.82	5.81		10.63

LWC Name	Feature	LGCA 2013	BLM 2012	BLM - LGCA Edited	Total Miles
	Road - Constructed	0.76	0.82		1.58
	Fence		1.89		1.89
31 PR Total		5.58	8.52		14.1
508 TriState Gooseberry N Platte	Two-Track	11.45	4.71		16.16
	Road - Constructed	1.87		5.05	6.92
	RECLAIMED		0.09		0.09
	Fence		8.72		8.72
	Pipeline	0.66			0.66
	Silt Retention	12.86			12.86
508 TriState Gooseberry N Platte Total		26.84	13.52	5.05	45.41
516 DH	Two-Track		0.44		0.44
	Road - Constructed			1.18	1.18
	Fence		0		0
516 DH Total			0.44	1.18	1.62
568 TS	Two-Track		0.21		0.21
568 TS Total			0.21		0.21
639 AK	Two-Track	24.26	2.89	0.25	27.4
	Road - Constructed	0.1			0.1
	Fence		8.36		8.36
639 AK Total		24.36	11.25	0.25	35.86
651 AK	Two-Track	7.41	1.62		9.03
	Fence		0.39		0.39
	Seismic Trail	2.97			2.97
651 AK Total		10.38	2.01		12.39
652 Lower, Upper AK	Two-Track	8.34	7.16		19.53
	Road - Constructed	4.22		5.02	1.18
	Fence		13.44		13.44
	Pipeline		0.06		0.06
652 Lower, Upper AK Total		12.56	20.66	0.99	34.21
665 CW	Two-Track	0.48	15.29		15.77
	Road - Constructed		0.97		0.97
	RECLAIMED		3.71		3.71
	Recently Dozed	34.4			34.4
	Fence		5.56		5.56
	Pipeline		0.63		0.63

LWC Name	Feature	LGCA 2013	BLM 2012	BLM - LGCA Edited	Total Miles
665 CW Total		34.88	26.16		61.04
669 AK	Two-Track	6.59	3.68		10.27
	Fence		1.46		1.46
	Silt Retention	3.58			3.58
669 AK Total		10.17	5.14		15.31
676 AK,PR	Two-Track	18.82	1.86		20.68
	Fence		2.13		2.13
676 AK,PR Total		18.82	3.99		22.81
Alkali Creek NW CP	Two-Track	3.53	4.45		7.98
	Road - Constructed			2.17	2.17
	Fence	2.03	0.45		2.48
	Pipeline		2.5		2.5
Alkali Creek NW CP Total		5.56	7.4	2.17	15.13
Bald Ridge	Two-Track		2		2
	Fence		1.72		1.72
	Pipeline		0.02		0.02
Bald Ridge Total			3.74		3.74
Bobcat Draw South CP, 626 AK	Two-Track	16.97	2.79		19.76
	Road - Constructed		1.02	1.93	2.95
	Fence		24.41		24.41
Bobcat Draw South CP, 626 AK Total		16.97	28.22	1.93	47.12
Bobcat Draw South II CP, 508 AK	Two-Track	10.11	0.04		10.15
	Road - Constructed	1.55	1.59		3.14
	Fence		1.09		1.09
Bobcat Draw South II CP, 508 AK Total		11.66	2.72		14.38
Bobcat Draw West CP	Two-Track	6.76	1.7		8.46
	Road - Constructed		0.4		0.4
	Fence		6.24		6.24
	Pipeline		0.45		0.45
Bobcat Draw West CP Total		6.76	8.79		15.55
Carter Mountain	Two-Track	3.52	4.57		8.09
	Road - Constructed	1.36			1.36
	Fence		6.68		6.68

LWC Name	Feature	LGCA 2013	BLM 2012	BLM - LGCA Edited	Total Miles
Carter Mountain Total		4.88	11.25		16.13
Cedar Ridge	Two-Track	2.33	14.01		16.34
	Fence		8.89		8.89
	Water Pipeline	2.77			2.77
Cedar Ridge Total		5.1	22.9		28
Coon Creek	Two-Track	12.63	41.98		54.61
	Road - Constructed		2.25		2.25
Coon Creek Total		12.63	44.23		56.86
Crystal Creek	Two-Track	2.17	11.19		13.36
	Fence		9.63		9.63
	Pipeline		1.46		1.46
Crystal Creek Total		2.17	22.28		24.45
Honeycombs 164 CP	Two-Track	2.44	1.15		3.59
	Fence		1.21		1.21
Honeycombs 164 CP Total		2.44	2.36		4.8
Honeycombs NW 107 CP	Two-Track	2.9	2.33		5.23
	Road - Constructed		0.56		0.56
Honeycombs NW 107 CP Total		2.9	2.89		5.79
Honeycombs South CP	Two-Track	17.17	57.55		74.72
	Road - Constructed		1.43	9.03	10.46
	Fence	0.17	43.86		44.03
	Pipeline		0.82		0.82
	Seismic Trail	1.36			1.36
Honeycombs South CP Total		18.7	103.66	9.03	131.39
Little Dry Creek	Two-Track	25.89	55.65		81.54
	Road - Constructed	0.25			0.25
	Fence		12.32		12.32
	Seismic Trail	29.6			29.6
Little Dry Creek Total		55.74	67.97		123.71
Medicine Lodge North CP	Two-Track	7.13	4.38	0.12	11.63
	Road - Constructed	0.68			0.68
	Fence	0.28	3.28		3.56
	Pipeline		1.46		1.46
Medicine Lodge		8.09	9.12	0.12	17.33

LWC Name	Feature	LGCA 2013	BLM 2012	BLM - LGCA Edited	Total Miles
North CP Total					
N. YU Bench	Two-Track	3.03	36.24		39.27
	Road - Constructed			5.44	5.44
	Fence		25.97		25.97
	Power line	0.81			0.81
	Water Pipeline	0.6			0.6
N. YU Bench Total		4.44	62.21	5.44	72.09
Owl Creek CP, 661 TS	Two-Track		2.68		2.68
	Road - Constructed		0.37		0.37
	Fence	0.4	2.9		3.3
Owl Creek CP, 661 TS Total		0.4	5.95		6.35
Painted Hills	Two-Track	4.11	11.05		15.16
	Road - Constructed		2.7	0.52	3.22
	Fence		2.22		2.22
Painted Hills Total		4.11	15.97	0.52	20.6
Paintrock CP	Two-Track	4.22	10.08		14.3
	Road - Constructed	3.44			3.44
	Fence	0.55	7.21		7.76
	Pipeline		4.86		4.86
	Walking Trail		0.77		0.77
Paintrock CP Total		8.21	22.92		31.13
Red Butte North, 509 AK Dorsey Ck, 668 AK	Two-Track	8.47	18.95	0.39	27.81
	Road - Constructed	0.24		1.9	2.14
	Fence	2	8.64		10.64
Red Butte North, 509 AK Dorsey Ck, 668 AK Total		10.71	27.59	2.29	40.59
Rough Gulch	Two-Track	5.69		30.18	35.87
	Road - Constructed		0.44		0.44
	Fence		15.36		15.36
Rough Gulch Total		5.69	15.8	30.18	51.67
Sheep Mountain South CP, 509 AK	Two-Track	13.19	6.94		20.13
	Fence	0.13	9.24		9.37
	Pipeline		0.08		0.08
	Silt Retention	13.97			13.97
	Seismic Trail	8.34			8.34

LWC Name	Feature	LGCA 2013	BLM 2012	BLM - LGCA Edited	Total Miles
Sheep Mountain South CP, 509 AK Total		35.63	16.26		51.89
Sheep Mountain	Two-Track		6.08		6.08
	Fence		13.95		13.95
	Pipeline		0.43		0.43
Sheep Mountain Total			20.46		20.46
Trout Creek	Two-Track	1.68	6.57		8.25
	Fence		1.87		1.87
	Pipeline		0.37		0.37
Trout Creek Total		1.68	8.81		10.49
Whistle Creek	Two-Track	5.3	39.91		45.21
	Road - Constructed		3.83		3.83
	Fence		10.34		10.34
	Pipeline		0.05		0.05
Whistle Creek Total		5.3	54.13		59.43
Grand Total		410.47	806.39	79.44	1296.3

The following table presents a tabular comparison of water related point features for the Bighorn Basin Planning Area LWCs.

Table 2 Comparison of Man-Made Point Features in LWCs

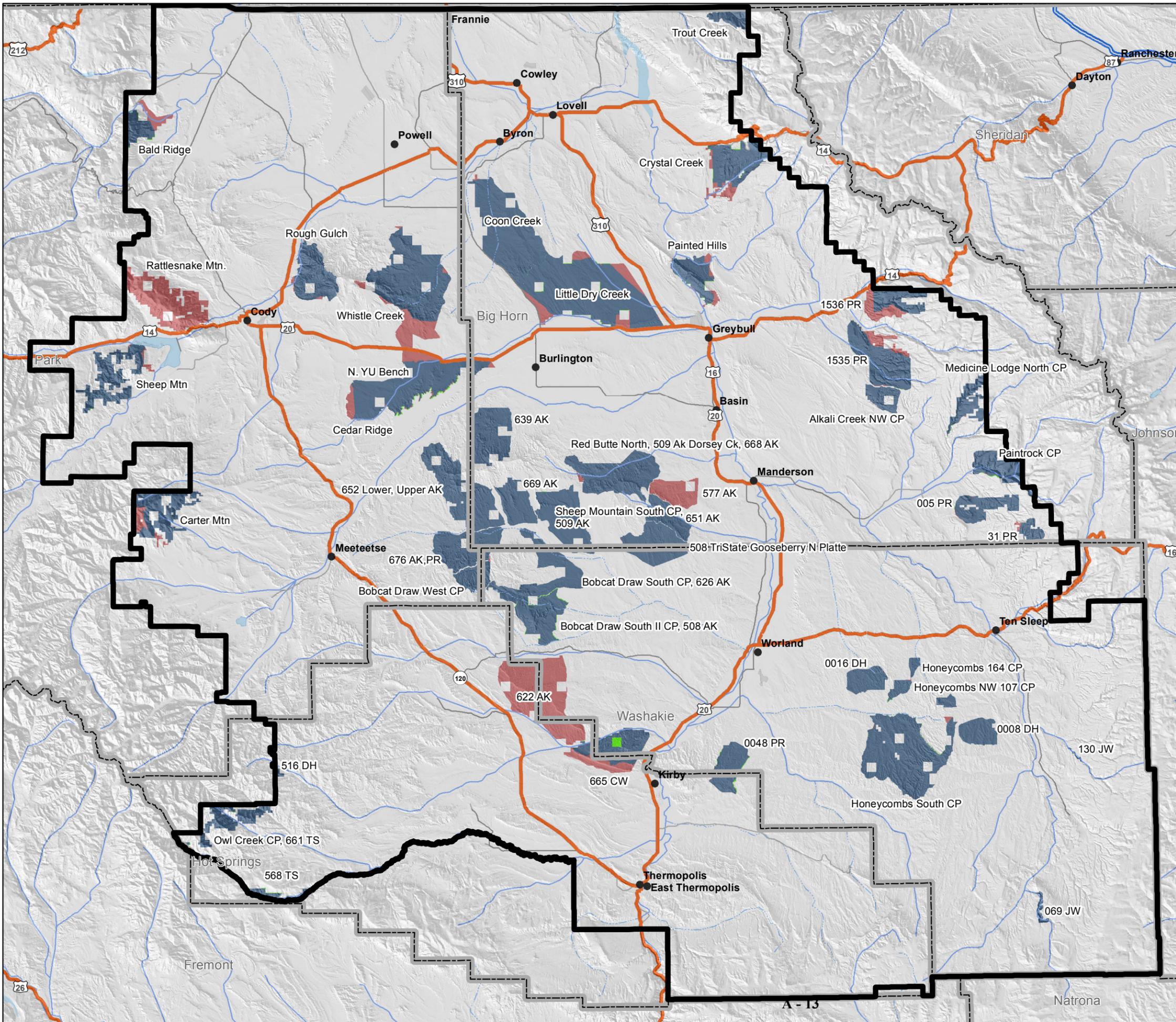
LWC Name	BLM	LGCA Additional	Total
0008 DH	11	1	12
0016 DH	5	6	11
0048 PR	5	2	7
005 PR	3	2	5
069 JW	1		1
130 JW		1	1
1535 PR	7	1	8
1536 PR	4	4	8
508 TriState Gooseberry N Platte	18	13	31
639 AK	11	11	22
651 AK	3	4	7
652 Lower, Upper AK	16	13	29
665 CW	5		5
669 AK	2	6	8
676 AK,PR	4	13	17

LWC Name	BLM	LGCA Additional	Total
Alkali Creek NW CP	4	1	5
Bald Ridge	2		2
Bobcat Draw South CP, 626 AK	15	13	28
Bobcat Draw South II CP, 508 AK	9	8	17
Bobcat Draw West CP	3		3
Carter Mtn	7	1	8
Cedar Ridge	1		1
Coon Creek	26	1	27
Crystal Creek	10	2	12
Honeycombs NW 107 CP		1	1
Honeycombs South CP	43	5	48
Little Dry Creek	49	5	54
Medicine Lodge North CP	3		3
N. YU Bench	33		33
Owl Creek CP, 661 TS	1	1	2
Painted Hills	2		2
Paintrock CP	10		10
Red Butte North, 509 Ak Dorsey Ck, 668 AK	17	13	30
Rough Gulch	29		29
Sheep Mountain South CP, 509 AK	18	28	46
Sheep Mountain	31		31
Trout Creek	5		5
Whistle Creek	46		46

LWC inventory maps and forms, completed by the LGCA in 2013, with accompanying photo points, and maps with select comparable point and linear BLM 2012 features are provided below for comparison purposes.

Bighorn Basin RMP

Lands with Wilderness Characteristics (LWCs)



LWC Differences between 2009 and 2011 Inventories

- Bighorn Basin Planning Area
- Counties
- LWC Subtractions
- LWC Additions
- LWCs Remaining

Scale: 0, 2.25, 4.5, 9 Miles

LWC Differences between 2009 and 2011 Inventories (Acres)

LWC Name	2009 Inventory	2011 Inventory	Difference
0008 DH	6,417	6,417	-
0016 DH	6,186	6,185	(1)
0048 PR	8,771	8,757	(15)
005 PR	8,014	7,930	(83)
069 JW	1,056	1,056	-
130 JW	248	248	-
1535 PR	17,458	14,985	(2,473)
1536 PR	10,685	7,099	(3,587)
31 PR	2,972	2,728	(244)
508 TriState Gooseberry N Platte	13,464	13,449	(15)
516 DH	553	553	-
568 TS	2,491	2,504	14
577 AK	7,107	-	(7,107)
622 AK	29,690	-	(29,690)
639 AK	13,921	13,921	(0)
651 AK	6,410	6,410	-
652 Lower, Upper AK	21,153	21,148	(5)
665 CW	15,688	11,833	(3,854)
669 AK	8,387	8,387	-
676 AK,PR	14,226	14,226	0
Alkali Creek NW CP	4,444	4,444	-
Bald Ridge	7,077	4,933	(2,144)
Bobcat Draw South CP, 626 AK	14,478	14,471	(7)
Bobcat Draw South II CP, 508 AK	11,605	11,601	(5)
Bobcat Draw West CP	5,511	5,457	(54)
Carter Mtn	14,496	11,778	(2,718)
Cedar Ridge	6,364	4,823	(1,541)
Coon Creek	30,769	30,539	(230)
Crystal Creek	15,165	12,807	(2,357)
Honeycombs 164 CP	1,157	1,136	(22)
Honeycombs NW 107 CP	2,026	2,015	(12)
Honeycombs South CP	34,487	34,229	(258)
Little Dry Creek	48,929	42,871	(6,058)
Medicine Lodge North CP	6,322	6,189	(133)
N. YU Bench	25,097	22,108	(2,989)
Owl Creek CP, 661 TS	8,170	8,172	2
Painted Hills	9,182	7,895	(1,288)
Paintrock CP	8,809	8,797	(12)
Rattlesnake Mtn.	18,663	-	(18,663)
Red Butte North, 509 Ak Dorsey Ck, 668 AK	19,789	19,528	(261)
Rough Gulch	12,508	12,188	(320)
Sheep Mountain South CP, 509 AK	16,045	16,046	0
Sheep Mtn	13,064	12,527	(536)
Trout Creek	4,514	4,504	(10)
Whistle Creek	37,775	30,277	(7,498)
Total	571,342	477,168	(94,173)

0008 DH

I. Summary of Analysis

- [Y] Does the area meet any of the size requirements?
- [N] Does the area appear to be natural?
- [N] Does the area offer outstanding opportunities for solitude?
- [N] Does the area offer opportunities for primitive and unconfined type of recreation?
- [Y] Does the area have supplemental values?

This area lacks wilderness characteristics and is not suitable for LWC designation.

II. Roads and Established Two-Tracks

The eastern portion of this unit contains two well developed roads. These include Bud Kimball and Fiscus Gulch roads. Both roads are graded, and Bud Kimball road contains two large water drainage pipes beneath it. Extensive mechanical tool use would have been required to establish and maintain these roads.

A third, less developed, road begins in the SW portion of the unit and travels north until it forks into two roads. While not as strongly maintained as Bud Kimball and Fiscus Gulch roads, these roads were established using mechanical means.

Finally, a two-track with moderate to high use begins in the NW portion of the unit and travels NE. A reservoir is present at the end of this two-track.

III. Energy Development

No energy development present in this unit.

IV. Water Development and Features

An established water pipeline begins on the north side of the unit and travels south. The pipeline begins at a large water storage tank approximately 1/10 mile outside of the unit. The pipeline appears well maintained and in working condition. Two large drainage pipes run underneath Bud Kimball road.

V. Reservoirs and Agricultural Development

Eleven constructed reservoirs are located within this unit. Each required mechanical means to establish.

VI. Grazing Development

No grazing development is present in this unit.

VII. Fences

An extensive fence system runs N/S through the eastern portion of this unit. About halfway through the unit, an additional leg of the fence travels east. Because the fence is frequently located on high ridges it is a prominent feature within the unit and detracts from naturalness.

VIII. Features Affecting Naturalness or Opportunities for Solitude

There are no other prominent features detracting from naturalness or solitude.

IX. Summary Notes

0008 DH, an LWC located in Washakie County, Wyoming, lacks wilderness character. The road network on the eastern portion of the unit is extensive and highly developed. While roads are present in the in the

western portion of the unit, they are not so extensive as to eliminate wilderness character. As such, the LGCA advises changing the boundary of the LWC to remove Bud Kimball and Fiscus Gulch roads. This would decrease the total area to 4,725 acres. Other slight modifications to the boundary, as the BLM sees fit, would permit the unit to reach the 5,000 acres required by the Wilderness Act.

X. Key Findings

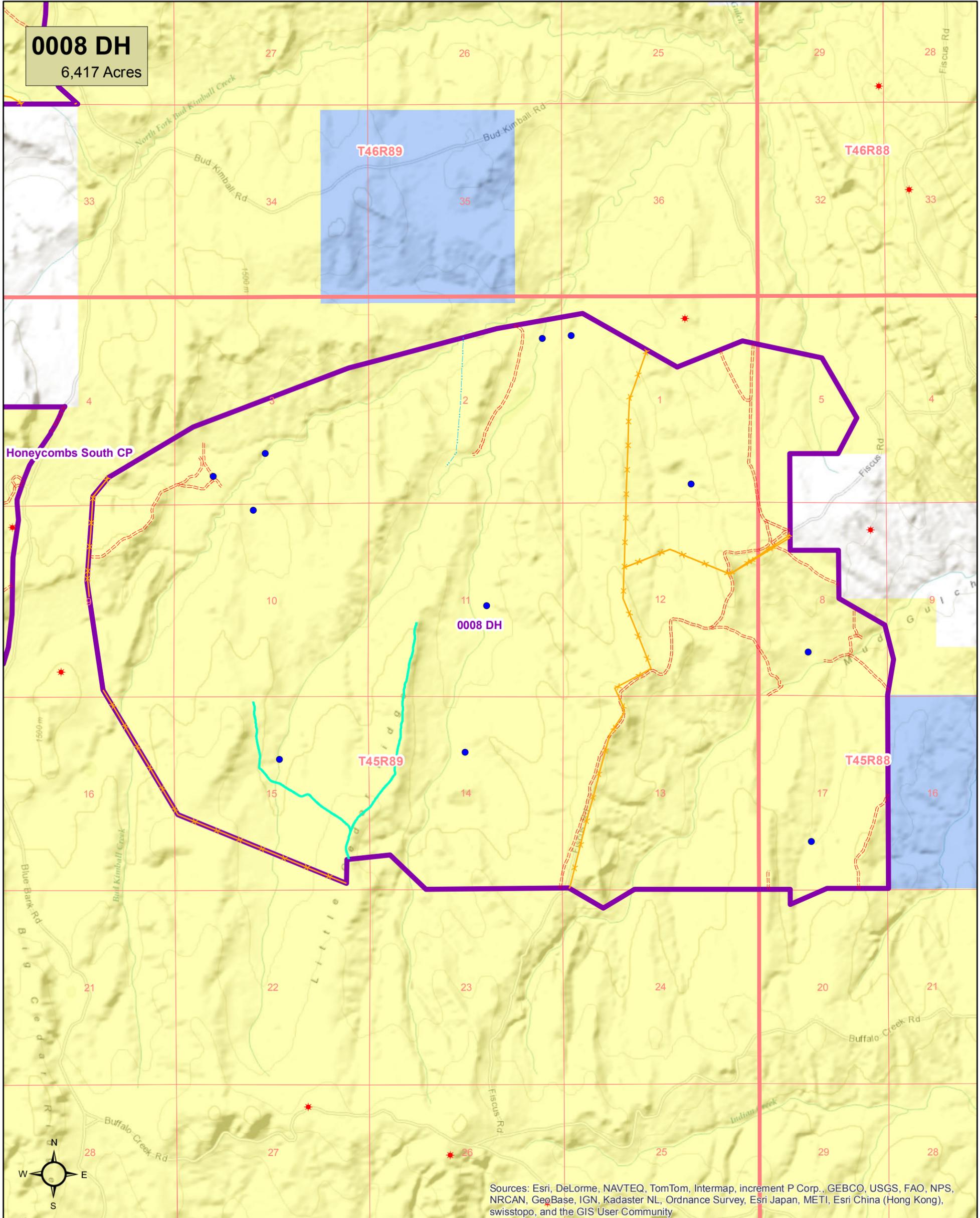
- A main road bisects the eastern portion of the unit. The BLM's 2012 inventory calls this route a two-track, but it is a road. A large water pipe, requiring mechanical installation, runs underneath the road. The road is also elevated, requiring additional mechanical tool use.
- The BLM makes little mention of the eleven constructed reservoirs inside the unit, multiple of which are actively maintained and not simply "old" as the 2012 BLM inventory states.
- A water pipe runs into the unit from the north. It begins at a large storage tank visible from inside the unit, located 0.14 miles from the unit boundary. The BLM does not note this feature.
- The 2012 BLM inventory states that the cumulative impacts of the seven travel routes and their associated side-tracks are negligible. The LGCA challenges this claim. These routes are highly visible from all high points within the unit, strongly impairing the apparent naturalness of the unit.

Bureau of Land Management

2012 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Inventory

Scale 1:30,000

0 0.75 1.5 Miles



Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

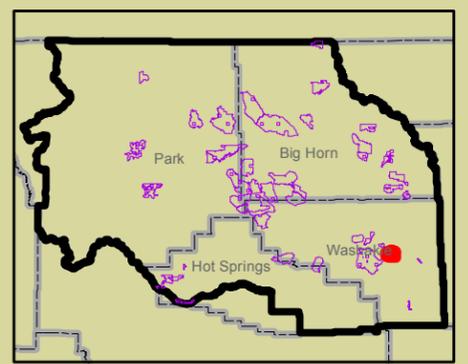
Legend

- LWCs
- Townships
- Sections
- County Lines
- + Photo Points
- + Cabins/Structures
- Water Structures
- Road
- - - - - Two-track/ATV
- x x x x Fence
- - - - - Pipeline
- - - - - Powerline
- Reclaimed
- - - - - Abandoned
- Unknown
- * Producing
- * Shut-In
- * Plugged and Abandoned
- * Other

Surface Ownership

- BIA
- BLM
- No Color
- Private
- Corps of Engineers
- Forest Service
- State

0008 DH

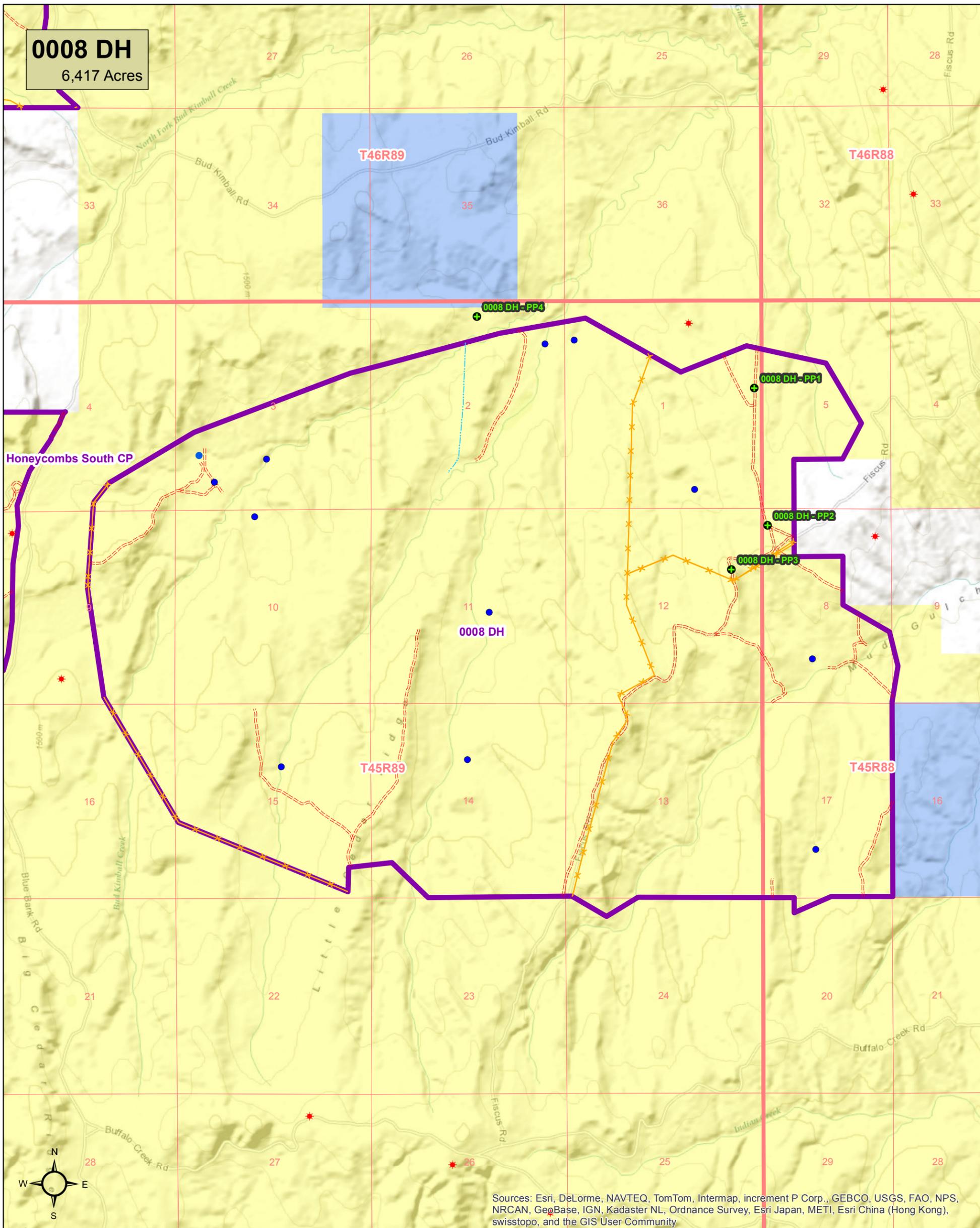


Local Governments Cooperating Agencies

2013 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Inventory

Scale 1:30,000

0 0.75 1.5 Miles



Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

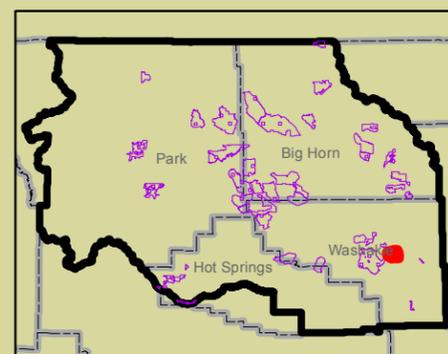
Legend

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| LWCs | Road | Seismic Trails |
| Townships | Two-track | Silt Retention |
| Sections | Fence | Oil and Gas Wells |
| County Lines | Pipeline | Producing |
| Photo Points | Powerline | Shut-In |
| Cabins/Structures | Reclaimed | Plugged and Abandoned |
| Water Structures | Recently Dozed | Other |

Surface Ownership

- | |
|--------------------|
| BIA |
| BLM |
| No Color Private |
| Corps of Engineers |
| Forest Service |
| State |

0008 DH





09/19/2013 15:56

0008 DH –
PP1



09/19/2013 16:01

0008 DH –
PP2



09/19/2013 16:12

0008 DH –
PP3



09/19/2013 15:33

0008 DH –
PP4

0016 DH

I. Summary of Analysis

[Y*] Does the area meet any of the size requirements?

[N] Does the area appear to be natural?

[N] Does the area offer outstanding opportunities for solitude?

[N] Does the area offer opportunities for primitive and unconfined type of recreation?

[Y] Does the area have supplemental values?

**At the current size, the LWC does meet size requirements. However, roads would need to be removed for the area to be natural. In order to do so, the unit would become smaller than 5,000 acres.*

This area lacks wilderness characteristics and is not suitable for LWC designation.

II. Roads and Established Two-Tracks

The unit contains three main roads. All three are graded and are subject to normal and continuous use. The road in the SW corner of the unit has multiple drainage gulches and is backfilled in one area. All three roads are maintained.

There is also a well established two-track in the SE corner of the unit. While prominent, it does not appear to be maintained with tools.

III. Energy Development

There are five plugged and abandoned oil wells in this unit. Each is substantially unnoticeable, as they are marked only with a single metal pole.

IV. Water Development and Features

The road on the SW side of the LWC has multiple drainage gulches built into it. Each was established with tools and is maintained to allow for easy drainage of the road.

One of the reservoirs inside the unit is fed by a large drainage pipe. There does not appear to be any further water development in this unit.

V. Reservoirs and Agricultural Development

Fifteen reservoirs are present in the unit. Each would have required mechanical tools to build and maintain, and are noticeable as unnatural. The majority of the reservoirs are overgrown with invasive, non-native plants.

VI. Grazing Development

Observers did not note any grazing development.

VII. Fences

One fencerow is present in the SE portion of this LWC. Because it does not follow any major ridgelines, it is substantially unnoticeable.

VIII. Features Affecting Naturalness or Opportunities for Solitude

Two major road systems are present in the unit. Each allows for easy access to the unit, diminishing opportunities for solitude. In addition, the observer noted two men driving an ATV for an oil development company, suggesting that the LWC road is used frequently for development-related travel.

IX. Summary Notes

0016 DH, an LWC located in Washakie County, Wyoming is not suitable for wilderness designation. Well established roads in the NE and SW portions of the unit detract from naturalness and eliminate opportunities for solitude. They represent permanent marks of man in an area where man has not merely been “a visitor who does not remain.”

Five plugged and abandoned oil wells from the early 1900s demonstrate historic and persistent use of the area, both of which are inconsistent with wilderness character.

X. Key Findings

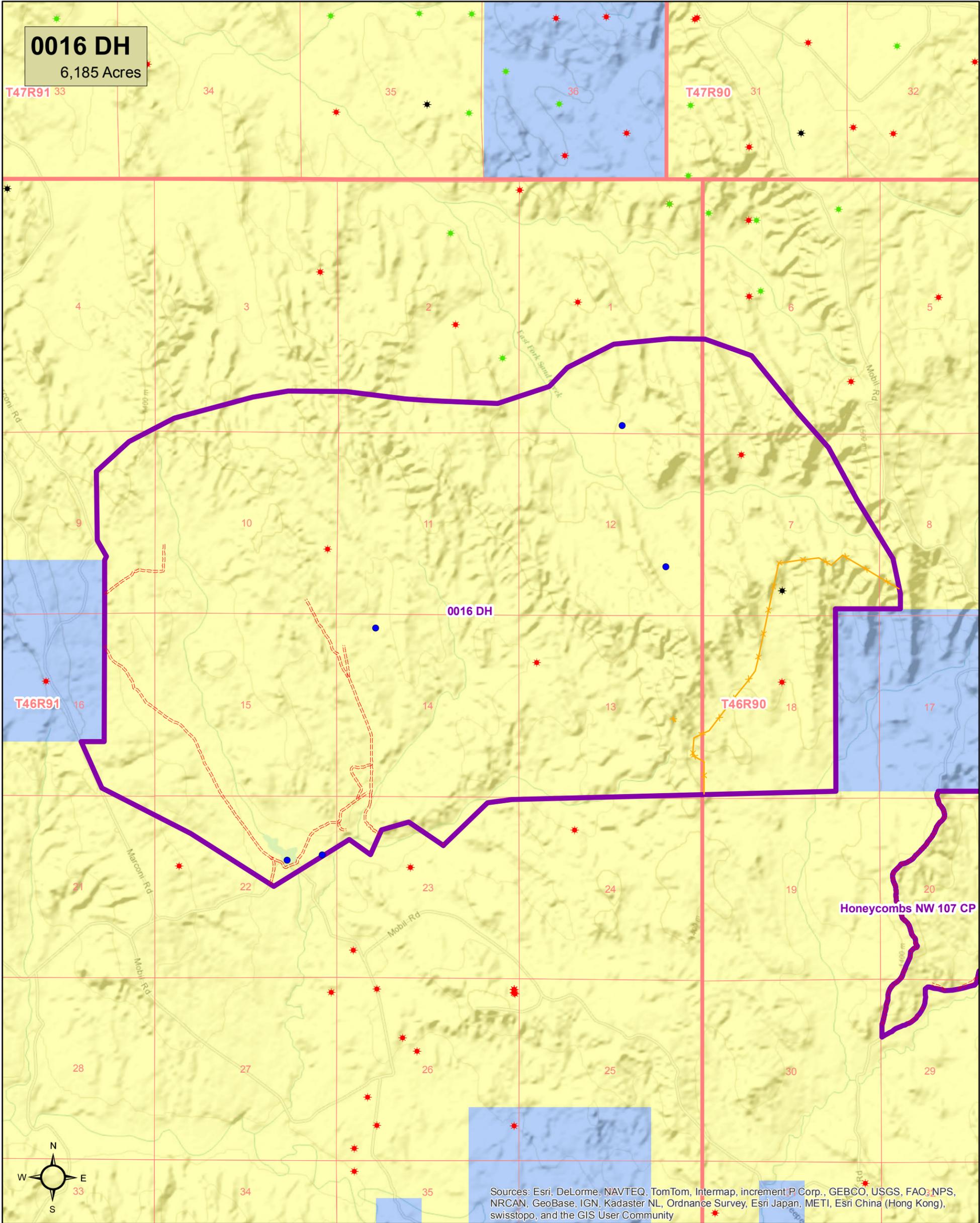
- A graded, mechanically maintained road travels along the waterway in the northwest portion of the unit. The BLM does not mention this route.
- An established ATV trail travels north off of the above mentioned road approximately halfway through its length.
- An established and maintained two-track travels south off of the above mentioned road and continues for 1.4 miles.
- A graded, maintained road travels southeast from the center of the western border of the unit. The BLM labels this track as a two-track despite its constructed features.
- The BLM labels Interior Route 3 as a two-track, but it is actually a graded and maintained constructed road.
- A high-use two-track is located in the southeast portion of the unit. It travels north for 0.7 miles.
- A moderate use two-track cuts across the southeast corner of the unit. It is not listed on the BLM map.
- Fifteen mechanically established reservoirs are present in the unit and not mentioned by the BLM.

Bureau of Land Management

2012 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Inventory

Scale 1:32,000

0 0.75 1.5 Miles

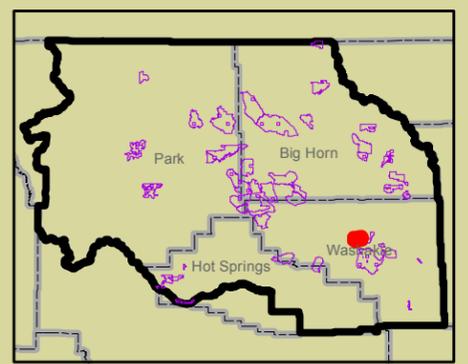


Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Legend

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| LWCs | Road | Abandoned | Surface Ownership |
| Townships | Two-track/ATV | Unknown | BIA |
| Sections | Fence | Oil and Gas Wells | BLM |
| County Lines | Pipeline | Producing | Private |
| Photo Points | Powerline | Shut-In | Corps of Engineers |
| Cabins/Structures | Reclaimed | Plugged and Abandoned | Forest Service |
| Water Structures | | Other | State |

0016 DH

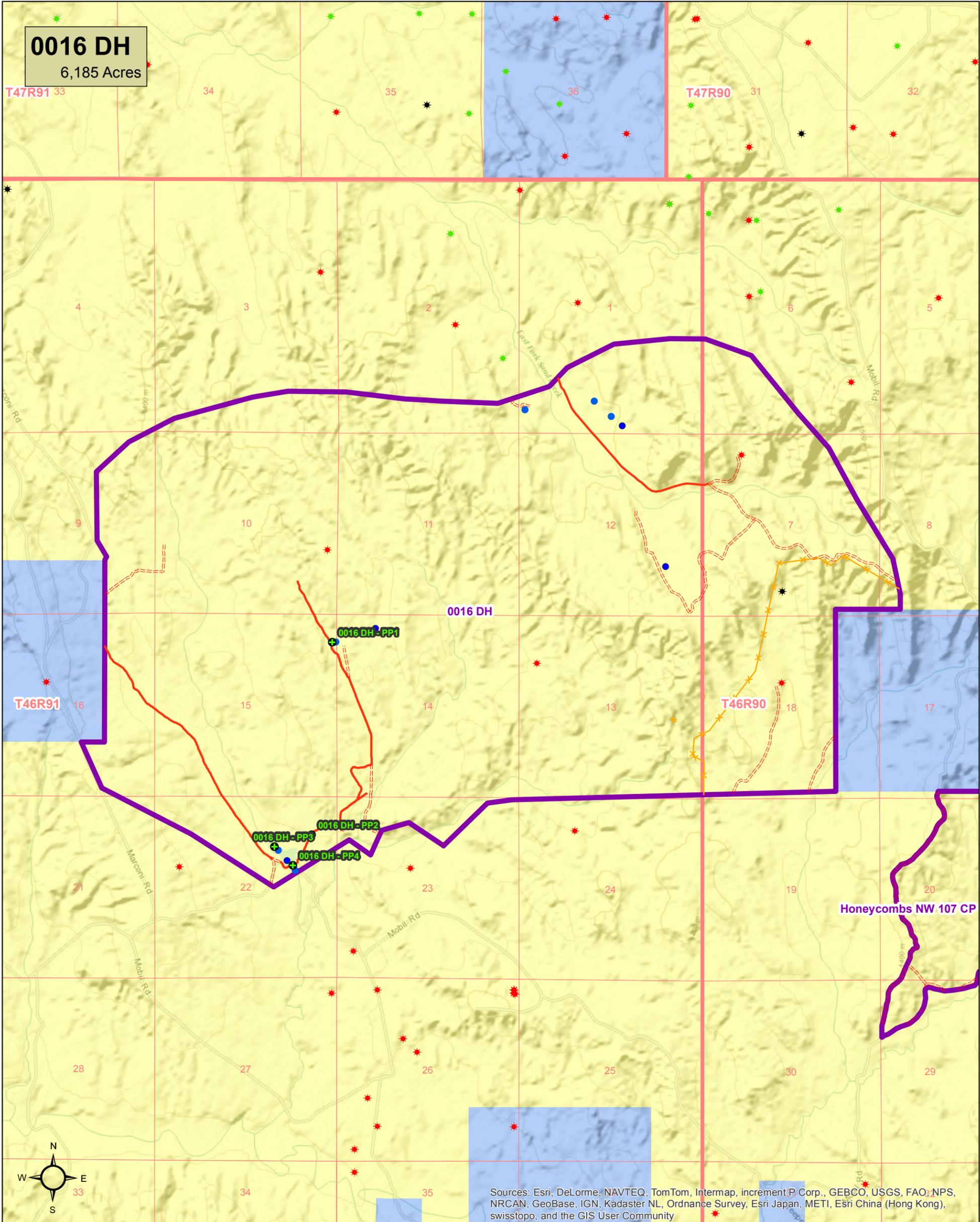


Local Governments Cooperating Agencies

2013 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Inventory

Scale 1:32,000

0 0.75 1.5 Miles

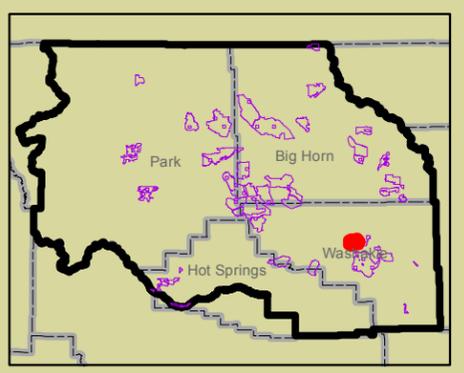


Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Legend

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| LWCs | Road | Seismic Trails | Surface Ownership |
| Townships | Two-track | Silt Retention | BIA |
| Sections | Fence | Oil and Gas Wells | BLM |
| County Lines | Pipeline | Producing | Private |
| Photo Points | Powerline | Shut-In | Corps of Engineers |
| Cabins/Structures | Reclaimed | Plugged and Abandoned | Forest Service |
| Water Structures | Recently Dozed | Other | State |

0016 DH





08/16/2013 14:06

0016 DH –
PP1



08/16/2013 13:37

0016 DH –
PP3



08/16/2013 13:04

0016 DH –
PP2



08/16/2013 13:16

0016 DH –
PP4

0048 PR

I. Summary of Analysis

[Y*] Does the area meet any of the size requirements?

[N] Does the area appear to be natural?

[N] Does the area offer outstanding opportunities for solitude?

[Y] Does the area offer opportunities for primitive and unconfined type of recreation?

[U] Does the area have supplemental values?

Size Requirements: The LWC is currently 8,771 acres. If the roaded and developed areas were removed from the LWC, it would not be of sufficient size.

This area lacks wilderness characteristics and is not suitable for LWC designation.

II. Roads and Established Two-Tracks

The LWC contains both roads and maintained two-tracks. The most prevalent roads enter into the LWC from the southwest corner and travel east. The roads were obviously established with tools because water pipelines run beneath them. The roads were graded in sections and sustain normal and continuous use. There is little to no vegetation in either the tracks or centerline for the majority of the distance of these roads.

The 2010 LGCA inventory marked one established two-track as an ATV trail. This trail travels east into the unit and can be found adjacent to a fence line entering into the LWC from the western border.

A second set of roads enters into the LWC from the north side of the LWC and travels south. At the top of the unit a road and two-track meet at a V and then continue south as one road. This road later splits into a road and two two-tracks, which all continue south at various bearings. One of the three two-tracks is not maintained or normally used; the other two tracks support normal and continuous use.

III. Energy Development

A Colorado Interstate Gas Company pipeline runs through a northern portion of the unit. The pipeline is buried adjacent to a maintained fence line and is marked with yellow metal signs.

IV. Water Development and Features

A tool-established water system runs beneath the main roads of the LWC. Observers noted six maintained water hand-pumps for active water extraction. It is likely that the system is maintained for grazing cattle; multiple cattle troughs, extensive fences, and abundant cattle excrement are present in the unit.

The observer found two main water storage wells, one on the north side of the unit and one on the south side of the unit. Both wells were in sets of three capped, cement storage units buried in the ground. Black plastic and silver metal piping extended out from the tanks and were then buried underground. In most areas, the pipes ran underneath the main roads. However, in one area, the pipe was buried approximately five feet east of the main road. The pipeline was easily noticeable due to obvious drill rows above the pipes.

Water pipes of various sizes extend vertically out of the ground at seemingly random locations through the unit. Remnant pieces of discarded pipe are also present throughout the unit. It appears that the pipes are actively maintained, but old pipes are not always removed. This trash further detracts from the naturalness of the unit.

A large water storage tank surpassing ten feet in height is present just outside the LWC boundary. This tank detracts from the LWC viewshed and provides evidence of the maintained nature of the water system within the LWC.

A water catchment system is also present in the unit. The system is actively storing and collecting water. A four-strand barbed wire fence, likely to exclude cattle, surrounds it.

V. Reservoirs and Agricultural Development

The observer noted two filled reservoirs. It was surrounded by non-native, invasive plants. Two blue cattle-food buckets were positioned next to one of the reservoirs.

VI. Grazing Development

The observer found three separate cattle developments consisting of water troughs and food buckets. Each of the areas was well maintained, though all troughs were empty at the time of finding. All three areas were adjacent to a water pump and pipe.

In one area, the water trough was positioned on top of a square cement platform. This platform is evidence of tool use to maintain the area. One water trough was buried partially in a hillside, also offering evidence of tool use.

VII. Fences

Fences cross through the LWC. Some of the fences follow established roads, however, many cut through the LWC in otherwise unobstructed areas. Each fence that is not next to a road is accompanied by a low to moderate use two-track. Because the LWC is filled with rolling hills, it is difficult to find sections of the LWC where fences are not visible.

VIII. Features Affecting Naturalness or Opportunities for Solitude

The nearby town of Kirby, Wyoming is highly visible from highpoints on the north and west boundaries of the LWC. The LWC is filled with rolling hills offering clear views of the nearby development including buildings, a blinking red light to warn airplanes of the town, a water tower, and ranches. This view strongly detracts the appearance of naturalness and feelings of solitude within the unit. Road noise is also audible from the unit, further detracting from the LWC's wilderness character.

IX. Summary Notes

0048 PR, a LWC contained in Hot Springs County, Wyoming lacks wilderness characteristics. Gas and water pipelines, established roads, cattle development, plethoric fence lines, and city views and sounds make the LWC appear highly unnatural even to the casual observer. The area does not warrant LWC status.

X. Key Findings

- The BLM's 2012 inventory states that the nearby town of Worland may present a viewshed issue. The towns of World, Winchester, Kirby and South Flat all present substantial viewshed obstructions on the north, west, and southern portions of the unit. Farming and ranching developed is clearly visible throughout the LWC.
- An established water system runs along the roads in the southwestern portion of the unit. The system consists of a well, buried pipe, and four pumps. The system is maintained and required significant mechanical tool use to establish.
- Interior route 2 is marked as a two-track trail. It is actually a road with constructed features including a water pipe system.
- A short, constructed road cuts across the northwest corner of the LWC. The BLM marked this feature as a two-track.
- Interior route 3 is marked as an ATV trail by the BLM. The route is actually a well established two-track that sustains normal and continuous use.

- Interior route 1 is marked on the BLM map. It heads south into the unit and then splits into three two-tracks which then dead end in 0.26 (west-most), 0.55 (central), and 0.46 (east most) miles. The west-most track actually continues as a moderate use two-track for an additional 1.83 miles. The central track is correct. The east-most track continues .96 miles to the unit boundary as a light-to-moderate use two-track.

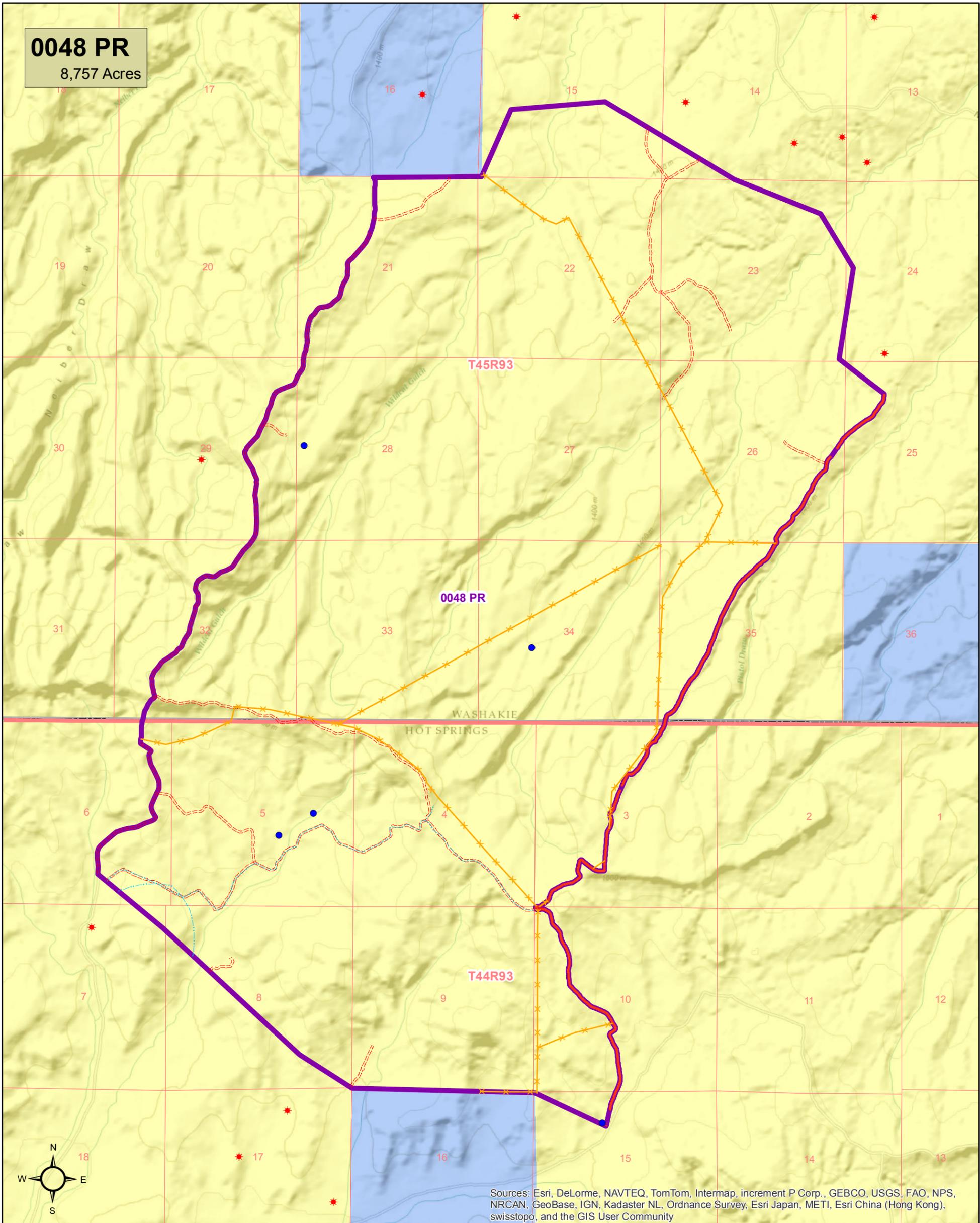
Bureau of Land Management

2012 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Inventory

Scale 1:32,000

0 0.75 1.5 Miles

0048 PR
8,757 Acres

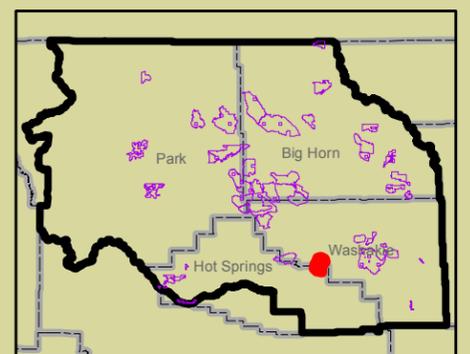


Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Legend

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| LWCs | Road | Abandoned | Surface Ownership |
| Townships | Two-track/ATV | Unknown | BIA |
| Sections | Fence | Oil and Gas Wells | BLM |
| County Lines | Pipeline | Producing | Private |
| Photo Points | Powerline | Shut-In | Corps of Engineers |
| Cabins/Structures | Reclaimed | Plugged and Abandoned | Forest Service |
| Water Structures | | Other | State |

0048 PR



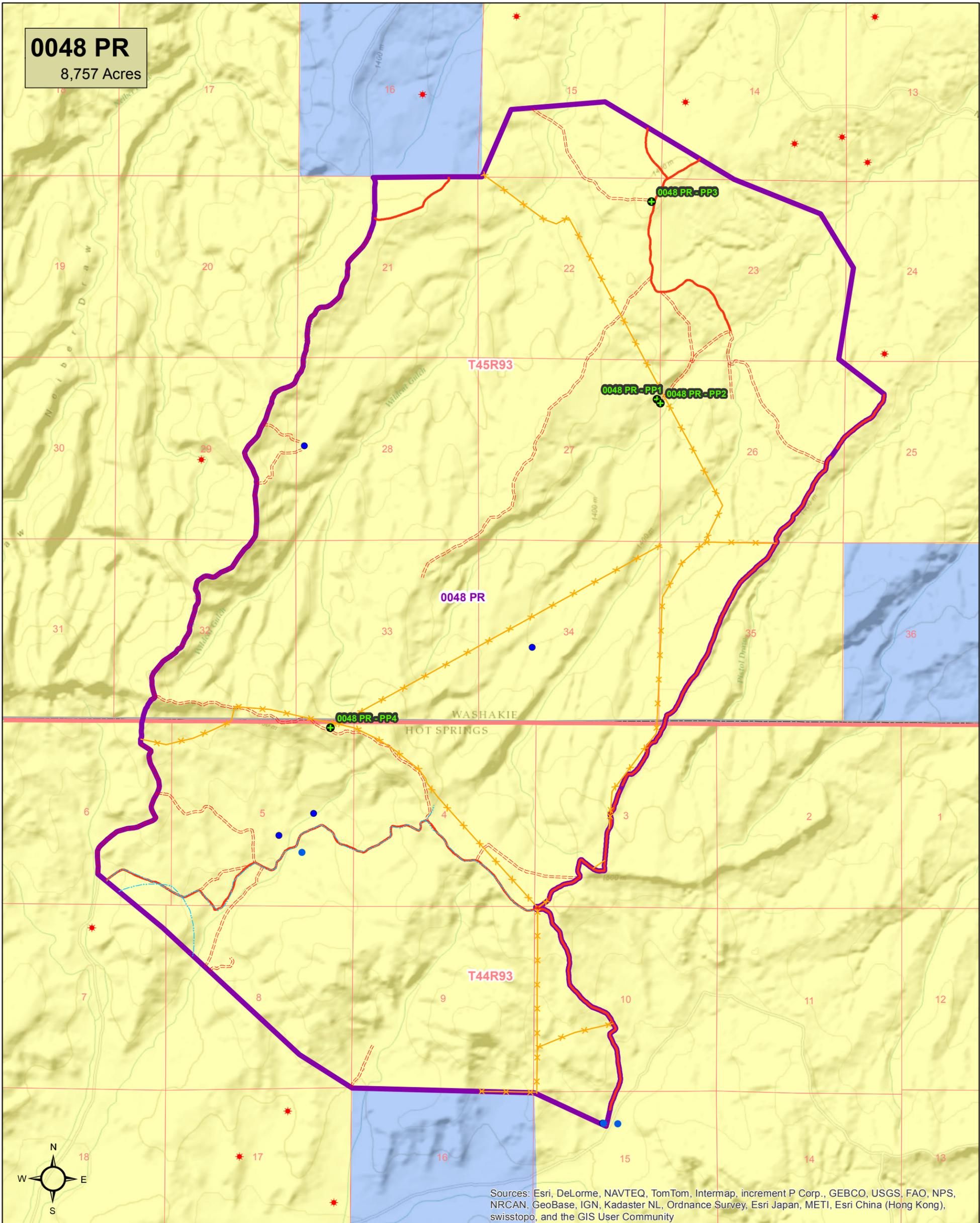
Local Governments Cooperating Agencies

2013 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Inventory

Scale 1:32,000

0 0.75 1.5 Miles

0048 PR
8,757 Acres

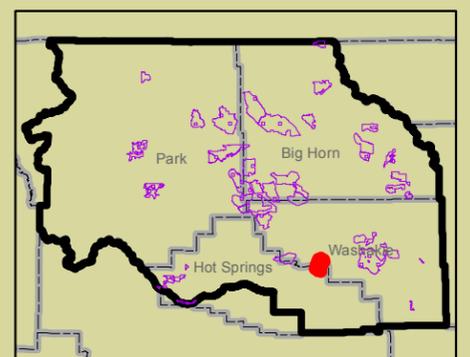


Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Legend

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| LWCs | Road | Seismic Trails | Surface Ownership |
| Townships | Two-track | Silt Retention | BIA |
| Sections | Fence | Oil and Gas Wells | BLM |
| County Lines | Pipeline | Producing | Private |
| Photo Points | Powerline | Shut-In | Corps of Engineers |
| Cabins/Structures | Reclaimed | Plugged and Abandoned | Forest Service |
| Water Structures | Recently Dozed | Other | State |

0048 PR





09/12/2013 17:36

0048 – PP1

0048 – PP2



09/12/2013 17:46



09/12/2013 18:09

0048 – PP3

0048 – PP4



09/13/2013 09:36

005 PR

I. Summary of Analysis

- [Y] Does the area meet any of the size requirements?
- [N] Does the area appear to be natural?
- [N] Does the area offer outstanding opportunities for solitude?
- [Y] Does the area offer opportunities for primitive and unconfined type of recreation?
- [Y] Does the area have supplemental values?

This area lacks wilderness characteristics and is not suitable for LWC designation.

II. Roads and Established Two-Tracks

The LWC contains a fully developed road running N/S on the west side of the unit. The road is actively maintained, graded, and has a water pipeline running beneath it. The unit contains an additional graded road on the SW side of the unit. A third well developed and graded road is located on the eastern portion of the unit, and travels diagonally to the SE. There are also three more established two-tracks with easy access. They have normal and continuous use; however, there is no evidence of grading on these two tracks. LGCA's observer noted three ATV's traveling on the east most two-track called "Luman Creek Road."

III. Energy Development

There is no energy development in this LWC.

IV. Water Development and Features

A partially buried water pipeline runs along the main road that runs N/S through the western portion of the unit. The pipeline is not visible through the majority of the road; however, at various points the pipe has become exposed, strongly detracting from the naturalness of the unit.

A second pipeline travels E/W through the unit and leads to a reservoir. This pipeline is not buried and is highly visible, detracting from naturalness.

Plethoric storage wells and pumps punctuate the landscape of the western portion of the LWC. All wells and pumps are within a 75 foot buffer of the road and are highly visible. Most appeared well maintained.

A large drainage pipe feeds into one reservoir in the NW portion of the LWC.

V. Reservoirs and Agricultural Development

The LWC contains 5 developed reservoirs. Each would have required tools and heavy equipment to build. The observer was able to quickly locate 4 of these reservoirs, and noted that each was fed by a water pipe system. It is unknown if the 5th reservoir contains a similar system. Each reservoir was well maintained, and two were completely surrounded by barbed wire fences. One reservoir also had extensive features for grazing cattle including a maintained trough and multiple food buckets.

VI. Grazing Development

The observer noted two water troughs and one enclosure inside the LWC. Both trough were capable of holding water and fed by an underground water-pipe system.

VII. Fences

The eastern portion of the unit contains two major fence-lines. Because of the relative infrequency of these fences, they do not detract from the naturalness of the unit.

VIII. Features Affecting Naturalness or Opportunities for Solitude

The southern boundary of the LWC consists of a well used graded road that is two-trucks wide. The road is used year round, and provides an access point for the nearby national forest where hunting and grazing are common. As such, the road is used frequently and causes moderate levels of road noise that can be heard from within the unit. This detracts from feelings of solitude.

In addition, high points on the north side of the unit provide views of nearby ranches and farms, further detracting from feelings of solitude.

IX. Summary Notes

LWC 005 PR is located in Big Horn County, WY. This unit lacks wilderness characteristics due to numerous roads, established water pipe systems and multiple reservoirs. Extensive tool use and human effort was required to establish each of these things, causing the area to be highly trammled by man. Further, these roads appear to be quite old, suggesting that man is not a “visitor who does not remain” as required by the Wilderness Act. In addition, the unit is located directly adjacent to a busy road and ranching development, making it unsuitable for solitude.

X. Key Findings

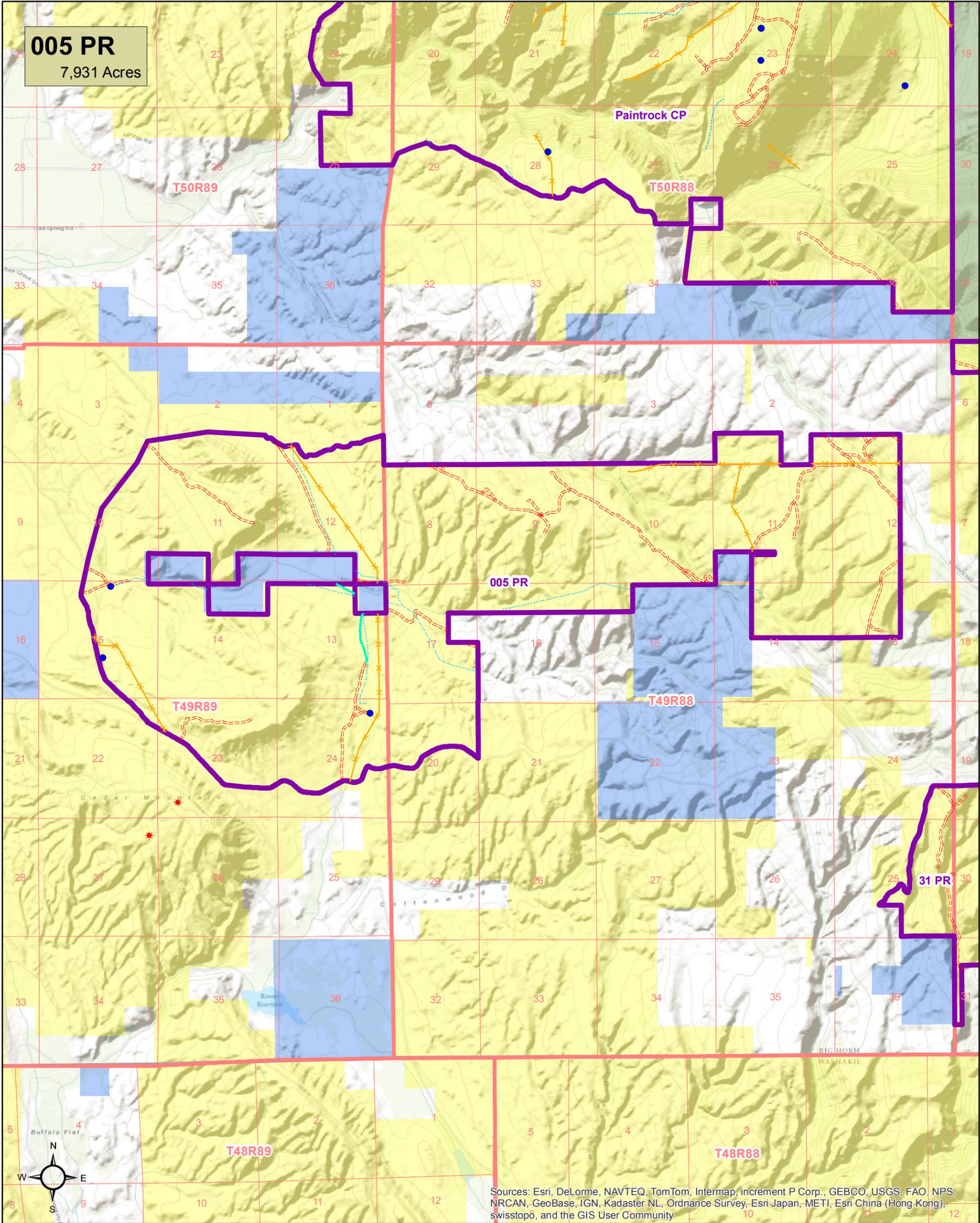
- The main travel rout bisecting the western portion of the unit is a road, not a two-track as the BLM 2012 inventory claims. The road is graded, and a clearly visible water pipe and storage tank system runs alongside it.
- The BLM’s 2012 inventory form reads, “A water line follows the north-south bisecting route, but the dense sagebrush and vegetation surrounding the route screen the feature from view.” The water line is clearly visible, and not obscured by sagebrush.
- On the center of the western border of the unit two routes enter the unit adjacent to each other. The BLM’s key labels these as two-tracks, but they are labeled as “BLM Road”. These routes are roads. They are graded, and a pipeline is buried in the southern route.
- Four mechanically-constructed reservoirs are present in this unit; the BLM does not note any of these.

Bureau of Land Management

2012 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Inventory

Scale 1:49,000

0 1.25 2.5 Miles

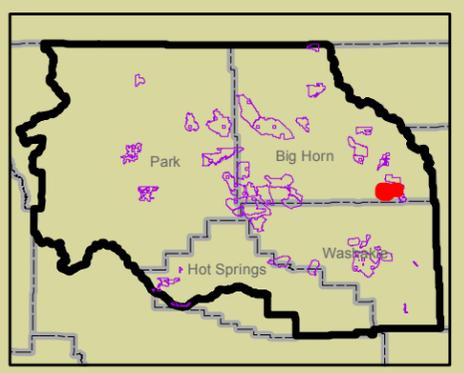


Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Legend

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| LWCs | Road | Abandoned | Surface Ownership |
| Townships | Two-track/ATV | Unknown | BIA |
| Sections | Fence | Oil and Gas Wells | BLM |
| County Lines | Pipeline | Producing | Private |
| Photo Points | Powerline | Shut-In | Corps of Engineers |
| Cabins/Structures | Reclaimed | Plugged and Abandoned | Forest Service |
| Water Structures | | Other | State |

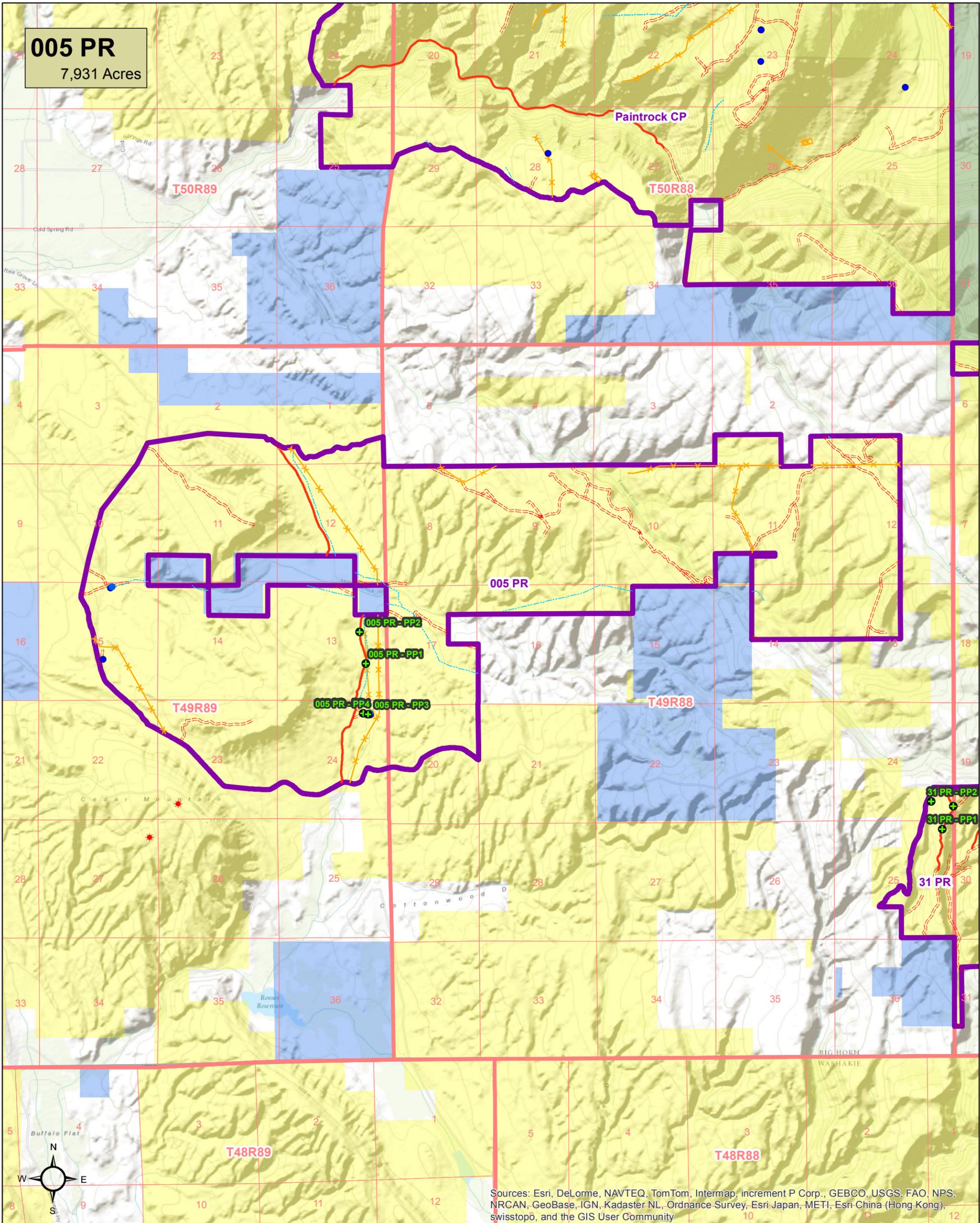
005 PR



Local Governments Cooperating Agencies 2013 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Inventory

Scale 1:49,000

0 1.25 2.5 Miles

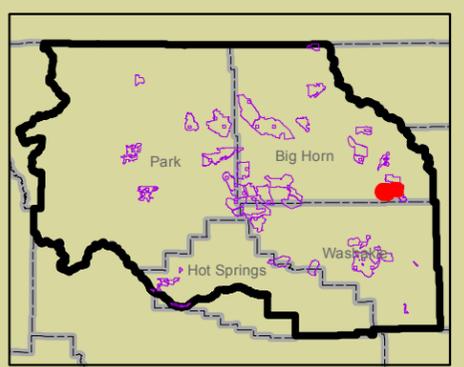


Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Legend

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| LWCs | Road | Seismic Trails | Surface Ownership |
| Townships | Two-track | Silt Retention | BIA |
| Sections | Fence | Oil and Gas Wells | BLM |
| County Lines | Pipeline | Producing | Private |
| Photo Points | Powerline | Shut-In | Corps of Engineers |
| Cabins/Structures | Reclaimed | Plugged and Abandoned | Forest Service |
| Water Structures | Recently Dozed | Other | State |

005 PR





09/19/2013 09:07

005 PR – PP4

005 PR – PP3



09/19/2013 10:23



09/19/2013 10:06

005 PR – PP2

005 PR – PP1



09/19/2013 09:39

069 JW

I. Summary of Analysis

- [N] Does the area meet any of the size requirements?
- [N] Does the area appear to be natural?
- [Y] Does the area offer outstanding opportunities for solitude?
- [N] Does the area offer opportunities for primitive and unconfined type of recreation?
- [N] Does the area have supplemental values?

This area lacks wilderness characteristics and is not suitable for LWC designation.

II. Roads and Established Two-Tracks

There are no roads or established two-tracks contained within this unit. A visible two-track runs alongside the unit.

III. Energy Development

There is no active energy development in this unit.

IV. Water Development and Features

There is no water development in this unit.

V. Reservoirs and Agricultural Development

GIS computer surveys indicate the presence of two reservoirs within this unit. However, the observer was not able to confirm their presence in the field.

VI. Grazing Development

There is no grazing development within this unit.

VII. Fences

GIS computer surveys indicate that a short section of fence extends into the NE corner of the unit. However, the observer was not able to confirm its presence in the field.

VIII. Features Affecting Naturalness or Opportunities for Solitude

The LWC is surrounded by private and public grazing land that may affect the natural state of the area.

IX. Summary Notes

069 JW, a LWC contained in Washakie County lacks roads, two-tracks, and other development. However, it is 3,944-acres short of the 5,000-acre minimum size established by the Wilderness Act. As such, the area lacks wilderness characteristics and is not suitable for LWC designation. The BLM's 2012 inventory argues that the unit still has wilderness character because:

“The LWC consists of a deep winding canyon with an elevation change of 700 feet from the rims of the canyon to Deep Creek running through the bottom. This LWC will maintain itself as having wilderness characteristics as the landscape limits use to a primitive form.”

The LWC lacks access points to the bottom of the canyon. As such, the only primitive form of recreation possible in the unit is scenic viewing, a value inherent to wilderness. In its current form, the LWC cannot

be managed for recreation.

X. Key Findings

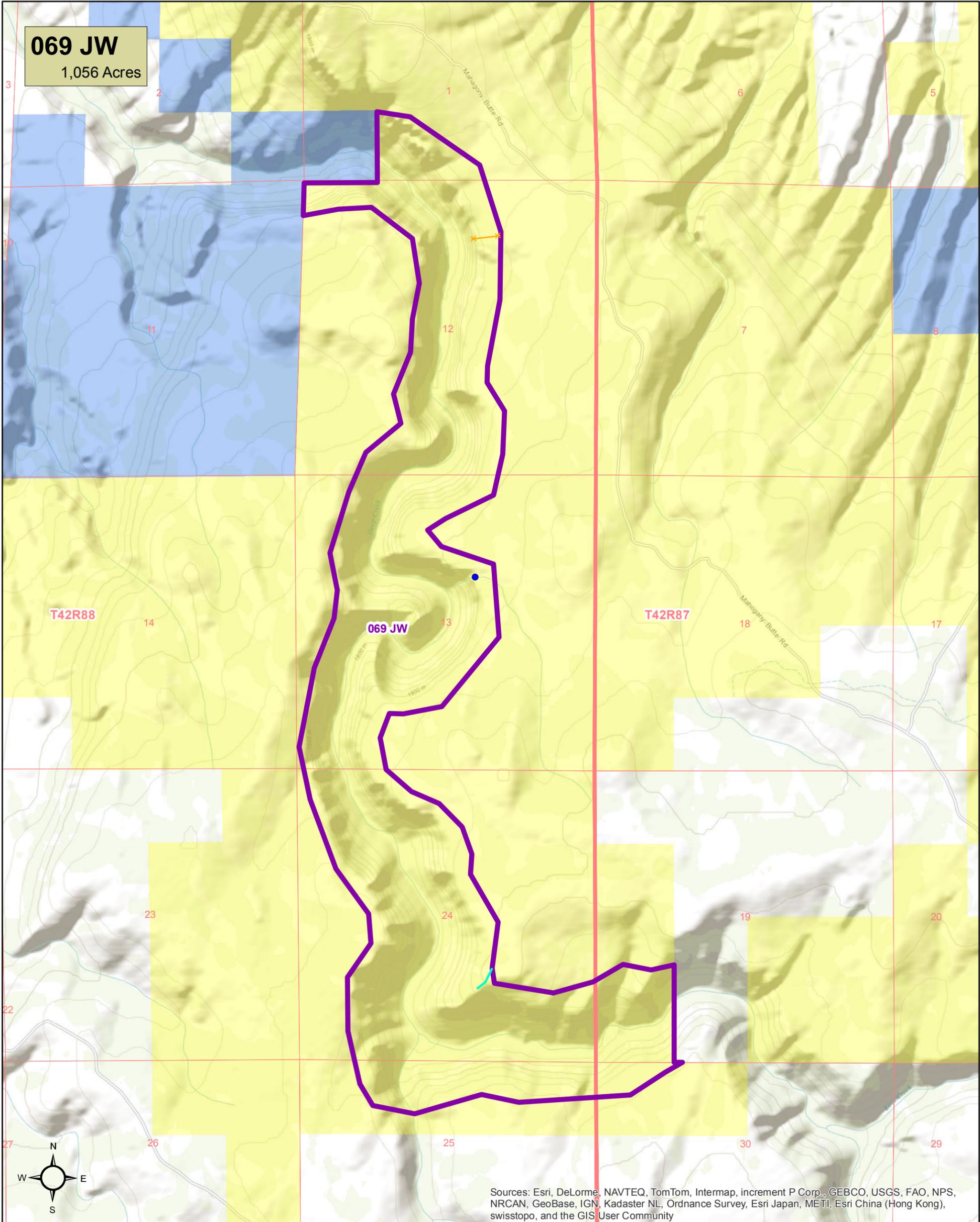
- The 2012 BLM inventory claims that the 1,056 acre unit is sufficient for wilderness because its canyon shape will only allow for primitive use. The LGCA challenges this, asserting that the unit is unsuitable for any uses other than scenic viewing. The unit is not of sufficient size to allow for primitive recreation. Additionally, because there are no access points to the bottom of the canyon, the flat topography of the top of the canyon allows not opportunities for solitude inside the unit. The conifers referred to by the BLM are small and shrubby and do not offer visual shields.
- The LGCA challenges the BLM's inclusion of "CORE sage grouse habitat surrounding the LWC" in the area's supplemental values. The BLM has not considered the areas surrounding an LWC for any other purpose.

Bureau of Land Management

2012 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Inventory

Scale 1:20,000

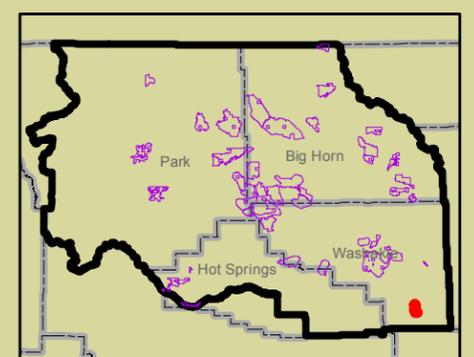
0 0.5 1 Miles



Legend

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| LWCs | Road | Abandoned | Surface Ownership |
| Townships | Two-track/ATV | Unknown | BIA |
| Sections | Fence | Oil and Gas Wells | BLM |
| County Lines | Pipeline | Producing | Private |
| Photo Points | Powerline | Shut-In | Corps of Engineers |
| Cabins/Structures | Reclaimed | Plugged and Abandoned | Forest Service |
| Water Structures | | Other | State |

069 JW

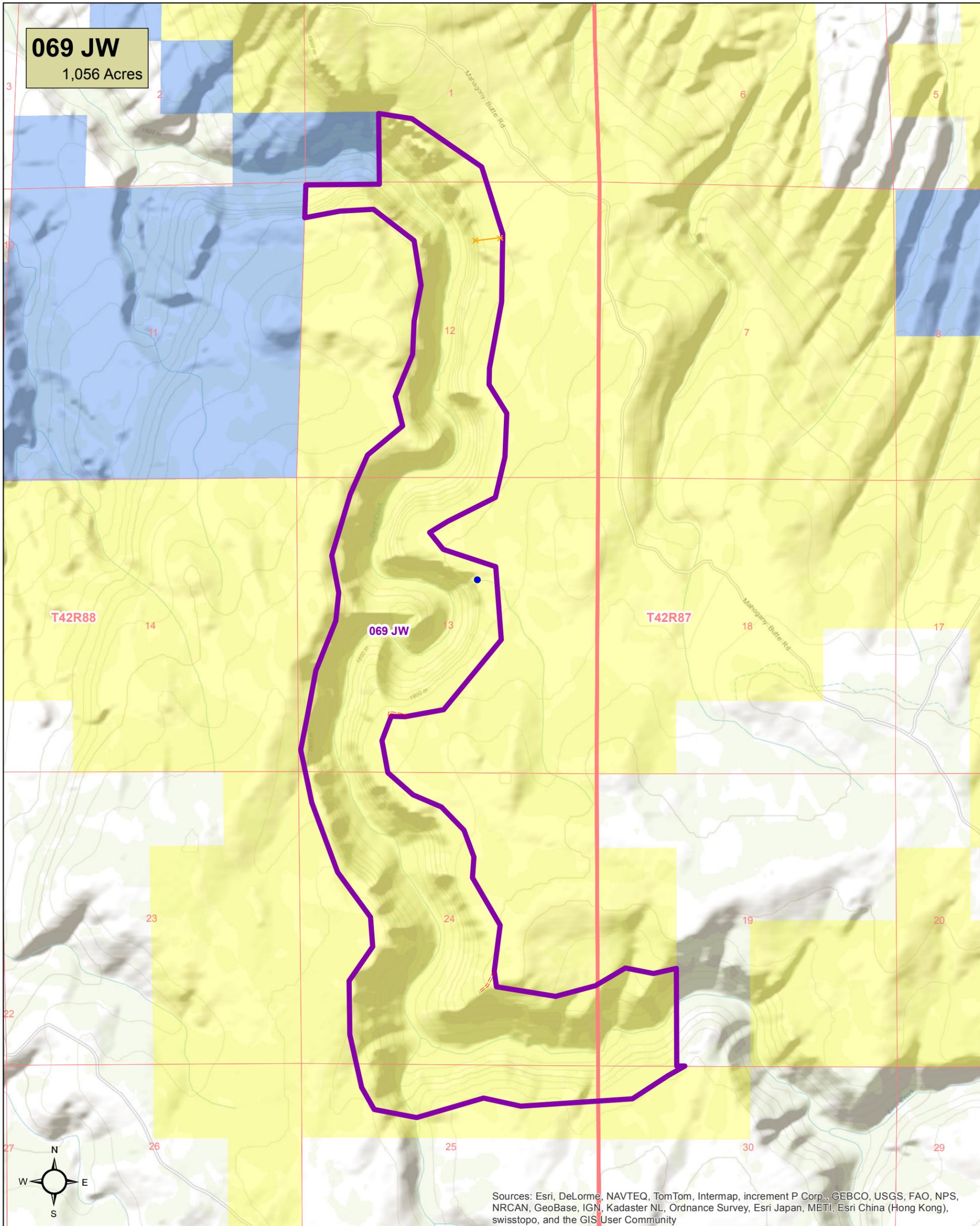


Local Governments Cooperating Agencies

2013 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Inventory

Scale 1:20,000

0 0.5 1 Miles



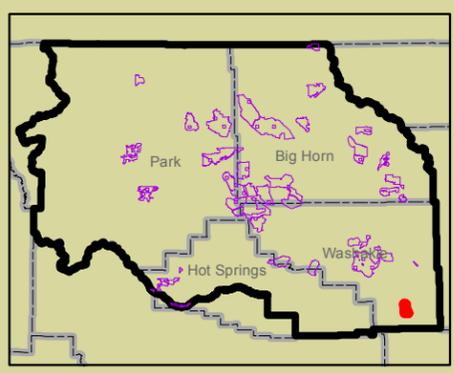
Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Legend

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| LWCs | Road | Seismic Trails |
| Townships | Two-track | Silt Retention |
| Sections | Fence | Oil and Gas Wells |
| County Lines | Pipeline | Producing |
| Photo Points | Powerline | Shut-In |
| Cabins/Structures | Reclaimed | Plugged and Abandoned |
| Water Structures | Recently Dozed | Other |

- Surface Ownership**
- BIA
 - BLM
 - No Color Private
 - Corps of Engineers
 - Forest Service
 - State

069 JW



130 JW

I. Summary of Analysis

- [N] Does the area meet any of the size requirements?
- [Y] Does the area appear to be natural?
- [N] Does the area offer outstanding opportunities for solitude?
- [N] Does the area offer opportunities for primitive and unconfined type of recreation?
- [Y] Does the area have supplemental values?

This area lacks wilderness characteristics and is not suitable for LWC designation.

II. Roads and Established Two-Tracks

There are no roads or well established two-tracks within the LWC. A well-established two-track follows the NE corner of the LWC for approximately ½ mile but does not lead into the LWC. One small two-track leads into an overlook within the LWC.

III. Energy Development

There is no energy development in this LWC.

IV. Water Development and Features

An established water pipe is located in the southern portion of the LWC.

V. Reservoirs and Agricultural Development

There are no reservoirs or agricultural development in this LWC.

VI. Grazing Development

There is no grazing development in this LWC.

VII. Fences

There are no obvious maintained fences in this LWC.

VIII. Features Affecting Naturalness or Opportunities for Solitude

The LWC itself is quite natural, but it is surrounded with private and public grazing lands that interfere with the naturalness of the surrounding area including the approach to the LWC and immediate border.

IX. Summary Notes

There is little evidence of human development in this LWC including roads, two-tracks, and established structures. In this sense, the area has wilderness characteristics. However, the LWC is over 4,700 acres short of the 5,000-acre minimum size required by the Wilderness Act. The BLM land in the area is actively grazed and contains roads, corrals, water features, and maintained buildings. Thus, it is unlikely if not impossible for these areas to be added to the LWC in order to meet the 5,000-acre requirement. The other lands surrounding the LWC are privately owned, and therefore cannot be used to meet the acreage

requirement either. The BLM asserts that the hard topography of the region will allow the area to be undisturbed and remain as wilderness despite its size because the area will only allow for rural recreation. However, the LWC lacks access points to the bottom of the canyon. As such, the only primitive form of recreation possible in the unit is scenic viewing, a value inherent to wilderness. In its current form, the LWC cannot be managed for recreation. While distinctly beautiful, this area is not suitable for LWC designation.

X. Key Findings

- The 2012 BLM inventory claims that the 248 acre unit is sufficient for wilderness because its canyon shape will only allow for primitive use. The LGCA challenges this, asserting that the unit is unsuitable for any uses other than scenic viewing. The unit is not of sufficient size to allow for primitive recreation. Additionally, because there are no access points to the bottom of the canyon, the flat topography of the top of the canyon allows not opportunities for solitude inside the unit. The junipers referred to by the BLM are small and shrubby and do not offer visual shields.
- The LGCA challenges the BLM's inclusion of "CORE sage grouse habitat surrounding the canyon" in the area's supplemental values. Throughout the inventory, The BLM has not considered the areas surrounding an LWC for any other purpose.

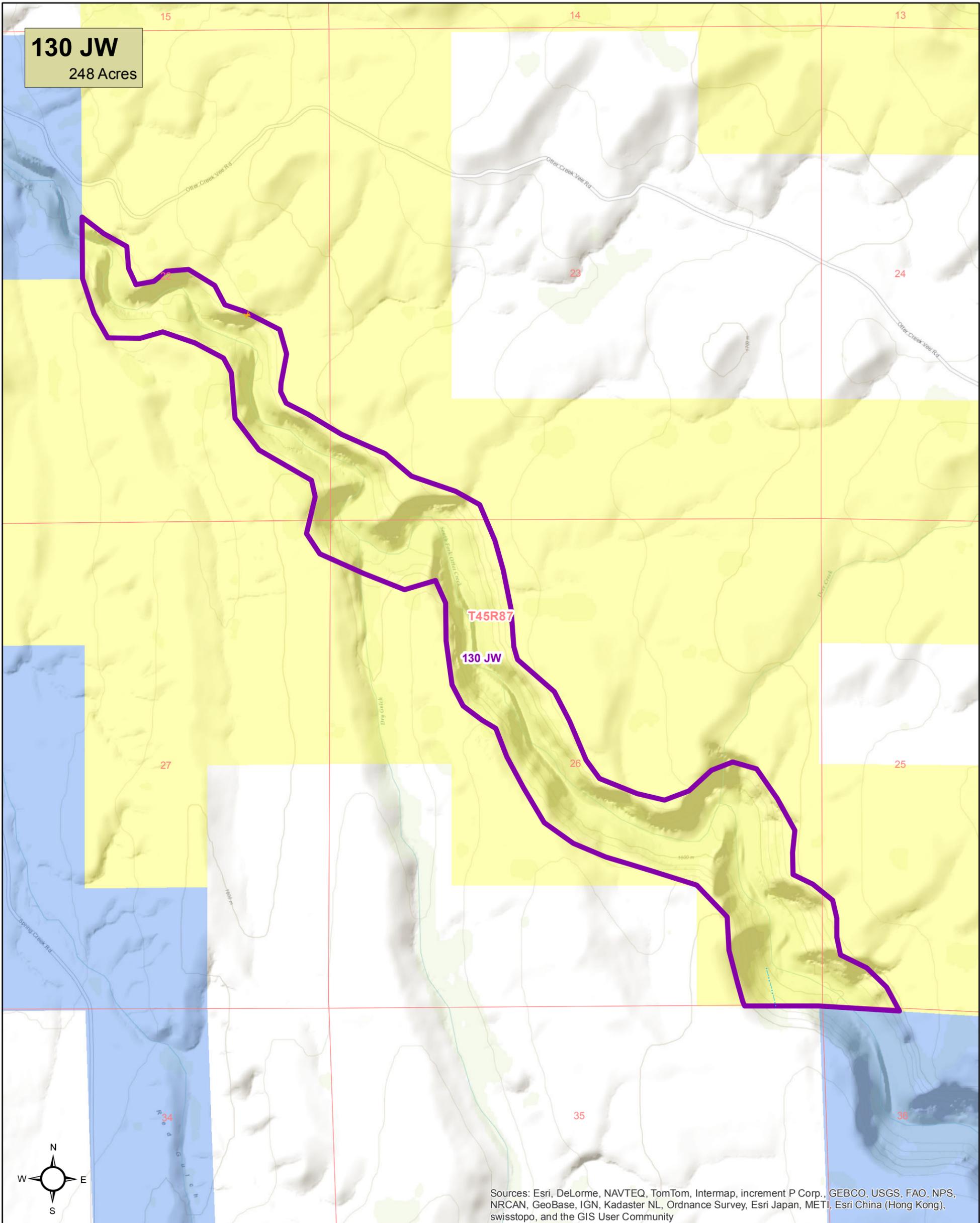
Bureau of Land Management

2012 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Inventory

Scale 1:12,000

0 0.3 0.6 Miles

130 JW
248 Acres



Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

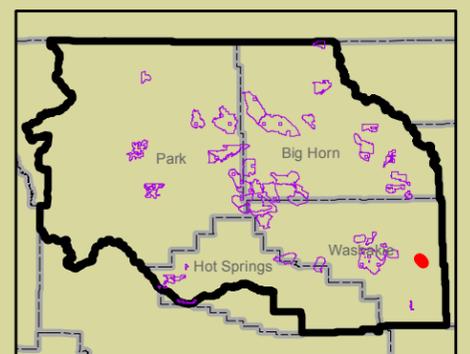
Legend

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| LWCs | Road | Abandoned |
| Townships | Two-track/ATV | Unknown |
| Sections | Fence | Oil and Gas Wells |
| County Lines | Pipeline | Producing |
| Photo Points | Powerline | Shut-In |
| Cabins/Structures | Reclaimed | Plugged and Abandoned |
| Water Structures | | Other |

Surface Ownership

- | |
|--------------------|
| BIA |
| BLM |
| Private |
| Corps of Engineers |
| Forest Service |
| State |

130 JW



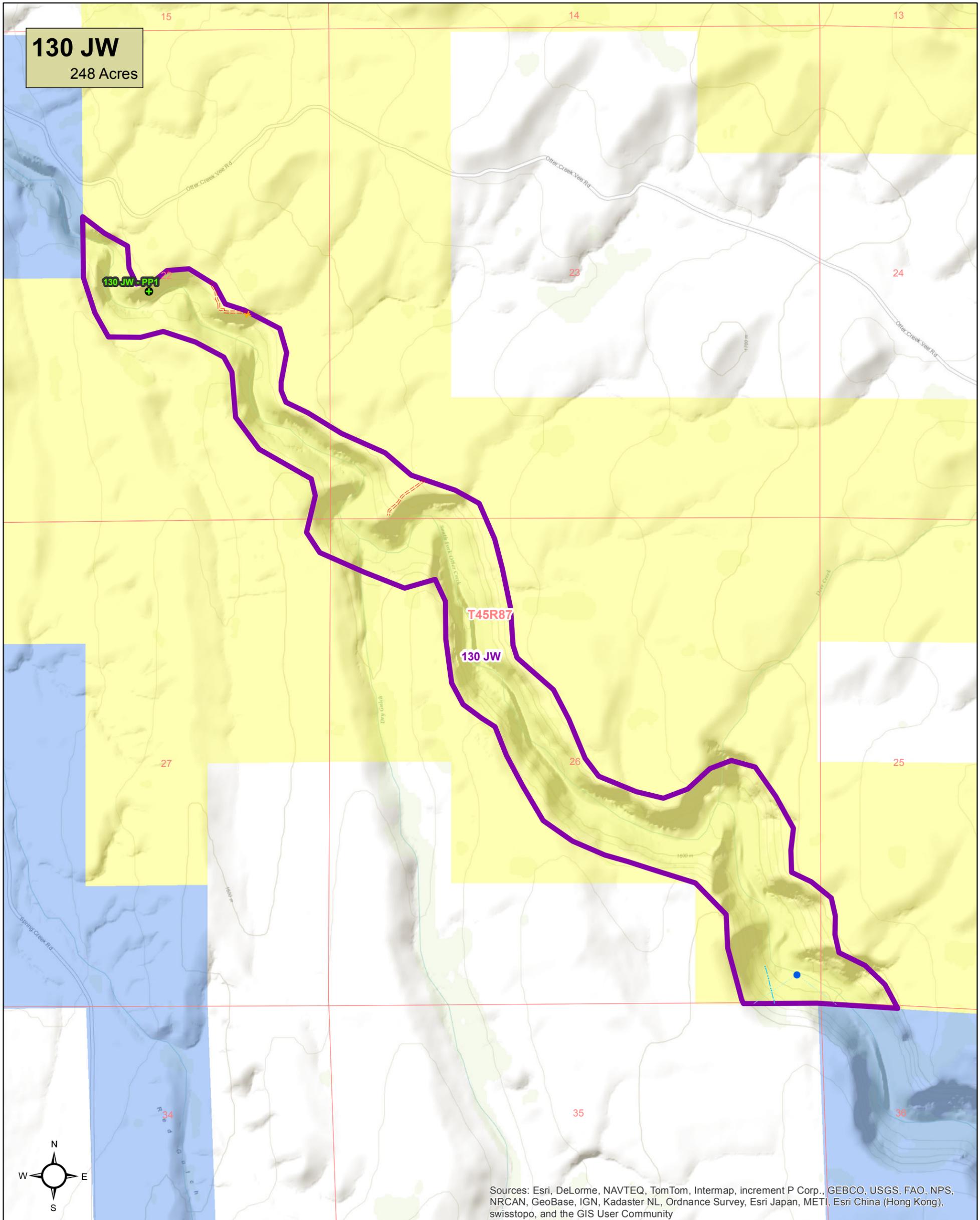
Local Governments Cooperating Agencies

2013 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Inventory

Scale 1:12,000

0 0.3 0.6 Miles

130 JW
248 Acres

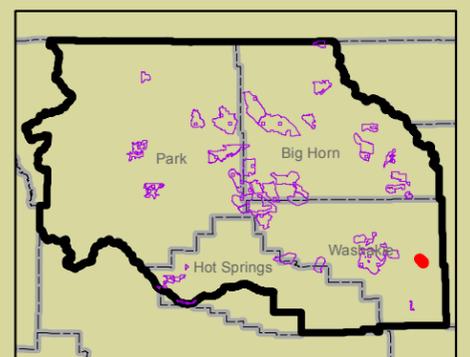


Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Legend

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| LWCs | Road | Seismic Trails | Surface Ownership |
| Townships | Two-track | Silt Retention | BIA |
| Sections | Fence | Oil and Gas Wells | BLM |
| County Lines | Pipeline | Producing | Private |
| Photo Points | Powerline | Shut-In | Corps of Engineers |
| Cabins/Structures | Reclaimed | Plugged and Abandoned | Forest Service |
| Water Structures | Recently Dozed | Other | State |

130 JW





1535 PR

I. Summary of Analysis

- [Y] Does the area meet any of the size requirements?
- [N] Does the area appear to be natural?
- [N] Does the area offer outstanding opportunities for solitude?
- [Y] Does the area offer opportunities for primitive and unconfined type of recreation?
- [Y] Does the area have supplemental values?

This area lacks wilderness characteristics and is not suitable for LWC designation.

II. Roads and Established Two-Tracks

1535 PR is littered with roads and well established two-tracks. High points within the unit provide clear views of an unnatural landscape cut up by roads and two-tracks.

III. Energy Development

There is not obvious energy development currently in the LWC.

IV. Water Development and Features

An underground water pipeline begins in the northeast corner of the lower half of the LWC. It is actively maintained. A large water storage tank is gravity fed by an elevated and exposed pipe in the southwest corner of the unit.

V. Reservoirs and Agricultural Development

Ten reservoirs are present inside the unit.

VI. Grazing Development

Three stock tanks and one enclosure are actively maintained within the unit. The LGCA's observer noted one herd of cattle in the area in September, 2013.

VII. Fences

An extensive fence system runs along the western side of the unit. The fences are frequently present on ridgelines and are highly visible throughout the LWC.

VIII. Features Affecting Naturalness or Opportunities for Solitude

The northern portion of the unit is less than two miles from Shell, Wyoming. At high points the town is highly visible from the LWC. This viewshed disruption affects the apparent naturalness of the area and feelings of solitude.

IX. Summary Notes

1535 PR, an LWC in Big Horn County, Wyoming, lacks wilderness character and should be released from LWC designation. Water development features, roads, two-tracks and reservoirs demonstrate the high impact of man on the landscape and ecosystem contained within the unit.

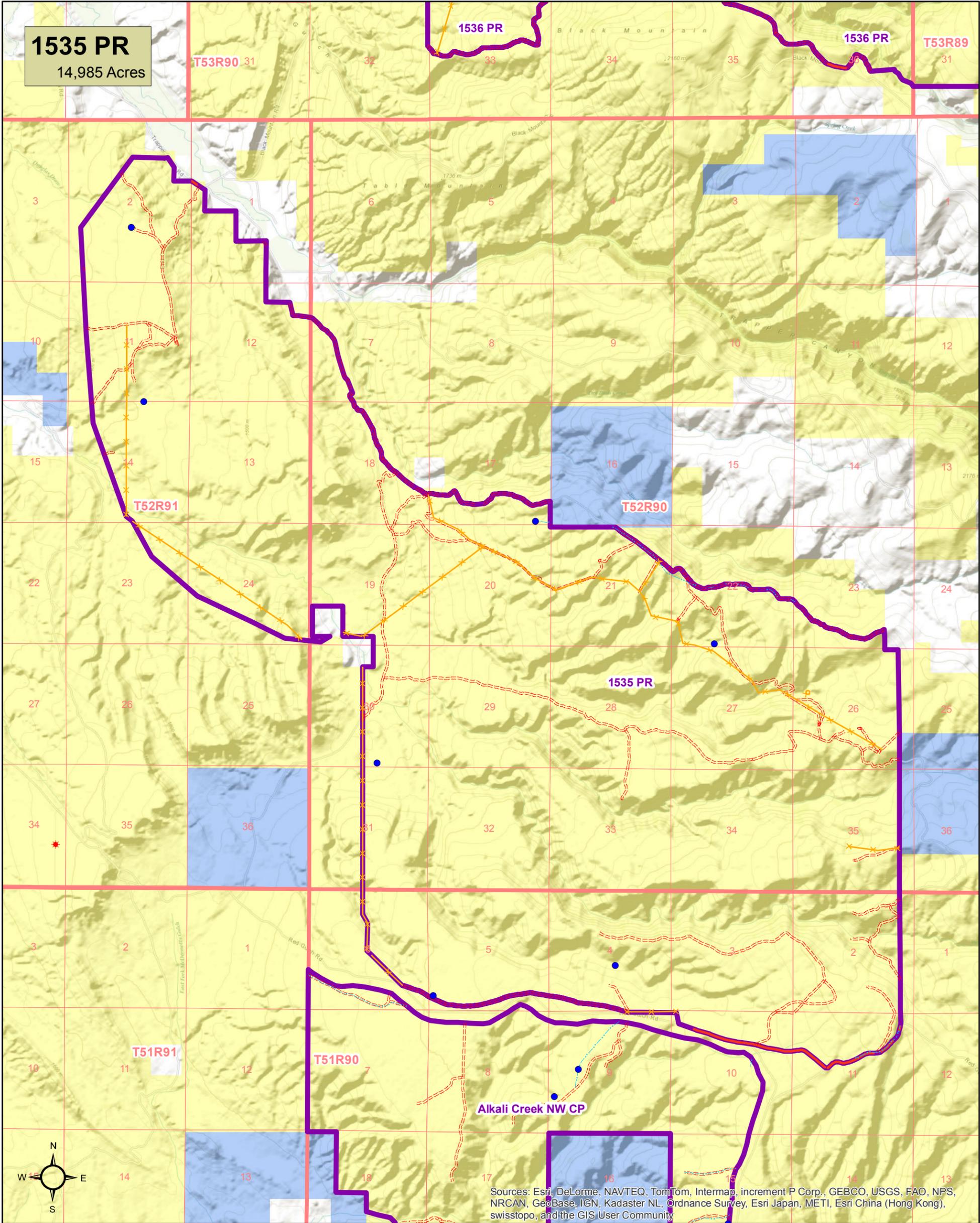
X. Key Findings

- A travel route enters the unit off of Red Gulch Road and heads north into the unit. It eventually turns to the west and continues until it dead ends at an overlook. The BLM has marked this route as a two-track. It is actually a graded road.
- Interior Route 7 is marked as an ATV trail in the 2012 BLM inventory. The route beings as a graded road and continues for two miles. The road becomes a low-use two-track about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile past the creek crossing.
- Eight water development features are present in the unit; none are mentioned by the 2012 BLM inventory.

Bureau of Land Management

2012 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Inventory

Scale 1:48,000



Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

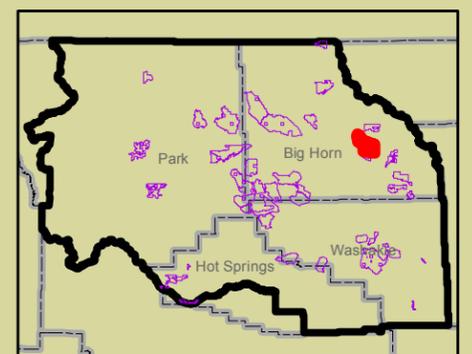
Legend

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| LWCs | Road | Abandoned |
| Townships | Two-track/ATV | Unknown |
| Sections | Fence | Oil and Gas Wells |
| County Lines | Pipeline | Producing |
| Photo Points | Powerline | Shut-In |
| Cabins/Structures | Reclaimed | Plugged and Abandoned |
| Water Structures | | Other |

Surface Ownership

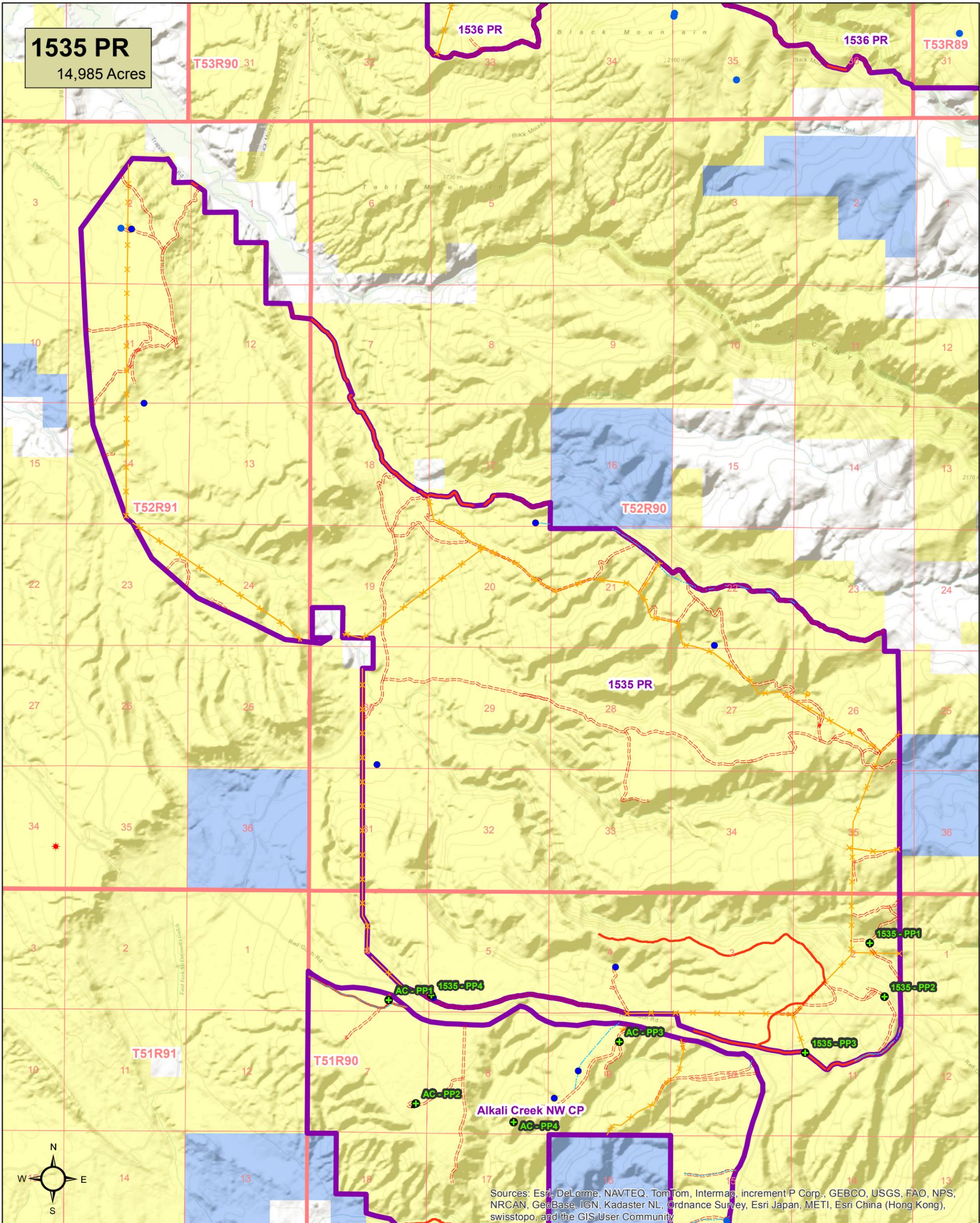
- | |
|--------------------|
| BIA |
| BLM |
| Private |
| Corps of Engineers |
| Forest Service |
| State |

1535 PR



Local Governments Cooperating Agencies 2013 Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Inventory

Scale 1:48,000



Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

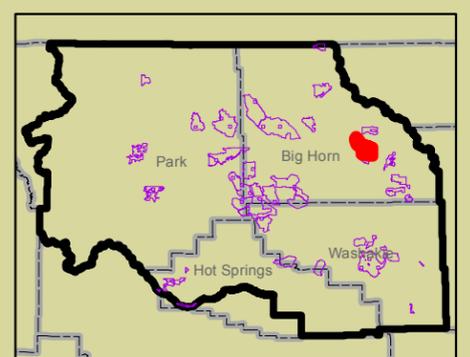
Legend

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| LWCs | Road | Seismic Trails |
| Townships | Two-track | Silt Retention |
| Sections | Fence | Oil and Gas Wells |
| County Lines | Pipeline | Producing |
| Photo Points | Powerline | Shut-In |
| Cabins/Structures | Reclaimed | Plugged and Abandoned |
| Water Structures | Recently Dozed | Other |

Surface Ownership

- | |
|--------------------|
| BIA |
| BLM |
| No Color |
| Private |
| Corps of Engineers |
| Forest Service |
| State |

1535 PR





1535 – PP1

1535 – PP2



1535 – PP3

1535 – PP4



1536 PR

I. Summary of Analysis

- [Y*] Does the area meet any of the size requirements?
- [N] Does the area appear to be natural?
- [N] Does the area offer outstanding opportunities for solitude?
- [Y] Does the area offer opportunities for primitive and unconfined type of recreation?
- [Y] Does the area have supplemental values?

This area lacks wilderness characteristics and is not suitable for LWC designation.

**While the area currently possesses sufficient acreage (7,099 acres), the northeastern leg of the unit would need to be removed for the area to have any semblance of wilderness. Removing it would decrease the unit to less than 5,000 acres.*

II. Roads and Established Two-Tracks

A meandering set of graded logging roads covers the northeast corner of the unit like a spider web. Logging operations cut roads into steep slopes for easy removal of trees. The area was logged in the last six years, leaving behind skid rows, tree stumps, and burn piles. Two moderate use two-track extend south into the unit from the northern border. Three well-used two-tracks lead to scenic overlooks in the southeastern portion of the unit.

III. Energy Development

One plugged and abandoned oil well is present in the center of the unit.

IV. Water Development and Features

Two wells are present in the unit. Both are in active use and filled with water.

V. Reservoirs and Agricultural Development

Fifteen reservoirs are present in this unit.

VI. Grazing Development

Observers noted two cattle troughs inside the unit.

VII. Fences

There is no prominent fencing in this unit.

VIII. Features Affecting Naturalness or Opportunities for Solitude

The northeast portion of the unit was extensively logged in the last six years. These operations added roads, changed the topography of the region, and drastically affected the ecosystem. Man's imprint is strong in this region, leaving undeniably unnatural effects on the landscape and ecosystem. Improper forestry practices lead to many wind-swept and wind-knocked trees. Pine beetles have since attacked many of the weak trees.

The unit is directly adjacent to U.S. Highway 14. Road noise is audible from the unit. Both the highway and the town of Shell, Wyoming are visible from the unit. These factors detract from feelings of naturalness and solitude while in the unit. Further, the urban/wild lands interface created by this proximity

will likely have negative effects on managing the area.

IX. Summary Notes

1536 PR, an LWC in Big Horn County, Wyoming, does not possess wilderness character and should be released from LWC designation. The landscape of the unit has been changed drastically by logging operations in the northeast. Two-tracks are scattered throughout the remainder of the unit, with the landscape further disrupted by abundant reservoirs. Very little of the unit has not been trampled by man. In 1536 PR it is obvious that nature has not been the primary factor in creating the landscape, as required by the Wilderness Act.

X. Key Findings

- Cut, graded logging roads are numerous in the northeastern leg of the unit. The unit was actively logged in recent history, drastically changing the landscape. The 2012 BLM inventory makes no mention of the roads or logging practices.
- Eight water development features are present in the unit; the 2012 BLM inventory does not mention any water development.
- A two-track follows the length of McNay Creek. The track splits later splits into two legs. This route is not mentioned by the 2012 BLM inventory.
- Three two-tracks are present in the southwest portion of the unit; these routes are not mentioned in the 2012 BLM inventory.
- The BLM removed radio towers, power lines, and other development from the unit when they redrew their boundaries in 2011. However, these features are still highly visible from the unit and still detract from the apparent naturalness of the unit.