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Prepared by:
Joseph M. Trudeau &
Amber R. Fields



ARIZONA WILDERNESS COALITION

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Cover Photo: Scenic Photo S4, taken from along the western unit boundary, looking up at Garnet Mountain.

<sup>\*</sup>Use of "Mohave" and Mojave" in this report reflect the original source the information is taken from.

#### PREFACE: This Proposal was developed according to BLM Manual 6310

#### General Overview

Instruction Memorandum 2011-154 and Manuals 6310 and 6320 set out the BLM's approach to protecting wilderness characteristics on public lands. This guidance acknowledges that wilderness is a resource that is part of BLM's multiple use mission, requires the BLM to keep a current inventory of wilderness characteristics, and directs the agency to consider protection of these values in land use planning decisions.<sup>1</sup>

In March 2012, the Bureau of Land Management issued updated manuals for inventorying and managing Lands with Wilderness Characteristics on public lands (hereafter often referred to as LWC's). These manuals provide the agency with direction for implementing its legal obligations to inventory and consider management of Lands with Wilderness Characteristics, including the Federal Land Policy and Management Act's provision that BLM "preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition" (43 U.S.C. § 1701(a)(8)). Manual 6310 (Conducting Wilderness Characteristics Inventory on BLM Lands) guides the BLM on how to meet its obligations to inventory for and identify lands with wilderness characteristics. Manual 6320 (Considering Lands with Wilderness Characteristics in the BLM Land Use Planning Process) guides the BLM on the options available to address lands with wilderness characteristics in land use planning once they have been identified in the required inventory, such as putting management prescriptions in place to protect wilderness characteristics. The purpose of this report is to provide the BLM with recommendations for designation of Lands with Wilderness Characteristics in the Kingman Field Office of northwestern Arizona, based on new, accurate, and upto-date information, collected and presented according to the requirements described in Manual 6310.<sup>2</sup>

What does Manual 6310 require for the identification of LWC's?

Minimum standards for LWC proposals are described in Manual 6310 in section .06.B.1. There are three things required in a citizens' wilderness proposal in order to meet the minimum standard for BLM to consider it in an inventory and to consider it as new information:

- Detailed map with specific boundaries;
- Detailed narrative of the wilderness characteristics; and
- Photographic documentation.

Once there is new information that meets these standards, then "as soon as practicable, the BLM shall evaluate the information," including field checking as needed and comparing with existing data to see if previous conclusions remain valid. Further, BLM will document its rationale and make it available to the public (section .06.B.2). This proposal report provides the three necessary criteria listed above.

 $http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/regulations/Instruction\_Memos\_and\_Bulletins/national\_instruction/2011/IM\_2011-154.html$ 

http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/wo/Information\_Resources\_Management/policy/blm\_manual.Par.38337.File.dat/6310.pdf

1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Memorandum 2011-154 is available online at:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Manual 6310 is available online at :

What does Manual 6310 require for an area to be identified as an LWC?

The requirements for determining whether lands possess wilderness characteristics are found in Manual 6310, section .06.C.2. Lands with Wilderness Characteristics must possess the following traits:

#### • Size

<u>Sufficient roadless area to satisfy size requirements</u> (5,000 acres, of sufficient size to make management practicable or "any roadless island of the public lands"; or contiguous with Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas, USFWS areas Proposed for Wilderness, Forest Service WSAs or areas of Recommended Wilderness, National Park Service areas Recommended or Proposed for Designation).

#### Naturalness

<u>Affected primarily by the forces of nature</u> – The criteria is "apparent naturalness" which depends on whether an area looks natural to "the average visitor who is not familiar with the biological composition of natural ecosystems versus human affected ecosystems." This is an important distinction between ecological integrity and apparent naturalness.

<u>Human impacts</u> – Human impacts must be documented and some are acceptable so long as they are "substantially unnoticeable"; Examples include trails, bridges, fire rings, minor radio repeater sites, air quality monitoring devices, fencing, spring developments, and stock ponds.

<u>Outside human impacts</u> – impacts outside the area are generally not considered, but major outside impacts should be noted and evaluated for direct effects on the entire area (the manual explicitly cautions BLM to "avoid an overly strict approach").

## • Outstanding opportunities for either solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation

The area does not have to possess both opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation, nor does the area need to have outstanding opportunities on every acre; BLM cannot compare lands in question with other parcels; BLM cannot use any type of rating system or scale.

#### Supplemental values

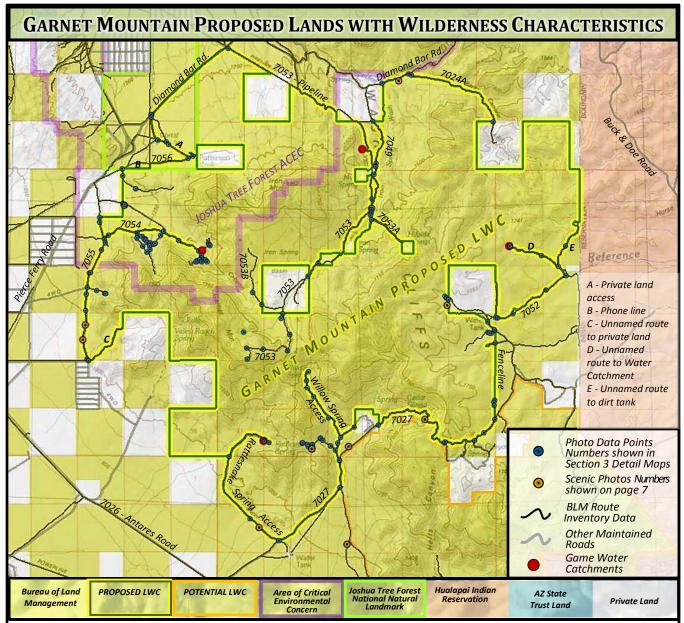
Ecological, geological, scientific, scenic, educational or historical features should be documented where they exist, although they are not required traits.

What does Manual 6310 require for the identification of the boundaries of an LWC?

Boundaries should be based on wilderness inventory roads and naturalness rather than opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. For inventorying wilderness characteristics, BLM will use the "road" definition from FLPMA's legislative history; the term "road" and "wilderness inventory road" are interchangeable in this guidance. The AWC survey team took a very literal, maintenance-driven approach to road/way determination.

- "Wilderness inventory roads" are routes which have been: (1) improved and maintained (when needed), (2) by mechanical means (but not solely by the passage of vehicles), (3) to insure relatively regular and continuous use.
- "Primitive routes" or "ways" are transportation linear features located within areas that have been identified as having wilderness characteristics and not meeting the wilderness inventory road definition.
- •Lands between individual human impacts should not be automatically excluded from the area; no setbacks or buffers allowed; boundaries should be drawn to exclude developed rights-of-way; "undeveloped rights-of-way and similar possessory interests (e.g., as mineral leases) are not treated as impacts to wilderness characteristics because these rights may never be developed"; areas can have wilderness characteristics even though every acre within the area may not meet all the criteria.

Unit Introduction: Overview map showing unit location & labeled boundaries



The Garnet Mountain Proposed LWC encompasses approximately 38,275 acres in the southern Grand Wash Cliffs in central Mohave County, Arizona. The unit borders the western edge of the Hualapai Indian Reservation about 40 miles due north of the city of Kingman. Containing soaring granitic peaks, the ramparts of the Grand Wash Cliffs, and the long, broad valley called Iron Springs Basin; this is a remarkable scenic backdrop for those travelling to Lake Mead by way of Pierce Ferry Road, and those headed to the Hualapai Skywalk and Grand Canyon West on Diamond Bar Road. The units' boundaries consist of property lines, wilderness inventory roads, and barriers to naturalness, all labeled on this map and described in detail later in this report. Featuring a wide variety of vegetation, geology, soils and terrain, this area supports an array of wildlife, including elk, mule deer, golden eagle and peregrine falcon. Of particular ecological importance is the Joshua tree forest that flanks the units' western and northern slopes. This magnificent ecosystem is considered the largest and most intact Joshua tree forest in Arizona, and is currently managed for increased protection through designation as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. Also, a portion of it is recognized as a National Natural Landmark, although that status does not increase protection. Several cherrystemmed routes lead to dirt tanks, game waters, private lands, and spring developments, thus excluding these human impacts from the unit. Few primitive routes cross the unit, and those that do are predominantly faint two-tracks or reclaimed by nature. This unit is predominantly in a fully natural state, dominated by the forces of nature and not man. Outstanding opportunities for hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, rock climbing, and nature study are found throughout the unit, where solitude, silence and scenic wonders are abundant, Arizona Wilderness Coalition has prepared this report and accompanying data to propose to the BLM that this unit be managed for the maintenance of wilderness characteristics for the benefit and enjoyment by the public, and to protect important ecological features.



Map of Proposed LWC, showing photo data points, vehicle routes, and unit boundaries. Background map USGS topographic. Data: Google Earth, Bing, BLM, USGS, US Census, AZDOT, TWS, Field Survey. Projection: WGS 84 – UTM Zone 12N Produced for Arizona Wilderness Coalition by Joe Trudeau, Hassayampa Forestry & Ecological. Feb. 2017. www.az-eco.com.

5 miles

## Previous Wilderness Inventories: Map & discussion of former WSA's or inventory units

# GARNET MOUNTAIN PROPOSED LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS WILDERNESS INVENTORY HISTORY GARNET MOUNTAIN PROPOSED LWC GRAND WASH CLIFFS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA (RELEASED BACK INTO MULTIPLE USE IN 1989) **Grand Wash Cliffs** Area of Critical Bureau of Land 1980 BI M land PROPOSED LWC **National Natural** Hualapai Indian Wilderness Study Area vironmental Concern Private Land Management >5000 acre blocks

This report contains new and updated information for the BLM to use in determining lands with wilderness characteristics. The proposed unit presented herein has not been previously studied for wilderness characteristics. During the 1978-1980 Wilderness Inventory process, much of the proposed unit was checker-boarded with private lands. Of the BLM's ownership at that time, the only contiguous blocks of public lands that were greater than 5,000 acres are the two blocks shown in brown above. Both of those units would probably have been disqualified from consideration because of the roads which access private lands and water developments. At that time, however, the BLM did identify and then designate the Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness Study area to the south of the current proposed unit. This WSA was found to have wilderness character, but was later released back into multiple-use management. In this current analysis, we have identified that area as a Potential LWC (see previous map) and recommend an updated, detailed inventory to determine the current status of wilderness characteristics there. This proposal report is the first time the full extent of current BLM ownership in this area has been inventoried for wilderness characteristics, and as such this report and accompanying data should be reviewed by BLM and incorporated into management decisions.



Map of Proposed LWC, showing unit boundaries, WSA boundary, and extent of BLM blocks >5,000 acres in 1980. Background map USGS topographic. Data: Google Earth, BLM, USGS, Field Survey. Projection: WGS 84 – UTM Zone 12N Produced for Arizona Wilderness Coalition by Joe Trudeau, Hassayampa Forestry & Ecological. Feb. 2017 . <a href="www.az-eco.com.">www.az-eco.com.</a>.

5 miles



# GARNET MOUNTAIN PROPOSED LANDS WITH WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS **LOCATIONS OF SCENIC PHOTOS** GARNET MOUNTAIN PROPOSED LW Beference GOLD Lost 83 88 89 811 810 Bureau of Land **Garnet Mountain** Area of Critical Environmental Concern **AZ State** Hualapai Indian **Private Land** Proposed LWC Management Trust Land Reservation

Thirteen panoramic scenic photos are provided in this report, labeled above with arrows indicating the center-point of the direction of view. Twelve of those are shown in the following pages, with notes on geology, vegetation, unit boundaries and wilderness characteristics. This reports cover photo (S4) is not included in this section. These scenic photos and notes provide an initial summary and overview of these features, but a full and detailed explanation of the unit boundaries, primitive routes, human impacts, and excluded areas is found in Section 3. Section 4 provides the 143 data-point photos and tables to document the narrative in Section 3.



Map of Proposed LWC, showing unit boundaries, ACEC, and scenic photo locations. Background map USGS topographic. Data: Google Earth, BLM, USGS, Field Survey. Projection: WGS 84 - UTM Zone 12N. Produced for Arizona Wilderness Coalition by Joe Trudeau, Hassayampa Forestry & Ecological. Feb. 2017 . www.az-eco.com.



1 mile

#### Scenic Photos



Scenic Photo S1: This view is from the units' northern boundary along a retired section of Diamond Bar Road, looking south towards the Grand Wash Cliffs. Here, the vegetation transitions from Joshua tree and low scrub to sagebrush and pinyon pine, a truly unique blending of Mohave Desert, Colorado Plateau and Great Basin plant communities. The cherrystemmed route up Iron Springs Basin is to the right of this image.



Scenic Photo S2: This image is taken about half way up the cherrystem in Iron Springs Basin (Routes 7049 and 7053). This closer view of the Grand Wash Cliffs highlights the numerous drainages and swales where visitors can enjoy isolation and solitude. By this point the vegetation has transitioned fully to pinyon-juniper woodland with patches of scrub oak, manzanita, mountain mahogany, buckbrush and sagebrush. For scale, the Kaibab limestone band capping the cliffs is about 200 feet tall, offering outstanding traditional rock climbing opportunities. The 40 acre parcel of private land at Hillside Spring is centered in this image, but it is undeveloped and does not affect naturalness, solitude or recreational opportunities.



Scenic Photo S3: Taken from along a primitive route in the northwestern corner of the unit, this photo shows the granitic peaks rising to form Fox Canyon, at center, including Iron Mountain, at left. This vegetation type, consisting of Joshua tree, buckhorn cholla, banana yucca, prickly-pear and numerous low shrubs, is typical of the Mohave Desert type that is contained within the Joshua Tree Forest Area of Critical Environmental Concern. The north-facing slopes within Fox Canyon are dominated by scrub oak, chaparral and woodland species.



Scenic Photo S5: Taken along a way (Route 7055) which we propose as the western unit boundary, this view shows Garnet Mountain at center, the units' namesake peak, rising more than 3,000 feet above this photo location. Garnet Mountain, at 6,440 feet elevation, is the second highest peak in the unit, with Duncan Peak (6,769'), one of the rounded summits along the Grand Wash Cliffs, being the highest. Some of the lower peaks in the foreground are not in the unit because they are private land, or BLM land that is not contiguous because of the private land. Regardless, this scene is entirely undeveloped, and is abundant with outstanding opportunities for solitude, hiking, climbing and other activities.



Scenic Photo S6: This photo is taken from along Antares Road, near its junction with Pierce Ferry Road. Looking across several miles of checker-boarded BLM and private lands, the proposed LWC rises from the low, barren desert plains of Hualapai Valley to snow-capped woodland summits. The sights and sounds of traffic and commerce along these roads is buffered by the miles of distance between them and the unit. The summit of Garnet Mountain just barely rises above the broad ridge that dominates this view.



Scenic Photo S7: Taken from along the un-numbered wilderness inventory road which leads to Rattlesnake Spring and serves as the southeastern unit boundary, this image shows the numerous peaks and canyons which define this portion of the unit. The vegetation here is transitional between Mohave Desert and Upper Sonoran Uplands, being dominated by creosote bush and low shrubbery. Outstanding desert hiking, scrambling and exploration is found in this jagged range of granitic peaks.



Scenic Photo S8: Taken from a saddle where a primitive route climbs up to an antiquated prospect, this view looks over a pristine, unnamed canyon towards Red Lake in Hualapai Valley. The Cerbat Mountains rise in the distance. Rugged, boulder-strewn slopes and jagged, isolated summits define this southern portion of the unit.



Scenic Photo S9: Taken from the same point as the previous image, this view looks over a pile of quartz rocks left over from the prospecting, and shows more incredible mountain scenery. The white face at center is a 200-300 foot tall granite slab which certainly provides incredible backcountry climbing opportunities, as does the peak at left. Music Mountain Ranch headquarters is barely visible at the bottom of the ridge descending from that face, and the southern boundary road (Route 7027) is visible at right. In this view, the limestone band that forms the Grand Wash Cliffs becomes visible from behind the granitic mountain front.



Scenic Photo S10: Taken from outside of the unit, to the south, this image shows some of the features seen in Scenic Photo S9, but from a distance. The canyon at center is penetrated by the cherrystemmed road that leads to Willow Spring. From that route, however, the cliffs are still 1,000 to 1,500 feet higher. The pointed summit, also seen in the previous image, would be an outstanding peak to stand on and enjoy the silence, isolation and spectacular sights of this scenic area. At more than 200 feet high, the east face of that peak would also be a great backcountry rock climbing adventure.



Scenic Photo S11: Another view of the magnificent southeastern portion of the proposed LWC, this image was taken along Route 7027 near the Music Ranch headquarters.



Scenic Photo S12: Taken from along Route 7027 as it climbs up the Grand Wash Cliffs, this image looks back over the boundary road (also seen lower in photo) and into the south-central portion of the unit, showing the transition from desert to woodland vegetation. There are no impacts to naturalness entering the unit from along this portion of the boundary road. The plateau above the high rim of the cliffs is totally isolated from the few and infrequent sights and sounds along this route.



Scenic Photo S13: This image looks over the vast plateau atop the Grand Wash Cliffs from the end of the road to North Tank. Duncan Peak, just right of center, is the highest point in this unit. What was once predominantly a pinyon-juniper woodland, this area was burnt over some 20-30 years ago and is now dominated by sagebrush and scrub oak. This area is excellent mule deer habitat, and some elk occur here too. Silty-sand soils are extremely soft and become dangerously muddy when wet, and when driven through become deeply rutted, leading to erosion. The sensitivity of this area because of the wildfire disturbance and soil conditions should be reason enough to limit off-road vehicle use and manage the unit for maintenance of wilderness characteristics, and the preservation of outstanding backcountry hunting opportunities.

#### Section 2: Documentation of Wilderness Characteristics

## The proposed LWC meets the minimum size criteria for roadless lands

The Garnet Mountain Proposed LWC encompasses approximately 38,275 acres of contiguous roadless land under BLM ownership, which far exceeds the minimum size criteria of 5,000 acres specified in BLM Manual 6310. All private parcels of land found surrounding the unit are provided with vehicle access and are all excluded from the unit boundaries. These parcels are minimally developed and do not impact the wilderness experience within the units interior. This proposed Garnet Mountain unit contains a vast area of exceedingly wild country deserving of management to sustain the exceptional wilderness characteristics contained within.

## The proposed LWC is affected primarily by the forces of nature

Garnet Mountain Proposed LWC is ruled by natural processes and features outstanding wilderness characteristics. The impressive Grand Wash Cliffs, and other striking mountains within the unit, stand as a testament to the fact that this area is dominated by nature and largely untrammeled by human disturbance. Steep mountains, deep canyons, chaotic boulder-fields, dense chaparral vegetation, and woodlands ravaged by wildfires are completely wild in their appearance and ecological functioning. These natural wonders dwarf the few human impacts that do exist, which are few and far between. Our proposed unit boundary was developed to exclude significant human impacts, private lands, actively maintained ranching and wildlife management infrastructure and maintained roads. The area within the unit boundary is not deleteriously affected by those surrounding features which are small and localized impacts. The private lands which are interspersed with the unit boundary are either completely undeveloped or lightly developed with small corrals, water tanks, and several cabins. Often, the boundary between the unit and the private lands is not evident on the ground, which makes the unit feel even larger than it is.

Primitive routes do not have a substantial impact on naturalness within the Garnet Mountain Proposed LWC. Relatively few primitive routes (ways) permeate the proposed unit boundaries, especially considering the large size of the LWC. The ways that do enter the proposed LWC are generally low-impact and insignificant. Many are narrow corridors with encroaching vegetation like thick sagebrush, overhanging pinyons or Joshua trees, or dense scrub oak. Some examples of these low-impact ways can be seen in photopoints 32, 35, 41-43, 54-56, 58, 62-64, 78-80, 82, 83, 85, & 86 (some examples include multiple photos of the same way). Numerous other old ways have faded and been reclaimed by nature due to a lack of use (points 24, 25, 39, 44, 45, & 48), while others are just natural sandy washes (points 60, 93 & 129). The few existing primitive routes in the proposed LWC has a minimal effect on naturalness, especially considering that many of them are rather short, leaving much undisturbed land in a very natural condition.

Cherrystemmed roads exclude other human impacts which are small and localized, which therefore do not affect naturalness within the unit. There are seven cherrystems excluded from the proposed unit. Three of these are quite short and lead to wildlife water catchments. While the catchments are also excluded, it is important to note that they are low profile and painted brown to blend in with the

natural surroundings. A short cherrystem leads to a small spring with a small natural looking rock damn. Another cherrystem is under a quarter mile in length and leads to private property. One of the shortest cherrystems leads to an earth-bermed water tank. The longest cherrystemmed feature is the water pipeline and road complex in Iron Springs Basin, which is about four miles long and excludes four 40-acre private parcels and one larger piece of private property. Most of the private inholdings are undeveloped, while a few contain livestock water tanks or other ranching infrastructure. Again, the cherrystems and any associated human impacts are excluded from the proposed LWC, and therefore do not have any detrimental effect to naturalness. Importantly, this cherrystem/exclusion complex in Iron Springs Basin has roughly 19,000 acres of nearly pristine land to either side of it, so this should by no means serve as a reason to disqualify the wilderness characteristics found in the unit.

Other human impacts included in the Garnet Mountain Proposed LWC are minor and insignificant with little or no impact to naturalness. Old prospects or mines are relatively insignificant and have not been active in decades. Since so much time has lapsed since these sites were worked, they have begun to revegetate and naturalize, and are not substantially noticeable to the average visitor, especially when viewed from a distance. Point 22 shows one such site – the Garnet Mine – that is quite small and without significant tailings. Points 84, 87, and 88 are images of a set of prospects that also have a fairly small impact zone. This site almost looks natural unless you're right next to it. Point 81 depicts an old miner's trash heap; this minor disturbance would be easy to clean up and is only visible when directly adjacent to it. As point 89 demonstrates, these small prospects really only affect the naturalness of their immediate surroundings. This point was taken a half a mile from point 84 and three-quarters of a mile from points 87 and 88, and although these prospects are within view they cannot be detected from just a short distance away. Inactive prospects or mines within the proposed LWC do not substantially detract from naturalness, and given more time to recover will become almost completely unnoticeable.

Containing over 38,000 acres, the Garnet Mountain Proposed LWC unit is dominated by natural forces. This incredibly scenic country has escaped substantial development and is largely unmarred by human disturbance. The dynamic landscape of the proposed LWC includes dramatic topographic relief which serves to shield the negligible human influences that do exist. Vegetation, ranging from Mohave Desert scrub to Joshua tree forests to pinyon-juniper woodlands, also provides excellent vegetative screening that visually masks human impacts. The rugged, wild beauty, terrain and vegetation of the Grand Wash Cliffs overpower any minor evidence of the excluded human impacts that do exist. Cumulatively, the impacts excluded from the unit, in addition to surrounding roads, do not substantially detract from the naturalness experienced by a wilderness visitor.

The proposed LWC provides outstanding opportunities for solitude and/or primitive and unconfined recreation

With approximately 38,275 acres of contiguous roadless land the Garnet Mountain Proposed LWC offers those seeking solitude and primitive recreational experiences many outstanding opportunities. The terrain found within the unit is ideal for getting away from the sights and sounds of others and enjoying the wild wonders of nature. There are fairly few primitive routes within the proposed unit, and there are numerous large core areas of land devoid of any primitive routes or any other human

disturbance. We did not encounter any other humans within the unit during any of our four inventory visits between October 2016 and February 2017.

Visitors can easily find seclusion in the Garnet Mountain Proposed LWC. Numerous drainages, such as Fox Canyon, are surrounded by hills, ridges, cliffs and mountains that block the sights, sounds and influences of other people. These canyons are ideal for experiencing wilderness-quality solitude. Mountain summits within the unit reach well over 6,000 feet in elevation and also provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. Duncan Mountain (6,769 feet), Garnet Mountain (6,440 feet), Iron Mountain (6437 feet), and several other unnamed highpoints along the Grand Wash Cliffs are the tallest peaks within the proposed LWC with many more unnamed summits reaching above 5,000 feet in elevation. Each of these highpoints is isolated and collectively they provide a surprising number of excellent opportunities for solitude and adventure. Furthermore, the Garnet Mountain Proposed LWC features plentiful vegetative screening to help buffer visitors from detecting one another. Pinyon pine and juniper woodlands, Joshua trees, and a diversity of shrubs provide great cover shielding visitors from each other. With such a large land area, there is no doubt that the proposed LWC contains numerous locations perfect for finding privacy away from other humans.

The proposed LWC unit possesses outstanding wilderness characteristics throughout its expansive landscape and visitors will find a great variety of opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. Day and multiday options are plentiful, and the scenery is unmatched. Hikers and backpackers can navigate through difficult terrain to reach expansive summit views, or take refuge in shady winding canyons and washes. A potential backpacking route could start in the incredibly scenic canyon at Willow Spring, then climb up a ridge to summit Garnet Mountain, drop down a ridge into Fox Canyon, into the secluded Iron Spring Basin, up to the Iron Mountain summit, down another ridge into Iron Spring Wash, then up to the Grand Wash Cliffs escarpment, traversing the high points until dropping back down to the starting point in the valley below. This route would cover over fifteen miles and would go by enough springs to make a several day excursion possible. It is likely to complete such a route within the proposed LWC without ever seeing another person, and only have to cross one narrow dirt road.

The Garnet Mountain Proposed LWC unit contains multiple exceptional climbing opportunities. Three unnamed peaks, reaching over 5,000 feet elevation in the southernmost part of the unit, include massive granite cliffs ranging from 200-300 feet in height. These huge cliffs are set in a remote back country basin. Climbers will find extremely challenging opportunities for climbing with ropes on rock faces with no designated routes. Granite is a preferred climbing substrate, and there is no doubt that climbers looking for an out-of-the-way primitive climbing experience will be intrigued by these cliffs.

Horseback riders have outstanding options for exploration within the proposed LWC unit. All of the low-elevation terrain is suitable for off-trail travel by horse, along with among the pinyon-juniper woodlands atop the Grand Wash Cliffs. There are various water sources to draw from depending on the time of year. Primitive routes also provide great trail-like conditions for riders. Viewing this proposed unit by horseback will not disappoint; the views of the Grand Wash Cliffs from the lowlands are unmatched!

Hunters in particular will find a variety of outstanding opportunities within the Garnet Mountain Proposed LWC. This unit contains abundant prospects for catching a diversity of game. With elevations ranging from just over 3,000 feet to over 6,700 feet, the full range of aspects, and various degrees of slope present; there is a wide array of habitats for wildlife. Amazingly, even elk inhabit this region. Although the Arizona Game and Fish online habitat mapping tool does not identify this area as containing elk, AZGFD has a draw for elk in this unit and we observed elk scat and tracks at the wildlife water catchment in the northeastern part of the proposed LWC. Other Species of Economic and Recreational Importance present include: Gambel's quail, mountain lion, mule deer, pronghorn and white-winged dove (<a href="www.habimap.com">www.habimap.com</a>). Garnet Mountain Proposed LWC contains absolutely extraordinary primitive hunting opportunities, and the proposed LWC offers a wilderness quality setting for observing or photographing many different wildlife species. Wildlife lovers can choose from a number of ecosystem types to visit. Bird watchers can visit cliffs, woodlands, low deserts, springs and canyons to see a diversity of species in this varied landscape.

Sightseeing for botanical, zoological, or geological features within the proposed LWC unit is quite remarkable. Joshua trees mix with pinyon-juniper woodlands in places making for a unique experience. Elk are known to wander these woodlands; witnessing elk among Joshua trees when pushed to the low country by early winter snow would indeed be quite outstanding! As our scenic photographs illustrate, this landscape is absolutely stunning. Photographers have an amazing backdrop of magnificent natural beauty to capture within the Garnet Mountain Proposed LWC. Geologists and others sightseeing for geological features will also find some exciting surprises. The limestone of the Grand Wash Cliffs, the granitic crags, and basalt formations, such as a volcanic plug amid granite hills, are some of the geologic wonders to explore in this vast unit. This wild landscape is ideal for those seeking solitude and undeveloped forms of dispersed primitive recreation. The Grand Wash Cliffs, deep canyons, high peaks, and other scenic features of the proposed LWC attract those looking for solitude and adventure. There is no denying the presence of outstanding wilderness characteristics present in this magnificent unit.

The proposed LWC has supplemental values that enhance the wilderness experience & deserve protection

## The proposed LWC would protect portions of an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

ACEC's are special designation lands that have been identified to help protect special status plants, wildlife, cultural sites, spectacular scenery, and riparian areas. The Joshua Tree Forest-Grand Wash Cliffs ACEC (shown on maps in purple) protects 39,060 acres of unique Joshua tree woodland vegetation, outstanding scenic values, rare cultural resources (including large prehistoric roasting pits from several eras of human occupation), and it protects important peregrine falcon aeries and open hunting habitat (BLM, 1993). Approximately 8,700 acres of this ACEC overlap with the proposed LWC. The administrative protections offered through maintenance of wilderness characteristics would enhance these important natural and cultural resources.

#### The proposed LWC includes the Grapevine Mesa Joshua Tree Forest National Natural Landmark

This Landmark, which contains the densest stand of mature Joshua Trees in Arizona, covers 3,200 acres of BLM lands, including about 825 acres in the northwest portion of the proposed LWC. The landmark was designated by the Secretary of the Interior in 1967 after a determination that the area possessed national significance as defined in 36 CPR 62.5, National Landmark Criteria (BLM, 1993: p. 97). The residents of Meadview have organized an advocacy organization, Friends of the Joshua Tree Forest, to advance protective and restorative measures to maintain and enhance the Joshua Tree forest both within the Landmark and throughout the ACEC in general. The group has identified ATV's, mining and subdivisions as the primary threats to the Joshua tree forest, and they have participated in trash cleanups, revegetation projects, managing invasive species, and maintaining trails. Despite this recognition, the Landmark designation carries no real protections against possible adverse uses of the area. Because of this, it is important that the 825 acres within the proposed LWC are managed to preserve wilderness characteristics.

"Numerous threats challenge this special forest. Development of the Grand Canyon Skywalk, a dude ranch, several helicopter tour companies, and the construction of a straight, modern highway to replace Diamond Bar Road are drawing increasing numbers of visitors to this captivating area. Now is the time for good decisions to be made to ensure the area's future appeal. The almost unbroken sea of Joshua Trees, now visible from Diamond Bar Road as the visitor approaches the Grand Canyon, is an important scenic component of an introduction to this area, and should be preserved" (http://joshuatreeforest.org/, 8/2015).



Photopoint 125, documenting a non-existent primitive route (per BLM route inventory data) within the Grapevine Mesa Joshua Tree National Natural Landmark (NNL).

## The proposed LWC is within a priority conservation area identified by The Nature Conservancy

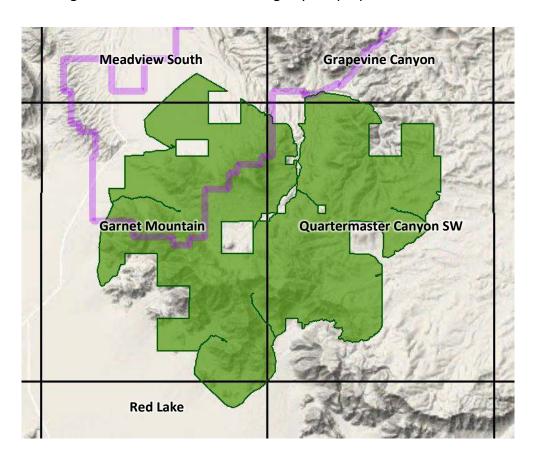
The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is an international conservation organization dedicated to preserving life in all of the earth's ecosystems. The organization takes a scientific approach to prioritizing conservation work to achieve the most effective species and habitat protection outcomes. Their approach involves identifying conservation focus areas in each ecoregion, based on collaborative, multi-disciplinary based determinations of at-risk species and habitats, threats to ecosystem health, and effective solutions to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem resiliency. The proposed LWC straddles the boundary of two major Ecoregions, with the Grand Wash Cliffs being the landform that defines the regional boundaries. The Colorado Plateau Ecoregion is to the east, encompassing 48.5 million acres, and the Mohave Desert to the west, encompassing 32 million acres. TNC completed ecoregional assessments of both regions using advanced GIS and statistical computing tools to identify a network of conservation areas where the most imperiled, keystone, or endemic ecosystems, species, and habitats, as well as representative components of the regions native biodiversity could be protected with the least effort. The Garnet Mountain Proposed LWC is included in three separate priority conservation areas (Tuhy et al., 2002; The Nature Conservancy, 2001).

In the Conservation Assessment of the Colorado Plateau Ecoregion, TNC identified 107 conservation areas totaling 17.6 million acres that can meet conservation goals through proactive biodiversity conservation management practices. One of these areas, "Colorado Plateau Ecoregion Site #42 – Hualapai West", encompasses 122,300 acres along the Grand Wash Cliffs. Approximately 27,725 acres of the proposed LWC are located within the conservation area. This area was identified because of its potential for effective conservation of scrub, woodland, and chaparral terrestrial ecological systems; intermittent and perennial headwaters; and peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) habitat. Key threats to these values in this area are fire regime alteration and vehicles, roads, and recreation (Tuhy et al., 2002).

The lower western and southwestern foothills and plains which encircle the proposed LWC were identified in a separate analysis of the Mojave Desert Ecoregion as being priority areas for conservation as well. Two distinct units, the "Joshua Tree Forest NNL" and the "Hualapai Valley" Conservation Areas, overlap with these lower portions of the proposed LWC. These areas are important for the conservation of many terrestrial ecosystems, including features found within the proposed LWC, such as blackbrush-scrub, creosote bush, desert grassland, Joshua Tree woodland, and other scrub/chaparral types; as well wildlife such as banded Gila monster (*Heloderma suspectum cinctum*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), pale Townsend's big eared bat (*Plecotus townsendii pallescens*) and generally quality bat habitat (The Nature Conservancy, 2001). Because of different mapping approaches in each of these two analyses, there is actually overlap between the results, suggesting that the transitional zone between ecoregions that occurs at the mountain front along the Grand Wash Cliffs has significant importance for biodiversity conservation in both the Colorado Plateau and the Mojave Desert Ecoregions. See *Appendix 1* for tables from the Mojave Desert Ecoregional Conservation Plan which lists the species and ecosystems which were identified as priorities for conservation in these areas.

## The proposed LWC is home to species of concern listed by Arizona Game and Fish Department

The Heritage Data Management System, administered by Arizona Game and Fish Department, lists special-status species by USGS quadrangle. The proposed LWC covers portions of five quadrangles, shown below. The species known to occur in those quadrangles are provided in the table below (data found on <a href="https://www.habimap.org">www.habimap.org</a>). The species listed for Garnet Mountain and Quartermaster Canyon SW have a very high likelihood of occurring within the proposed LWC because of how much of the unit is covered by that quadrangle. The species listed for the remaining three quadrangles have a lower likelihood of occurring because of the limited coverage by the proposed unit.



Arizona Heritage Data Management System records for relevant USGS Quadrangles

Quad Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	USESA	USFS	BLM	STATE	GRANK	SRANK	SGCN
GARNET MOUNTAIN	Astragalus mokiacensis	Mokiah Milkvetch					G3G4Q	S2	
GRAPEVINE CANYON	Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle			S		G5	S4	1B
GRAPEVINE CANYON	Astragalus titanophilus	Limestone Milkvetch					G3	S3	
GRAPEVINE CANYON	Echinocactus polycephalus var. xeranthemoides	Grand Canyon Cottontop Cactus				SR	G3G4T2T3	S2S3	
GRAPEVINE CANYON	Eriogonum jonesii	Jones' Buckwheat					G2	S2	
GRAPEVINE CANYON	Falco peregrinus anatum	American Peregrine Falcon	SC	S	S		G4T4	S4	1A
MEADVIEW SOUTH	Echinocactus polycephalus var. xeranthemoides	Grand Canyon Cottontop Cactus				SR	G3G4T2T3	S2S3	
MEADVIEW SOUTH	Echinomastus johnsonii	Johnson's Fishhook Cactus				SR	G3G4Q	S2	
MEADVIEW SOUTH	Falco peregrinus anatum	American Peregrine Falcon	SC	S	S		G4T4	S4	1A
QUARTERMASTER CANYON SW	Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle			S		G5	S4	1B
QUARTERMASTER CANYON SW	Microtus mexicanus hualpaiensis	Hualapai Mexican Vole	PDL				G5T1Q	S1	1A
QUARTERMASTER CANYON SW	Plestiodon gilberti rubricaudatus	Western Red-tailed Skink					G5T4Q	S3S4	1C
RED LAKE	Buteo regalis	Ferruginous Hawk	SC		S		G4	S2B,S4N	1B
RED LAKE	Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's Hawk					G5	S3	1C
RED LAKE	Phacelia parishii	Parish's Phacelia			S		G2G3	S1	

Definitions of ranking codes found at: http://www.azgfd.gov/w\_c/edits/documents/StatusDefinitions.pdf

## Conclusion: The Proposed LWC should be managed for protection of Wilderness Characteristics

In this report we have met the criteria specified in BLM Manual 6310 for the documentation of wilderness characteristics by a citizens' inventory. We have shown that the unit, at 38,275 acres, meets the size requirements, and through careful inventory and mapping we have excluded significant human impacts, private lands, and maintained roads so that the unit proposed here is in a substantially natural condition. Outstanding opportunities for finding solitude and having primitive recreational experiences are found throughout the wide-ranging vegetation and topography in the proposed LWC. Also, we have shown that the unit contains supplemental values with significant conservation, ecological and scenic importance, including overlap with an Area of Critical Environmental Concern, a National Natural Landmark, and Ecoregional Conservation Priority Areas. Wilderness characteristics, primitive routes, and scenic and ecological features are extensively photo-documented and properly georeferenced on detailed maps and in other data formats available through Arizona Wilderness Coalition. Because of our effective exclusion of functional ranching, recreational, and game water developments, the unit proposed here is manageable for protection of wilderness characteristics without impairing the current uses of the land. Arizona Wilderness Coalition hereby urges the BLM to study this proposal and determine that these lands do contain wilderness characteristics and that the most appropriate management is for the maintenance and preservation of those characteristics.

#### Literature Cited

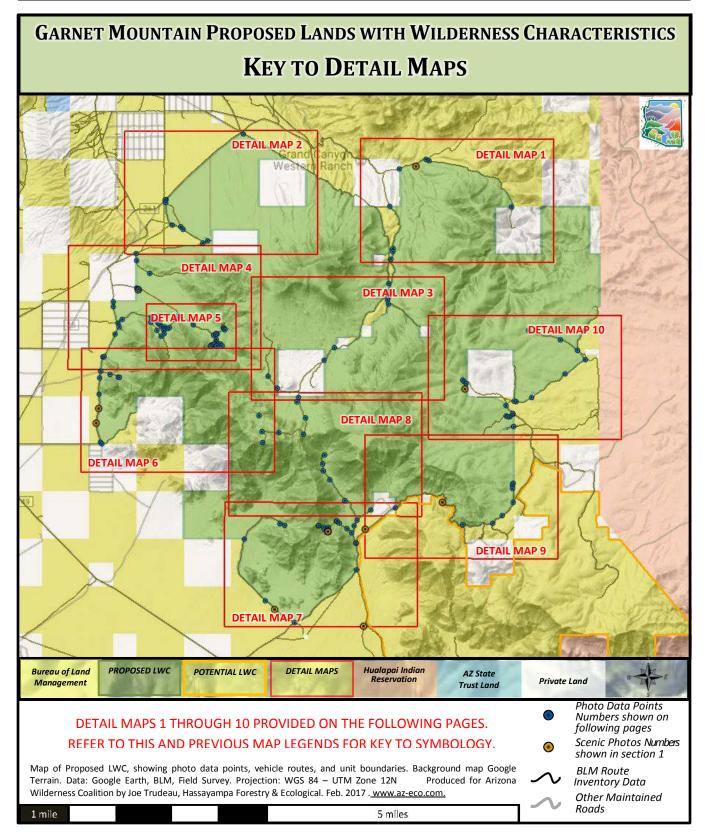
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- Tuhy, J.S., P. Comer, D. Dorfman, M. Lammert, J. Humke, B. Cholvin, G. Bell, B. Neely, S. Silbert, L. Whitman, and B. Baker. 2002. A conservation assessment of the Colorado Plateau Ecoregion. The Nature Conservancy, Moab Project Office, Moab, UT. 110 p. + appendices. Available online at http://azconservation.org/projects/ecoregions.

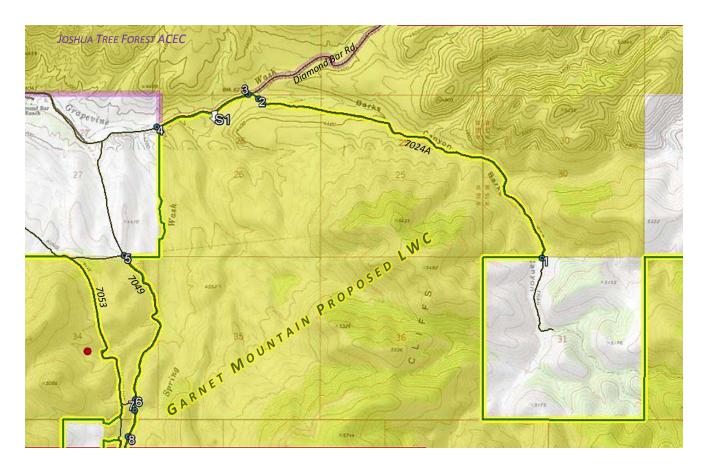
Appendix 1: Tables from the Mohave Desert Ecoregional Conservation Plan (The Nature Conservancy, 2001)

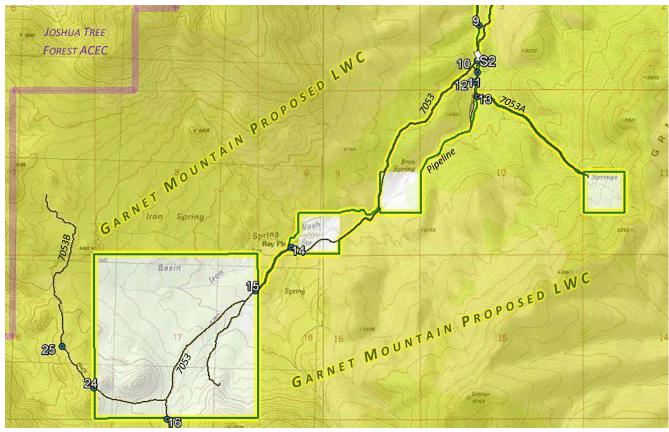
JOSHUA TREE NNL		SYSTEMS
SIZE (Acres): 217,647 % PRIVATE: 20	% CLASS I AND II: 50.6	DS
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	GLOBAL RANK
BLACKBRUSH SCRUB - MIXED SCRUB		
CREOSOTE BUSH - MIXED SCRUB		
DESERT GRASSLAND AND SHRUB-STEPPE		
JOSHUA TREE WOODLAND		
MIXED COTTONWOOD-WILLOW RIPARIAN WOODLAND		
SALTBUSH SCRUB		
SEMI-DESERT CHAPARRAL		
SONORA-MOJAVE MIXED DESERT SCRUB		
ARCTOMECON CALIFORNICA	LAS VEGAS BEARPOPPY	G3
BAT HABITAT		
EMPIDONAX TRAILLII EXTIMUS	SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER	G5T2
ENCELIOPSIS ARGOPHYLLA	SILVERLEAF SUNRAY	G3
HELODERMA SUSPECTUM CINCTUM	BANDED GILA MONSTER	G4T3
MORTONIA SCABRELLA VAR UTAHENSIS	UTAH SANDPAPER BUSH	G4G5Q
PLECOTUS TOWNSENDII PALLESCENS	PALE TOWNSEND'S BIG EARED BAT	G4T4
XYRAUCHEN TEXANUS	RAZORBACK SUCKER	G1
HUALAPAI VALLEY	W.CT ASSIANTNII. 0	SYSTEMS
HUALAPAI VALLEY  SIZE (Acres): 154,961 % PRIVATE: 40	%CLASSIANDII: 0	SYSTEMS DS
	% CLASS I AND II: 0 COMMON NAME	No. of Contract of
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Section 3: Detailed Maps and Description of the Unit Boundary, Roads, Ways and Human Impacts

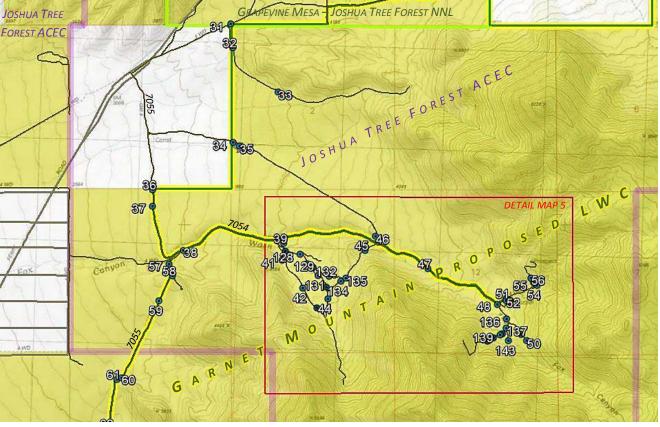
Overview Map showing extent of Detail Maps

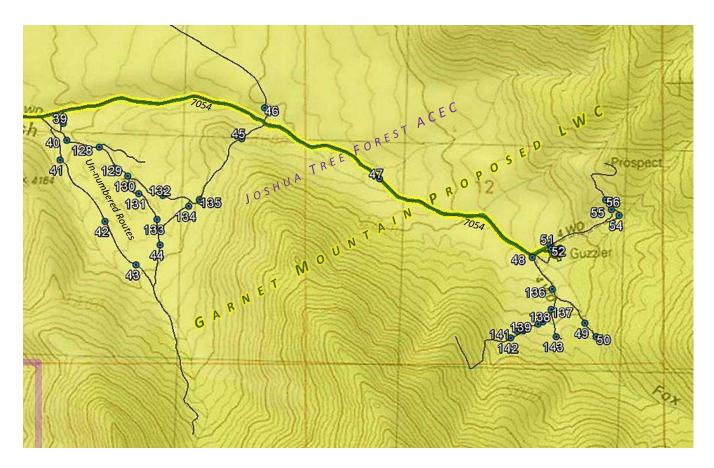


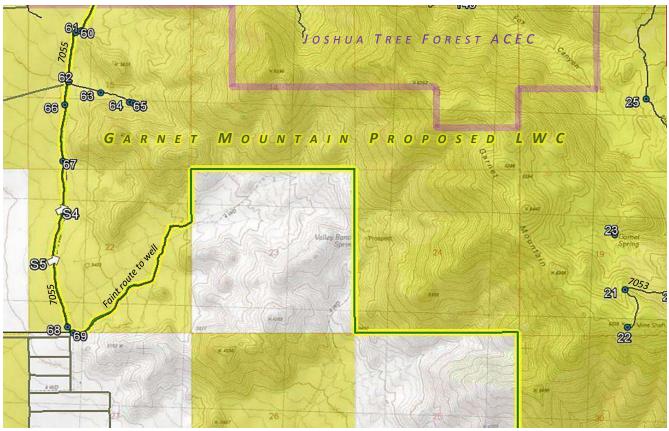


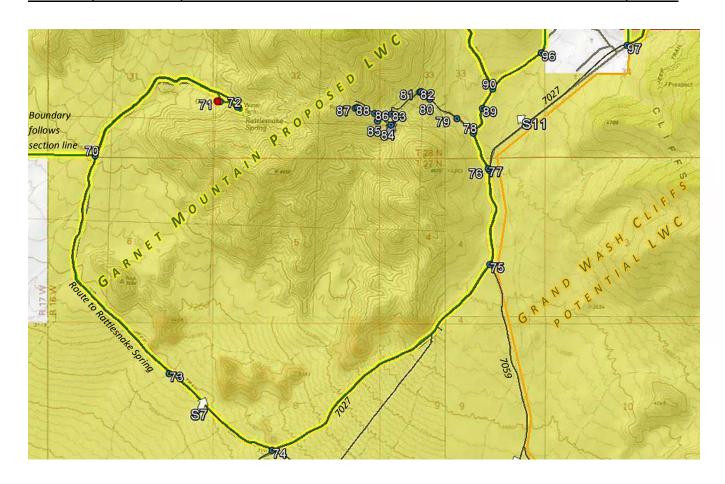


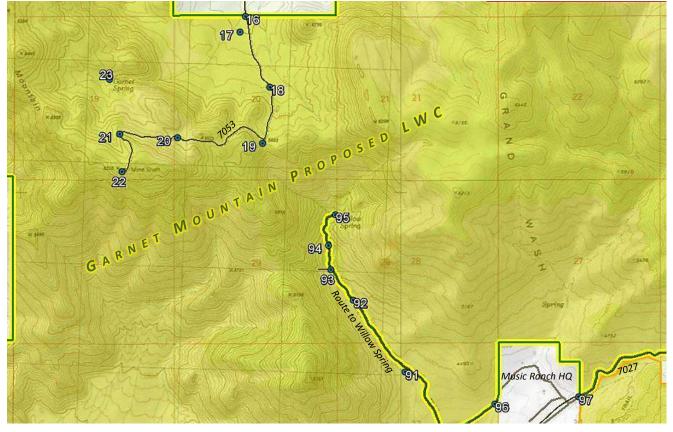


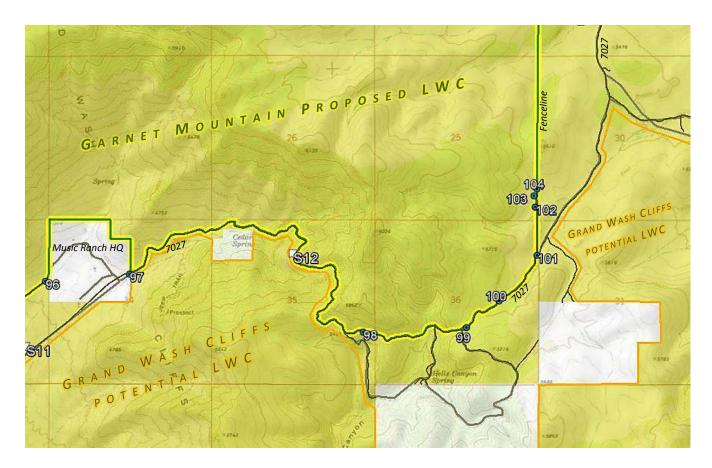


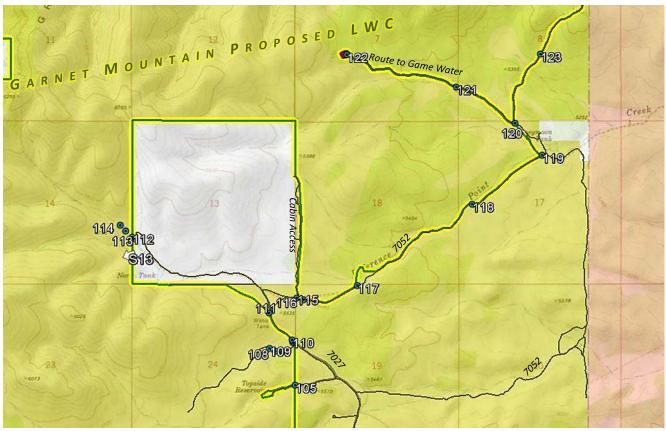












#### Narrative Description of the Proposed LWC Boundary and Vehicle Routes

The boundary description begins at point 1 in the northeastern part of the unit and proceeds counterclockwise around the unit. The description is broken into 4 segments: North, south, east and western boundaries. Some numbers are out of order in the sequence from point 1 to point 143 because the data collection occurred over 4 separate trips, between October 2016 and February 2017.

North Boundary: Property line, Route 7024A, Diamond Bar Road, and Routes 7053 & 7049 into Iron Springs Basin

#### **General Description:**

The proposed northern unit boundary consists of the BLM property line with private land, as well as several wilderness inventory roads. BLM Route 7024A (seen in points 1 & 2 and recently graded in areas) serves as a portion of the northern boundary, and leads to a dirt tank on private land in Barks Canyon. The old/retired Diamond Bar Road (points 3 & 4) comprises another boundary segment in a wash. Point 26 documents where BLM Route 7053 leaves Diamond Bar Road. This is another wilderness inventory road and is also a buried water pipeline, which may not be functioning. An improved section of Diamond Bar Road (between points 26 and 27) also makes up a portion of the proposed northern unit boundary.

## **Cherrystems:**

-Points 5-15 document elements of a complicated cherrystem used to access various parcels of private land in Iron Springs Basin, including the "Ray Place", some corrals (at points 8 and 14) and some spring developments. All of this private land is provided access by this proposal, by way of routes 7053 and 7049. Portions of 7053 (which is also the buried waterline) are basically reclaimed by nature, but the route is used to exclude human impacts and allow for access to private land. Some portions of the boundary along this cherrystem/exclusion follow washes or natural features to provide for access and/or exclude impacts. Point 13 shows a way that is lightly used by ATV's but it accesses Hillside Spring on private land so it too is cherrystemmed.

#### Ways:

- -Points 16-21 display images of BLM Route 7053, which starting at point 16 is an unmaintained way that eventually leads to the long-inactive "Garnet Mine" at point 22. These photos show areas of deep erosion and obvious lack on maintenance.
- -Points 24 and 25 were taken of an old way (7053B) that leaves private land and just fades away. This route has no apparent purpose, no longer receives use, has revegetated, and largely has been reclaimed by nature.

#### **Associated Human Impacts:**

- -Points 9 and 11 show the old 4" iron pipeline which in these locations is broken and not functioning. We are not sure if a newer, functioning waterline has since been buried along this corridor. See point 10 for some recent earthwork and point 12 for an unmaintained portion of this corridor.
- -Point 17 shows an area where the brush has recently been thinned. As point 17 illustrates, this area is quickly re-growing and will not be noticeable as unnatural to the average visitor in short time, and therefore very minimally affects naturalness. There is another small thinned area along the cherrystem to the northeast of point 17.

- -Point 22 documents the Garnet Mine which is an old inactive mine that is relatively small in size and has a very minimal, localized effect to naturalness.
- -Point 23 shows a small defunct livestock watering trough with no access route that is not noticeable unless you are right near it.

## Western Boundary: Diamond Bar Road, Property line, and Wilderness Inventory Roads

#### **General Description:**

Heading south from Diamond Bar Road, point 28 documents an unnamed wilderness inventory road that serves as the northern-most part of the proposed western unit boundary, and is used to access private land with residences. Point 30 shows BLM Route 7056, a short boundary segment that may be used to access a phone line seen in point 31, which serves as the proposed boundary for just over a half mile. Heading south, the unit boundary follows the BLM property line with private land to point 36. At point 36, BLM Route 7055 (an unmaintained way also seen in points 37, 57, 59, 61, & 66-68) serves as the unit boundary because it is a barrier to naturalness and it is a continuous route that connects parcels of private land, even though this route is clearly a way and has not been maintained. While we are proposing the use of this route as the boundary, we urge the BLM to consider the obviously primitive nature of the route in future Travel Management Planning.

#### **Cherrystems:**

- -Point 29 shows a short cherrystem that leads to a livestock watering tank.
- -Points 38 and 47 documents a cherrystem that leads to a wildlife water catchment seen in points 52 & 53. This route was recently graded when maintenance work was done on the catchment.

#### Ways:

- -Points 124-127 document a supposed route that is shown in the BLM's route inventory data that does not exist on the ground. Most of this non-existent route is just a natural wash. Interestingly, the BLM data records that this "route" gets "Heavy" 4WD, ATV and dirtbike use. Our data clearly shows that it has not been used for decades, if ever. This is an example of the importance of field inventory versus desktop inventory for the purposes of defining boundaries to naturalness.
- -Points 32 & 33 show images of an unnamed and unmaintained way with no apparent purpose that is kept open solely by the occasional passage of vehicles. We did not go to the end of the dead-end route because of the 3 foot deep ditch seen in point 33. The BLM Route data records that this route gets "Heavy" 2WD, ATV and dirtbike use, which is obviously grossly inaccurate based on our data.
- -Points 34, 35 & 46 were taken of another unmaintained primitive route with no apparent purpose.

The BLM Route Inventory data records a dense collection of "routes" that leave the south side of the cherrystemmed Route 7054. ALL of these routes are clearly "ways", and most of these recorded linear features are nearly completely revegetated and never see any ATV use at all. We presume that all of these routes were built or just "driven-in" 50-75 years ago during some mineral prospecting. The flowing points are in this high-density clump of data, shown in close detail on Detail Map 5:

-Points 128 & 129 are natural washes that receive no vehicular use.

-Points 39, 44, 45, 131 & 133-135 all display images of old primitive routes that no longer receive vehicular use, are revegetating, and naturally being reclaimed by nature.

-Points 40, 130 & 132 were taken of a natural wash that had one set of UTV tracks at the time of our inventory that traveled just a short distance up the wash.

-Points 41-43 show another unnamed unmaintained way with no apparent purpose that is growing in with vegetation. This route sees the most use but is still an eroding, purposeless primitive route.

The next grouping of points is at the end of BLM Route 7054, showing more abandoned mining routes that are clearly ways and serve no current purpose:

-Points 48-50 & 136 document the end of BLM Route 7054 which is an unmaintained way past the water catchment. The end of this primitive route becomes impassable for vehicles, as seen in point 49.

-Points 137-142 are images of an abandoned mining route that rarely receives vehicular use and becomes impassable at point 139. After point 139, this way is naturally reclaiming, a fact that the BLM has previously acknowledged in its own route inventory data. A short primitive route stems from this way and travels up a natural wash; vehicular use of this short fork ends at point 143.

-Points 51 & 54-56 show an unnamed way with significant erosion and revegetation that is not being maintained and leads to a small old prospect.

Further south on the Boundary along Route 7055:

- -Point 60 documents a natural wash that vehicles have been driving up for a short distance.
- -Points 62-65 were taken of an unmaintained primitive route that is kept open solely by the passage of vehicles, and once accessed a water development that no longer exists; only some rusted 2" iron pipe remains.

## Southern Boundary: Property line, access routes to spring developments, and Route 7027

## **General Description:**

Various wilderness inventory roads and the BLM property line serve as the proposed unit boundaries along the southern border. Point 69 shows a route that serves as a portion of the proposed unit boundary and is used to access private property. Because of the aggressive posted signs we did not assess the condition of the route, although we assume it is not maintained. However, as it leads to private land and a spring we are providing access in this proposal. Much of the southern boundary follows Route 7027, a well-maintained dirt road that climbs steeply up the immense mountain front of the Grand Wash Cliffs. Points 75, 76, 97 & 98 show Route 7027. A portion of the unnamed, but maintained, road that leads to Rattlesnake Spring makes up a section of the southern boundary, and leads to BLM Route 7027 at point 74. One particularity with this boundary is where the Rattlesnake Spring route arcs closely to private land to its west, we concluded that the "pinch point" was a barrier to naturalness, so we propose the boundary follows the section line from point 70 west to the northern boundary of the private land. Another unnamed wilderness inventory road, seen in points 77 and 96, serves as a section of the southern unit border as well as it is the primary access to the ranch houses at the Music Ranch Headquarters.

## **Cherrystems:**

- -Point 70 shows an image of a maintained wilderness inventory road that leads to Rattlesnake Spring, livestock water tanks (point 72) & wildlife water catchment (point 71), which are also excluded from the proposed LWC unit. The water catchment was recently rebuilt by Arizona Game and Fish.
- -Points 90, 92 and 94 document a narrow but good condition cherrystemmed road that leads to a small spring development at Willow Spring (point 95).

#### Ways:

- -Point 73 was taken looking up a wash that gets infrequent vehicular use, but is not maintained and has no apparent purpose for vehicle travel. This wash use was not recorded in the BLM Route Inventory.
- -Points 78-80 display photos of an unnamed unmaintained primitive route that once accessed some prospects. BLM data record this route as having light ATV use, fading away to reclaiming. After point 80, this way becomes almost fully revegetated, has been reclaimed by nature, and has a negligible effect to naturalness within the proposed LWC. Points 82, 83, 85 and 86 document the reclaimed portion of this old route.
- -Point 93 documents a natural wash that receives no vehicular use. The BLM's route inventory data displays a route going up this wash and states that it is reclaiming. It is our opinion that the BLM digitized a natural wash as a route, but our photograph illustrates this is just a natural wash.

## **Associated Human Impacts:**

- -Points 81, 84, 87, & 88 document some rather minor impacts associated with some historic prospecting/mining. Point 89 illustrates that the old prospecting impacts are substantially unnoticeable to the average visitor when viewed from just a short distance away.
- -Point 91 shows an old dilapidated livestock watering trough with no access route.
- -Points 99 & 100 are images showing two different campsites adjacent to BLM Route 7027 which we excluded from the unit.

#### **Eastern Boundary:** Property line, Route 7027, other routes, and fenceline

General Description: The Garnet Mountain Proposed LWC eastern unit boundary is composed primarily of wilderness inventory roads and the BLM property line. Point 101 displays an image of a short road that serves as the LWC unit boundary up to a concrete water tank at point 102, which we excluded. At point 104 the boundary follows a fence line away from this water tank in order to exclude some substantial impacts to the east. The fence line is the proposed boundary until it intercepts BLM Route 7027 again at point 106/110. At point 111, the unit boundary leaves Route 7027 and follows what we believe is a buried pipeline which supplies the water tank seen in that data point. The pipeline serves as the unit boundary until it intercepts the BLM property line at private land. The property line is the unit boundary until it meets an unnamed road (point 115) that is used to access private property with a number of abandoned cabins on it, at which point this road becomes the proposed boundary. From there BLM Route 7052 (point 116) is the LWC boundary until point 119. At point 119, another unnamed wilderness inventory road (point 123) becomes the unit boundary all the way to the BLM

property line at a dirt tank. The property line with private land and Hualapai Indian Reservation is the proposed LWC unit boundary for the remainder of the eastern LWC border, returning to point 1.

## **Boundary Adjustments:**

-As mentioned above, a fence line (point 104) and a buried waterline (from point 111 to the property line) serve as segments of the proposed eastern LWC unit boundary.

## **Cherrystems:**

- -Point 105 shows a cherrystem that is under a quarter-mile in length and leads to a dirt tank (Topside Reservoir) that is also excluded from the proposed LWC.
- -A wilderness inventory road (points 120 & 121) leads to an Arizona Game and Fish Department wildlife water catchment (point 122) which is excluded along with the cherrystem. This route has seen maintenance in recent years.

#### Ways:

- -Shortly after the water tank at point 102, the boundary road becomes an unmaintained way (point 103) that is apparently rarely used.
- -Points 106-109 document an unmaintained way that is very deeply eroded. This way eventually leads to an area that was apparently thinned after a wildfire, perhaps 20 years ago. It appears that most users turn around because the route is in such bad condition.
- -Points 112-114 show a user-created way that enters the proposed LWC from private property at North Tank. This primitive route is kept open solely by the passage of vehicles and most of the reason why it is open is because of cattle trampling.

#### **Associated Human Impacts:**

- -Points 102, 11 and 117 show a water tanks and troughs along the unit boundary that have been excluded from the proposed LWC.
- -A small campsite that has no substantial impact to naturalness can be seen in point 118.
- -Point 123 shows a wilderness inventory road that leads to an earth-bermed water tank. This water tank is right along the northeastern part of the proposed boundary and is excluded from the proposed LWC.

This completes the boundary description.

# Section 4: Photopoint Data

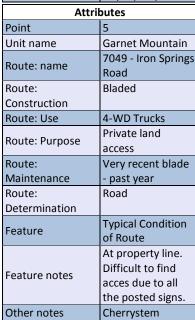
# <u>Data Tables and Geotagged Photographs to accompany the Detailed Boundary & Vehicle Routes Description</u>

Δttr	ributes
Point	1
Unit name Route: name Route: Construction Route: Use Route: Purpose Route: Maintenance Route: Determination Feature	Garnet Mountain 7024A Bladed  4-WD Trucks Private land access/ dirt tank Portions bladed in past few years Road  Typical Condition
ature notes	of Route At property line
Other notes	Unit Boundary
	ributes
Point Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	7024A
Route:	Bladed
Construction	
Route: Use	4-WD Trucks
Route: Purpose	Private land access
Route:	Old evidence - 3-5
Maintenance	years ago
Route: Determination	Road
	Typical Condition
Feature	of Route
Feature notes	
Other notes	Unit Boundary
	ributes
Point Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	Old Diamond Bar Road
Route: Construction	Former highway
Route: Use	Misc. Off Road Vehicles
Route: Purpose	Waterline
Route:	Likely if needed
Maintenance	
Route:	Road
Determination	T . 16
Feature	Typical Condition of Route
Feature notes	Of Route
Other notes	Unit Boundary

Attributes				
Point	4			
Unit name	Garnet Mountain			
Route: name	Old Diamond Bar Road			
Route:	Bladed			
Construction				
Route: Use	4-WD Trucks			
Route: Purpose	Abandoned highway			
Route: Maintenance	Likely if needed			
Route: Determination	Road			
Feature	Typical Condition of Route			
Feature notes	Unit corner			
Other notes	At property line			

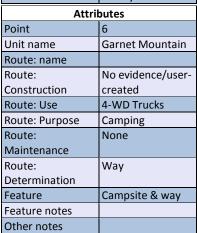








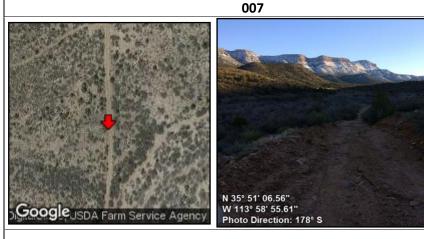


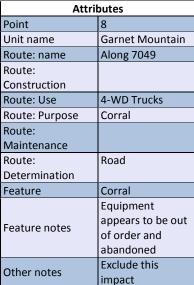




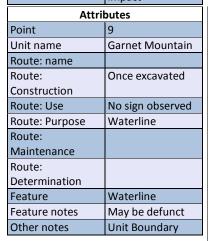


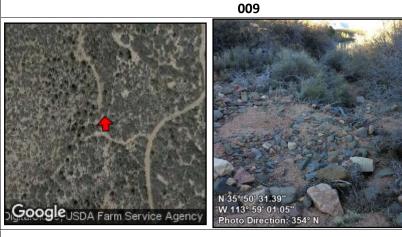
Attributes				
Point	7			
Unit name	Garnet Mountain			
Route: name	7049			
Route:	Bladed			
Construction				
Route: Use	4-WD Trucks			
Dautar Durnasa	Private land			
Route: Purpose	access			
Route:	Very recent blade			
Maintenance	- past year			
Route:	Road			
Determination				
Feature	Typical Condition			
reacure	of Route			
Feature notes				
Other notes	Unit Boundary			











4532 ft

1/27/2017

Attributes	
Point	10
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	7053A
Route:	Once excavated
Construction	
Route: Use	No sign observed
Route: Purpose	Waterline
Route:	Recent earthwork
Maintenance	
Route:	
Determination	
Feature	Waterline
Feature notes	
Other notes	Unit Boundary





Attributes	
Point	11
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	
Route:	
Construction	
Route: Use	No sign observed
Route: Purpose	
Route:	
Maintenance	
Route:	N/A
Determination	
Feature	Broken pipeline
Feature notes	Old waterline
Other notes	



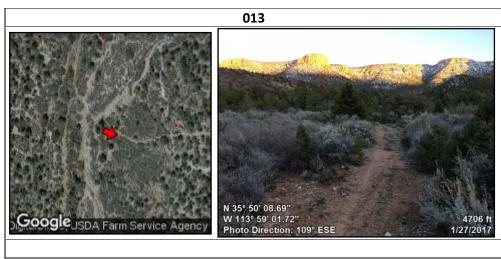


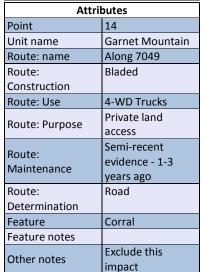
Attributes	
Point	12
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	7053A
Route:	Probably only
Construction	bladed once
Route: Use	ATV and/or
Route: Use	Dirtbike
	Private property
Route: Purpose	access/potential
	waterline
Route:	Likely to be
Maintenance	maintained
Route:	Way
Determination	
Feature	Typical Condition
reature	of Route
Feature notes	
Other notes	

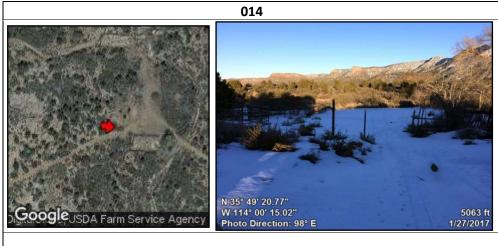


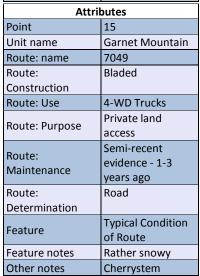


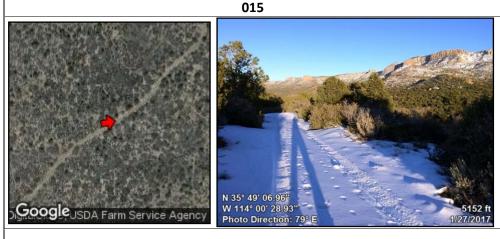
Attributes	
Point	13
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	7053a
Route:	Probably only
Construction	bladed once
Route: Use	ATV and/or
Noute. Ose	Dirtbike
Douter Durness	Private land
Route: Purpose	access
Route:	None
Maintenance	
Route:	Way
Determination	
Feature	Typical Condition
reature	of Route
Feature notes	5' wide, ATV only
Other notes	Cherrystem

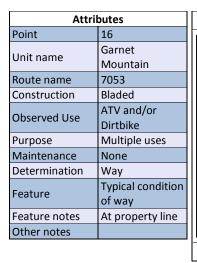














Attributes	
Point	17
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Determination	
Feature	Thinned vegetation area
Feature notes	The average visitor would not notice how this area is anomalous.
Other notes	No signs of recent human visitation. Thinned area to west & south.



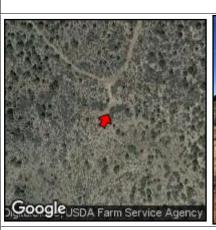


Attributes	
18	
Garnet	
Mountain	
7053	
Bladed	
ATV and/or	
Dirtbike	
Multiple uses	
None	
Way	
Typical condition	
of way	
Lack of	
maintenance	











Attributes	
Point	20
	Garnet
Unit name	Mountain
Route name	7053
Construction	Bladed
Observed Use	ATV and/or
	Dirtbike
Purpose	Multiple uses
Maintenance	None
Determination	Way
Feature	Erosion
Feature notes	Obvious lack of
	maintenance
Other notes	

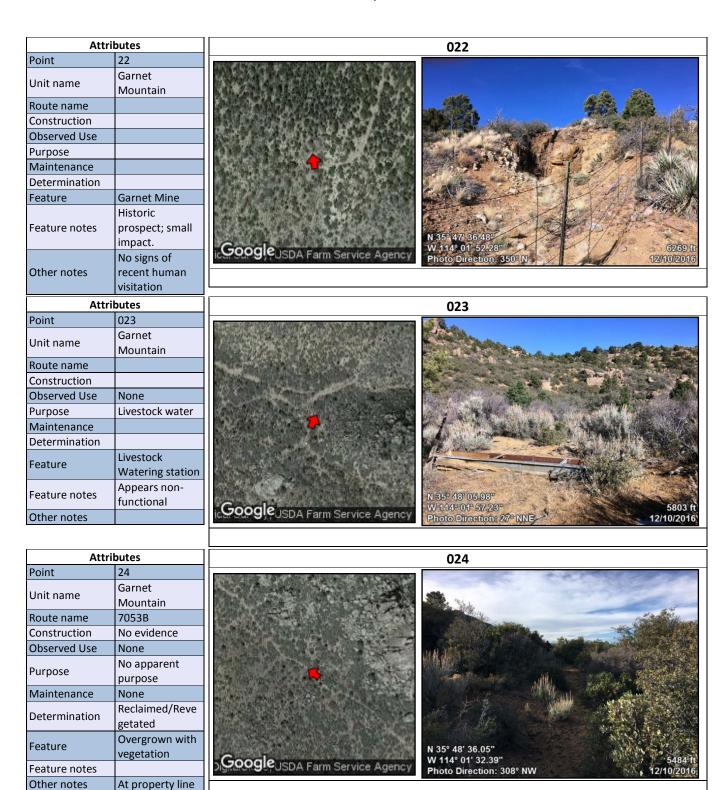




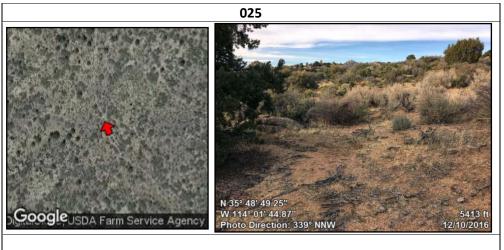
Attributes	
Point	21
Unit name	Garnet
Offic flattie	Mountain
Route name	7053
Construction	Bladed & Cut
Construction	and Fill
Observed Hes	ATV and/or
Observed Use	Dirtbike
Purpose	Multiple uses
Maintenance	None
Determination	Way
Facture	Typical condition
Feature	of way
Feature notes	Lack of
	maintenance
Othernetes	Leads to Garnet
Other notes	Mine







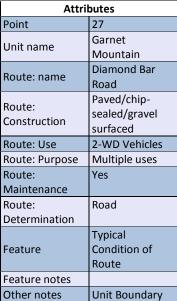
Attributes	
Point	25
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route name	7053B
Construction	No evidence
Observed Use	None
Purpose	No apparent purpose
Maintenance	None
Determination	Reclaimed/
Feature	Revegetated
Feature notes	
Other notes	Reclaimed road



Attributes	
Point	26
Unit name	Garnet
Offic flatfie	Mountain
Route: name	7053
Route:	Probably only
Construction	bladed once
Route: Use	4-WD Trucks
Route: Purpose	Waterline
Route:	Likely if needed
Maintenance	
Route:	Road
Determination	
	Typical
Feature	Condition of
	Route
Feature notes	Buried waterline
Other notes	Unit Boundary

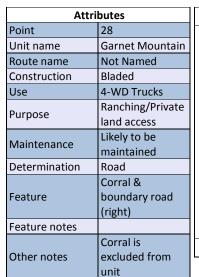




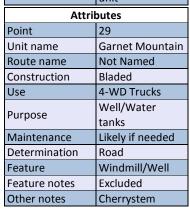
















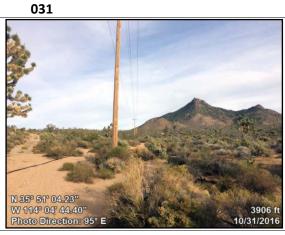
Attributes	
Point	30
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route name	7056
Construction	Probably only bladed once
Use	Misc. Off Road Vehicles
Purpose	Private land access
Maintenance	Likely to be maintained
Determination	Road
Feature	Typical Condition of Route
Feature notes	
Other notes	





Attributes	
Point	31
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route name	
Construction	
Use	
Purpose	
Maintenance	
Determination	
Feature	Powerline
Feature notes	
Other notes	Unit Boundary



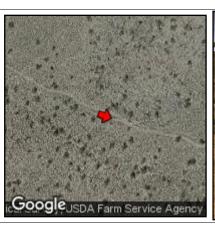


Attributes	
Point	32
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route name	Not Named
Construction	Probably only
Construction	bladed once
Use	Misc. Off Road
	Vehicles
Purpose	No apparent
ruipose	purpose
Maintenance	None
Determination	Way
Feature	Typical Condition
	of Route
Feature notes	Feature
	minimally affects
	naturalness
Other notes	

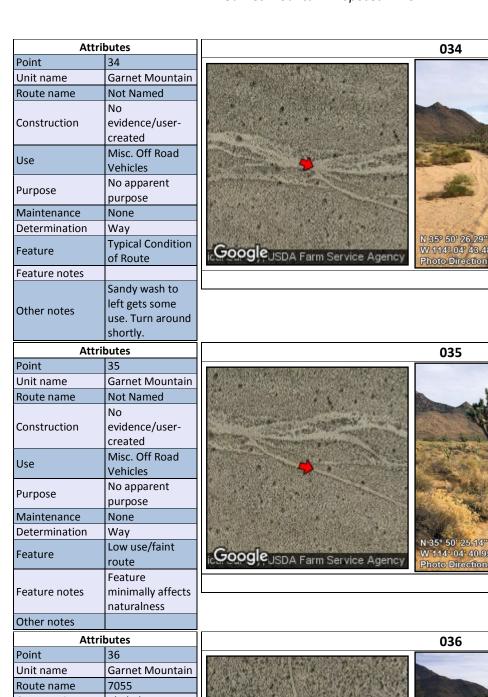






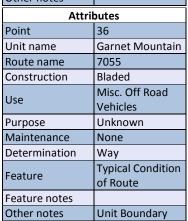
















Attributes	
Point	37
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route name	7055
Construction	Bladed
Use	Misc. Off Road
USE	Vehicles
Purpose	Unknown
Maintenance	None
Determination	Way
Feature	Typical Condition
reature	of Route
Feature notes	
Other notes	Unit Boundary





Attributes	
Point	38
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	7054
Route:	Bladed
Construction	
Route: Use	4-WD Trucks
Davitas Divisiona	Wildlife Water
Route: Purpose	Catchment
Route:	Very recent
Maintenance	blade - past year
Route:	Road
Determination	
Feature	Typical Condition of Route
Feature notes	
Other notes	Cherrystem



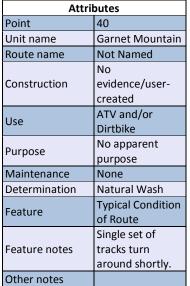


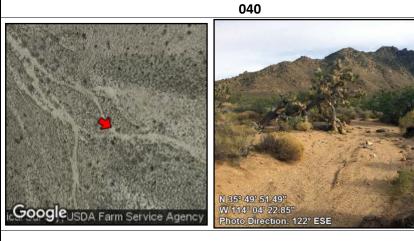






039











3988 ft

10/31/2016

Attributes	
Point	42
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route name	Not Named
Construction	Probably only
	bladed once
Use	Misc. Off Road Vehicles
Purpose	Unknown
Maintenance	None
Determination	Way
Feature	Typical Condition of Route
Feature notes	Feature minimally affects naturalness
Other notes	Vegetation in median











Attributes	
Point	44
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route name	Not Named
Construction	No evidence
Use	No sign observed
Purpose	Unknown
Maintenance	None
Determination	Reclaimed &
Determination	unused
Feature	Revegetated/Nat
	uralized
Feature notes	Feature
	minimally affects
	naturalness
Other notes	





Attributes	
Point	45
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route name	Not Named
Construction	Bladed & Cut and Fill
Use	No sign observed
Purpose	Unknown
Maintenance	None
Determination	Reclaimed &
Determination	unused
Feature	Revegetated/Nat
reature	uralized
Feature notes	Feature
	minimally affects
	naturalness
Other notes	











Other notes	
Attributes	
Point	47
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	7054
Route:	Bladed
Construction	
Route: Use	4-WD Trucks
Douter Durness	Wildlife Water
Route: Purpose	Catchment
Route:	Very recent
Maintenance	blade - past year
Route:	Road
Determination	
Feature	Typical Condition
	of Route
Feature notes	
Other notes	Cherrystem

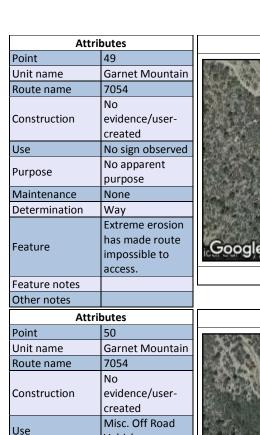




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Attributes	
Point	48
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route name	7054
Construction	Probably only bladed once
Use	No sign observed
Purpose	Inactive Prospecting/Mini ng
Maintenance	None
Determination	Way
Feature	Erosion/lack of maintenance
Feature notes	Feature minimally affects naturalness
Other notes	



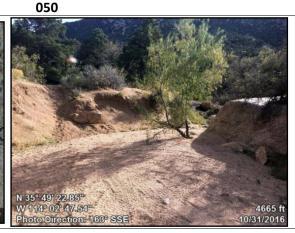










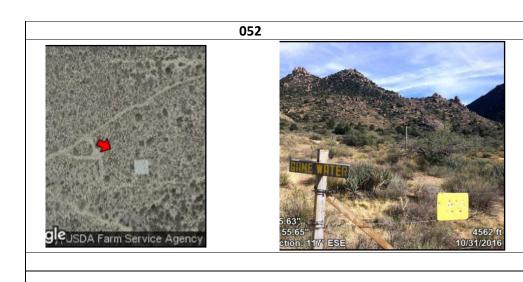


Attri	butes
Point	51
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route name	Not Named
Construction	Probably only
Construction	bladed once
Hee	Misc. Off Road
Use	Vehicles
	Inactive
Purpose	Prospecting/Mini
	ng
Maintenance	None
Determination	Way
Feature	Typical Condition
	of Route
Feature notes	Feature
	minimally affects
	naturalness
Other notes	





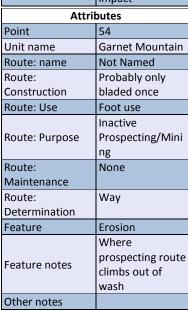
Attributes	
Point	52
Unit name	Garnet
Offic flatfic	Mountain
Route name	
Construction	
Use	
Durnoso	Game water and
Purpose	weather antenna
Maintenance	
Determination	N/A
Feature	Game water and
	weather antenna
Feature notes	Systems
	functional
Other notes	Impact excluded





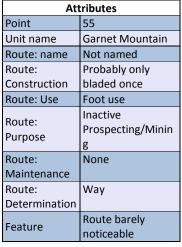


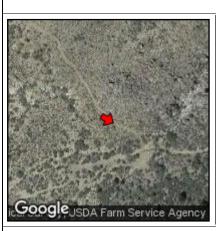










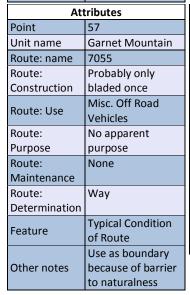




Attributes	
Point	56
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	Not named
Route:	Probably only
Construction	bladed once
Route: Use	Foot use
Route: Purpose	Inactive Prospecting/Minin g
Route: Maintenance	None
Route: Determination	Way
Feature	Erosion, off camber, revegetating
Feature notes	Impassable to most users
Other notes	

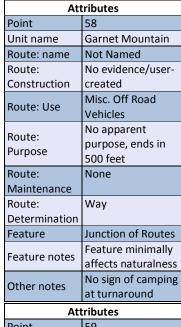






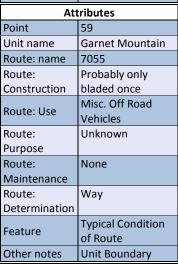






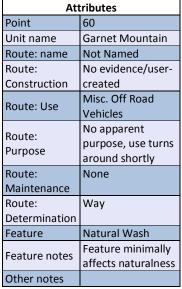






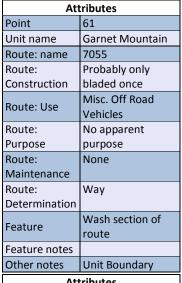






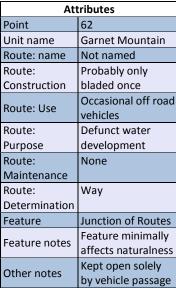












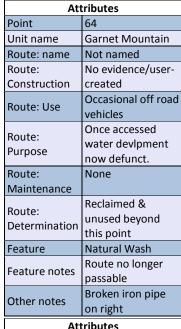




Attributes	
Point	63
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	
Route:	Probably only
Construction	bladed once
Route: Use	Occasional off road vehicles
Route:	Defunct water
Purpose	development
Route:	None
Maintenance	
Route:	Way
Determination	
Feature	Typical Condition of Route
Feature notes	Revegetating
Other notes	Kept open solely by passage of vehicles

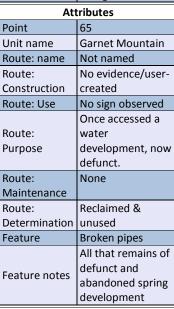






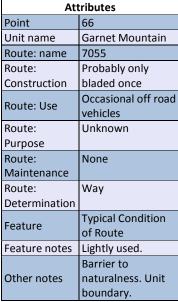


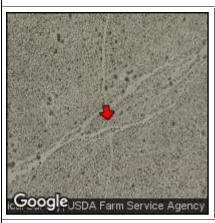




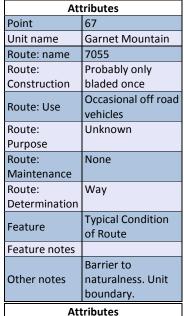






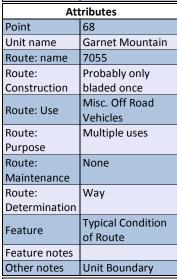






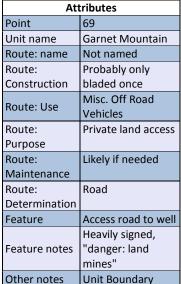












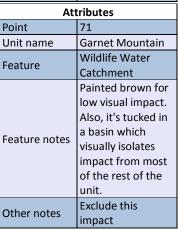












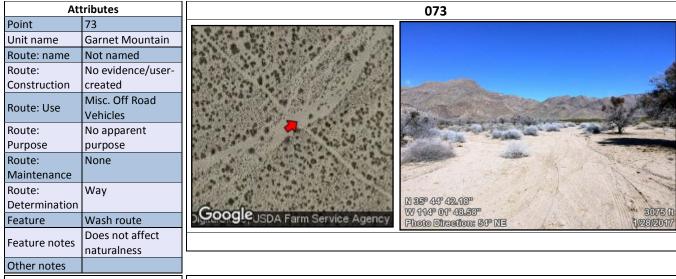


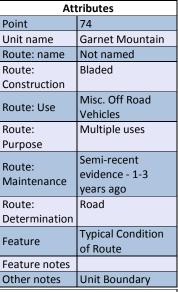


Attributes	
Point	72
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Feature	Water & stock
reature	tanks
	Tucked in a basin
	that visually hides
Feature notes	these impacts
	from the rest of
	the proposed unit.
Other notes	Excluded from
Other notes	proposed LWC.









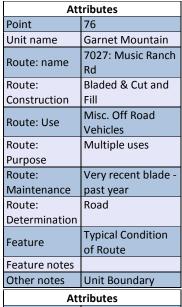










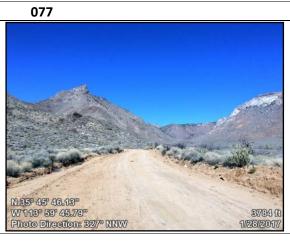






•	ome boarraar j
Att	tributes
Point	77
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	Not named
Route:	Bladed
Construction	
Route: Use	Misc. Off Road
Route: Use	Vehicles
Route:	Multiple uses
Purpose	
Route:	Very recent blade -
Maintenance	past year
Route:	Road
Determination	
Feature	Typical Condition
reature	of Route
Feature notes	
Other notes	Unit Boundary

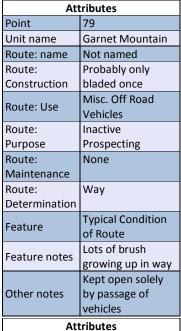


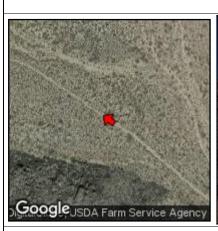


Attributes	
Point	78
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	Not named
Route:	Probably only
Construction	bladed once
Route: Use	Misc. Off Road
Route. Ose	Vehicles
Route:	Inactive
Purpose	Prospecting
Route:	None
Maintenance	
Route:	Way
Determination	
Feature	Typical Condition
reature	of Route
Feature notes	
	Kept open solely
Other notes	by passage of
	vehicles

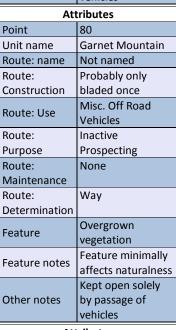












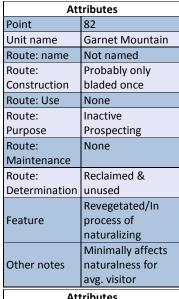












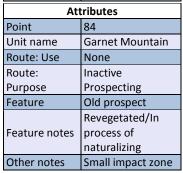














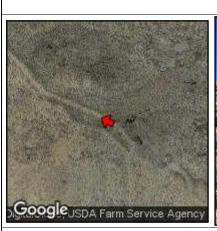




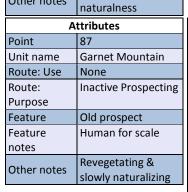




arrects naturalness		
Attributes		
Point	86	
Unit name	Garnet Mountain	
Route: name	Not named	
Route:	Bladed & Cut and	
Construction	Fill	
Route: Use	None	
Route:	Inactive Prospecting	
Purpose		
Route:	None	
Maintenance		
Route:	Reclaimed/Naturaliz	
Determinatio	ed	
n		
Feature	Revegetated/Natura	
reacure	lized	
Feature		
notes		
Other notes	Minimally affects	











Attributes	
Point	88
Unit name	Garnet
	Mountain
Route: Use	None
Route: Purpose	Inactive
	Prospecting
Feature	Old prospect
Feature notes	Relatively small
	impact area.
Other notes	Human for scale.





Attributes	
Point	89
Unit name	Garnet
	Mountain
Feature	Old prospect on
	ridge
Feature notes	Not substantially
	noticeable
Other notes	





Attributes	
Point	90
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	Not named
Route: Construction	Bladed
Route: Use	Misc. Off Road Vehicles
Route: Purpose	Spring access
Route: Maintenance	Semi-recent evidence - 1-3 years ago
Route: Determination	Road
Feature	Typical Condition of Route
Feature notes	
Other notes	Cherrystem





Attributes	
Point	91
Unit name	Garnet
	Mountain
Feature	Dilapidated
	Livestock Water
	Trough
Feature notes	Non-functional
	with holes
Other notes	No access road





Attributes	
Point	92
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	Not named
Route: Construction	Bladed
Route: Use	Misc. Off Road Vehicles
Route: Purpose	Spring access
Route: Maintenance	Semi-recent evidence - 1-3 years ago
Route: Determination	Road
Feature	Typical Condition of Route
Feature notes	Low impact Rd
Other notes	Cherrystem





Attributes	
Point	93
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: Use	None
Route:	None
Maintenance	
Route:	Natural Wash
Determination	
Feature	Natural Wash
Feature notes	
Other notes	
Determination Feature Feature notes	





Attributes	
Point	94
Unit name	Garnet
	Mountain
Feature	Livestock
	Watering Tank
Feature notes	
Other notes	This impact is excluded





Attributes	
Point	95
Unit name	Garnet
	Mountain
Route: name	
Feature	Willow Spring
Feature notes	Small impact: 4ft
	rock dam. Does
	not affect
	naturalness.
Other notes	This impact is
	excluded





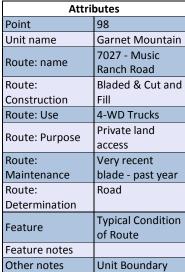
Attributes	
Point	96
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	Not named
Route:	Bladed
Construction	
Route: Use	2-WD Vehicles
Route:	Private land access
Purpose	
Route:	Very recent blade -
Maintenance	past year
Route:	Road
Determination	
	Near property
Feature	boundary with
	Music Ranch
	Small size of ranch
Feature notes	& associated
	impacts
Other notes	Unit Boundary





Attributes	
Point	97
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	7027: Music Ranch Rd
Route:	Bladed & Cut and
Construction	Fill
Route: Use	Misc. Off Road Vehicles
Route: Purpose	Multiple uses
Route:	Very recent blade
Maintenance	- past year
Route:	Road
Determination	
Feature	Typical Condition of Route
Feature notes	
Other notes	Unit Boundary





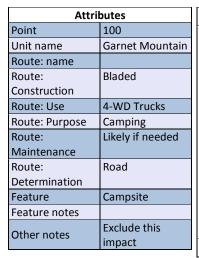


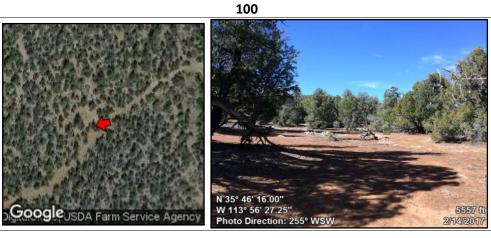


•	Offic Bournaury	
Attributes		
Point	99	
Unit name	Garnet Mountain	
Route: name		
Route:	Bladed	
Construction		
Route: Use	4-WD Trucks	
Route: Purpose	Camping	
Route:	Likely if needed	
Maintenance		
Route:	Road	
Determination		
Feature	Campsite	
Feature notes		
Other notes	Exclude this	
	impact	













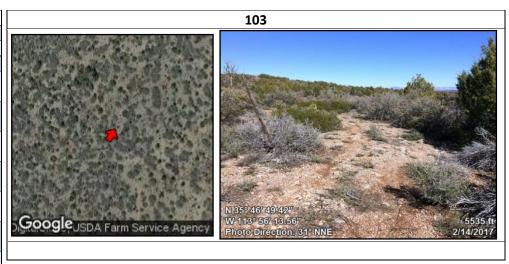


	,	
Attributes		
Point	102	
Unit name	Garnet Mountain	
Route: name	Not named	
Route:	Bladed	
Construction		
Route: Use	4-WD Trucks	
Pouto: Durnoso	Well/Water	
Route: Purpose	tanks	
Route:	Likely if needed	
Maintenance		
Route:	Road	
Determination		
Feature	Tanks	
Feature notes	Potentially not in	
	working order	
Other notes	Exclude this	
Other notes	impact	





At	tributes
Point	103
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	Not named
Route:	No evidence/user-
Construction	created
Route: Use	Misc. Off Road
Route. Ose	Vehicles
Route:	No apparent
Purpose	purpose
Route:	None
Maintenance	
Route:	Way
Determination	
Feature	Typical Condition of
	Route
Feature notes	Feature minimally
reature notes	affects naturalness
	Rogue use past
Other notes	tanks. Boundary
	follows fence line
Attributes	

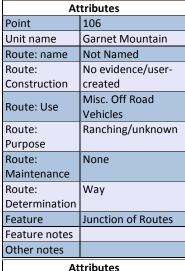












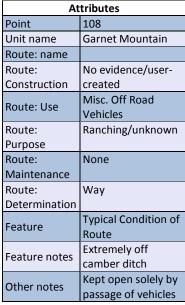




Attributes	
Point	107
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	Not Named
Route:	No evidence/user-
Construction	created
Route: Use	Misc. Off Road
Route. Ose	Vehicles
Route:	Ranching/unknown
Purpose	
Route:	
Maintenance	
Route:	Way
Determination	
Feature	<b>Typical Condition of</b>
reature	Route
Feature notes	Off camber, eroded,
	vegetated
Other notes	Kept open solely by
	passage of vehicles



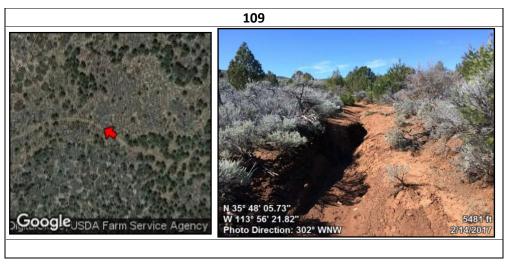


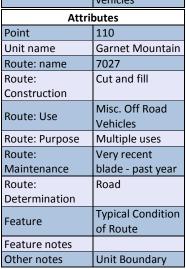






Attri	butes
Point	109
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	
Route: Construction	No evidence/user- created
Route: Use	Misc. Off Road Vehicles
Route: Purpose	Ranching/unkno wn
Route:	None
Maintenance	
Route:	Way
Determination	
Feature	Typical Condition of Route
Feature notes	Worst section of route. Not really passable.
Other notes	Kept open solely by passage of vehicles
Attributes	
Point	110







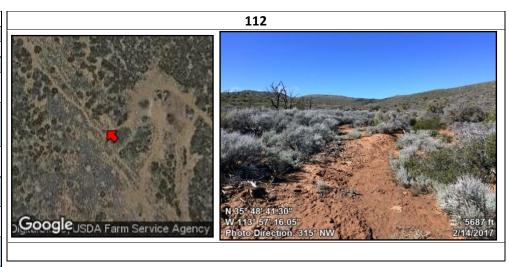


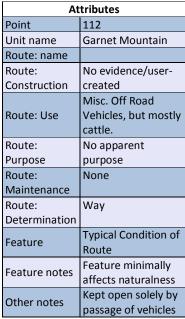




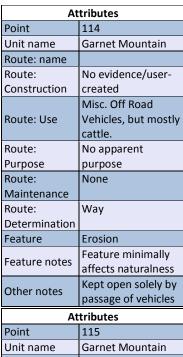


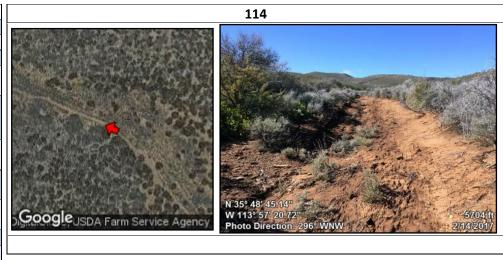
At	tributes
Point	112
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	
Route:	No evidence/user-
Construction	created
	Misc. Off Road
Route: Use	Vehicles, but mostly
	cattle.
Route:	No apparent
Purpose	purpose
Route:	None
Maintenance	
Route:	Way
Determination	
Feature	Overgrown
reature	vegetation
Feature notes	Feature minimally
reature notes	affects naturalness
Other notes	Kept open solely by
	passage of vehicles
Attributos	

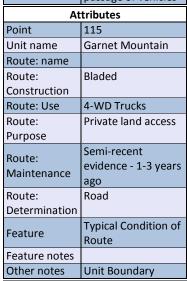












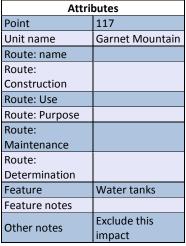




Attributes	
Point	116
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	7052
Route:	Bladed
Construction	
Route: Use	Misc. Off Road
Noute. Ose	Vehicles
Route: Purpose	Multiple uses
Route:	Very recent
Maintenance	blade - past year
Route:	Road
Determination	
Feature	Typical Condition
i catare	of Route
Feature notes	
Other notes	Unit Boundary











Attributes		
Point	118	
Unit name	Garnet Mountain	
Route: name		
Route:		
Construction		
Route: Use		
Route: Purpose		
Route:		
Maintenance		
Route:		
Determination		
Feature	Campsite	
Feature notes		
Other notes		

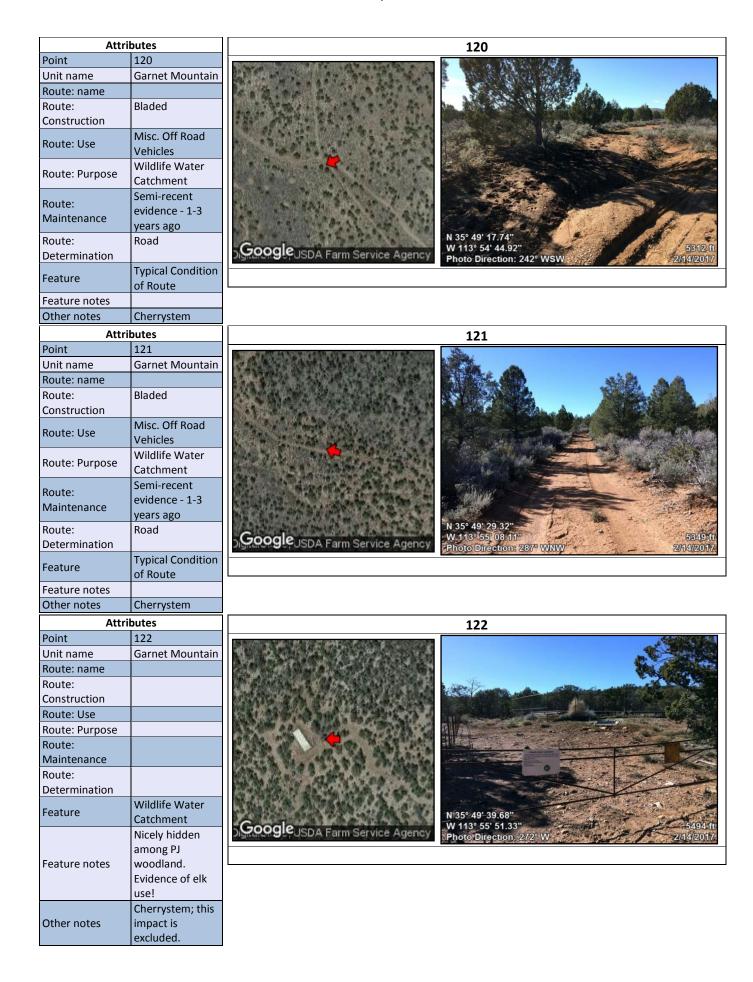




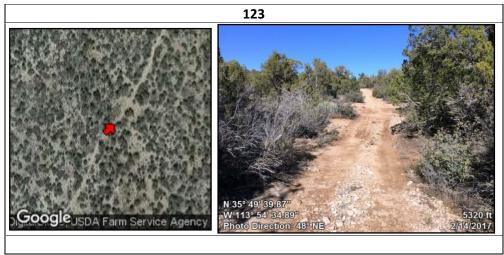
Attributes	
Point	119
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	7052 (left) & unnamed (right)
Route:	Bladed
Construction	
Route: Use	Misc. Off Road Vehicles
Route: Purpose	Multiple uses
Route: Maintenance	Semi-recent evidence - 1-3 years ago
Route: Determination	Road
Feature	Junction of Routes
Feature notes	
Other notes	Unit Boundary

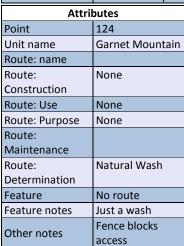






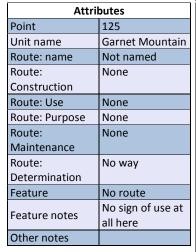




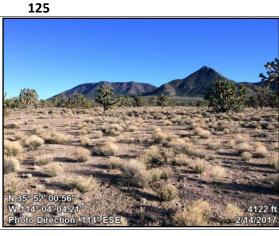












Attributes	
Point	126
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	Not named
Route:	None
Construction	
Route: Use	None
Route: Purpose	None
Route:	None
Maintenance	
Route:	No way
Determination	
Feature	No route
Feature notes	Natural
reature notes	landscape
Other notes	





Attributes		
Point	127	
Unit name	Garnet Mountain	
Route: name	Not named	
Route:	None	
Construction		
Route: Use	None	
Route: Purpose	None	
Route:	None	
Maintenance		
Route:	No way	
Determination		
Feature	No route	
Feature notes	Just a small	
	drainage	
Other notes		





Attributes		
Point	128	
Unit name	Garnet Mountain	
Route: name	Not named	
Route:	Not constructed	
Construction		
Route: Use	None	
Route: Purpose		
Route:	None	
Maintenance		
Route:	Natural Wash	
Determination		
Feature	No route	
Feature notes	Natural Wash	
Other notes		





Attributes		
Point	129	
Unit name	Garnet Mountain	
Route: name		
Route:		
Construction		
Route: Use	None	
Route: Purpose		
Route:	None	
Maintenance		
Route:	Natural Wash	
Determination		
Feature	Natural Wash	
Feature notes		
Other notes		

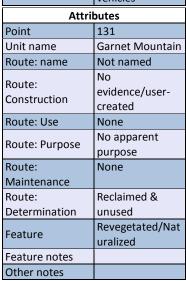




Attributes		
Point	130	
Unit name	Garnet Mountain	
Route: name	Not named	
Route: Construction	No evidence/user- created	
Route: Use	Misc. Off Road Vehicles	
Route: Purpose	No apparent purpose	
Route:	None	
Maintenance		
Route:	Way	
Determination		
Feature	Lack of maintenance	
Feature notes	Wash route	
Other notes	Kept open solely by passage of vehicles	
A 4.4 !		

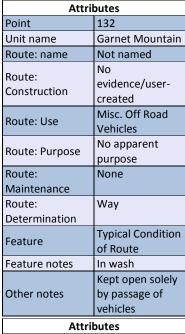


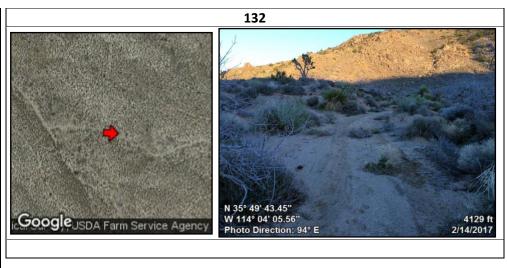


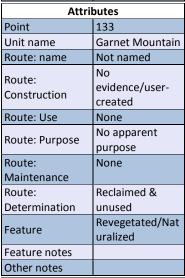
















Attributes		
Point	134	
Unit name	Garnet Mountain	
Route: name	Not named	
Route: Construction	No evidence/user- created	
Route: Use	None	
Route: Purpose	No apparent purpose	
Route: Maintenance	None	
Route: Determination	Reclaimed & unused	
Feature	Revegetated/Nat uralized	
Feature notes		
Other notes		





Attributes	
Point	135
Unit name	Garnet Mountain
Route: name	Not named
Route: Construction	No evidence/user- created
Route: Use	None
Route: Purpose	No apparent purpose
Route: Maintenance	None
Route: Determination	Reclaimed & unused
Feature	Revegetated/Nat uralized
Feature notes	
Other notes	

