

Proposed Lands with Wilderness Characteristics:

Trail Rapids Hills



A proposal report to the Bureau of Land Management,
Kingman Field Office, Arizona



ARIZONA WILDERNESS COALITION

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Cover Photo: Mohave Desert Scrub vegetation dominates the linear basalt ridges of this part of the White Hills, including Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*, shown here), Mohave yucca (*Yucca schidigera*), creosotebush (*Larrea tridentata*), white bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*), beavertail cactus (*Opuntia basilaris*), and prolific perennial flowering herbs and shrubs. The unit's high point is shown (3,687').

All Photos by the authors unless otherwise noted.

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 the 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.¹

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 Resource Area of northwestern Arizona, based on new, accurate, and up-to-date information according to **Manual 6310**.²

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. (.06.B.2). This proposal report provides the three necessary criteria listed above.

¹Memorandum 2011-154 is available online at:

http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/info/regulations/Instruction_Memos_and_Bulletins/national_instruction/2011/IM_2011-154.html

² Manual 6310 is available online at :

http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/wo/Information_Resources_Management/policy/blm_manual.Par.38337.File.dat/6310.pdf

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

Requirements for determining lands have wilderness characteristics are found in section .06.C.2 of Manual 6310. Lands with Wilderness Characteristics must possess the following traits:

• **Size**

Sufficient roadless area to satisfy size requirements (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**

Affected primarily by the forces of nature – 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.

Human impacts – 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.

Outside human impacts – 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?

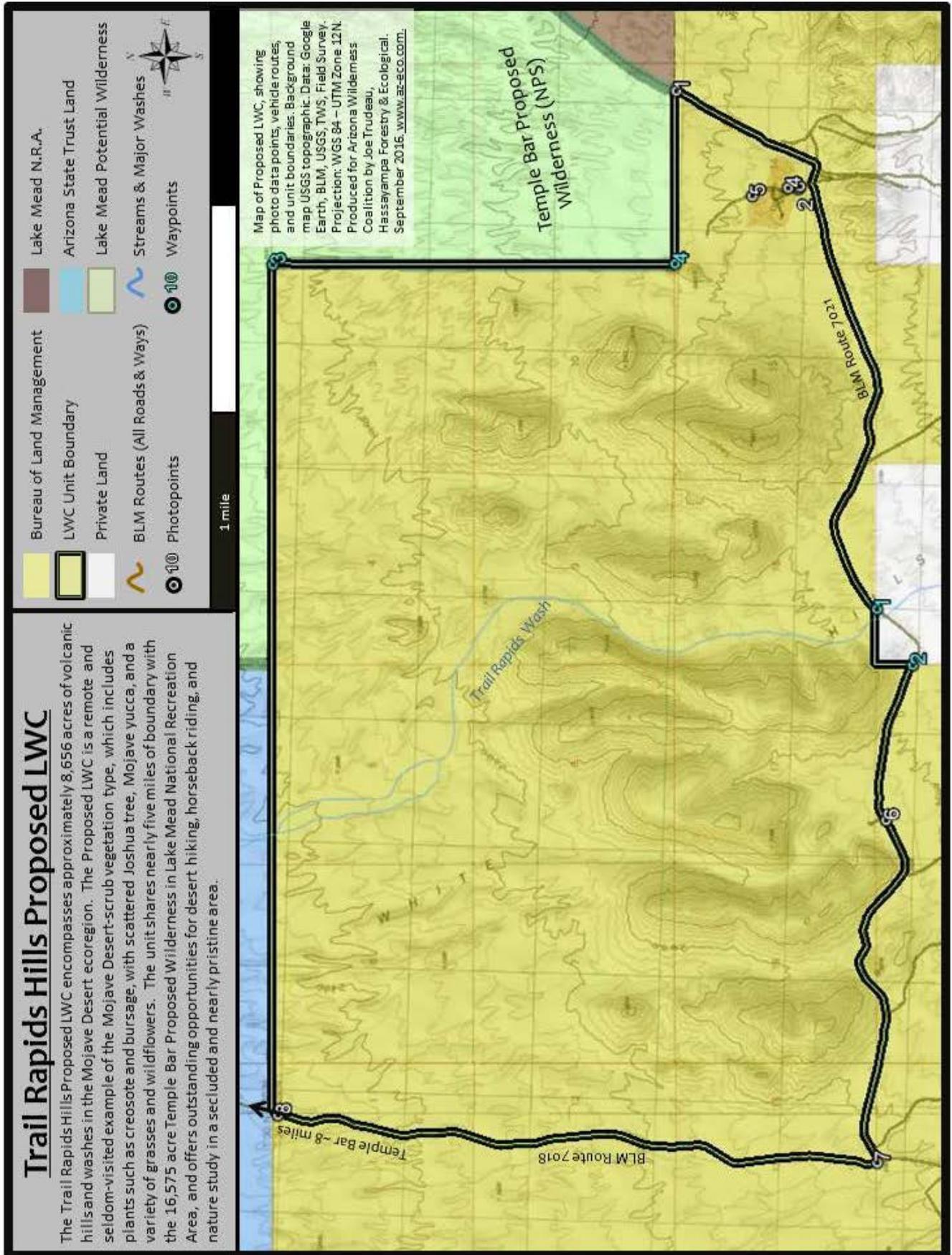
Boundaries should be based on wilderness inventory roads and naturalness rather than opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation. For inventorying wilderness characteristics, BLM will use the “road” definition from FLPMA’s legislative history; the term “road” and “wilderness inventory 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.

MAP: Trail Rapids Hills Proposed Lands with Wilderness Characteristics (LWC)



SECTION 1: General Overview

Unit Location

The Trail Rapids Hills Proposed LWC is situated in the north-central region of the Kingman Resource Area encompassing some of the most remote and pristine northern portions of the expansive, 475 square mile White Hills. The 8,656 acre proposed LWC is located to the south of Lake Mead National Recreation Area, seven miles to the east of U.S. Highway 93 in Detrital Valley, three miles to the east of Squaw Peak, four miles to the north of Senator Mountain, and fifteen miles to the west of the small community of Meadview. Trail Rapids Wash runs through the center of the unit.

Brief Boundary Description

The proposed LWC unit is bounded by wilderness inventory roads and property lines. A wilderness inventory road (BLM Route 7021) makes up most of the southern proposed LWC unit boundary, with just a small section of the boundary being the BLM property line with private land. Temple Bar Road (BLM Route 7018) makes up the western unit boundary. The northern boundary of the proposed LWC unit is the BLM property boundary with State Trust Land and the Temple Bar Proposed Wilderness Unit of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area (NRA). The eastern proposed LWC unit boundary follows the BLM/Lake Mead NRA property boundary and previously mentioned BLM Route 7021.

Landforms & Biological Communities

The proposed LWC contains eight rounded hills running in a north-south direction, rising more than one thousand feet from the bajadas associated with Squaw Peak (~3,240'), Senator Mountain (5,127'), and Golden Rule Peak (3,853'). These hills range in height from about 3,200' to 3,687', and are divided by the numerous braided washes of Trail Rapids Wash, which drains an eighty square mile area almost completely devoid of human impacts.

The hills within the proposed LWC are composed of 8-16 million year old black basaltic lavas that flowed over 1.6-1.8 billion year old granitic rocks, which are still exposed in the northern slopes of the westernmost hills. The southern slopes of the easternmost hills, along the boundary road, show exposures of undivided metasedimentary, metavolcanic, and gneissic rocks of the same era. The foot slopes of the northwestern and easternmost portions of the unit are composed of alluvial sand, cobble, and gravel deposits from the past 3 million years of erosion.

The Mohave Desert Scrub Biotic Community dominates this portion of Arizona. The Sonora-Mojave Creosotebush-White Bursage Desert Scrub ecological type is the matrix land cover in the proposed LWC. Higher elevations on hillsides feature Mojave Mid-Elevation Mixed Desert Scrub and small patches of Inter-Mountain Basins Semi-Desert Shrub Steppe. The rugged, crumbling basalt cliffs that ring the mesa-like summits of the hills feature talus slopes and rockfalls that support the cacti-rich ecological type called Inter-Mountain Basins Semi-Desert Shrub Steppe (USGS, 2015).

Previous Wilderness Inventories

The proposed LWC was identified by BLM in the 1979/1980 intensive wilderness review process as unit "AZ-020-003" (BLM, 1980a). At that time, the BLM owned the State Trust land to the north of the proposed unit, and the area identified as potentially having wilderness values was 10,430 acres. The BLM's review determined that the unit did not possess wilderness characteristics:

"The hills and drainages within the unit lack both the complexity and vegetative screening required for solitude. Primitive recreational opportunities also are not outstanding because the ordinary character of the landscape precludes most types of dispersed primitive recreation. We propose the unit be dropped from further wilderness consideration because it does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation, is not a significant continuation of the National Park Service wilderness proposal and does not materially contribute to it" (BLM, 1980c: p. 69).

We fundamentally disagree with the agency's determination at that time. In the last 35 years, sprawling developments have fragmented Golden Valley, Detrital Valley, and other areas around Kingman that were still vast, empty spaces just decades ago. The value of tracts of land such as the proposed LWC for providing isolated, seldom-visited spaces for wilderness recreation has increased substantially as the subdivisions encroach ever deeper into the farthest reaches of Arizona's Mohave Desert.

It is particularly interesting that the BLM determined that the proposed area was *"not a significant continuation of the National Park Service wilderness proposal and [did] not materially contribute to it"*, when just twenty miles to the east the agency made the opposite determination when it recommended that a very small proposed area of only 2,200 acres (Grapevine Wash – AZ-020-014) was eligible for WSA designation because of its contribution to contiguous proposed wilderness in Lake Mead NRA. In that review the BLM stated that:

"Taken by itself, the unit lacks opportunities for outstanding solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation. The unit is contiguous, though, to large tracts of lands that do offer outstanding opportunities, and contributes to those opportunities" (BLM, 1980c: p.72).

These contradictory conclusions based on the same variables should be resolved in favor of consistency - recognizing the same values in the Trail Rapids Hills proposed LWC as exist in the NPS unit. According to the National Park Service, the Temple Bar Proposed Wilderness, which shares five miles of uninterrupted boundary with the proposed LWC, features *"isolation, seclusion, scenic views and historic significance [that] characterize the proposed wilderness"* (USDI, 1979). Based on our assessment of the entire Kingman Resource Area, we firmly believe that the proposed LWC does in fact share the same traits of almost boundless isolation, great seclusion, and vast, scenic views. The following sections will further expand on why we have determined that Trail Rapids Hills deserves recognition and protection as an LWC.

SECTION 2: Wilderness Characteristics

The proposed LWC meets the minimum size criteria for roadless lands

The Trail Rapids Hills proposed LWC contains 8,656 contiguous acres of BLM land. There are no inholdings, and no cherrystemmed vehicle routes entering the unit.

The proposed LWC is affected primarily by the forces of nature

The Trail Rapids Hills Proposed LWC unit is located in remote area of an already remote region. There are few signs of society or human disturbance for tens of miles in any direction from the proposed LWC. This proposed LWC is ruled by natural forces with minimal human disturbances. There are only three categories of human impacts within the unit: primitive routes, dilapidated ranching infrastructure, and inactive, revegetated mining impacts; all of which are substantially unnoticeable and do not affect the naturalness of the unit as a whole.

Primitive Routes

Very few primitive routes (ways) enter into the unit and these are all located within a small area in the southeastern part of the proposed LWC. These routes, described in detail in Section 3, are barely used, single lane two-tracks (see photopoints 2, 3, and 5). They were built to support activities of the Muscovite Mica Mine, which had apparently extracted some 20,000 tons of muscovite before determining that the prospect was uneconomical. All equipment and buildings were removed by 1952 (Reed, 1952) and it appears that the site has not been active since then, based on the degree of revegetation that has occurred. It is our determination that the existence of these ways does not substantially affect the wilderness user experience, especially since most of the unit is completely devoid of any routes at all.

Ranch Infrastructure

There is almost no evidence of ranching within the Trail Rapids Hill Proposed LWC. The only infrastructure is an abandoned corral and water tank just north of the southern wilderness inventory road and right on the boundary. The area within the proposed LWC does not appear to currently be grazed and the land is absolutely dominated by the forces of nature.

Inactive Mining

The Muscovite Mica Mine impacted approximately 60 acres in the southeastern corner of the proposed LWC unit prior to 1952. The evidence of this past use is revegetating with native plants common to the area (see photo on next page and photopoint 4). With more time and the opportunity to recover, these old claims will eventually be hard to detect by the average visitor. The presence of other mineral claims does not affect naturalness, as *“undeveloped possessory interests (e.g., mineral leases) are not treated as impacts to wilderness characteristics because these rights may never be developed”* (BLM Manual 6310, page 10).



This image above looks across the heart of the impacts from the Muscovite Mica Mine, which ceased operations prior to 1952. This photo clearly illustrates that, despite how it looks in the aerial photo, the mining impacts as seen from the ground are minimal, very old, and revegetating. The site is naturalizing well and will continue to blend in with the surroundings as nature reclaims the prospecting that occurred more than 75 years ago.



Summary of Human Impacts

Collectively, the impacts documented above do not substantially detract from the naturalness of the proposed LWC. The LWC is without a doubt dominated by the forces of nature. The few human influences within the LWC are small and concentrated when compared to the naturalness of the unit as a whole. The small number of human impacts that are present are not conspicuous, especially when compared to the obviously wild character of this place.

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

The Trail Rapids Hills Proposed LWC contains outstanding opportunities to find solitude. The washes and drainages between the mesas within the LWC unit are ideal for finding solitude. The mesas on either side of these canyons create barriers that shield the heart of the proposed LWC from the outside world. There are many places within these canyons to experience absolute solitude. The opportunities for solitude are especially outstanding in the proposed LWC because of a complete lack of primitive or other routes within nearly the entire unit. This is so completely rare in these times of ubiquitous OHV use. The almost complete lack of any routes within the proposed unit is an exceptional quality that deserves LWC designation by the BLM in order to safeguard this unique quality among others.

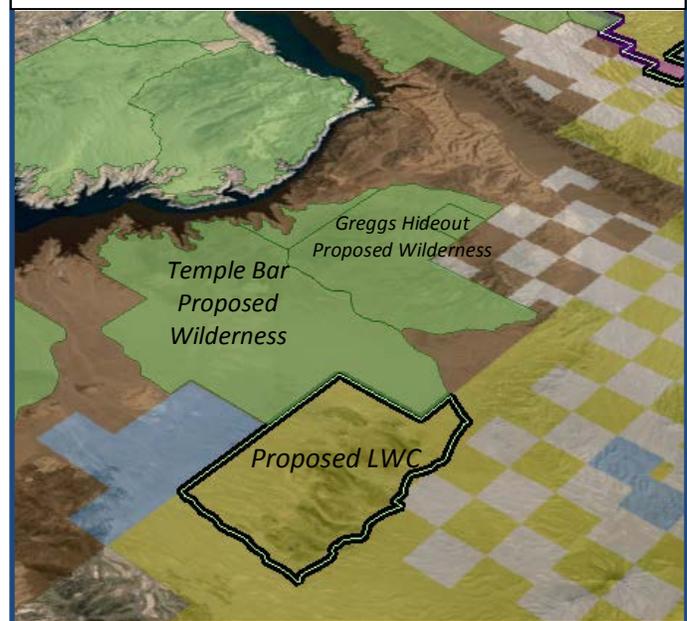
Outstanding opportunities exist within the proposed LWC to experience primitive and unconfined recreation. Numerous viewpoints on the mesas present great prospects for day hikes. Backpackers could explore a series of drainages and mesas on leisurely multi-day trips, especially if combined with the 16,575 acre Temple Bar Proposed Wilderness. Horseback riders could find unique opportunities to travel off-trail through the desert in a wilderness setting, riding excellent loops down one canyon, and back around up another. Wildlife watchers and photographers will find countless vantage points from which to observe desert wildlife. Naturalists delight at the impressive array of Mohave Desert plants to be found in this terrifically wild landscape. The Trail Rapids Hills Proposed LWC provides outstanding opportunities for recreationists to test their limits with rugged back country travel, or to simply enjoy the splendors of nature.

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

The proposed LWC is contiguous with National Park Service Recommended Wilderness

The northeastern portion of the boundary of the Trail Rapids Hills Proposed LWC is contiguous with the **Temple Bar Recommended Suitable Wilderness** in Lake Mead National Recreation Area. This 16,665 acre unit consists of the rolling country of the White Hills area. According to the National Park Service analysis, “*isolation, seclusion, scenic views, and historic significance characterize the proposed wilderness*” (USDI, 1979: p. I-8). The proposed LWC shares five miles of uninterrupted contiguity with the boundary of the Temple Bar unit, suggesting that the wilderness characteristics within the Park Service unit are also present in the proposed LWC.

A wilderness landscape: The contiguous lands of Lake Mead National Recreation Area provide a regional context for vast, unspoiled wilderness protection opportunities.



The proposed LWC was identified as a priority conservation area 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. 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.

A study of the Mohave Desert Ecoregion recognized roughly 217,650 acres of the White Hills-Hualapai Wash-Grapevine Wash area as an important conservation focus area identified as the **Joshua Tree National Natural Landmark Conservation Area**. Approximately 6,000 acres of this focus area are included within the proposed LWC, encompassing the eastern two-thirds of the unit. This area is important for the conservation of many terrestrial ecosystems, 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*), pale Townsend's big eared bat (*Plecotus townsendii pallescens*) and generally high quality bat habitat; and for plants such as Utah sandpaper bush (*Mortonia scabrella* var. *utahensis*), silverleaf sunray (*Enceliopsis argophylla*), and Las Vegas bearpoppy (*Arctomecon californica*) (The Nature Conservancy, 2001). Silverleaf sunray is a BLM-Sensitive species and has been documented occurring just a few miles to the west, so it's very likely that it may occur within the unit as it prefers gravelly slopes and dry washes (AZGFD, 2005a). Las Vegas bearpoppy is a State Salvage-Restricted plant and is considered critically endangered in Nevada, where most of its range exists. It has been documented on gypsum-derived soils just a few miles northwest of the proposed LWC and may occur within the unit if required substrate conditions exist (AZGFD, 2005b).



*The Trail Rapids Hills Proposed LWC is the definition of “the middle of nowhere”. This is an exceedingly vast landscape of big, open vistas, definitive of the classic western landscape. This photo, from the northwestern corner of the unit, at photopoint 8, shows the expansive space that the proposed LWC encompasses. The terrain included in this unit is almost entirely pristine, unaltered wilderness, devoid of human impacts. There are exceptional opportunities for finding solitude in this remote corner of Arizona. Combined with the neighboring **Temple Bar Proposed Wilderness**, there are more than 25,000 acres of roadless lands here.*

The proposed LWC would protect some of Arizona's Species of Greatest Conservation Need³

The Trail Rapids Hills Proposed LWC would protect important habitat for some of Arizona's **Species of Greatest Conservation Need** (SGCN). Both Sonoran Desert Tortoise (*Gopherus morafkai*) and Mohave Desert Tortoise (*G. agassizii*) have been documented in the Senator Mountain NE quadrangle (the proposed LWC is located in the southern half of that quad), and golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) has been documented in the mountains to the west of the proposed LWC. The unit is considered high ranking unfragmented habitat and is home to four **Species of Economic and Recreational Importance**: mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), Gambel's quail (*Callipepla gambelii*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), and white-winged dove (*Zenaida asiatica*). We conducted a query of Arizona Game & Fish Departments' State Wildlife Action Plan data for potential habitat for SGCN animals. The query returned an impressive list of potential occurrences:

Bats that have a high potential for occurring in the Black Mesa Proposed LWC

Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i>
Spotted Bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>
Greater Western Mastiff Bat	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>
Allen's Big-eared Bat	<i>Idionycteris phyllotis</i>
Western Yellow Bat	<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>
California Leaf-nosed Bat	<i>Macrotus californicus</i>
Arizona Myotis	<i>Myotis occultus</i>
Yuma Myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>
Mexican Free-tailed Bat	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>

Amphibians & Reptiles that have a high potential for occurring in the Black Mesa Proposed LWC

Relict Leopard Frog	<i>Rana onca</i>
Sonoran Desert Tortoise	<i>Gopherus agassizii</i> (documented)
Gila Monster	<i>Heloderma suspectum</i>

Birds that have a high potential for occurring in the Black Mesa Proposed LWC

American Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
Gilded Flicker	<i>Colaptes chrysoides</i>
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>
Gila Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes uropygialis</i>
Arizona Bell's Vireo	<i>Vireo bellii arizonae</i>

Mammals that have a high potential for occurring in the Black Mesa Proposed LWC

Kit Fox	<i>Vulpes macrotis</i>
Little Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus longimembris</i>

³ sources: AZGFD, 2012 & Arizona Game & Fish Department HabiMap Tool: <http://www.habimap.org/habimap/>

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SECTION 3: Detailed Boundary & Routes Description

Narrative Description of the Proposed LWC Boundary

This section of the report provides a detailed boundary description for the Trail Rapids Hills Proposed LWC unit, including all wilderness inventory roads that comprise the unit boundary, all of the primitive routes/ways that permeate the unit boundary, and all other boundaries, such as land ownership, utility corridors, and other excluded areas. Many portions of the unit boundary have been determined according to wilderness inventory road identification protocols described in BLM Manual 6310, which states that a “way” maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a “road” for purposes of inventorying lands with wilderness characteristics. Furthermore, the fact that a “way” is used on a regular and continuous basis does not make it a road. A vehicle route that was constructed by mechanical means but is no longer being maintained by mechanical methods is not a road. A wilderness inventory road (WIR), by comparison, is a vehicle route that has “been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use” (Manual 6310, p. 11). Based on these criteria, the Trail Rapids Hills Proposed LWC unit contains ~8,656 contiguous roadless acres, with few primitive routes permeating the unit boundary, and none cutting into its core. The Photopoints described here of the Trail Rapids Hills Proposed LWC are listed in detailed tables with photographs following this description. Beginning at Photopoint 1, the proposed LWC unit description will move clockwise around the unit.

Southern Boundary

Photopoint 1 depicts a wilderness inventory road (BLM Route 7021) that makes up most of the southeastern and southern Trail Rapids Hills Proposed LWC unit boundary. Photopoint 2 was taken looking north up an unnamed way that enters the unit from BLM Route 7021. This primitive route displays no apparent evidence of maintenance and accesses a mine that has been inactive since at least 1952. Photopoint 3 is looking up a primitive route that stems from the way pictured in Photopoint 2. As Photopoint 3 depicts, this way has vegetation growing in the median and appears to be unmaintained. Photopoint 4 displays another old mining access way that has been reclaimed since the mining ceased. Photopoint 4 is a good example of how many of the old mining access ways are revegetating and substantially unnoticeable to the average visitor unless they were walking on it. Waypoint 5 was taken farther north along the way displayed in Photopoint 2. Photopoint 5 shows that there is long-lived perennial native vegetation growing in the median of this primitive route, indicating a lack of maintenance. This way is receiving very little vehicular use.

Waypoint 1 marks the location where the BLM/private property line becomes the LWC unit boundary for a short distance. Waypoint 2 marks the spot where the Trail Rapids Hills Proposed LWC unit boundary is BLM Route 7021 once again. Photopoint 6 is looking north from BLM Route 7021 up an old, unnamed primitive route which is not being used or maintained, and has been reclaimed by native vegetation. From that point BLM Route 7021 continues as the southern unit boundary until the southwestern unit corner.

Western Boundary

At this point, BLM Route 7018 becomes the western unit boundary. Photopoint 7, showing the wilderness inventory road (BLM Route 7018) was taken near the units' southwestern corner. There are no roads or ways that enter the western LWC unit boundary. Photopoint 8 was taken near the far northwestern corner of the Trail Rapids Hills Proposed LWC unit. Photopoint 8 shows the wilderness inventory road (BLM Route 7018) looking south.

Northern Boundary

From Photopoint 8, the northern boundary of the proposed LWC unit is the BLM property boundary with State Land and then the Temple Bar Proposed Wilderness Unit of Lake Mead National Recreation Area. There are no roads or ways that penetrate the northern border of the unit.

Eastern Boundary

At Waypoint 3, the Trail Rapids Hills Proposed LWC unit boundary turns to the south, following the BLM/Lake Mead NRA property boundary. At Waypoint 4, the property boundary turns to the east once again, returning to the starting point at Photopoint 1. There are no roads or ways that cut into the proposed LWC unit for the entire length of its eastern boundary

SECTION 4: Photopoint Data

Data Tables & Photographs to accompany Maps and the Detailed Boundary & Routes Description

Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 001
Unit name	Trail Rapids Hills
Route name	BLM Route 7021
Determination	Road
Maintenance	Recent blade
Feature	Typical condition of Route/Way

Photopoint 001. A wilderness inventory road, and the southeastern and southern borders to the Trail Rapids Hills Proposed LWC unit.



Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 002
Unit name	Trail Rapids Hills
Route name	Not Named
Determination	Way
Maintenance	None
Feature	Typical condition of Route/Way

Photopoint 002. A primitive route heading north into the LWC unit.



Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 003
Unit name	Trail Rapids Hills
Route name	Not Named
Determination	Way
Maintenance	None
Feature	Typical condition of Route/Way

Photopoint 003. A way that is not being maintained.



Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 004
Unit name	Trail Rapids Hills
Route name	Not Named
Determination	Reclaimed
Maintenance	None
Feature	Revegetated

Photopoint 004. A reclaimed old mining route.




Google
ical Survey, USDA Farm Service Agency

N 35° 54' 03.01"
W 114° 17' 35.31" 3035 ft 4/1/2015

Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 005
Unit name	Trail Rapids Hills
Route name	Not Named
Determination	Way
Maintenance	None
Feature	Low use

Photopoint 005. Further evidence of a lack of maintenance on these old mining routes.




Google
ical Survey, USDA Farm Service Agency

N 35° 54' 12.32"
W 114° 17' 37.85" 2959 ft 4/1/2015

Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 006
Unit name	Trail Rapids Hills
Route name	Not Named
Determination	Reclaimed
Maintenance	None
Feature	Dilapidated infrastructure

Photopoint 006. A reclaimed way near some dilapidated ranching equipment.




Google
ical Survey, USDA Farm Service Agency

N 35° 53' 37.60"
W 114° 20' 58.07" 2874 ft 4/1/2015

Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 007
Unit name	Trail Rapids Hills
Route name	BLM Route 7018
Determination	Road
Maintenance	Recent blade
Feature	Typical condition of Route/Way

Photopoint 007. Wilderness inventory road (BLM Route 7018).

Attributes	
Title	Photopoint 008
Unit name	Trail Rapids Hills
Route name	BLM Route 7018
Determination	Road
Maintenance	Recent blade
Feature	Typical condition of Route/Way

Photopoint 008. Looking south down the western boundary of the Trail Rapids Hills Proposed LWC unit.