

ALLOCATION AND PUBLIC NEED

Shoshone

ALLOCATION DEFINITION: Allocation is an apportionment of the type and amount of use or activity by geographic area based on an assessment of potential opportunities available, public demand for various types of activity or use, the capability of the land (resources) to support the use or activity, potential conflicts between other uses or users, as well as any identified Agency needs for concessionaire services or assistance.

Public demand
Opportunities available
Capability of the land
Potential conflicts
Agency need

NEEDS ANALYSIS & DETERMINATION DEFINITION: Need = agency need = public need = management need. A needs assessment and determination is a methodology for determining if in fact there is a "need" for private enterprise to assist the Agency, as well as to determine the amount of concessionaire assistance required to provide access, facilities, accommodations, products, services and/or other assistance for the using public in order to properly manage recreation on public lands. This determination is made by the Agency.

Need (also called public need or management need) for concessionaire assistance works on the premise that concessionaires are public service agents, and the numbers will be limited to the number and type that are needed to achieve identified goals and objectives of the Agency while assuring economically viable operations. It is based on identified (or demonstrated) needs for access, facilities, accommodations, products, services, & assistance as well as identified needs for resource protection, public safety, and public education based upon stated objectives. A needs determination can be initiated internally, or externally via an application.

The needs analysis is the basis for approving or denying applications for providing concessionaire services. If there is no need, there can be no allocation, and applications are denied.

A prospective outfitters desire for a permit does not constitute public demand or a public need, nor does market generated demand (solicited calls/letters) by a potential applicant constitute public demand or a public need.

RECREATION USE ALLOCATION DEFINITION: Recreation Use Allocation is an apportionment of the type and amount of recreation use between assisted and nonassisted users by geographic area based on an assessment of potential opportunities available, public demand for various types of activity or use, the capability of the land (resources) to support the use or activity, potential conflicts between other uses or users, as well as any identified Agency needs for concessionaire services or assistance.

The Forest Plan process is usually the mechanism for making major land and use allocations, and is the basis for documenting both "land" and "use" allocations. Land allocation decisions relating to concessionaire facilities (2700-5 term permits) are much more complex than use allocation decisions as such allocations are for long periods (20+ years), permit "essentially" exclusive use, may convey "rights", and may be compensable.

Major land allocation decisions should be addressed as part of the Forest Plan revision process or via a project specific ID team, and will usually require a significant Forest Plan amendment.

In many situations, Outfitting activities are interdependent and intertwined (e.g. ice-fishing is dependent on over the snow vehicle transport, or wildlife viewing in remote wilderness is dependent upon primitive transport and overnight camping).

Activities can be viewed as:

Primary - the major purpose of the trip or the primary focus (This is why one is going, what one is doing, or why one booked the trip.)

Incidental - activities in which one participates "by choice" in addition to the primary activity, or in which a permittee can specialize. These are often viewed as the "gimmick" or specialty of the permittee and/or the client can do these activities on their own based upon their own personal interest once they are there. e.g. if on a pack trip (primary activity) incidental activities include fishing, photography, gathering, hiking, nature study, gold-panning, primitive skills practice (camp set-up, dutch oven or open fire cooking, horsepaking, primitive tools use, etc.)

Interdependent - activities in which participates (without a choice) when participating in a primary activity. e.g. one cannot participate in a backcountry pack trip with horses without being involved and participating in camping, viewing, trailriding, and some level of education and training.

The same activity (e.g. camping) can be a primary, incidental, or interdependent activity depending upon the situation.

The following factors are assumed to apply to all activities, all permits, and all permittees:

- No trace concepts, techniques, practices, & equipment being applied
- Quality service provided
- Health & safety requirements met
- Customer expectations met
- Educational & interpretative (value-added) services provided
- ADA requirements met

So long as there is a wide range of assisted opportunities available Forest-wide, we are not obligated to provide for every activity on every acre. It is not our charge to maximize or accommodate demand for commercial opportunities. THE LARGER THE AREA ADDRESSED IN A NEEDS ANALYSIS, THE MORE DIVERSE THE OPPORTUNITIES AND EXPERIENCES THAT ARE AVAILABLE (and the fewer the number of concessionaires required to provide such services). In addition, each outfitter has the ability to tailor their trips (customized trips) to meet individual expectations and experience requirements.

For activities that are not site dependent, SO LONG AS ALL PRESENTLY ALLOCATED USE IS NOT BEING USED, THERE IS NO NEED FOR ADDITIONAL CONCESSIONAIRES FOR THAT USE -- DISTRIBUTION OF USE IN TIME & SPACE, AND INCREASED FLEXABILITY FOR EXISTING OUTFITTERS (TO INCREASE THE OPPORTUNITIES RANGE AVAILABLE IN ANY ONE AREA) IS THE PROBLEM TO BE ADDRESSED.

Permits can be either:

Permissive - very general, not specific - e.g. touring on the forest. Allows maximum flexibility, but also opens Pandoras box as far as what is permitted or not, and permitting of "new" activities.

Restrictive - very specific as to activity, season, area, mode of transport, etc. - e.g. summer progressive horsepack touring in no-name unit. Allows little flexibility, is more easily tracked and administered, and shuts the door on applications for "new" types of activities for every incidental use.

Use pools are a simple mechanism to allow flexibility. Several types of pools are available:

Closed Pool - where use is assigned to individual permittees, and can be traded via a pool.

Open Pool - where use is not assigned to individuals, but is set aside in a pool where all permittees have equal access to it. Access may be via drawing, first-come first-serve, or whatever. Institutional permits can be allocated and administered by an open pool set-aside.

Limited Pool - where access to the pool is limited to a certain group of permittees (e.g. existing permittees on a certain area).

Unlimited Pool - where access to the pool is not limited except by type of user (e.g. institutional applicants).

Site specific opportunities (ice-climbing on soso waterfall, trailriding from noname resort, etc.) need to be analyzed based on the specific site.

Outfitting activities can be lumped or split based based on many criteria, but the major factors are mode of transport, season of use, type of use, duration of use, major focus of trip, secondary or incidental activities, whether or not the experience is directly dependent upon mode of travel, and the degree of experience or expertise required to participate in the activity.

If the activity is the main focus of the trip or the destination primary activity, that should be the permitted activity. If the activity is incidental it should not be a separate activity. The key to responding to applications for "new" uses is the determination of whether or not it is truly a new primary activity, or whether it is just emphasizing an incidental or secondary use. In many instances, permitting of a new use is in reality just allowing an existing "primary activity" permittee flexibility in season of use, type of use (allowing to stay overnight instead of just during the day), or mode of transport for the same primary activity.

Mode of transport can be generally categorized as primitive, mechanized, or motorized.

Primary Activity	Method of Transport	Duration of Permit	Season of Use	Type of Use
Hunting	Human	Temp	Spring	Day-use
Fishing	Horses	Longterm	Summer	Overnight - Progressive
Mountaineering	Vehicle		Fall	Overnight - Base camp
Touring	Dog-sled		Winter	
Camping	Horse drawn wagon			
Boating	Horse drawn sleigh			
	Llama			
	Goat			
	Dog			
	Helicopter			

This list is not a complete list.

The above table can best be viewed as "available opportunities" matrix from which to choose.

Can prioritize potential rec opportunities based upon the following criteria:

- Expressed interest (high or low)
- Magnitude of potential resource impacts (high or low)
- Magnitude of potential social impacts (high or low)
- Political reality/in-house pressure (high or low)

Can then rough screen to prioritize those for public needs analysis

Do not need to take further action because there is no need for additional permits as existing permittees can fill the need

Do not need to take further action because no opportunities exist, there is no public demand, there is no applicant interest, major conflicts are apparent, it is not a primary activity, etc.

Need to complete more in-depth public needs analysis.

Much of the above does not make much sense unless related to a specific piece of land or a real situation -- then the concepts become much clearer.

PUBLIC NEEDS ANALYSIS & DETERMINATION PROCESS

A public needs analysis/determination can vary from a very simple process -- just a narrative statement of documentation in those situations where no opportunity exists, where there is no public demand, there is no applicant interest, where potential unacceptable conflicts are apparant, or the need is presently being, or can easily satisfied via existing concessionaires -- to a very in-depth process evaluating potential opportunities, existing use-related problems, potential conflicts (includes social) and environmental impacts, as well as analysis of national and area specific objectives and strategies for attainment of those objectives.

The following constitutes a "preliminary needs analysis" for outfitting activities on the Shoshone National Forest, whose purpose is to identify those activities where there is no need for assistance from outfitters, those activities where there in no need for assistance from "additional" outfitters, and to identify those activities where there appears to be a need for new or additional assistance from outfitter concessionaires to provide new or additional "primary" services. This analysis will serve as the basis for making decisions relating to activities requiring in-depth needs analysis, and setting priorities for completing those analyses.

DETERMINATION OF NEED FOR ASSISTANCE FOR HUNTING ON THE SHOSHONE NF

The permitted activity of HUNTING can be disaggragated based upon season (spring, fall, winter), type of use (day-use or overnight base camp), permit duration (temporary "spike camp" authorization or long-term permit), method of transport (wheeled vehicle, snowmobile, horses, llamas, etc.), and species being hunted (elk, deer, bear, lion, moose, etc.).

There are presently dozens (over 60) of hunting outfitters on the Shoshone National Forest. The majority of permits are of long-term nature and opportunities exist for hunting of all legal big-game, trophy, and predatory species during all legal seasons of the year. Modes of transport vary from primitive (horseback, horsedrawn wagon, etc.) to modern vehicle including wheeled vehicles & snowmobiles. Modes of transport are not specified in many areas thus allowing the permittee much flexibility to adapt to clients desires, weather conditions, and game movement.

Most base camps (of which most allow hunting) were allocated in the Forest Plan, and the ones that were not included in the Forest Planning process were allocated via the total allocation process (Tayo Park which included hunting & Belknap which did not include hunting). The allocation of day-use hunting has been dealt with on a District by District basis except for the nonwilderness south zone area of the Washakie District. Temporary authorizations are allowed for sheep, goat, moose, and mountain lion under a statewide "spike camp" policy. The State Board of Outfitters & Professional Guides has indicated that they do not see a "need" for additional outfitters on National Forests.

Therefore, as there has never been any complaints that hunting outfitters are not available, as existing allocations are not presently being fully used, as the existing permittees can handle the demand for a wide range of hunting opportunities for accommodating a diverse range of visitor expectations, and as allowing additional permittees would cause major conflicts with other uses and users as well as decreasing the sustainability and economic viability (thus decreasing the quality of services) of existing permittees; **THERE IS NO NEED OR ADDITIONAL HUNTING OUTFITTERS EXCEPT IN THE SOUTH ZONE NONWILDERNESS PORTION OF THE FOREST ON THE WASHAKIE DISTRICT**, and this need can best be met by including it as a permitted activity in conjunction with the Louis Lake Resort prospectus.

DETERMINATION OF NEED FOR ASSISTANCE FOR FISHING ON SHOSHONE NF

The permitted activity of FISHING can be disaggregated based upon season (spring/summer/fall or winter ice-fishing), type of use (usually day-use as it is an incidental activity intertwined with other activities on progressive trips or base camps), and method of transport (primitive or motorized). Existing permittees are not restricted to modes of travel for day-use fishing nor are they restricted based upon the differing tackle or techniques (wet flies, dry flies, bait, lures, etc.) or the differing types of fishing (trolling from a boat, lake fishing, stream fishing, etc.). This allows the permittee maximum flexibility in accommodating clients wishes, client experience and physical condition as well as changing water conditions.

There are presently dozens of fishing outfitters permitted on the Shoshone Forest. Most resort outfitters, hunting outfitters, summer overnight outfitters, and snowmobiling outfitters on the forest have day-use fishing privileges. Day-use fishing was addressed in 1984 with implementation of the "new policy"; again in 1988 on the three northern districts, and in 1994 on the Wind River District.

Ice fishing on the South zone is an activity which is already provided or can be provided by the existing snowmobile outfitters on the Lander and Wind River Trail systems.

The only ice fishing opportunity in the north zone is on the nonwilderness portion of the Beartooths due to the lack of accessible lakes in the remainder of the zone. Ice fishing in the Beartooth should be addressed in the prioritization of needs for programmed action along with other winter activities in the Beartooth.

Therefore, as existing allocations are not presently being fully used, as the existing permittees can handle the demand for a wide range of fishing opportunities for accommodating a diverse range of visitor expectations, and as allowing additional permittees would cause major conflicts with other uses and users as well as decreasing the sustainability and economic viability (thus decreasing the quality of services) of existing permittees; **THERE IS NO NEED FOR ADDITIONAL FISHING OUTFITTERS ON THE SHOSHONE NF, EXCEPT POSSIBLY ASSISTANCE FOR ICE FISHING IN THE BEARTOOTH.**

DETERMINATION OF NEED FOR ASSISTANCE FOR SUMMER BACKCOUNTRY TOURING VIA PIMITIVE METHODS

Backcountry touring via primitive methods has been a major activity historically on the Shoshone Forest. Initially, horsepacking was the predominant mode of transport, but in the 60's backpacking became an important use, especially in the Wind Rivers and the Beartooths. In the seventies and eighties limited llama & goatpacking began to occur. Horsepacking is still the dominant mode of transport in the Washakie, North Absaroka, and Dunoir areas, due primarily due to terrain more suited to horse travel, the long distances, and the presence of grizzly bears. Due to the granitic composition of the Wind Rivers and Beartooths which contribute to the presence of many lakes and great fishing, and the lack of good horse camping sites, backpacking is probably the dominant use in these areas presently.

Many other activities are dependent upon backcountry touring including:

interdependent (one cannot participate in the backcountry tour without being involved and participating in the following activities) - camping, viewing, trailriding (if a horse trip), education, interpretation, training,

incidental - (these are often viewed as the "gimmick" or specialty of the concessionaire and/or the user can do these activities on their own based upon their own personal interest once they are in the backcountry)

fishing, photography, gathering, hiking, nature study, primitive skills practice (camp set-up, dutch oven or open fire cooking, packing, primitive tools use, etc.), etc.

There are presently dozens of summer progressive touring outfitters on the Shoshone Forest offering a wide range of opportunities. Backcountry touring outfitters are sufficient in number to offer an extremely wide range of opportunities and experiences ranging from horse related, to llamas & goats, to backpacking; and specialties and customized services range from wildlife photography to primitive skills training. **THE ONLY AREA OF THE FOREST IN WHICH A NEED HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED IS THE DRY FORK AREA OF THE FITZPATRICK, AND THE NEED RELATES TO HORSE RELATED OVERNIGHT SERVICES.**

DETERMINATION OF NEED FOR ASSISTANCE FOR SUMMER MOTORIZED (AUTOMOBILE) TOURING

There is presently a tremendous amount of motorized touring occurring on the Shoshone National Forest in the form of organized tours via buses & vans -- to the tune of 100's of vehicles per day. Most do not require permits as they remain primarily on roads outside of Forest Service jurisdiction (Federal highways, State highways, or County roads). Many existing resort and outfitting permittees do have day-use auto touring privileges on their permits.

There has been several inquiries over the years relative to overnight touring opportunities on Forest roads, but it was determined that there was not a need for additional commercial operators for that purpose.

Therefore, as the existing permittees and commercial operators on public highways can handle the demand for a wide range of touring opportunities for accommodating a diverse range of visitor expectations, and as allowing additional permittees would cause major conflicts with other uses and users as well as decreasing the sustainability and economic viability (thus decreasing the quality of services) of existing permittees; **THERE IS NO NEED FOR ADDITIONAL MOTORIZED TOURING OUTFITTERS ON THE SHOSHONE NF.**

DETERMINATION OF NEED FOR ASSISTANCE FOR RIVER/LAKE BOATING

BOATING (Primary activity) (Includes floaters, innertubes, kayaks, canoe,

DETERMINATION OF NEED FOR ASSISTANCE FOR WINTER MOTORIZED OVER THE SNOW TOURING

A. CONTINENTAL DIVIDE SNOWMOBILE TRAIL:

The CDST permits issued out of Dubois and Lander were issued as a result of public scoping, NEPA documentation and allocation of days in conjunction with Region 4 (Pinedale, Buffalo, and Jackson Ranger Districts), the BLM, and the State of Wyoming. The intent of the processes was to issue permits for outfitter guide services along the length of the trail. The method of travel is presently via traditional snowmobile but throughout the process it was agreed that if the presently permitted outfitters wished to use other motorized over-the-snow devices such as snow coaches the present permits would allow this. The intent being that the number of people in or on a particular machine would not matter, as long as the operations were within the allocated service days.

During the CDST permit process it was also discussed and agreed upon that if some winter base camps (hut's, yurts, tents, or other "temporary" shelters were deemed necessary along the trail (particularly for client safety), then this would also be within the scope of the present permits and would be analyzed on a case by case basis. We need to keep in mind that the CDST permits are not synonymous with the individual district trail system permits, although on the Washakie District all three CDST permittees also fill the needs for outfitting on the District trail system. On the Wind River District, one of the three CDST permittees is also permitted to operate on the district trail system.

It is important to note the intent of the CDST permits was NOT for a primary activity like dog sledding, but that incidental cross country skiing, snowshoeing, snow caving, along the trail, supported by snow coaches/snowmobiles would be acceptable. Ice fishing would not be acceptable because there are no lakes right on the trail, but in the case of the Lander permits and one on the Wind River District which have the Lander trails included in them, ice fishing would be acceptable.

Therefore, as the total issuance process was completed to provide for concessionaire assistance for touring on the CDST in 1992, and an intergral part of the decision mandated review of the permits and associated activities, and revision and reissuance as appropriate (based on identified problems and needs during the trial period), **THERE IS NO NEED FOR ADDITIONAL MOTORIZED OVER THE SNOW OUTFITTERS ON THE CDST ON THE SHOSHONE NF.**

THERE IS A PUBLIC NEED FOR WINTER BASE CAMPS IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE PERMITS FOR THE CDST for public safety purposes, and to allow for overnight use when traveling long distances along the trail.

B. SNOWMOBILING, GENERAL: (System trails)

The south zone has three permits for system trails in Lander and two permits for system trails in Dubois as well as overlaps with several permits from the Bridger-Teton Pinedale, Buffalo districts. This is a complete allocation of days on the south zone.

The north zone has essentially no snowmobile trail systems except the Beartooth which will be addressed separately (see needs for programmed action/prioritization)

DETERMINATION OF NEED FOR FACILITIES FOR DOWNHILL SKIING

DOWNHILL SKIING: (Primary Activity)

Presently down hill skiing is being served on the north end of the forest by the Sleeping Giant Ski Area on the Shoshone, The Antelope Ski Area in the Bighorn Forest, and the Redlodge Ski Area on the Custer National Forest. Over the years there have been application/interest in providing down hill skiing in the Lander area) Sinks Canyon and Louis Lake) as well as the Dubois(Togwotee area). At present the permits in Jackson(SnowKing and Teton Village) have been serving the South end needs.

The does not appear to be additional opportunities for ski areas on the Forest, the public demand is being satisfied, there is no real applicant interest, and the permitting of downhill ski areas involves a major "land use" allocation process. Therefore there is ~~is~~ not a public need for additional ski area facilities or concessionaire assistance for downhill skiing on the Shoshone Forest.

DETERMINATION OF NEED FOR RESORT FACILITIES TO SUPPORT TRADITIONAL WESTERN ACTIVITIES &/or WINTER ACTIVITIES

WESTERN RESORT:

There are presently 15 traditional western resorts on the Shoshone National Forest providing facilities, products, services, and assistance on their resort areas. In addition, many of these resorts have additional authorizations for providing outfitting services and assistance away from the resort area.

Opportunities for suitable resort locations are limited, existing resorts can handle existing public demand in most cases, off-forest resorts can meet most future needs, and the permitting of new resorts would most likely result in unacceptable conflicts at most locations.

There appears to be one historical resort location on the Forest where there is presently a need for yearlong resort facilities and services. Limited operating seasons of the past presented unsurmountable economic viability problems, but with greatly increased interest in winter activities in the area and the fact that the location is on the CDST, the resort could provide yearlong accommodations and services. Both summer and winter opportunities exist, scoping in the recent past indicated a public demand for a resort and associated activities, conflicts with other uses/users would be minimal, and the Agency has a need relative to public safety (especially during the winter), opportunities for physically challenged during the winter, and for education and interpretation services yearlong.

This area adjacent to Louis Lake on the Washakie District provides a unique opportunity relative to providing facilities, products, services, and assistance yearlong both for local use as well as in conjunction with Continental Divide Snowmobile Trail. There appears to be a need for lodging (30 max), restaurant, small store providing basic grocery and gasoline, and the associated services.

Other opportunities and the associated need for concessionaire assistance also exist in the immediate area of Louis Lake, and in order to assure a viable resort operation, the assistance to capitalize upon these opportunities can best be provided in conjunction with the resort. Assistance in needed regarding day-use hunting, day-use fishing, limited trailrides, possibly dogsledding, guided winter touring, both winter and summer rentals (boats, canoes, trailbikes, snowmobiles, x-country ski equipment, etc.) as well as upkeep of a winter trails system. Concessionaire management of the adjacent campground could easily be worked into the operation also.

DETERMINATION OF NEED FOR ASSISTANCE FOR PRIMITIVE OVER THE SNOW ACTIVITY

B. X-COUNTRY SKIING, SNOWBOARDING (SNOWFIELDS/GLACIERS):

This recreation activity could become an issue in the future but at the present time there is no expressed interest.

C. DOG-SLEDDING

There are presently 2 "day-use" dog sledding outfitters on the Shoshone, both on the Wind River District. There appears to be additional opportunities in the Wind River area, the Lander area, and on the Beartooth Plateau portion of the Clarksfork District. Public demand appears to be increasing, there appears to be some interest, but there are some inherent conflicts when both dogs and motorized over the snow vehicles are concentrated in the same area.

THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL CONCESSIONAIRES ASSISTANCE RELATIVE TO DOGSLEDDING SHOULD BE ANALYZED IN DEPTH -- ESPECIALLY IN THE LANDER AND BEARTOOTH AREAS.

THERE IS A NEED FOR WINTER BASE CAMPS AND PROGRESSIVE TRAVEL IN ASSOCIATION WITH DOG-SLEDDING OUTFITTING as non-impacting (if all facilities are temporary only) and non-conflicting opportunities exist for prolonged touring and for accommodation of incidental activities such as winter camping, x-country skiing, and snowshoeing. By allowing overnight use by dogsledding outfitters, public safety is enhanced and existing conflicts between dogsledders and other winter users are greatly reduced.

DETERMINATION OF NEED FOR WINTER BASE CAMPS FOR BOTH MOTORIZED/PRIMITIVE TOURS

Winter assigned sites for either snowmobile/coach or ski/snowshoe permits are not an activity or opportunity in and of themselves. They would be tied to an existing permit. Therefore in relation to winter base camps for snowmobile/coach permits which already exist in Lander and Dubois, the need for winter base camps would be on a case by case basis. Since no commercial nordic ski permits exist in either zone at this time, base camps themselves would be a moot point. The need for nordic ski permits will be addressed in the process for needs for program action.

DETERMINATION OF NEED FOR ASSISTANCE FOR MOUNTAINEERING

A. MOUNTAINEERING NORTH ZONE: (Primary activity)

Mountaineering in the north zone (rock climbing, snow climbing, winter climbing, ice climbing, sport climbing, bouldering) need not have any action taken at this time (EXCEPT ICE CLIMBING) due to lack of interest or inappropriate geology.

South Fork Shoshone - winter ice climbing

Beartooth: ???Status?

Absorkas no good rock, some potential for winter mountaineering.

B. MOUNTAINEERING, SOUTH ZONE: (primary activity????)

Mountaineering (rock climbing, snow climbing, winter climbing, ice climbing, sport climbing, bouldering) are all covered under existing permits.

DETERMINATION OF NEED FOR ASSISTANCE FOR SUMMER MOUNTAIN BIKE TOURING

There may be a need for concessionaire assistance for this activity. The Wapiti District has one outfitter who has this activity permitted, an application has been received on the Lander District, and in 1990 the Washakie District processed an application and completed NEPA, but the applicant never followed through for a permit. This activity **NEEDS A MORE IN-DEPTH NEEDS ANALYSIS.**

DETERMINATION OF NEED FOR ASSISTANCE FOR SPELUNKING

Due to a lack of caves on the Shoshone there is little opportunity and therefore the Agency has **NO NEED FOR CONCESSIONAIRE ASSISTANCE** for this activity.

DETERMINATION OF NEED FOR ASSISTANCE FOR SCUBA DIVING

Due to lack of opportunity, no public demand, and no concessionaire interest, the Agency has **NO NEED FOR CONCESSIONAIRE ASSISTANCE** for this activity.

SECONDARY ACTIVITIES

WILDLIFE VIEWING/PHOTOGRAPHY/SCENERY VIEWING: (Secondary activity)

Viewing and photography of wildlife and/or scenery opportunities on the forest is and can be handled under the existing permits whether they be backpacking, climbing, llama, goat, or horse type permits.

LIST OF ACTIVITIES (& PRIORITIES) REQUIRING ADDITIONAL NEEDS ANALYSIS OR OTHER ALLOCATION ACTION

1. Louis Lake Lodge (Jennifer, Carl, Pat, & Gary) - total prospectus process
2. Mountain Biking on Wind River (Skip)
3. Winter Base Camps on Wind River & CDST (
 - Dogsledding (Monte)
 - Snowmobiling CDST
 - Snowmobiling Washakie & Wind River Districts
 - Nordic Skiing)
4. Day-use Trailrides on Wind River (Monte) - total prospectus process
5. Dry Creek overnight horse use (Monte)
6. CDST review & issuance (
7. Beartooth Winter Activities - total allocation/prospectus
 - Snowmobiling
 - Dogsledding
 - Nordic Skiing
 - Ice Fishing