Appendix C

Class I Cultural Survey of the Fortification Creek Planning Area, Campbell, Johnson, and Sheridan Counties, Wyoming

Contract Publication Series CO08-003

CLASS I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE FORTIFICATION CREEK PLANNING AREA, CAMPBELL, JOHNSON, AND SHERIDAN COUNTIES, WYOMING

Prepared for

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Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. - Longmont, Colorado

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CLASS I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE FORTIFICATION CREEK PLANNING AREA, CAMPBELL, JOHNSON, AND SHERIDAN COUNTIES, WYOMING

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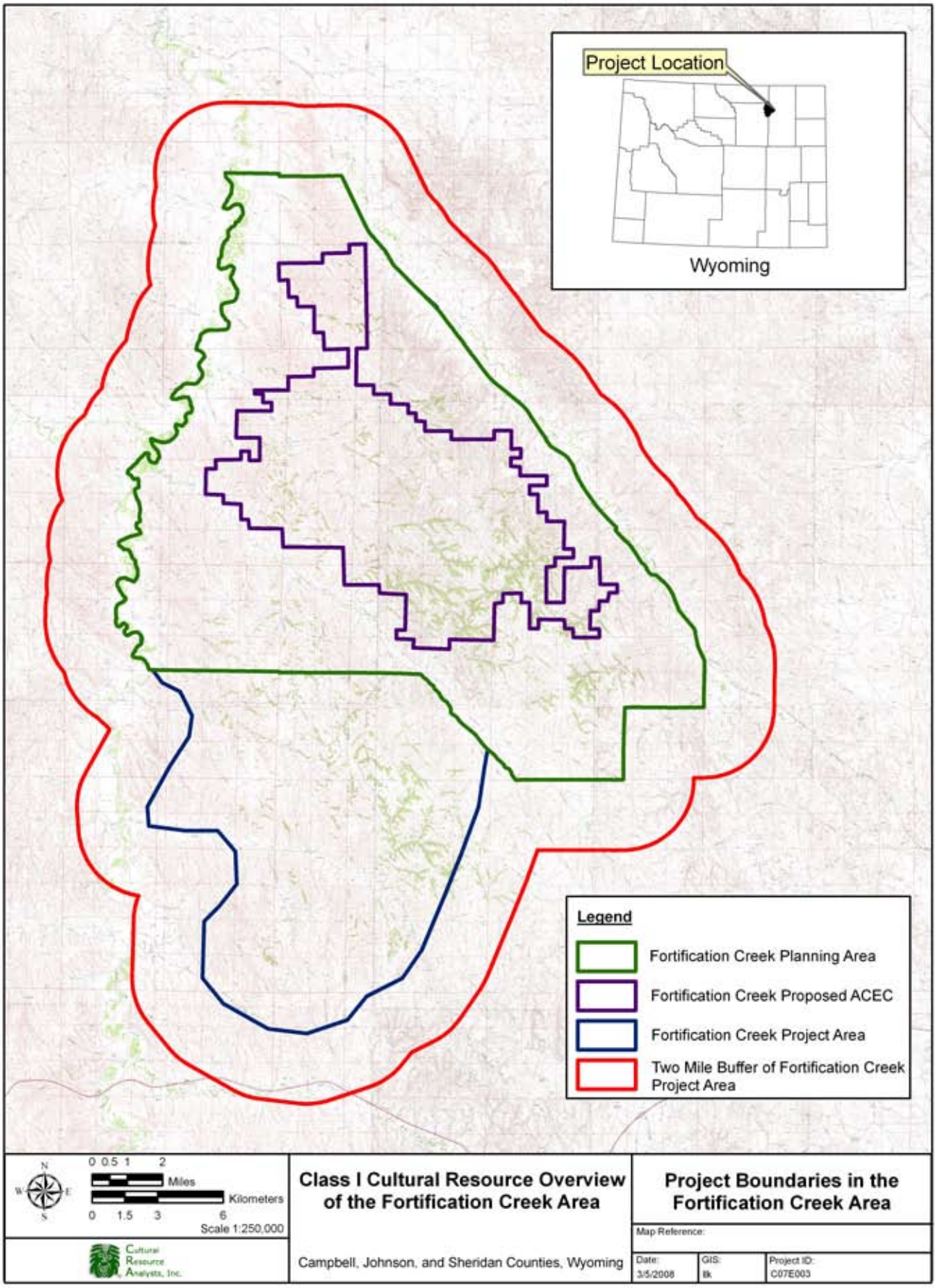

Figure 1. Project Area for Fortification Creek

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INTRODUCTION

The Fortification Creek Amendment to the Buffalo Field Office RMP is primarily concerned with proposed energy related development activities and the impact of these activities on the local elk herd. In addition, the Fortification Creek area may also contain significant cultural resources that may be adversely impacted by energy development. In order to assist the BLM with management of the area, a Class I cultural resource study was conducted to characterize the cultural resources that are in the area or may be found in the area. Although little cultural resource work has been done within the proposed Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) or the Wilderness Study Area (WSA), studies in adjacent areas indicate the type, number, and distribution of cultural resources in the Fortification Creek area will be similar to the Powder River Basin as a whole.

The cultural resource study area is in Campbell, Johnson, and Sheridan counties and encompasses 162,560 acres in 254 sections, including those sections where a portion of land is outside of the project area. The study area includes all of the WSA, ACEC, the Land Use Decision Area, and the elk yearly range. Each 640-acre section within these areas was examined for cultural resources using the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Wyoming Cultural Records Office database (WYCRO), with the assistance of the Wyoming Cultural Resources Information System (WYCRIS), an online GIS system.

ENVIRONMENT

The Fortification Creek project area which includes the Fortification Creek Planning Area, the Area of Critical Environmental Concern, the Wilderness Study Area and the Crucial and Yearlong Elk Ranges is located within the Powder River Basin in northeastern Wyoming. The Powder River Basin is a structural depression formed from the downward displacement of Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks during the Laramide Orogeny (Thornbury 1965). The western Powder River Basin (WPRB) is drained by the Powder and Tongue Rivers, which flow northward into the Yellowstone River. The topography of the WPRB consists of interfluvial ridges and relatively narrow drainage valleys that were developed by erosional processes (BLM 2003). The smaller drainages exhibit limited floodplains. The Powder River itself exhibits a rather wide floodplain. The surficial geology in the area is primarily the Tertiary age Wasatch Formation (Love and Christianson, 1985). A narrow belt of Quaternary alluvium is present along the Powder River. Soils are poorly developed in the area and are derived from the weathering of the Wasatch sandstone and clay stone. Sediments derived from eolian, alluvial, and colluvial process can all be found in the project area. Sand dune deposits are limited. Alluvial sediments have the highest probability of containing buried cultural deposits (Ingbar et al. 2005).

Most of the area is covered by sagebrush and grasses. Pine woodlands occur on the ridges and near breaks and riparian vegetation is present along the streams water sources. The Powder River is located on the western boundary of the Fortification Creek project area and Wild Horse Creek provides a boundary to the northeast. Other major tributaries in the project area include Deer Creek, Bull Creek, Fortification Creek, Turner Draw, and Barber Creek. Historically, bison herds grazed in the area, but now the area supports a plains elk herd along with other smaller wildlife. Deer and pronghorn also inhabit the area. Floodplains along the major streams are now farmed, primarily for hay.

CULTURAL CONTEXT

Archaeological sites can initially be divided into prehistoric and historic resources. Prehistoric sites are older than 200 years and historic sites are younger than 200 years old, but older than 50 years. Within these two broad divisions are several site types relating to age of the resource, and the nature of activities taking place at the site.

PREHISTORIC PERIOD

The prehistoric period can be divided into three broad temporal periods (Frison 1991:20):

- Paleoindian (11,500 to 8,000 years ago)
- Archaic (8,000 to 1,500 years ago)
    - Early Plains Archaic (8,000 to 5000 years ago)
    - Middle Plains Archaic (5,000 to 2,500 years ago)
    - Late Plains Archaic (2,500 to 1,500 years ago)
- Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric (1,500 to 200 years ago)

These periods represent divisions in regional prehistoric lifeways and reflect technological and sociological changes in prehistoric populations though time. Sites are roughly placed within a prehistoric period based on the surface manifestation of an archaeological site, but more often excavation is required to determine the exact age of a site.

The earliest periods of prehistory are poorly represented in the Powder River Basin. Paleoindian, Early Archaic, and Middle Archaic Period sites represent only 21 percent of all sites located within the region (BLM 2003:3-210). Late Archaic sites are significantly more common, representing approximately 25 percent of all sites found within the Powder River Basin. Late Prehistoric Period sites are the most common, representing nearly half (45.1%) of all sites recorded in the Powder River Basin. Protohistoric sites are rare; potentially due to the difficulties in determining site affiliation based on surficial investigation common on cultural resource inventories in Wyoming.

The oldest period for which there is solid archaeological evidence is the Paleoindian, beginning ca. 11,500 years ago and ending around 8000 years ago on the Northwest Plains (Frison 1991). The two primary characteristics of the Paleoindian period are the use of large, finely crafted projectile points and the procurement of large mammals. Since little is known from this period in the area, there is insufficient evidence to build a subsistence and settlement model for the Fortification Creek study area.

The Archaic period is divided into the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic Periods, dating from 8000 to 1500 years ago. The Archaic Period represents a shift from the big game hunting lifestyle of the Paleoindians to a broad-based hunting and gathering pattern. Ground stone implements are more common and projectile point styles diversify into a variety of side-notched, stemmed, and corner-notched types. Features defined as house pits are present in the Archaic throughout Wyoming (Harrell et al. 1997, Shields 1998).

The Late Prehistoric Period dates between 1500 and 400 years ago. The Late Prehistoric is distinguished from the Archaic by the introduction of the bow and arrow, the use of ceramic technology, intensification of plant resource exploitation, and an increase in human population.

The Protohistoric Period is probably the least understood time in the region. The period begins with the introduction of the horse (Ewers 1980) and European trade goods into the region and ends with the development of the fur-trading era 150 years ago. Protohistoric and historic tribes identified in the vicinity of the Fortification Creek study area include the Arikara, Crow, Lakota, Arapaho, Kiowa, Comanche, Blackfeet, Cheyenne, and Shoshone (BLM 2003:3-211). Protohistoric sites are rare, but when present, they are characterized by trade goods including seed beads, glass trade beads, and metal projectile points. Wickiups in the Wyoming area are also currently associated with the Protohistoric (Thompson and Pastor 1995).

Site densities vary within the Powder River Basin. The densities can be high on certain ridgetops and near larger drainages, but then nonexistent in other settings (BLM 2003:3-209). While there are no exact patterns for the high density areas, sites seem to be more often located near areas of more reliable resources and sources of water.

The prehistoric Plains provided a variety of grasses, forbs, and shrubs that supported grazing animals and along with seeds, roots, tubers, berries, greens, and fruit and would be able to provide adequate amounts of resources to support small groups of prehistoric people (Frision 1991:8). Life on the Northwestern Plains would require a broad reliance of hunting and gathering strategies that would change according to climatic conditions affecting animal populations and plant availability. Because ecological factors strongly affected the lives of these prehistoric people, they probably had to continually move and adjust their strategies within new locations (Frison 1992:337).

Kelly (1995) notes there are two different types of mobility within prehistoric settlement strategies. One is residential mobility where the entire group moves from one location to another. The other is logistical mobility where individuals or small groups go out to find resources and bring them back to the main camp location. These types of mobility are based on Binford's (1980) model of foragers and collectors. Foragers are defined as groups who gather daily, do not store any of their food and move quite frequently. Collectors, on the other hand, are more sedentary and do incorporate storage as part of their subsistence strategy. Binford explains that collectors use "logistically organized food-procurement parties" to collect resources to bring back to the group (1980:10). These logistical groups may travel for several days away from their base in order to collect resources.

The type of mobility utilized by a group is determined by the environment in which they live. A group is more likely to use a logistical mobility pattern if the resources are widely available year-round, and if the resources were available seasonally the group may be more likely to use a residential mobility pattern (Kelly 1995).

Frison (1991) has identified several sites located close to the project area that provide evidence of prehistoric activities occurring in the Powder River Basin. The Carter/Kerr-McGee site (48CA12) is a Goshen Paleoindian kill site with Alberta and Cody components, suggesting the site may have been utilized at different times. The Sister's Hill Site is another Paleoindian site that exhibited Hell Gap points. The site seemed to be occupied during a period when bison were not available as no bison bones were found, but the assemblage included antelope, mule deer, porcupine, ground squirrel and other small rodents (Agogino and Galloway 1965:192). The Cordero Site (48CA75), a short distance east of the project area, is a Middle Archaic bison processing site. These types of sites would have been created after meat was removed from animals at a kill site and would included activities focused on preserving the meat for surplus storage (Frison 1992). The Powder River site (48SH312), a Late Plains Archaic kill site, provides evidence of highly developed techniques for bison hunting (Frison 1991:199). These techniques of communal bison hunting included utilizing natural landforms and artificial corrals or traps. The Piney Creek Sites are Late Prehistoric and consist of a habitation component (48JO311) of a concentration of stone circles located on a terrace and a kill site (48JO312) located close by down a steep bank of the Piney Creek (Frison 1991:223).

One of the sites located within the project area, the Mooney Site (48CA104), is consistent with other Late Plains Archaic sites in the region that indicate a period of extensive bison trapping on the plains (Frison 1991:194). Evidence from sites located in the area supports

the idea that communal hunting has been an important activity occurring in the Powder River Basin.

Frison has noted that hunting was not an important subsistence strategy in environments that could not support high numbers of large mammals, but the Powder River Basin could support these animals, such as bison, during certain climatic periods and that there is evidence of communal bison hunting occurring through time within this region (1991:347). This type of subsistence strategy would require a residential mobility strategy as prehistoric people moved seasonally to follow herds and gather plant resources. The types of sites expected within this area would include sites connected with communal hunting such as kill sites, processing sites and corresponding habitation areas.

PREHISTORIC SITES

The Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Powder River Basin (BLM 2003) identifies eleven different site categories (Table 1). These categories divide prehistoric site types by dominant theme into meaningful analytical units to understand part of prehistoric life, such as local chronology, subsistence practices, technology, settlement patterns, and intensity of occupation.

Table 1. Potential Prehistoric Site Types in the Fortification Creek Study Area

Prehistoric Site Type	Identification Criteria
Artifact Scatter	Commonly are sites with a scatter of stone tools and tool-making debris, but also includes ground stone artifacts, ceramics, wood, and other materials.
Camp	Sites with artifact scatters and features or suite of materials indicative of short-term habitation or use of the area.
Multi-Component	Artifact scatters and camp sites that have evidence of multiple occupations from different populations or from one population at different times.
Habitation Features	Sites of this type in the region are typically stone circles, but also include open architecture, structures, and rock shelters
Rock Features	Cairns, hunting blinds, stone alignments, drive lines, effigy figures, and medicine wheels are all typical.
Animal Processing Sites	Sites dominated by animal remains representing kill and butchering sites.
Rock Art	Pictographs or painted images and petroglyphs or carved, ground, incised, or pecked images.
Lithic Source	Locations where suitable tool stone is available as either primary or secondary deposits.
Feature Only	Generally isolated hearth features, but may include any isolated prehistoric non-architectural feature.
Human Remains	Osteological remains or associated funerary artifacts.
Cultural Landscape	A geographic area, including both cultural and natural features, associated with a prehistoric population/

BURIAL MODEL

In an effort to manage cultural resources in the Powder River Basin, particularly those that do not have a surface expression, a predictive burial model was constructed to assist in determining the probability of specific locations to have undiscovered subsurface archaeological deposits (Ingbar et al. 2005).

This model was used to create maps of the Powder River Basin that display site burial sensitivity categories in a continuum from very low, low, moderate, high, to very high. These categories rate the chance of encountering sediments of a suitable age and depositional character to yield buried cultural material (Ingbar et al 2005:41).

Pertinent to this study area is the identification of a large percentage of very high and high probability areas located in low-to-moderate gradient stream valleys, floodplains, stream terraces, sand dunes, and alluvial fans. All of these landforms are commonly encountered within the Fortification Creek study area. The remainder of the study area is of moderate sensitivity, further increasing the potential that there are buried sites within the region. The Buffalo BLM archaeologist indicated that several sites have been located eroding out of the heads of drainages in the area (personal communication, Buck Damone, Archaeologist, BLM – Buffalo Field Office, 2007).

HISTORIC PERIOD

The Historic Period in Wyoming is divided into seven thematic periods including the Protohistoric – AD 1720 to 1800, Early Historic – AD 1800 to 1842, Pre-Territorial – AD 1842 to 1868, Territorial – AD 1868 to 1890, Expansion – AD 1890 to 1920, Depression – AD 1920 to 1939, and Modern – AD 1939 to Present. The historic period in the Powder River Basin begins with incursions from various early explorers, followed by the development of the Rocky Mountain fur trade after 1800.

The Powder River Basin had been occupied by the Crow until the 1850s when the Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapaho moved into the area from the east (Douglas 1989). While these groups lived and hunted in the basin, they also developed transportation routes throughout the region. After Lewis and Clark's expedition into the west, the Powder River Basin became open to fur trading (Massey 1992d). The local area was used by trappers who interacted with Native Americans, both economically and socially. By the time trappers arrived in the Wyoming Basins, local Native Americans had already acquired horses (Ewers 1980) and some European goods. The trappers accelerated the exchange of goods, with the construction of Fort Williams (later called Fort Laramie) and other forts developed along the Yellowstone River. The trappers also became familiar with the travel routes throughout the intermountain west first established by Native Americans.

After the fur trade era, some of the trappers became guides with the Oregon, California, and Mormon Trails in the 1840s and 1850s these trails passed south of the study area as they follow the North Platte River, and were used by overland emigrants traveling to California and other areas of the west. These routes were also used by government expeditions and eventually brought settlers into the Powder River Basin. In 1859, Captain William F. Raynolds of the Corp of Topographical Engineers explored the Powder River region to map the area, record resources, locate military routes, and record Native American activity (Douglas 1989, Massey 1992a).

The discovery of gold in Montana in the 1860's also led to the development of trails in the region, as routes previously used by Native Americans and later by the fur trappers in the area saw continuation of use with miners. One of these trails, the Bozeman Trail, runs along the western edge of the Powder River Basin and has proved to be an important transportation route for the region and encouraged settlement along its corridor (Douglas 1989). These trails and the encroachment of settlers and gold seekers into land controlled by native tribes prompted several confrontations, which in turn spurred the construction of military forts. The forts that were built in the area include Fort Fetterman, Fort Reno, Fort Phil Kearney, and Fort McKinney. These forts were instrumental in the development of the region as settlements arose to support the military activities (Bollinger 2006, Watson 1982).
In 1868, a treaty was signed that agreed to the removal of U.S. activities in the Powder River Basin and allowed Native Americans unlimited access to the region (Massey 1992a). Settlement was prohibited in the area and the forts were abandoned. This lasted only until 1874 when gold was discovered in the Black Hills of South Dakota on an expedition led by Lieutenant Colonel Custer. Gold seekers traveled through the area creating even greater hostilities with native populations. The military began major campaigns against the tribes in the mid-1870s and by 1877, Native Americans had been largely removed from the Powder River Basin. The forts were repopulated and settlement continued to grow in the area. Most of the early settlement was established along tributaries of the Powder River and in close proximity to forts and transportation routes (Watson 1982). These classic pioneers were attracted by the opportunities of the area and the high quality of land along the creeks (Murray 1981:65-66). Regular mail service and telegraph lines running along the Bozeman road began in 1878, followed by a stage line and freight services. Stage stations soon sprung up along the route (Douglas 1989, Fraser Design 2006).

Cattlemen entered the region along with settlers, but instead of developing settlements, the cattlemen were more interested in the new public grazing lands available as native people were forced from the area. Cattle had been driven through the Powder River Basin since the 1860s when Nelson Story brought a herd from Texas to the newly created markets in Montana (Massey 1992c, O'Neal 2004). With the Native Americans removed from the area, cattlemen saw business opportunities in the basin that provided an abundance of grasses and other vegetation that would support grazing herds. Ranching that occurred in the area was based on the "Texas system" or "open range system" of cattle production (Cassity 2007, Massey 1992d). This type of system allows cattle to forage freely over the range with little management required of the herds except to round them up a couple of times a year to brand new calves and sell surpluses at market (Kornfeld 1983). This type of ranching brought thousands of cattle into the region.

Most of the large cattle companies were owned by foreign investors (English or Scottish) and the ranching was run by managers, many from Texas (Burt 1938, Massey 1992c, O'Neal 2004). Some of the large companies included the Powder River Cattle Company, the Powder River Livestock Company, the Wyoming Land and Cattle Company, and the Standard Cattle Company (Cassity 2007). The Powder River Cattle Company was owned by the Frewen brothers, Moreton and Richard, who were from England and able to create the company from English investors (Burt 1938, Watson 1982). The Frewen brothers lived at their ranch in the Powder River Basin only part of the year. Many of the cattle companies acquired land through the homesteading laws, but they were able to maintain large herds by grazing on the uninhabited public lands.

Settlers mostly used the Pre-emption Act of 1841 and the Desert Land Act of 1877 to populate the project area, but there were other laws including the Homestead Act of 1862 and the Timber Culture Act of 1873 that enabled individuals to acquire land in the region Cassity 2007, Watson 1982). One of the difficulties settlers faced was that because of the arid climate, it took a large amount of land and/or irrigation to be successful.
The entrance of the Burlington Railroad into the region in the 1890s further opened the Powder River Basin to settlement. Settlement followed railroads as it had the streams and trails previously (Cassity 2007:143). Also, the railroads provided easier shipping of cattle and produce which encouraged commercial agricultural activities. Coal mining became profitable after the railroads entered the area and provided cheap and reliable transportation (BLM 2003).

In the late Nineteenth century there were two types of settlers in the Powder River Basin. One was the large cattle companies and the other was the homesteader in the form of small rancher, farmer and businessman (Douglas 1989). Conflict had occurred for years as homesteaders claimed land in the area and fenced their holdings limiting grazing and access to water of the large cattle herds (Belgrad 2002, O'Neal 2004). During the winter of 1886-87, thousands of cattle were lost due to a harsh winter, drought and years of overgrazing. Not only did the large cattle companies suffer losses, but people lost their jobs and began their own ranches by branding mavericks as their own (Douglas 1989). The conflict that had been going on for years between the large cattle companies and small ranchers/farmers escalated into the Johnson County War of 1892. This conflict over land involved illegal activities including hired killers and was eventually dispersed by federal troops (Belgrad 2002, Douglas 1989, Massey 1992c, Watson 1982). One of the sites identified in the project area includes a military camp (48SH257) used by buffalo soldiers who were sent into the area to maintain peace among the residents. Due to the difficult winters and overgrazing the large cattle companies eventually withdrew from the area paving the way for the small family owned ranches.

After the range war, sheep replaced cattle as the major industry in the region (Massey 1992c, Watson 1982). Sheep had been introduced into the area since it had been settled, but as the numbers of cattle decreased in the region the number of sheep grew. Raising sheep involves constant management, as herders continually move the sheep to different areas in order to avoid overgrazing (Kornfeld 1983). Sheep are also moved seasonally from high meadows in the summer to lower elevations in the winter. Sheepherder camps are located throughout the basin as the herders had to move often with their herds. Basque sheepherders from Europe came to the Powder River Basin around 1902 and became highly involved with the sheep industry in Wyoming (Cassity 2007, Cookson 1977).

Another industry that developed in the late Nineteenth century was the oil and gas industry (Massey 1992b). Numerous oil seeps around the Powder River Basin had been used by Native Americans and early settlers. With the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, oil became more sought after as it was used to lubricate mining equipment (Massey 1992b:15). The demand for oil and oil products increase and wells began to be drilled in the Powder River Basin as early as 1887. The oil and gas industry has fluctuated through the years, but as the use of cars, trucks, and farm equipment increased the need for oil has expanded.
At the beginning of the Twentieth century, newly passed government land grant programs again attracted homesteaders into the region. The Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909 and the

1916 Stock Raising Homestead Act allowed homesteaders to settle on larger amounts of land which was essential to successful farming and ranching in the area (Cassity 2007). The landscape and economy of the area changed as more land was becoming privately owned and fenced in. The 1934 Taylor Grazing Act further limited grazing on public land by requiring land to be leased (Massey 1992). There are many local historic publications that document the lives of early settlers to the region (Cambell County Historical Society 1991, Hubbard 1985, Murray 1981, Oberlander *et al*. 1984, Arvada Historical Society 1984). These publications discuss the lives of the local residents to the project area and how the area had been settled and developed through the years.

During the depression of the 1930s, farmers and ranchers experienced great economic difficulties and many individuals lost their lands. The federal government provided some help with the Drought Relief Program which paid a subsidy to take land out of production if ranchers reduced their numbers of livestock (Cassity 2007). The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation purchased and slaughtered cattle and sheep from failing ranches. (Massey 1992). Also during this time, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) began construction and conservation projects throughout the region. In 1936, the Resettlement Administration, the Emergency Relief Administration and the Department of Agriculture joined forces to implement range improvements within the Powder River Basin (Cassity 2007). These improvements included construction of dams, reservoirs, drilling of wells, moving fences and re-seeding open lands.

Agricultural practices had changed in the early 1900s as more farms and ranches became more specialized and mechanized (Cassity 2007). They were mostly family based with few hired laborers, yet the size of these farms and ranches grew. After 1940, more of the farms were becoming specialized by investing in commercial crops. As people left the rural areas, farms and ranches became industrialized and focused on commercial businesses.

In the 1950s, other mineral resources, including oil and gas, were targeted to diversify the economy of the area, however, because its economy is based on mineral extraction, there have been periodic boom and bust cycles throughout Wyoming history. The availability of the mass-produced automobile in the early part of the century encouraged the development of public and private road systems, and many developed from the early trails of the region to facilitate travel and tourism. Construction of the Interstate highway system in the 1960s marked the advent of the tourist service industry in the state.

HISTORIC SITES

Historic sites can be divided into several broad categories relating to the nature of the activities that take place at the site (Table 2). These categories can be further refined and subdivided to provide a fine-grain analysis of historic trends within the study area (see discussion of historic resource types in the Powder River Basin in BLM 2003)

Table 2. Potential Historic Site Types in the Fortification Creek Study Area

Historic Site Type	Identification Criteria
Artifact Scatter	Sites with a scatter of historic materials, often food and beverage containers, but includes any type of material exclusive of the other site categories
Historic Camp	Sites with artifact scatters and features, or asuite of materials indicative of short-term habitation.
Habitation/Ranching/Agriculture	Structures and associated features and artifacts that indicate a longer-term habitation site or structures, features, and artifacts associated with ranching or agriculture in the area.
Townsite/Community	A group of structures identified as being a named town, village, community.
Mining/Industrial	A site consisting of artifacts, features, and/or structures associated with mining or other industrial purposes
Road/Transportation	Generally linear features, including trails, roads, railroads, or anything related to transportation.

RESULTS

FILE SEARCH

A file search was conducted in December 2007 for portions of Campbell, Johnson, and Sheridan Counties, Wyoming though the Wyoming Cultural Records Office database (WYCRO), with the assistance of the Wyoming Cultural Resources Information System (WYCRIS). Two hundred fifty-four sections were investigated to ensure that the file search resulted in the most inclusive area of investigation possible for the Fortification Creek study area.

The WYCRO and WYCRIS system allow access to information concerning the number, type, and spatial arrangement of cultural resources previously recorded within the study area, as well as information concerning any previous cultural resource investigation conducted within the study area.

There have been 277 surveys conducted in the Fortification Creek study area, although very few investigations have been conducted specifically within the Wilderness Study Area (WSA) or the Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) (n= 44). This paucity of investigation reflects the minimal modern development within the ACEC or WSA. Most of the inventories conducted fulfilled requirements for oil and gas industry development, with nearly three-quarters (193) of the cultural resource investigations conducted for well pads and road access. Twenty-seven inventories relating to pipeline construction also contribute to the cultural resource knowledge of the area. Other typical surveys include mining activities, power lines, telephone line, buried cable, range improvements, and seismic lines. The majority of these surveys are located in the eastern part of the study area, within Campbell County. It is important to note, that there is a high density of cultural resource investigations in the southwestern portion of the study area, to the south of Fortification Creek.

CULTURAL RESOURCE SITES

Previous inventories have resulted in the identification of 183 prehistoric and historic sites within the Fortification Creek study area. These sites range from small prehistoric lithic scatters and short-term camps, to longer term prehistoric habitation sites with a wide range of artifacts covering large areas. Historic sites range from small artifact scatters, to homesteads and ranching operations, to a historic townsite, to linear transportation features such as roads and railroads.

SITE ELIGIBILITY

Sixty-two of these sites are unevaluated or have been listed or determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Until they are evaluated by a qualified archaeologist, any unevaluated site must be considered an eligible property. The remaining 121 sites are considered not eligible resources (Table 3).

Within the ACEC, one site, a lithic scatter, is unevaluated. One site, a railroad segment, is considered a contributing segment of an eligible property, and another railroad segment is a non-contributing segment of an eligible property. There are no eligible sites located within the WSA.

Table 3. Eligibility Determination of Sites within the Fortification Creek Study Area

Eligibility Determination	Number of Sites
Eligible / Unevaluated	62
Not Eligible	121

SITE DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of cultural resource sites across the various land-use areas within the Fortification Creek study area is shown in Table 4. Visual investigation of the area on WYCRIS shows that the majority of the previously identified sites are along the eastern margin of the Fortification Creek study area and the southwestern corner of the study area, south of Fortification Creek. The two previously mentioned areas also had the greatest number of cultural resource inventories.

The land-use areas covering the smallest amount of land (WSA and ACEC) have a significantly lower site density than the entire study area (Table 4). The ACEC covers portions of 69 sections, representing approximately 27% of the study area, yet only has eight identified sites, equaling only 4% of the total number of site found in the study area. Similarly, the WSA has four sites on 28 sections, equivalent to less than 2% of the sites known located on 11% of the total land area.

The distribution of known sites is highly dependent on the location of previous cultural resource inventories. Regions with no or little previous investigations tend to have no cultural resources identified and recorded. The WSA and ACEC areas have had little previous inventories and therefore, have the lowest site density, especially when considered as a function of their land area.

Table 4. Sites by Land-use Areas within the Fortification Creek Study Area

Land-use Area	Number of Sites
Wilderness Study Area	4
ACEC Area	8
Land Use Decision Area	66
Crucial Elk Range	61
Yearlong Elk Range	44

SITE AGE

The majority (n=107; 58%) of the sites found within the Fortification Creek Study area are prehistoric resources (Table 5). Historic resources are less frequent (n=70; 39%) and multicomponent (both prehistoric and historic sites) are quite rare (n=6; 3%). The number in parentheses represents the total number of sites when the multicomponent sites are included in the summation.

Table 5. Sites by Age within the Fortification Creek Study Area

Site Age	Number of Sites (Including Multi-component sites)
Prehistoric	107 (113)
Historic	70 (76)
Multi-component	6

PREHISTORIC SITE TYPES

Prehistoric site types vary widely within the study area, though not all categories identified in the Powder River Basin FEIS (BLM 2003) are represented within the Fortification Creek Study area (Table 6). The prehistoric components of the six multi-component historic/prehistoric sites have been included in this summary.

Table 6 Prehistoric Site Types within the Fortification Creek Study Area

Site Type	Number of Sites	Number Eligible
Artifact Scatter	58	9 (16%)
Camp	36	26 (72%)
Multi-Component	0	0
Habitation Features	12	6 (50%)
Rock Features	4	3 (75%)
Animal Processing Sites	1	1 (100%)
Rock Art	1	1 (100%)

Site Type	Number of Sites	Number Eligible
Lithic Source	0	0
Feature Only	1	0
Human Remains	0	0
Cultural Landscape	0	0

The lack of multiple prehistoric component sites may be the result of insufficient data provided by field inventories to determine site age, which generally needs to be investigated during subsurface testing or excavation to recover radiocarbon samples. Similarly, human remains are generally identified in internments and are not often encountered during pedestrian inventories.

Lithic sources are often ignored when they constitute low density secondary deposits across the landscape; essentially those locations where tool stone is dispersed, but readily available on the ground surface. Cultural landscapes are a rare category of prehistoric site due to the difficulties in establishing them due to the scope of the research needed to justify them. Until they are evaluated by qualified archaeologists, unevaluated sites are considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, which is certainly inflating the number of eligible sites. The number of eligible/unevaluated sites seems to correlate well with the relative rarity of the site type (see Table 6).

HISTORIC SITE TYPES

The nature of historic resources within the Fortification Creek study area is diverse and ranges from small historic artifact scatters, to cabins and dugouts, to historic town sites. The historic components of the six multi-component sites have been included in this summary (Table 7). Roads and railroads are critically important to the historic development of the region and are also well represented. The large number of historic sites relating to habitation, ranching, and agriculture in the study area (n=41) and the lack of mining and other industrial related sites is indicative of a long duration of historic settlement in the area with a primary emphasis on cattle ranching and agriculture, rather than heavy mineral or oil and gas exploitation.

Table 7 Historic Site Types within the Fortification Creek Study Area

Site Type	Number of Sites	Number Eligible
Artifact Scatter	13	1 (8%)
Historic Camp	7	0
Habitation/Ranching/Agriculture	41	11 (27%)
Townsite	1	0
Mining/Industrial	2	1 (50%)
Road/Transportation	10	3 (30%)
Other	2	0

CULTURAL RESOURCE ANALYSIS

Of the 183 archaeological sites identified in the project area, data on the location of the sites was available on only 76. Most of the discrepancy is due to a back-log of data in the Wyoming Cultural Records Office. Many of the more recent recorded sites have yet to be input into the states database and the forms for these sites are not readily available. To provide a larger sample of sites for our analysis, a two-mile buffer was created around the project area increasing the number of sites to 208. This number included historic roads and railroad segments which were removed from the sample. This reduced the number of sites to 198 and of these, 112 are prehistoric, 76 are historic and 8 are multicomponent sites. The number of acres surveyed within the project area and the two-mile buffered area totaled 61,275 acres (Figure 14) giving the area a site density of 1 site for every 309 acres surveyed. Several variables were measured from the sample of sites that were available. These variables include site eligibility, topographic location, vegetation zone, site aspect, slope, and distance to water. The sites eligibility category is whether or not the site was placed on the National Register of Historic Places based on its importance as a cultural resource. The topographic location category is the location of a specific site on the landscape, such as its placement on a ridge top or floodplain. The vegetation zone category allows for the placement of the site within a zone characterized by a specific type of vegetation such as an area dominated by sagebrush, or an agricultural field. The site aspect category is based on data from site forms that states what direction the archeological site is sloping on its topographic placement, and is defined by south, north, southeast etc. Slope is divided into 4 categories 0 to 15% slope, 15 to 30% slope, and greater than 30% slope based on the percentage or degree change in elevation over the defined distance of the site. The project area encompasses several types of water sources including the Powder River and major tributaries, the distance to water variable was separated into all water resources, distance from major tributaries, and distance from the Powder River. All of the sites (Figure 11) were measured for each of the variables defined above and were distinguished between prehistoric (Figure 12) and historic (Figure 13) with the multicomponent sites included into both categories.

SITE LOCATIONAL ATTRIBUTES

In terms of site eligibility, 29 percent are considered eligible with the majority of the sites (71%) considered not eligible (Figure 2). When broken down between prehistoric and historic sites, the percentage of eligible sites is 35 percent for prehistoric sites and 20 percent for historic sites.

Locational data based on topography indicates that 41% of the sites are located on ridge tops, 31% are located on slopes, 22% are located on terraces, and 6% are located on floodplain. Although the topography of the project area is rugged and includes ridges and slopes with limited valleys and drainages (Figure 11), the data generated for this category corresponds well with previous studies of the area (BLM 2003) which note that many sites are located along the ridge tops.

The prehistoric sites follow the same pattern of topographic location as the all sites with 57 sites (43%) located on ridge tops, 38 sites (29%) located on a slope, 35 sites (27%) located on a terrace and only 1 site (1%) located on a floodplain. The historic sites are similar, but have a more significant percentage of sites (n=11, 13%) located on a floodplain (Figure 3).

The rest of the topographic locations for historic sites include 29 sites (34%) on ridge tops, 26 sites (30%) located on a slope, and 20 sites (23%) located on a terrace.

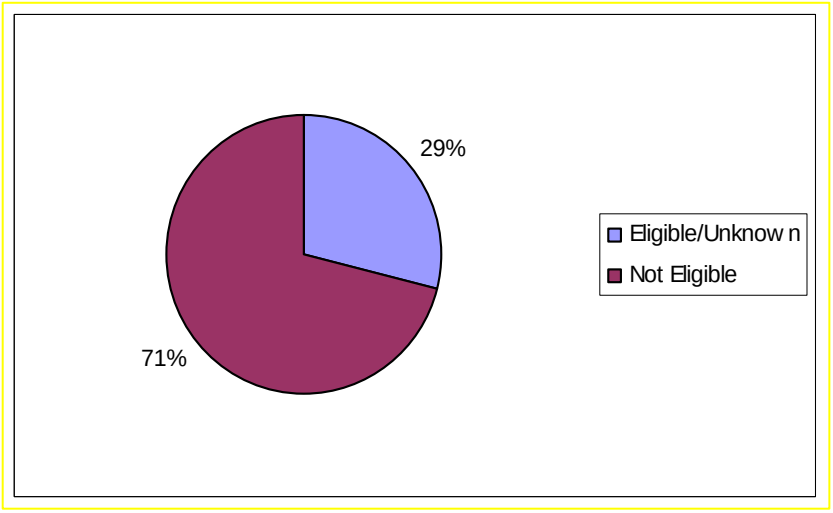

Figure 2. Percentage of Eligible and Not Eligible Sites for All Sites

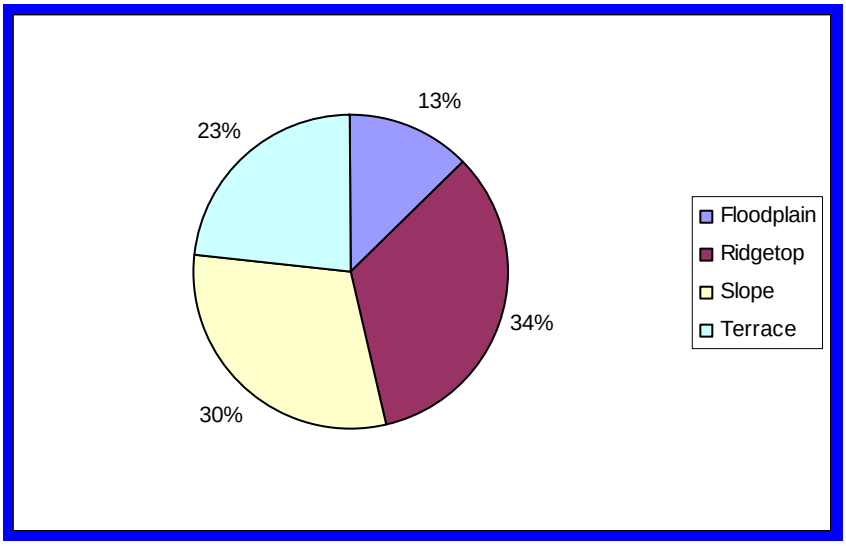

Figure 3. Topographical Location Percentages for Historic Sites

Vegetation types in the project area include agricultural fields, prairie grasslands, sagebrush areas, forest riparian, and shrub riparian. A sixth category called multiple vegetation zones was included in the analysis as several sites crossed different types of vegetation zones. Prairie grasslands and the two riparian zones are typically located along major water sources. Agricultural fields are located on private land located in the northwestern and southern part of the project area. Most of the sites (n=127, 65%) fell within the sagebrush area. This corresponds to the dominant overall vegetation of the project area as the majority is covered by sagebrush. The next largest vegetation zone category of sites is the prairie grassland with

27 sites (14%). The remaining number of the sites were separated between the multiple zones designation (n=19, 10%), forest riparian (n=10, 5%), shrub riparian (n=6, 3%) and agricultural fields (n=6, 3%).

The prehistoric and historic site distribution both follow the same patterns within the different vegetation zones as the all sites. The majority of sites are located in the sagebrush area (n=82, 68% for prehistoric and n=49, 59% for historic) and the next largest vegetation zone is the prairie grassland (n=18, 15% for prehistoric and n=12, 14% for historic). The remaining sites were separated between the multiple zones, forest riparian, shrub riparian and agricultural fields (Figures 4 and 5). The only difference was that there were fewer prehistoric sites located in the shrub riparian zone (n=1, 1%) than in agricultural fields (n=5, 4%). It seems that more historic sites are located closer to water sources than prehistoric sites, but this may be due to changes in environment and water sources shifting locations.

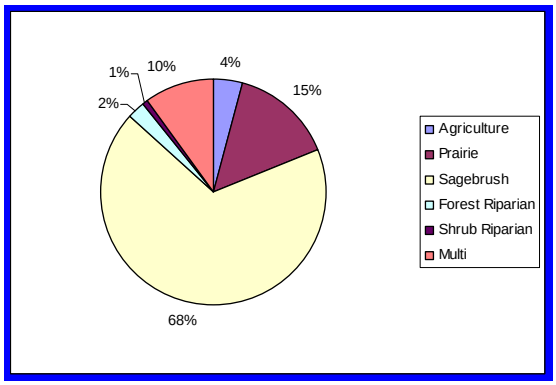

Figure 4. Vegetation Zones for Prehistoric Sites

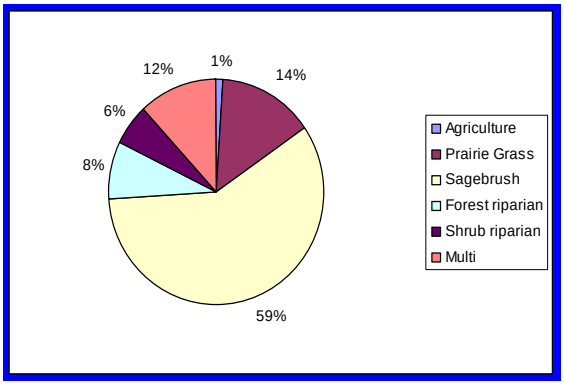

Figure 5. Vegetation Zones for Historic Sites

For the site aspect category, most (n=38, 20%) of the sites exhibit a southern aspect with an open aspect coming in a close second (n=31, 16%). The remaining aspect categories exhibit a range from 7 to 12 percent. The historic sites follow a similar pattern with the majority of sites having a southern aspect (n=19, 23%), the northeast is next (n=18, 21%), then the open aspect (n=17, 20%). All of the other historic sites range from 4 to 11 percent. The prehistoric sites do not have a significant difference between the aspects (Figure 5), yet the northeast (n=22, 18%) and southern (n=20, 17%) aspects still classify the majority of the sites. The lack of difference between the aspects of the sites may also be a result of the rugged topography.

Slope location was separated into four categories. These included 0 to 15% slope, 15 to 30% slope, greater than 30% slope and multiple slope where the site was located on more than one of the slope categories listed. The majority of the sites (80%) fall into the 0 to 15 % slope category suggesting that more sites are located on level land (Figure 7). The next highest slope location for all sites is the multiple slope category with 31 sites or 16 percent located in this category. Only four percent of the sites were located on a 15 to 30% slope and no sites were located solely on a slope greater than 30%.

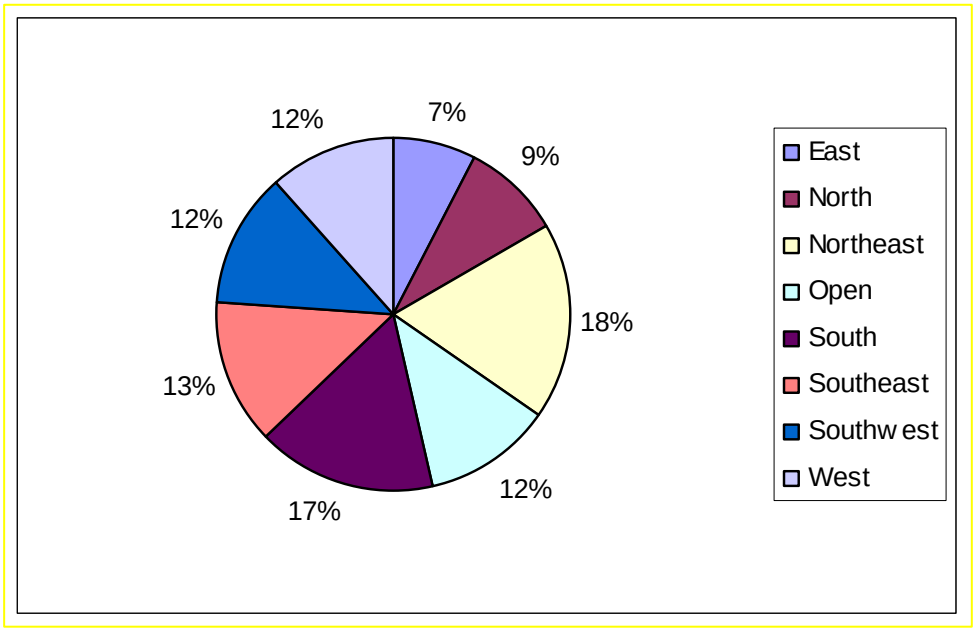

Figure 6. Site Aspect for Prehistoric Sites

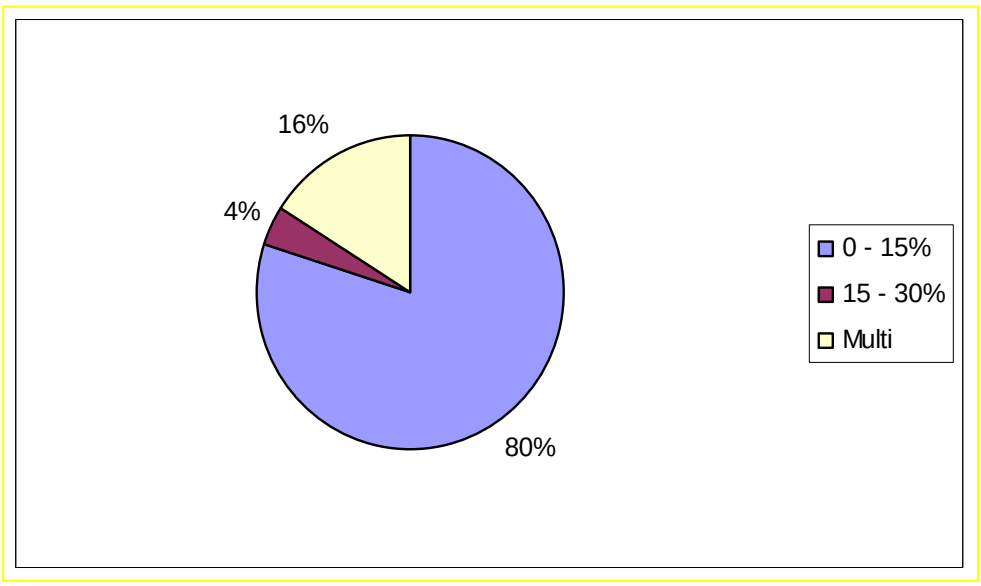

Figure 7. Slope Categories for All Sites

A large majority of the prehistoric and historic sites (n=95, 78% for prehistoric and n=68, 81% for historic) are also located on slopes that fall into the 0 to 15 % category. They also both have the multiple slope category as the second largest slope location (n=18, 15% for prehistoric and n=15, 18% for historic), but the prehistoric sites have a greater number of sites located on slopes in the 15 to 30 % category (n=8, 7% for prehistoric and n=1, 1% for historic). This difference may be due to prehistoric sites having been previously buried are now eroding out of slopes.

Distance to water is the final variable and was separated to incorporate the different types of water sources. These include the distance from all water resources, distance from major tributaries, and distance from the Powder River. The first distance to water variable analyzed was for all water resources and was divided into four increments of 25 meters from water up to 100 meters from water with a final category of greater than 100 meters from water. For all of the site data compiled (Figure 8), the largest category was the greater than 100 meters distance from water at 123 sites (61%). The next category was for a distance of less than 25 meters with 39 sites (20%). The other sites were almost divided equally between the other categories with 13 sites (7%) in the 25 to 50 meters, 12 (6%) in the 50 to 75 meters, and 11 (6%) in the 75 to 100 meters. Both the prehistoric and historic sites follow the same pattern as the all sites. The majority of sites (n=79, 65% for prehistoric, n=46, 55% for historic) are in the greater than 100 meters category with the next category the less than 25 meters (n=22, 18% for prehistoric, n=20, 24% for historic). Again the other sites for both the prehistoric and historic sites were similar between the other categories with 8 prehistoric sites and 5 historic sites in the 25 to 50 meters, 6 prehistoric sites and 7 historic sites in the 50 to 75 meters and 6 prehistoric sites and 6 historic sites in the 75 to 100 meters.

The other two distance to water variables exhibited similar patterns. The distance from major tributaries variable was divided into two increments of 50 meters from water up to 100 meters from water with a third category of greater than 100 meters from water. The distance from the Powder River variable was divided into two increments of 250 meters from water up to 500 meters from water with a third category of greater than 500 meters from water. For all of the sites in the distance from major tributaries variable the large majority (n=163, 82%) are located at a distance of greater than 100 meters from water. The second largest number of sites fell in the less than 50 meters from water at 20 sites (10%) and the final category of 50 to 100 meters from water contained only 16 sites (8%). In the distance from the Powder River variable, the largest majority of sites (n=179, 90%) are located at a distance greater than 500 meters from the Powder River. The next largest number of sites (n=11, 6%) fell in the less than 250 meters from the Powder River and the remaining category of 250 to 500 meters from the Powder River contained only 8 sites (4%). It seems that there are sites located next to water sources, but that the majority of sites are not clustered around major water sources. It should be noted that the water source information is based on current water sources and this does not reflect where these sources may have been located previously. Once again the prehistoric and historic sites follow very similar patterns with the historic sites having a greater percentage of sites closer to water sources.

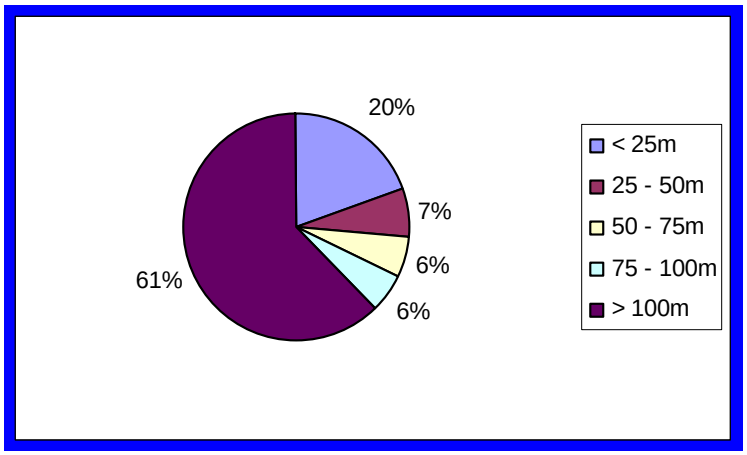

Figure 8. Distance to All Water Sources for All Sites

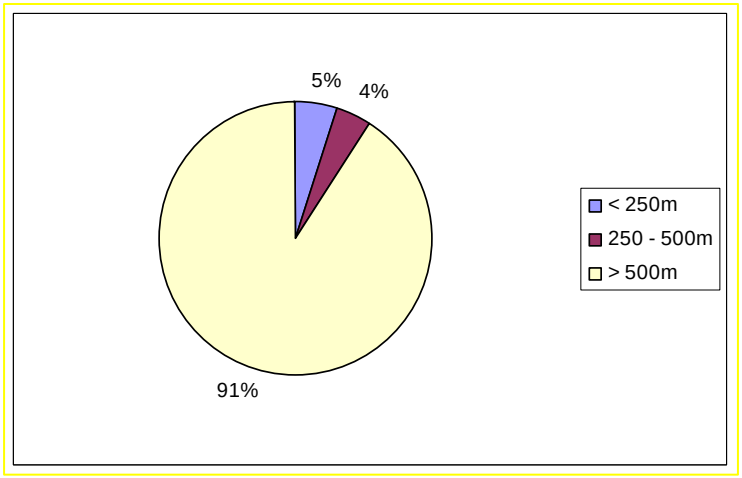

Figure 9. Distance to Major Tributaries for Historic Sites

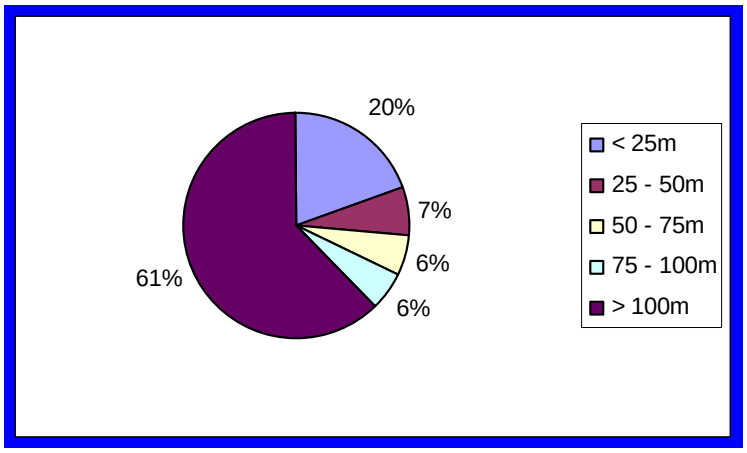

Figure 10. Distance to Powder River for Prehistoric Sites

For the prehistoric and historic sites in the distance from major tributaries variable the large majority of sites (n=103, 85% for prehistoric and n=76, 80% for historic) are located at a distance of greater than 100 meters from water. The second largest number for prehistoric sites fell in the less than 50 meters from water at 12 sites (10%) and the final category of 50 to 100 meters from water contained only 6 sites (5%). For historic sites (Figure 9), the second largest number fell in the 50 to 100 meters from water at 10 sites (11%) and the final category of less than 50 meters from water was 8 sites (9%). In the distance from the Powder River variable, the largest majority of prehistoric (Figure 10) and historic sites (n=110, 91% for prehistoric and n=75, 89% for historic) are located at a distance greater than 500 meters from the Powder River. The next largest number of sites for both prehistoric (n=6, 5%) and historic (n=6, 7%) fell in the less than 250 meters from the Powder River and the remaining category of 250 to 500 meters from the Powder River contained only 5 prehistoric sites (4%) and 3 historic sites (4%).

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

The major conclusion of this study is that sites in the Fortification study area mirror the distribution of sites in the greater Powder river Basin. This is true both historically and prehistorically. Based on the data presented here, it appears that prehistoric sites in the project area are predominantly located on ridge tops and in the sagebrush vegetation zone. This conclusion is not particularly important because ridge tops and sagebrush are common throughout the area. There is also a trend of more historic sites being located in floodplain areas next to current water sources. The sites tend to have more of a southern or open aspect, but there does not seem to one predominant aspect for the sites within the project area. This may reflect the region and the rugged topography that is present. The majority of sites are located on level areas, but there are a number of prehistoric sites that are located on slopes. This may be due to previously buried sites becoming exposed by headward erosion of small drainages. Most of the prehistoric sites are located greater than 100 meters from water and this does not seem to change when looking at the Powder River or its major tributaries. Sites do not cluster around major water sources and seem to occur more often on ridge tops that are prevalent in the area. The lack of prehistoric sites on the floodplains may be a function of erosion on the floodplains due to the lateral movement of the streams. It is also possible that sites are present, but are buried and not expressed on the surface. Historic sites dominate the floodplains and areas near water.

Site densities are not particularly high. One average, 1 site is present for every 309 acres in the study area. This figure can be used as a guideline for possible determination of impacts from energy development. The density of significant sites (eligible or potentially eligible sites) is 1 site per 1050 acres. Given these densities, energy development in the Fortification Creek area will probably not have a great impact on cultural resources. However, if the development occurs on ridge tops or along the floodplains, greater impacts to prehistoric and historic sites, respectively, may be expected. It is also likely that the area contains very significant sites. A number of sites important to the prehistory of Wyoming are found in the Powder River Basin (Frison 1991). It is possible that the Fortification Creek area contains a bison kill site or other significant cultural resource.

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MITIGATION MEASURES

To conform to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, it is required that construction activities that may possibly impact historic properties be considered for the project area. In order to fulfill to these requirements, cultural resource inventories and evaluations are conducted prior to ground breaking activities. Data gathered on cultural resources is then used for site identification and evaluation, project design, protection, and avoidance measures. Included in this set of data are all sites established as recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Once the presence and location of historic properties in the project area is defined by archeological inventory, the mitigation of adverse effects to historic properties can be accomplished by measures such as the following as outlined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP):

1) Avoidance by means such as preplanning project activities to avoid eligible properties established in the archeological survey, thereby having no adverse effect upon cultural resources.
2) Limiting the magnitude of the undertaking
3) Relocation of historic properties
4) Retrieval of archeological or architectural information and materials
5) Repair, rehabilitation, or restoration of a historic property (as opposed to demolition)
6) Preservation and maintenance operations for involved historic properties
7) Documentation (drawings, photographs, histories) of buildings or structures that must be destroyed or substantially altered.

It is the policy of the BLM to avoid significant cultural resources when possible. When avoidance is not possible and numerous significant cultural resources are involved, the BLM, SHPO and ACHP consult to determine appropriate mitigation measures (which may include any of those listed) according to the BLM's National Programmatic Agreement (PA). The BLM will also consult with Native American Tribes and the Public when deemed necessary to aid in the determination of mitigation measures. For management purposes, the BLM places sites into use categories as defined in the BLM issued agency wide Information Bulletin (IB) 2002-101 May 2002. Under this guidance, a site that is slated as not eligible under Section 106 may still be protected if it falls under one of the following BLM use categories:

- Scientific use
- Conservation for future use
- Traditional use
- Public use
- Experimental use
- Discharged from management

These use categories were created and help the BLM to manage cultural resources under its protection. In addition to mitigation measures addressing archeological deposits identified during field surveys, and classification of sites into BLM use categories, the BLM may also consider implementation of a monitoring program to take place during construction activities. This monitoring recommendation is based on archeological potential in areas that are

considered high probability for cultural resources (such as on ridge tops and near streams). Monitoring would ensure that subsurface archeological deposits are not inadvertently impacted by ground breaking activities, and would serve to provide a better understanding of sediments that correlate with subsurface archeological deposits.

It should also be made clear that, in the event that human remains, graves, and/or associated funerary objects are encountered during construction activity, all work in the area should cease and the BLM be contacted immediately. The BLM will consult with federally recognized Indian tribes that may attach religious and cultural significance to remains or associated items in accord with National Park Service Bulletin 38 and 36 CFR Part 800. Differences of opinion on the eligibility of cultural resources for listing in the National Register shall be resolved by the BLM requesting determinations of eligibility from the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places whose determination is final.

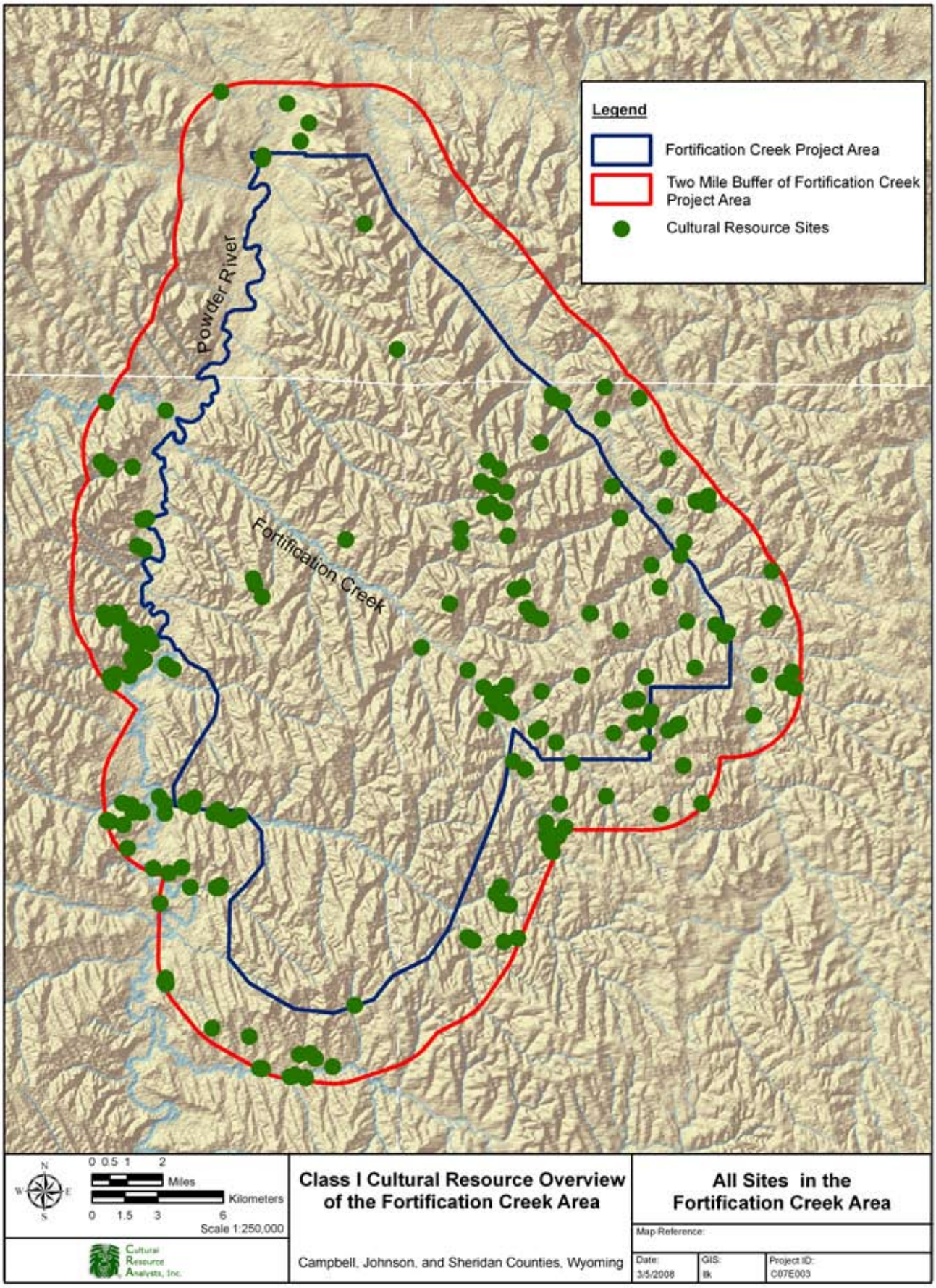

Figure 11. All Sites in the Fortification Creek Area

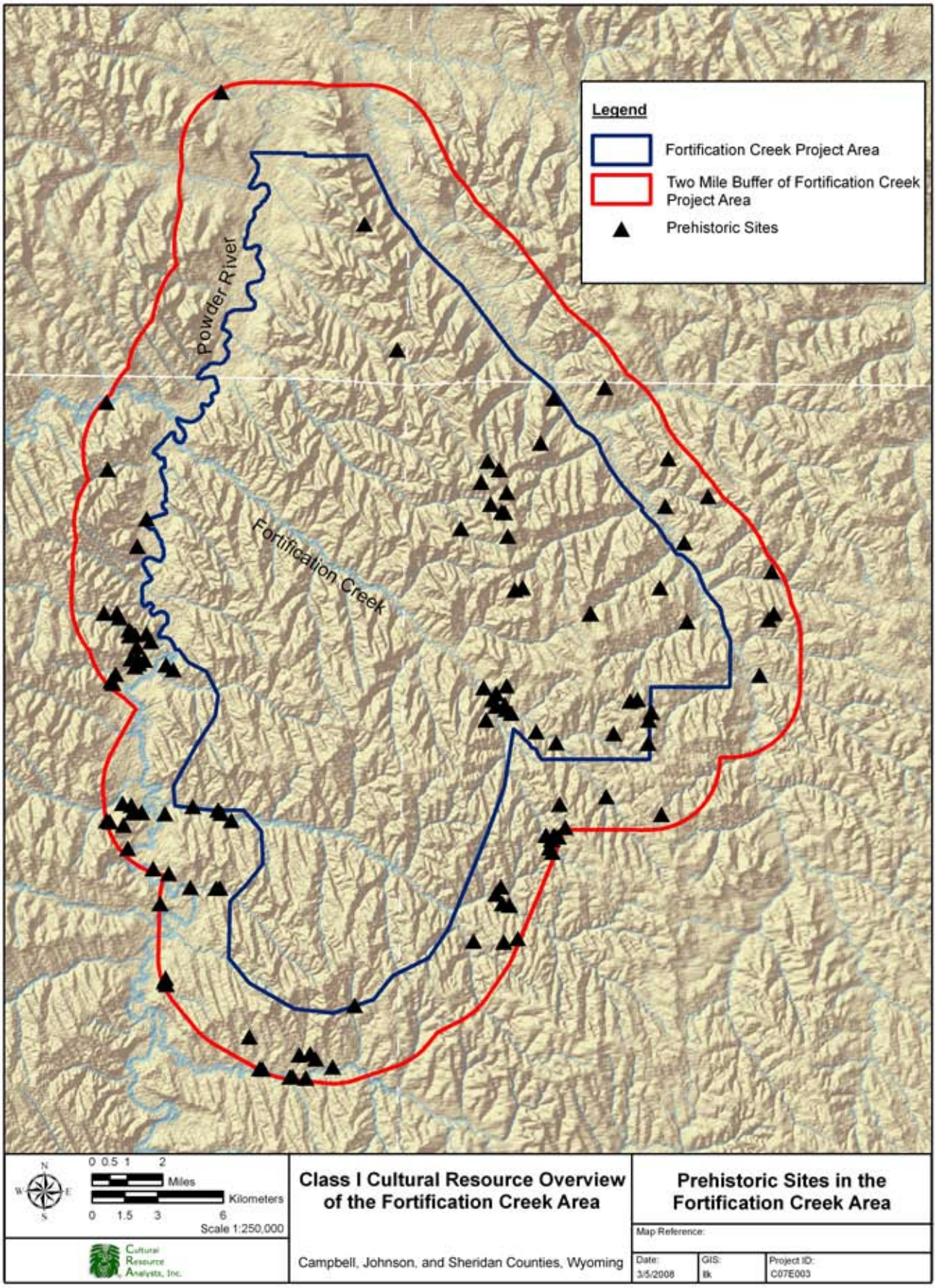

Figure 12. Prehistoric Sites in the Fortification Creek Area

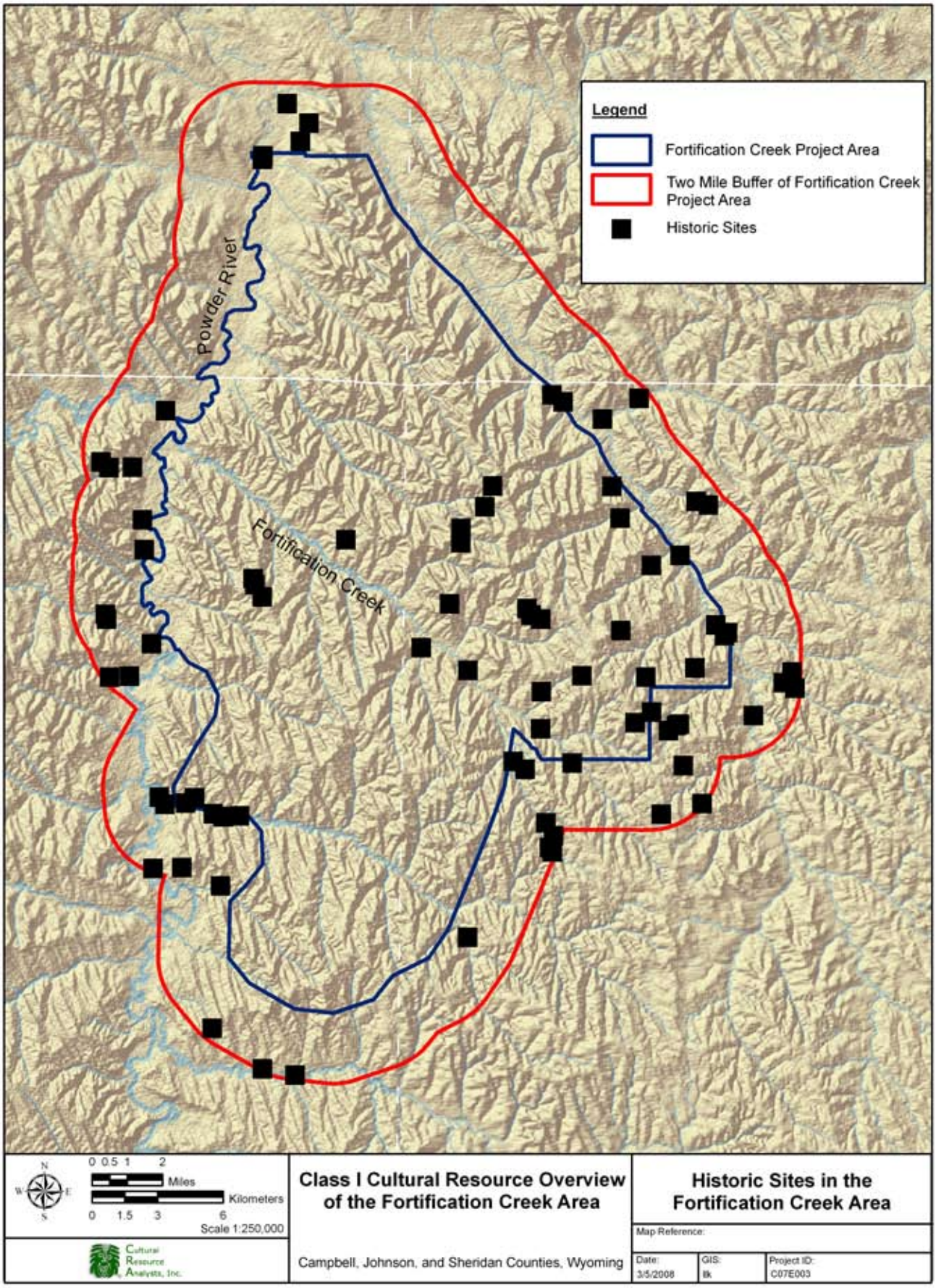

Figure 13. Historic Sites in the Fortification Creek Area

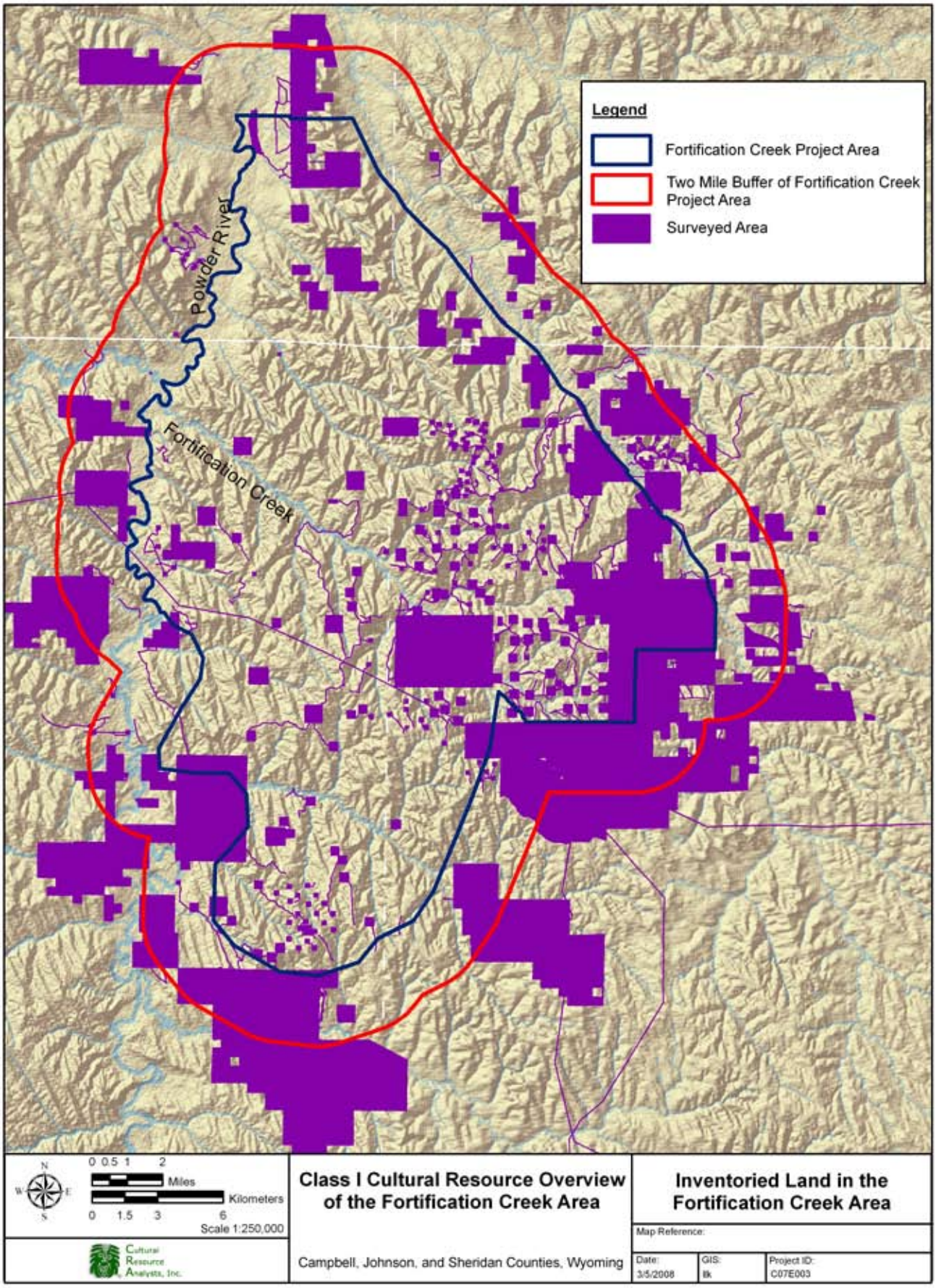

Figure 14. Inventoried Land in the Fortification Creek Area

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Appendix A: Previous Cultural Resource Inventories Conducted in the Fortification Creek Class I Study Area.

WYCRO Number	Date	PROJECT	Project Type	Institution
86-803	1986	JONES RANCH PIPELINE SEGMENTS	PIPELINE	BLM/Casper District
89-850	1989	GILMORE 1-1 FEDERAL WELL	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	John Albanese
89-851	1989	1-35 FEDERAL WELL	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	John Albanese
0-298	2000	CEDAR DRAW PROSPECT	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Office of the Wyoming State Archeologist
1-568	/2001	ECHETA ROAD FED #11-13 W/A	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Frontier Archaeology/Brunette
1-565	2001	CEDAR DRAW FEDERAL #10-6 W/A	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Frontier Archaeology/Brunette
0-346	2000	CEDAR DRAW 1 CBM	ROAD/ACCESS	Arcadis U.S., Inc.
80-1974	1980	ACCESS TO SEISMIC LINE	ROAD/ACCESS	Archeological Services
81-1978	1981	BARBER CREEK FED NO 1 WATER PPLN	PIPELINE	Greer Services
0-346	2000	CEDAR DRAW 1 CBM	ROAD/ACCESS	Arcadis U.S., Inc.
99-1722	1999	POWDER RIVER BASIN GAS SYSTEM	PIPELINE	LTA, Inc.
83-260	1983	PPLN R/W W-81500	PIPELINE	BLM/Casper District
83-59	1983	HAYDEN FED 2-14	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-55	1983	BARBER CREEK FEDERAL 2-2	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
82-1518	1982	ANDY UNIT 6	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
82-1517	1982	ANDY UNIT 6	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
99-282	1999	WILLIAMS DRAW WELLS & ACCESSES	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
84-431	1984	ELK DRAW FED A 15-2	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-706	1983	SAGEBRUSH FED 4-11	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Senco-Phenix
83-705	1983	SAGEBRUSH FED 5-13	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Senco-Phenix
83-704	1983	LASKIE FED 1-29	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Senco-Phenix
83-703	1983	LASKIE FED 1-20	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Senco-Phenix
83-675	1983	SAPPHIRE UNIT 4	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-674	1983	JEDI FED 1 (W-58242)	ROAD/ACCESS	Greer Services
83-670	1983	AMOCO USA BERTOLET 7	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-669	1983	AMOCO USA BERTOLET 6	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-668	1983	AMOCO USA BERTOLET 5	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-423	1983	FELIX UNIT 19 (W-31336)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services

WYCRO Number	Date	PROJECT	Project Type	Institution
83-260	1983	PPLN R/W W-81500	PIPELINE	BLM/Casper District
82-1517	1982	ANDY UNIT 6	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
97-1504	1997	NE SNELL CANYON #1 WELL, ACCESS,	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Archaeological Energy Consulting
83-944	1983	SAPPHIRE UNIT 7 (W-84938)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-865	1983	ALICIA UNIT 3	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-854	1983	ELK DRAW FED A 3-10	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-853	1983	ELK DRAW FED C 1-7	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-852	1983	ELK DRAW FED A 4-3	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-851	1983	ELK DRAW FED A 5-2	WELL PAD	Greer Services
83-850	1983	ELK DRAW FED 2-10	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-428	1984	1 FRYE FED	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-427	1984	BUELAH FED 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-423	1984	HOMRIGHAUSEN FED 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-398	1984	SPIT FED 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-298	1984	ELK DRAW FED C 5-6	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
90-781	1990	GILMORE #2 ARTESIAN WELL	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	John Albanese
99-1722	1999	POWDER RIVER BASIN GAS SYSTEM	PIPELINE	LTA, Inc.
98-696	1998	PRIMA O & G/CEDAR DRAW#10-44 WEL	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
94-239	1994	WYO "D" TO AMOS DRAW #1 PIPELINE	PIPELINE	Archaeological Energy Consulting
94-106	1994	CEDAR DRAW FEDERAL #15-10	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
94-105	1994	CEDAR DRAW FEDERAL #14-8	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
82-72	1982	AMOS DRAW FED 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
0-497	2000	CEDAR DRAW FED. #5-32 WELL & ACC	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
90-689	1990	McLAUGHLIN DRAW PIPELINE	RANGE IMPROVEMENT	BLM/Buffalo
98-718	1998	PRIMA CEDAR DRAW#11-23 & 15-21	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
92-1509	1992	AML 17-C SH, CA, CR, AND LN	MINE/BLOCK	Frontier Archeology
2-740	2002	MOONEY-GULF WELL PIPELINE	PIPELINE	Wind River Archaeology
2-740	2002	MOONEY-GULF WELL PIPELINE	PIPELINE	Wind River Archaeology
99-282	1999	WILLIAMS DRAW	WELL PAD AND	Pronghorn Archaeological

WYCRO Number	Date	PROJECT	Project Type	Institution
		WELLS & ACCESSES	ACCESS	Services
99-254	1999	CEDAR DRAW FED #4-14 WELL & ACCE	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Frontier Archaeology/Brunette
90-792	1990	SCHOOLHOUSE FED. #1-29 WELL & AC	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
83-536	1983	CAMPBELL 22-23 PPLN	PIPELINE	Greer Services
96-1228	1996	RANGE TELECOOP PROPOSED UPGRADE	TELEPHONE LINE/BURIED CABLE	Aaberg Cultural Resource Consulting
97-1053	1997	MARK ANDERSON #4	PIPELINE	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
83-709	Unknown	HAYDEN FED 4-13	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Senco-Phenix
83-1077	1983	ELK DRAW FED A 9-1 (W-84932)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-1076	1983	ELK DRAW FED A 8-35 (W-84932)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-1056	1983	SYLVESTER FED 1 (W-53694)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
99-282	1999	WILLIAMS DRAW WELLS & ACCESSES	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
88-438	1988	MOONEY WATER PPLN	PIPELINE	BLM/Casper District
84-67	1984	FELIX UNIT 24-A	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-38	1984	FELIX UNIT 19-A	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-34	1984	HAYDEN FED 34-2	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-33	1984	HAYDEN FED 34-1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-832	1984	3 GALEY FED	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
96-780	1996	SNELL CANYON FED. #1 WELL/ACCESS	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Archaeological Energy Consulting
90-778	1990	KINNEY DIVIDE FEDERAL #1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Archaeological Energy Consulting
98-1248	1998	CEDAR DRAW FED.#11-21 WELL, ACCE	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
99-657	1999	CEDAR DRAW #2-42 WELL, ACCESS	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
97-1072	1997	CEDAR DRAW FEDERAL 15-6 PIPELINE	PIPELINE	Archaeological Energy Consulting
85-779	1985	GALEY FED COMMON 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
85-780	1985	GALEY FED 3	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-772	1983	AMOS DRAW FED 7	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-756	1983	HAYDEN STATE 1-20-3	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Archeological Consultants
83-659	1983	AMOS DRAW FED 9	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-658	1983	AMOS DRAW FED 8	WELL PAD AND	Greer Services

WYCRO Number	Date	PROJECT	Project Type	Institution
			ACCESS	
83-657	1983	AMOS DRAW FED 2	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-648	1983	AMOS DRAW GTHRING SYST PPLNS	PIPELINE	Greer Services
83-528	1983	SAPPHIRE UNIT FLOWLINE	PIPELINE	Greer Services
83-435	1983	HAYDEN 2-14 CONNECTOR RD	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-434	1983	AMOS DRAW FED 5	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-431	1983	15 ANDY UNIT (W-36705)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-427	1983	CAMPBELL 22-22 PPLN	PIPELINE	Greer Services
78-26	1978	BURIED CABLE	TELEPHONE LINE/BURIED CABLE	BLM/Casper District
82-608	1982	1 CHRISTINICK STATE ACCESS	ROAD/ACCESS	High Plains Consultants
82-607	1982	FLOYD BROTHERS ACCESS	ROAD/ACCESS	High Plains Consultants
78-26	1978	BURIED CABLE	TELEPHONE LINE/BURIED CABLE	BLM/Casper District
85-562	1985	ALICIA FED COMMON 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
85-549	1985	ALICIA UNIT 6	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
85-510	1985	2 FRYE FED	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-614	1984	ALICIA UNIT 6	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
89-855	1989	1-25 FEDERAL WELL	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	John Albanese
89-849	1989	1-23 FEDERAL WELL	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	John Albanese
83-667	1983	AMOCO USA BERTOLET 4	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-666	1983	AMOCO USA BERTOLET 3	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-665	1983	AMOCO USA BERTOLET 2	WELL PAD	Greer Services
83-664	1983	AMOCO USA BERTOLET 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-662	1983	AMOCO USA BUTLER 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-612	1984	BULL CREEK 32-36 FED	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-602	1984	ROE FED 41-23	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Archaeological Energy Consulting
84-561	1984	ALICIA UNIT 10	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-434	1984	ELK DRAW FED A 11-10	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-433	1984	ELK DRAW FED A 10-	WELL PAD	Greer Services

WYCRO Number	Date	PROJECT	Project Type	Institution
		10		
84-432	1984	ELK DRAW FED A 8-3	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-263	1984	4 SOFTWATER DRAW	ROAD/ACCESS	Greer Services
84-108	1984	2 WILD HORSE FED	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Powers Elevation
84-107	1984	RAILROAD FED 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Powers Elevation
84-97	1984	SAGEBRUSH FED 10-12	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-96	1984	SAGEBRUSH FED 6-12	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-93	1984	ELK DRAW FED C 5-6	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-90	1984	HAYDEN FED 5-12	ROAD/ACCESS	Greer Services
84-89	1984	SAGEBRUSH FED 9-11	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-80	1984	1 MONTGOMERY FOAD FED	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-81	1984	CEDAR DRAW FED 1-A	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-79	1984	AMOS DRAW FED 11	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-78	1984	AMOS DRAW BERTOLET FLWLN	PIPELINE	Greer Services
84-77	1984	ELK DRAW FED B 3-13	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-76	1984	ELK DRAW FED B 2-13	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-75	1984	CAMPBELL 22-31 PPLN	PIPELINE	Greer Services
84-74	1984	ELK DRAW FED C 3-7	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-73	1984	ELK DRAW FED C 4-7	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-72	1984	GALEY FED 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-71	1984	2 GALEY FED	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-70	1984	26 FELIX UNIT	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-69	1984	USA BERTOLET 8	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-1096	1983	4 MYSTIC KNIGHT FED (W-51882)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-1095	1983	3 MYSTIC KNIGHT FED (W-51882)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-1089	1983	ELK DRAW FED A 7-3	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-1078	1983	ELK DRAW FED A 6-2 (W-84932)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-812	1983	FLWLN - AMOS DRAW FIELD	PIPELINE	Greer Services
83-648	1983	AMOS DRAW GTHRING SYST PPLNS	PIPELINE	Greer Services
81-2014	1981	OLAF LAMBERT 12-1	WELL PAD AND	Metcalf-Zier Archeological

WYCRO Number	Date	PROJECT	Project Type	Institution
		FED	ACCESS	Consultants
84-847	1984	10 SAPPHIRE UNIT	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-845	1984	ELK DRAW FED C 6-5	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-840	1984	CAMPBELL 22-45 PPLN	PIPELINE	Greer Services
82-1516	1982	ANDY UNIT 7	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
78-846	1978	WURLITZER FED 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Archeological Services, Western Wyoming College
82-1386	1982	AMOS DRAW FED 5 (W-32847)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
82-1352	1982	ACCESS ROAD FOR DAVIS OIL (W-803	ROAD/ACCESS	BLM/Casper District
82-941	1982	1 KINGFISH FED (W-50757)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
85-134	1985	RAILROAD FED #2	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Powers Elevation
85-62	1985	3 FRYE FED	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
85-319	1985	WINDMILL DRAW UNIT FED 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
85-398	1985	CAMPBELL 22-54 PPLN	PIPELINE	Greer Services
82-1515	1982	KINGSBURY LINE	PIPELINE	Greer Services
82-1497	1982	ANDY UNIT 8 (W-42101)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
82-874	1982	SAPPHIRE UNIT 1 (W-36707)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
82-871	1982	SAGEBRUSH FED 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
80-2261	1980	WEST BARBER CREEK FED J-1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Powers Elevation
86-175	1986	CAMPBELL 22-62 PPLN	PIPELINE	Greer Services
86-290	1986	FED 1-25	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
86-550	1986	AMOS DRAW FED 11	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
81-1087	1981	WEST BARBER CREEK FED C-3	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Powers Elevation
81-1087-2	1983	WEST BARBER CK FED C-3 ACCESS	ROAD/ACCESS	Powers Elevation
81-1417	1981	CENEX 14-15	WELL PAD	Powers Elevation
83-58	1983	SAPPHIRE UNIT 2 ACCESS RD ONLY	ROAD/ACCESS	Greer Services
3-1236	2003	MONTGOMERY DRAW POD	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
84-155	1984	ELK DRAW FED D 2-35	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
4-148	2004	CEDAR DRAW/ECHETA UNIT ACCESS	ROAD/ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
5-248	2005	BLM ACCESS IN SECTION 28 T52 R77	ROAD/ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
4-1768	2004	CEDAR DRAW POD	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
4-1886	2004	TINCOM BUTTE ALPHA	MINE/BLOCK	Pronghorn Archaeological

WYCRO Number	Date	PROJECT	Project Type	Institution
		POD		Services
5-286	2005	AMOS DRAW METER AND PIPELINE	PIPELINE	High Country Archaeology
4-1975	2004	CAMP JOHN & AUGUSTA UNITS	MINE/BLOCK	North Platte Archaeological Service
4-1768	2004	CEDAR DRAW POD	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
6-254	2006	FEDERAL ROW FOR FEE ACCESS	ROAD/ACCESS	North Platte Archaeological Service
6-449	2006	LANCE OIL & GAS PWRLN W.O. 50504	POWERLINE	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
6-246	2006	LANCE OIL & GAS PWRLN W.O.#51046	POWERLINE	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
3-2101	2003	KINNEY DIVIDE/HIGHLAND POD	MINE/BLOCK	North Platte Archaeological Service
4-2073	2004	MOONEY DRAW POD	MINE/BLOCK	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
5-123	2005	DEER CREEK WELL A2-25	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Western Land Services
5-1370	2005	MEADOW DRAW POD	MINE/BLOCK	Western Land Services
3-2100	2003	MICHELINA FEDERAL POD	MINE/BLOCK	Foothill Engineering Consultants, Inc.
3-2117	2003	POWDER VALLEY BLOCK SURVEY	MINE/BLOCK	North Platte Archaeological Service
5-1772	2005	DEER CREEK POD	MINE/BLOCK	Western Land Services
80-2475	1980	EASTERN POWDER RIVER BASIN	MISCELLANEOUS	Metcalf-Zier Archeological Consultants
99-1044	1999	TAYLOR DRAW POD BLOCK SURVEY	WELL PAD	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
80-2475	1980	EASTERN POWDER RIVER BASIN	MISCELLANEOUS	Metcalf-Zier Archeological Consultants
99-1631	1999	FLOYD RANCH LAND EXCHANGE	RANGE IMPROVEMENT	Western Cultural
80-2475	1980	EASTERN POWDER RIVER BASIN	MISCELLANEOUS	Metcalf-Zier Archeological Consultants
99-1631	1999	FLOYD RANCH LAND EXCHANGE	RANGE IMPROVEMENT	Western Cultural
92-1509	1992	AML 17-C SH, CA, CR, AND LN	MINE/BLOCK	Frontier Archeology
85-779	1985	GALEY FED COMMON 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
85-780	1985	GALEY FED 3	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
90-792	1990	SCHOOLHOUSE FED. #1-29 WELL & AC	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
90-778	1990	KINNEY DIVIDE FEDERAL #1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Archaeological Energy Consulting
82-1518	1982	ANDY UNIT 6	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-675	1983	SAPPHIRE UNIT 4	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
0-496	2000	CEDAR DRAW FED #2-31 PIPELINE	PIPELINE	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
99-1010	1999	CEDAR DRAW CBM WELLS	WELL PAD	Metcalf Archeological Consultants

WYCRO Number	Date	PROJECT	Project Type	Institution
84-561	1984	ALICIA UNIT 10	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-434	1984	ELK DRAW FED A 11-10	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-433	1984	ELK DRAW FED A 10-10	WELL PAD	Greer Services
84-432	1984	ELK DRAW FED A 8-3	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-1079	1983	ELK DRAW FED C 2-7 (W-84915)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
90-687	1990	FRYE FEDERAL #2	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Archaeological Energy Consulting
83-1056	1983	SYLVESTER FED 1 (W-53694)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-1078	1983	ELK DRAW FED A 6-2 (W-84932)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
89-855	1989	1-25 FEDERAL WELL	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	John Albanese
89-849	1989	1-23 FEDERAL WELL	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	John Albanese
85-62	1985	3 FRYE FED	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
99-254	1999	CEDAR DRAW FED #4-14 WELL & ACCE	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Frontier Archaeology/Brunette
84-398	1984	SPIT FED 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-298	1984	ELK DRAW FED C 5-6	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-657	1983	AMOS DRAW FED 2	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
0-497	2000	CEDAR DRAW FED. #5-32 WELL & ACC	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
84-602	1984	ROE FED 41-23	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Archaeological Energy Consulting
85-549	1985	ALICIA UNIT 6	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
85-510	1985	2 FRYE FED	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
85-397	1985	1-24 FED	WELL PAD	Frontier Archeology
85-135	Unknown	RAILROAD FED PROSPECT	WELL PAD	Powers Elevation
85-134	1985	RAILROAD FED #2	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Powers Elevation
82-1517	1982	ANDY UNIT 6	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
82-1516	1982	ANDY UNIT 7	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-703	1983	LASKIE FED 1-20	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Senco-Phenix
82-1387	1982	AMOS DRAW UNIT 4 (W-32847)	WELL PAD	Greer Services
82-1386	1982	AMOS DRAW FED 5 (W-32847)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-61	1983	SAGEBRUSH FED 1-2	WELL PAD	Greer Services
83-59	1983	HAYDEN FED 2-14	WELL PAD AND	Greer Services

WYCRO Number	Date	PROJECT	Project Type	Institution
			ACCESS	
83-55	1983	BARBER CREEK FEDERAL 2-2	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-532	1983	1 SUNSHINE FED	WELL PAD	Greer Services
85-562	1985	ALICIA FED COMMON 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
99-282	1999	WILLIAMS DRAW WELLS & ACCESSES	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
83-659	1983	AMOS DRAW FED 9	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-94	1984	ELK DRAW FED A 6-1	WELL PAD	Greer Services
84-93	1984	ELK DRAW FED C 5-6	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-92	1984	ELK DRAW FED A 7-3	WELL PAD	Greer Services
84-91	1984	SAGEBRUSH FED 8-11	WELL PAD	Greer Services
84-89	1984	SAGEBRUSH FED 9-11	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-81	1984	CEDAR DRAW FED 1-A	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-80	1984	1 MONTGOMERY FOAD FED	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-79	1984	AMOS DRAW FED 11	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
98-718	1998	PRIMA CEDAR DRAW#11-23 & 15-21	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
97-1104	1997	MARK ANDERSON FEDERAL #5	WELL PAD	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
99-1103	1999	RAILROAD CBM PROJECT	MISCELLANEOUS	Greer Services
84-614	1984	ALICIA UNIT 6	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-612	1984	BULL CREEK 32-36 FED	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
99-1620	1999	CEDAR DRAW 11-31, 11-34, 2-13	WELL PAD	Office of the Wyoming State Archeologist
98-1254	1998	MICHELENA FED.#14-12-5177 WELL	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
98-1248	1998	CEDAR DRAW FED.#11-21 WELL, ACCE	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
99-657	1999	CEDAR DRAW #2-42 WELL, ACCESS	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
84-847	1984	10 SAPPHIRE UNIT	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-845	1984	ELK DRAW FED C 6-5	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-665	1983	AMOCO USA BERTOLET 2	WELL PAD	Greer Services
83-664	1983	AMOCO USA BERTOLET 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-663	1983	AMOCO USA BUTLER 2	WELL PAD	Greer Services
83-662	1983	AMOCO USA BUTLER 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-38	1984	FELIX UNIT 19-A	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services

WYCRO Number	Date	PROJECT	Project Type	Institution
84-37	1984	FELIX UNIT 18-A	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-36	1984	HAYDEN FED 3-1	WELL PAD	Greer Services
84-35	1984	HAYDEN FED 2-1	WELL PAD	Greer Services
84-34	1984	HAYDEN FED 34-2	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-33	1984	HAYDEN FED 34-1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-832	1984	3 GALEY FED	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-831	1984	4 GALEY FED	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-1077	1983	ELK DRAW FED A 9-1 (W-84932)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-1076	1983	ELK DRAW FED A 8-35 (W-84932)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
97-1504	1997	NE SNELL CANYON #1 WELL, ACCESS,	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Archaeological Energy Consulting
99-1103	1999	RAILROAD CBM PROJECT	MISCELLANEOUS	Greer Services
99-282	1999	WILLIAMS DRAW WELLS & ACCESSES	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
96-780	1996	SNELL CANYON FED. #1 WELL/ACCESS	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Archaeological Energy Consulting
94-393	1994	AMOS DRAW FED HORIZONTAL WELL	WELL PAD	Archaeological Energy Consulting
94-106	1994	CEDAR DRAW FEDERAL #15-10	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
94-105	1994	CEDAR DRAW FEDERAL #14-8	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
85-319	1985	WINDMILL DRAW UNIT FED 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-108	1984	2 WILD HORSE FED	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Powers Elevation
84-107	1984	RAILROAD FED 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Powers Elevation
84-106	1984	1 WILD HORSE FED	WELL PAD	Powers Elevation
83-658	1983	AMOS DRAW FED 8	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-670	1983	AMOCO USA BERTOLET 7	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-669	1983	AMOCO USA BERTOLET 6	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-668	1983	AMOCO USA BERTOLET 5	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-667	1983	AMOCO USA BERTOLET 4	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-666	1983	AMOCO USA BERTOLET 3	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
85-666	1985	HANEY FED COMMON 1	WELL PAD	Greer Services
83-531	1983	MYSTIC KNIGHT FED 1	WELL PAD	Greer Services
83-435	1983	HAYDEN 2-14 CONNECTOR RD	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-434	1983	AMOS DRAW FED 5	WELL PAD AND	Greer Services

WYCRO Number	Date	PROJECT	Project Type	Institution
			ACCESS	
83-431	1983	15 ANDY UNIT (W-36705)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-77	1984	ELK DRAW FED B 3-13	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-76	1984	ELK DRAW FED B 2-13	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-74	1984	ELK DRAW FED C 3-7	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-73	1984	ELK DRAW FED C 4-7	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-72	1984	GALEY FED 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-71	1984	2 GALEY FED	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-70	1984	26 FELIX UNIT	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-69	1984	USA BERTOLET 8	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-67	1984	FELIX UNIT 24-A	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-43	1984	YATES FED 1-14	WELL PAD	Greer Services
84-431	1984	ELK DRAW FED A 15-2	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-430	1984	ELK DRAW FED A 12-2	WELL PAD	Greer Services
84-428	1984	1 FRYE FED	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-427	1984	BUELAH FED 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-424	1984	ALICIA UNIT 4	WELL PAD	Greer Services
84-423	1984	HOMRIGHAUSEN FED 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-97	1984	SAGEBRUSH FED 10-12	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-96	1984	SAGEBRUSH FED 6-12	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
84-95	1984	SAGEBRUSH FED 7-1	WELL PAD	Greer Services
83-1096	1983	4 MYSTIC KNIGHT FED (W-51882)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-1095	1983	3 MYSTIC KNIGHT FED (W-51882)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-1094	1983	1 LEROY FED (W-84925)	WELL PAD	Greer Services
83-1089	1983	ELK DRAW FED A 7-3	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-1082	1983	AMOS DRAW FED 6A (W-32847)	WELL PAD	Greer Services
81-2014	1981	OLAF LAMBERT 12-1 FED	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Metcalf-Zier Archeological Consultants
83-424	1983	FELIX UNIT 20 (W-31336)	WELL PAD	Greer Services
83-423	1983	FELIX UNIT 19 (W-31336)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-430	1983	3 GREEN RIVER FED (W-82738)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services

WYCRO Number	Date	PROJECT	Project Type	Institution
83-425	1983	FELIX UNIT 21 (W-31336)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-946	1983	NW THRONE 2-35	WELL PAD	Greer Services
83-945	1983	NW THRONE 3-35	WELL PAD	Greer Services
83-944	1983	SAPPHIRE UNIT 7 (W-84938)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-892	1983	ELK DRAW FED B 1-13	WELL PAD	Senco-Phenix
83-891	1983	LASKIE FED 2-20	WELL PAD	Senco-Phenix
83-865	1983	ALICIA UNIT 3	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-854	1983	ELK DRAW FED A 3-10	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-853	1983	ELK DRAW FED C 1-7	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-852	1983	ELK DRAW FED A 4-3	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-851	1983	ELK DRAW FED A 5-2	WELL PAD	Greer Services
83-850	1983	ELK DRAW FED 2-10	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-772	1983	AMOS DRAW FED 7	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-756	1983	HAYDEN STATE 1-20-3	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Archeological Consultants
83-756-2	1983	HAYDEN STATE 2-25-3 WELL & ACC	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Archeological Consultants
83-709	Unknown	HAYDEN FED 4-13	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Senco-Phenix
83-707	1983	SAGEBRUSH FED 3-12	WELL PAD	Senco-Phenix
83-706	1983	SAGEBRUSH FED 4-11	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Senco-Phenix
83-705	1983	SAGEBRUSH FED 5-13	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Senco-Phenix
83-704	1983	LASKIE FED 1-29	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Senco-Phenix
83-422	1983	FELIX UNIT 18 (W-31336)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
83-421	1983	FELIX UNIT 17 (W-31336)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
82-1497	1982	ANDY UNIT 8 (W-42101)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
82-941	1982	1 KINGFISH FED (W-50757)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
82-940	1982	1 ANDY UNIT (W-36705)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
82-874	1982	SAPPHIRE UNIT 1 (W-36707)	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
82-871	1982	SAGEBRUSH FED 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
82-72	1982	AMOS DRAW FED 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
81-2423	Unknown	ECHETA PROPERTY 52N75W	MINE/BLOCK	Office of the Wyoming State Archeologist
98-696	1998	PRIMA O & G/CEDAR DRAW#10-44 WEL	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
98-695	1998	PRIMA O & G/BARBER	WELL PAD AND	Pronghorn Archaeological

WYCRO Number	Date	PROJECT	Project Type	Institution
		TRL#34-32 WEL	ACCESS	Services
78-846	1978	WURLITZER FED 1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Archeological Services, Western Wyoming College
1-579	2001	MEADOW DRAW POD	MISCELLANEOUS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
1-565	2001	CEDAR DRAW FEDERAL #10-6 W/A	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Frontier Archaeology/Brunette
1-568	2001	ECHETA ROAD FED #11-13 W/A	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Frontier Archaeology/Brunette
90-781	1990	GILMORE #2 ARTESIAN WELL	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	John Albanese
90-783	1990	GILMORE #1 ARTESIAN UNIT	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	John Albanese
89-850	1989	GILMORE 1-1 FEDERAL WELL	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	John Albanese
89-851	1989	1-35 FEDERAL WELL	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	John Albanese
85-561	1985	EXXON GALEY FED 2	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
80-2262	1980	WEST BARBER CREEK FED K-1	WELL PAD	Powers Elevation
80-2261	1980	WEST BARBER CREEK FED J-1	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Powers Elevation
80-2054	1980	BARBER CREEK FED 1	WELL PAD	Archeological Services
86-550	1986	AMOS DRAW FED 11	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
3-605	2003	FORTIFICATION CREEK WATER WELL	WELL PAD	BLM/Buffalo
81-1087	1981	WEST BARBER CREEK FED C-3	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Powers Elevation
81-1417	1981	CENEX 14-15	WELL PAD	Powers Elevation
84-155	1984	ELK DRAW FED D 2-35	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Greer Services
3-1236	2003	MONTGOMERY DRAW POD	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
4-112	2004	RECLUSE METH. STRATIGRAPHIC WELL	WELL PAD	Arcadis U.S., Inc.
5-286	2005	AMOS DRAW METER AND PIPELINE	PIPELINE	High Country Archaeology
4-1975	2004	CAMP JOHN & AUGUSTA UNITS	MINE/BLOCK	North Platte Archaeological Service
4-1768	2004	CEDAR DRAW POD	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
5-956	2005	CARR DRAW FEDERAL POD I CBM	MINE/BLOCK	Western Land Services
3-2101	2003	KINNEY DIVIDE/HIGHLAND POD	MINE/BLOCK	North Platte Archaeological Service
4-2073	2004	MOONEY DRAW POD	MINE/BLOCK	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
5-1369	2005	WILLIAMS DRAW BETA UNIT CBM	MINE/BLOCK	Greer Services
5-123	2005	DEER CREEK WELL A2-25	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Western Land Services
3-2032	2003	ROSE DRAW UNIT	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	North Platte Archaeological Service

WYCRO Number	Date	PROJECT	Project Type	Institution
4-1875	2004	WILLIAMS DRAW UNIT POD	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	North Platte Archaeological Service
3-2100	2003	MICHELINA FEDERAL POD	MINE/BLOCK	Foothill Engineering Consultants, Inc.
5-1772	2005	DEER CREEK POD	MINE/BLOCK	Western Land Services
3-2117	2003	POWDER VALLEY BLOCK SURVEY	MINE/BLOCK	North Platte Archaeological Service
5-1370	2005	MEADOW DRAW POD	MINE/BLOCK	Western Land Services
5-956-2	2005	CARR DRAW POD 1 ADDITION 1	MINE/BLOCK	Western Land Services
88-754	1988	BULL CREEK FENCE	MISCELLANEOUS	BLM/Casper District
3-1236-2	2004	EVALUATIVE TESTING OF 48CA4707	NONE	Pronghorn Archaeological Services
4-1875-5	2005	WILLIAMS DRAW GEOARCH ASSESSMENT	WELL PAD AND ACCESS	Laramie Soils Service, Inc.
74-3	Unknown	BUFFALO/GILLETTE TRANSMISSION LINE	POWERLINE	Office of the Wyoming State Archeologist
4-1886	2004	TINCOM BUTTE ALPHA POD	MINE/BLOCK	Pronghorn Archaeological Services

Appendix B: Cultural Resource Properties in the Fortification Creek Class I Study Area.

Smithsonian Number	Site Age	Site Type	Eligibility
48CA104	PREHISTORIC	BISON KILL/FCR	Eligible
48CA157	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER/STONE CIRCLE	Unknown
48CA1577	HISTORIC	HISTORIC STOCKHERDING CAMP	Not Eligible
48CA158	PREHISTORIC	HEARTH/ FCR	Unknown
48CA1582	HISTORIC	HISTORIC SITE	Eligible
48CA1584	HISTORIC	HISTORIC HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48CA159	PREHISTORIC	HEARTH/FCR	Unknown
48CA160	PREHISTORIC	HEARTH/ FCR	Unknown
48CA1603	HISTORIC	HISTORIC MINING MINE	Unknown
48CA161	PREHISTORIC	STONE CIRCLE	Unknown
48CA162	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA1713	HISTORIC	RANCHING - HOMESTEAD	Unknown
48CA1714	HISTORIC	RANCHING - STOCKHERDING CAMP	Not Eligible
48CA1715	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA1716	HISTORIC	HISTORIC HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48CA1865	HISTORIC	RANCHING - HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48CA1891	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA1923	HISTORIC	RANCHING - HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48CA1985	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES	Unknown
48CA1991	HISTORIC	RANCHING - HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48CA1992	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC FEATURE	Not Eligible
48CA1993	HISTORIC	HISTORIC HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48CA1994	HISTORIC	RANCHING - STOCKHERDING CAMP	Not Eligible
48CA1995	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS/FCR	Not Eligible
48CA2012	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA2046	HISTORIC	RANCHING - HOMESTEAD	Unknown
48CA2047	HISTORIC	RANCHING - HOMESTEAD	Unknown
48CA2066	HISTORIC	HISTORIC-RANCHING-CORRAL/FENCE	Not Eligible
48CA2067	HISTORIC	RANCHING - HOMESTEAD	Unknown
48CA2089	HISTORIC	HISTORIC MINING MINE	Not Eligible
48CA2100	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48CA2101	HISTORIC	RANCHING - HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48CA2218	HISTORIC	RANCHING - HOMESTEAD	Unknown
48CA2388	HISTORIC	TRANSPORTATION - BRIDGE	Not Eligible
48CA2903	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA2904	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA2907	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS/FCR	Eligible
48CA3271	HISTORIC	RANCHING - HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48CA3272	HISTORIC	RANCHING - CATTLE RANCH	Eligible
48CA3273	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible

48CA3274	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Eligible
48CA3362	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA3363	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA3365	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA3462	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA3625	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48CA3626	HISTORIC	HISTORIC HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48CA3627	HISTORIC	HISTORIC HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48CA3703	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Unknown
48CA3704	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA4061	HISTORIC	HISTORIC-RANCHING-CORRAL/FENCE	Not Eligible
48CA4703	HISTORIC	CAIRN, CACHE,ROCK PILES	Not Eligible
48CA4706	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA4707	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA4708	HISTORIC	HISTORIC HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48CA4709	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA4710	MULTICOMPONENT	HISTORIC DEBRIS	Unknown
48CA4711	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Unknown
48CA4712	HISTORIC	HISTORIC HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48CA4713	HISTORIC	CAIRN, CACHE,ROCK PILES	Not Eligible
48CA4714	HISTORIC	CAIRN, CACHE,ROCK PILES	Not Eligible
48CA4715	HISTORIC	CAIRN, CACHE,ROCK PILES	Not Eligible
48CA5030	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA5044	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA5212	HISTORIC	HISTORIC DAM	Not Eligible
48CA5260	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Unknown
48CA5261	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/ ROCKSHELTER	Eligible
48CA5262	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Unknown
48CA5263	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Eligible
48CA5264	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Unknown
48CA5265	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Eligible
48CA5266	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC FEATURE - CAIRNS	Unknown
48CA5267	HISTORIC	HISTORIC STOCKHERDING CAMP	Not Eligible
48CA5268	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/CAIRNS	Eligible
48CA5275	HISTORIC	HISTORIC OTHER	Not Eligible
48CA5304	HISTORIC	HISTORIC HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48CA5378	HISTORIC	HISTORIC HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48CA5379	HISTORIC	HISTORIC OTHER	Not Eligible
48CA5380	HISTORIC	HISTORIC OTHER	Not Eligible
48CA5597	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible

48CA5681	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA5682	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA5683	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA5728	MULTICOMPONENT	HISTORIC DEBRIS	Not Eligible
48CA5729	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Eligible
48CA5730	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA5731	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA5732	HISTORIC	HISTORIC DEBRIS	Not Eligible
48CA5742	MULTICOMPONENT	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA5743	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA5744	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA5747	MULTICOMPONENT	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA5751	MULTICOMPONENT	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Eligible
48CA5752	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA5753	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA5754	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA5755	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA5756	HISTORIC	HISTORIC TRASH DUMP	Not Eligible
48CA5849	HISTORIC	HISTORIC OTHER	Not Eligible
48CA5864	HISTORIC	HISTORIC STOCKHERDING CAMP	Not Eligible
48CA5865	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA5916	MULTICOMPONENT	LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48CA5958	HISTORIC	HISTORIC SITE	Not Eligible
48CA748	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Unknown
48CA749	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Unknown
48JO1133	HISTORIC	TRANSPORTATION - BRIDGE	Not Eligible
48JO1867	HISTORIC	HISTORIC-RANCHING-CORRAL/FENCE	Not Eligible
48JO1868	PREHISTORIC	OPEN CAMP, OCCUPATION	Not Eligible
48JO1869	HISTORIC	HISTORIC DEBRIS	Not Eligible
48JO1884	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC FEATURE/HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48JO1901	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48JO1902	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER/FCR	Not Eligible
48JO1903	HISTORIC	HISTORIC-RANCHING-CORRAL/FENCE	Not Eligible
48JO1904	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48JO1905	HISTORIC	HISTORIC HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48JO1906	HISTORIC	HISTORIC HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48JO1907	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES	Not Eligible
48JO1908	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES	Not Eligible
48JO1909	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48JO1910	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES	Not Eligible

48JO1911	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48JO1912	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48JO1913	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48JO1914	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48JO1915	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48JO1916	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Eligible
48JO1917	HISTORIC	HISTORIC CAIRN	Not Eligible
48JO1918	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC FEATURE/HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48JO1919	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48JO1920	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC FEATURE/HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48JO1923	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48JO1924	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC FEATURE/ HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48JO1925	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC FEATURE/HEARTHS	Unknown
48JO1926	MULTICOMPONENT	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES - HABITATION - HEARTHS/FCR	Not Eligible
48JO1927	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Unknown
48JO1930	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC FEATURE/ HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48JO1932	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC FEATURE/HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48JO1933	HISTORIC	HISTORIC HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48JO1934	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Unknown
48JO1935	HISTORIC	HISTORIC HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48JO1936	HISTORIC	HISTORIC CAIRN	Not Eligible
48JO1937	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48JO2431	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Eligible
48JO2432	HISTORIC	HISTORIC FOUNDATION	Not Eligible
48JO2582	HISTORIC	HISTORIC HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48JO2583	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC - HISTORIC DEBRIS	Not Eligible
48JO2584	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES	Not Eligible
48JO2721	HISTORIC	HISTORIC DEBRIS	Not Eligible
48JO2722	HISTORIC	HISTORIC HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48JO2723	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC FEATURE/HEARTHS	Eligible
48JO2724	PREHISTORIC	OPEN CAMP, OCCUPATION	Not Eligible
48JO2725	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48JO2726	HISTORIC	RANCHING - OTHER	Not Eligible

48JO2727	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC FEATURE/HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48JO2728	HISTORIC	HISTORIC HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48JO2729	HISTORIC	HISTORIC STOCKHERDING CAMP	Not Eligible
48JO2730	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC FEATURE/HEARTHS	Unknown
48JO2731	PREHISTORIC	OPEN CAMP, OCCUPATION	Unknown
48JO2732	PREHISTORIC	OPEN CAMP, OCCUPATION	Unknown
48JO3234	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48JO3235	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48JO3241	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48JO3243	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48JO3244	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Unknown
48JO3245	HISTORIC	HISTORIC HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48JO3246	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Eligible
48JO3247	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Unknown
48JO3248	PREHISTORIC	OPEN CAMP/HEARTHS, LITHICS	Unknown
48JO3249	MULTICOMPONENT	HISTORIC STOCKHERDING CAMP	Unknown
48JO3250	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Unknown
48JO3253	HISTORIC	HISTORIC STOCKHERDING CAMP	Not Eligible
48JO3254	PREHISTORIC	OPEN CAMP/HEARTHS, LITHICS	Eligible
48JO3255	PREHISTORIC	OPEN CAMP/HEARTHS, LITHICS	Not Eligible
48JO3256	PREHISTORIC	OPEN CAMP/HEARTHS, LITHICS	Eligible
48JO3280	HISTORIC	HISTORIC FOUNDATION	Not Eligible
48JO3281	PREHISTORIC	OPEN CAMP, OCCUPATION	Not Eligible
48JO3283	HISTORIC	HISTORIC CABIN	Not Eligible
48JO3284	PREHISTORIC	OPEN CAMP, OCCUPATION	Not Eligible
48JO3469	PREHISTORIC	OPEN CAMP/HEARTHS, LITHICS	Not Eligible
48JO3470	PREHISTORIC	OPEN CAMP/HEARTHS, LITHICS	Eligible
48JO46	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Eligible
48JO476	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48JO804	HISTORIC	HISTORIC-RANCHING-CORRAL/FENCE	Unknown
48JO923	HISTORIC	RANCHING - HOMESTEAD	Eligible
48SH1157	PREHISTORIC	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND FEATURES/HEARTHS	Not Eligible
48SH1245	HISTORIC	HISTORIC HOMESTEAD	Not Eligible
48SH1246	HISTORIC	HISTORIC OTHER	Not Eligible
48SH1255	HISTORIC	HISTORIC DEBRIS	Unknown
48SH1256	HISTORIC	HISTORIC FOUNDATION	Unknown
48SH1257	PREHISTORIC	LITHIC SCATTER	Not Eligible
48SH257	HISTORIC	HISTORIC MILITARY CAMP	Unknown