

Physical remnants of the camp include an earthen structure once used as a swimming and bathing pool and a stone bordered pathway which delineates the living quarters and parade grounds of the camp.

Rocky mountain juniper thrives in the wet meadows of the study area. This is a tree species uncommon to Nevada and found primarily in wet, upland drainages of mountain slopes. The marshy area created by the developed water source attracts wildlife and enhances vegetation diversity.

4. MANAGEABILITY:

The area is not manageable as wilderness due to its small size, the lack of natural boundaries and the limited wilderness character.

5. ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCE VALUES

A minerals report from the U.S. Bureau of Mines and the U.S. Geological Survey was not prepared for this study area. The potential for the occurrence of oil and gas resources within the study area is considered to be high. The potential for other resources is considered to be low or no potential for occurrence.

6. SUMMARY OF WSA-SPECIFIC COMMENTS

The Shoshone Ponds Natural Area was inventoried along with the 1,400 acre roadless review area during an early special inventory conducted in conjunction with the Intermountain Power Project. A public meeting was held in Ely, Nevada on November 14, 1978 to describe the findings of the special inventory and to invite public comment. A 90-day public comment review period was held from November 19, 1978 to February 16, 1979. Meetings were also held in Reno and Las Vegas, Nevada during the public comment period.

No public comment was received during the public review period regarding the Shoshone Ponds Natural Area or the roadless area NV-040-180.