WYOMING LEGISLATIVE SERVICE OFFICE

Research Memorandum

RECREATION RULES FOR STATE TRUST, BLM, AND FOREST SERVICE LANDS IN WYOMING

May 2026

Prepared by Clayton Caldwell, Research Analyst

QUESTION:

What are the rules for recreational use for state trust, Bureau of Land Management, and Forest Service lands in Wyoming?

SHORT ANSWER:

The Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service manage most of the federal lands in Wyoming. Wyoming law directs the State Board of Land Commissioners to manage state trust lands for the benefit of public education in the state and other institutions, and to create the "greatest benefit to the state land trust beneficiaries." Recreational use of Wyoming state trust lands is not a public right, but the State Board of Land Commissioners extends the privilege of hunting, fishing, and "casual recreational day uses" on state trust lands to the public. The State Board of Land Commissioners promulgates recreational land use rules that apply to trust lands throughout the state and also maintains a public list of additional recreational land use restrictions on the Office of State Lands and Investments' website. Federal law requires the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service to manage lands under a "multiple use mandate" that balances recreational access with other land uses. Both federal agencies promulgate recreational rules based on local circumstances but commonly permit camping on federal lands for up to 14 days.

FEDERAL AGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL LANDS

Approximately 95 percent of federally-owned land in the United States is administered by four agencies: The National Park Service (NPS), the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the Forest Service (USFS).[1] The NPS administers the National Park System for recreational use of parklands and preservation of park resources.[2] The FWS

[1] Kori Calvert et. al., *Recreation on Federal Lands*, Congressional Research Service, 1 (2010), **https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/20100922_RL33525_220d4d9de0e37ab4802052bedc00e33b1c23f56e.pdf**.
[2] *Id*.

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manages wildlife refuges primarily for protecting and improving fish and wildlife habitats.[3] The BLM manages public lands and the USFS manages national forests.[4] The BLM and the USFS both manage federal lands under a "multiple use mandate" that requires the agencies to balance recreational access with other factors like utilization of natural resources and wildlife conservation.[5]

Approximately 29.1 million acres of land in Wyoming, or roughly 46.7 percent of the state's total acreage, were owned by the federal government in 2018.[6] Of this total acreage, 17.4 million acres of federal land were managed by the BLM and 9.2 million acres were managed by the USFS in 2018.[7] The amount of federally-owned land in each state ranges from 0.3 percent of total acreage in Connecticut and Iowa to 80.1 percent in Nevada.[8] The majority of federal land is held in Alaska and 11 western states.[9] This research memorandum will review the recreation rules for state trust, BLM, and USFS lands in Wyoming.

WYOMING BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS

The Wyoming Constitution grants the State Board of Land Commissioners (the Board) direction, control, disposition, and care of all state lands granted to the state by the federal government to support public schools.[10] The lands granted by the federal government are held in a trust for the benefit of public education in the state and other institutions and are referred to as "state trust lands."[11] Pursuant to Wyoming statutes, the Board is established to control, lease, care for, and dispose of all state trust lands acquired by the State of Wyoming "for the benefit and support of public schools" and subject to constitutional and statutory limitations and requirements.[12] The Board has the statutory authority to promulgate rules "to preserve the value of the land and to recognize the fiduciary duties" of the Office of State Lands and Investments (OSLI).[13] State lands that are leased by the Board must be leased to create the "greatest benefit to the state land trust beneficiaries."[14] Other state agencies, such as the Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources and the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, manage state lands separate from the state trust lands managed by OSLI.

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[3] *Id*.
[4] *Id*.
[5] Abigail M. Hunt and Robin M. Rotman, *Intersectional Management: An Analysis of Cooperation and Competition on American Public Lands*, 42 Stan. Envtl. L.J. 121, 129 (2023).
[6] Laura A. Hanson and Carol Hardy Vincent, *Federal Land Ownership: Overview and Data,* Library of Congress, 9 (2020), **https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R42346**.
[7] *Id* at 10.
[8] *Id* at 7.
[9] *Id*.
[10] Wyo. Const. art. XVIII, § 3.
[11] *Id*.
[12] W.S. 36-2-101.
[13] W.S. 36-2-107(a).
[14] W.S. 36-5-105.

Wyoming statutes grant the Board the authority to promulgate regulations regarding the care of all state trust lands and to preserve state trust land value.[15] Under the public hunting, fishing, and general recreational use regulations for the Board, access to state trust lands is not a public right. The Board extends the privilege of hunting, fishing, and "casual recreational day uses" on legally accessible state lands.[16] "Casual recreational uses" include horseback riding, photography, wildlife and bird observation, hiking, rock hunting, and other recreational day uses.[17] Under the recreational use regulations, the Board cannot charge fees for persons hunting, fishing, or recreationally using state lands unless the payment is collected based on a special use lease or a temporary use permit.[18]

The privilege of recreational access does not extend to lands classified and used as cultivated cropland, and the Board may close access to state trust lands on its own motion or upon request of the state land's surface lessee.[19] Overnight camping is also explicitly prohibited on state trust lands except on camping areas established by the Board.[20] Uses that damage state lands, such as joy riding, are not considered casual recreational uses and are not permitted on state trust lands.[21] Additionally, organized, developed, or commercial recreational use of state trust lands is not permitted unless the recreational use is performed under a "special use lease" issued by the Board.[22]

The Board has statutory authority to close any parcel of state trust land.[23] OSLI maintains a public list of recreational land use restrictions on the OSLI website.[24] The access restrictions include closures to motorized vehicles, closure to the discharge of firearms, and closure to all public access. For an example of an OSLI analysis and summary of a public land restriction, see **Appendix A**.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (the Act) directs the BLM to balance recreation, grazing, timber, energy, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish habitat, and conservation on BLM lands.[25] Under the Act, the BLM manages lands under a multiple use principle that must "best meet the present and future needs of the American people" and "not necessarily…give the greatest

[15] W.S. 36-2-107(a).
[16] Wyoming State Board of Land Commissioners, Ch. 13, §§ 3 and 4.
[17] *Id* at 2(b).
[18] *Id* at § 6.
[19] *Id* at §§ 3 and 4.
[20] *Id* at § 8.
[21] *Id* at 2(b).
[22] *Id* at § 4.
[23] W.S. 36-2-107.
[24] Office of State Lands and Investments, *Restrictions*, **http://lands.wyo.gov/resources/restrictions** (last accessed May 1, 2026).
[25] The Bureau of Land Management, *The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*, 1-2 (2016), **https://www.blm.gov/sites/default/files/AboutUs_LawsandRegs_FLPMA.pdf**.

economic return or the greatest unit output."[26] The Visitor Services regulations for the BLM state the objective of ensuring "that public lands, including recreation areas, sites and facilities, can be used by the maximum number of people with minimum conflict among users and minimum damage to public lands and resources."[27] The regulations provide rules applicable to all BLM lands, including sanitation, occupancy and use, vehicle use, public health and safety, and damage to public lands.[28] For example, the regulations prohibit leaving personal property unattended in developed camping and picnicking areas for more than 24 hours in a day use area or 72 hours in other areas.[29]

The regulations also permit an authorized BLM officer to temporarily close or restrict BLM lands to protect people, property, public lands, and resources as well as to avoid conflict among public land users and ensure the privacy of Tribal activities for traditional or cultural use.[30] Each order must identify the area being closed, specify the uses restricted, specify the period of closure, identify the persons exempt from the closure, and identify the reasons for closure.[31] The authorized officer must notify the public of the closure by posting the closure order in the area's local BLM office, posting the order at the area affected by the closure, notifying local media outlets, and posting the information online.[32]

BLM regulations allow a state director with the BLM to establish supplementary rules as deemed necessary.[33] The rules must be posted near or within the affected lands and facilities, and be made available to the public.[34] Supplementary land use rules are available on the Federal Register.[35] BLM lands typically follow the same recreational land use guidelines unless otherwise posted.[36] In general, Wyoming BLM lands eligible for camping have a 14-day occupancy limit within a 28-day period.[37] After the 14th day of occupation, campers must move at least five miles from the previous location. Hunting is permitted on over 99 percent of BLM lands nationally.[38]

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[26] *Id*.
[27] 43 C.F.R. § 8365.0-2.
[28] *Id*.
[29] 43 C.F.R. § 8365.1-3.
[30] 43 C.F.R. § 8364.1.
[31] *Id*.
[32] *Id*.
[33] 43 C.F.R. § 8365.1-6.
[34] *Id*.
[35] Bureau of Land Management, *Federal Register*, **https://www.blm.gov/media/federal-register** (last accessed May 11, 2026).
[36] *See* Bureau of Land Management, *Welcome to the Wyoming Public Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management*, 4, **https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/cbaa2b72d3c64982bcd08136939194ba?views=Home** (last accessed May 11, 2026).
[37] *Id*.
[38] Bureau of Land Management, *Hunting and Fishing*, **https://www.blm.gov/programs/recreation/recreation-activities/hunting-fishing** (last accessed May 11, 2026).

Recreation rules are often found in the region's Resource Management Plan (RMP), with any rules established outside of the RMP process published through the Federal Register.[39] Site-specific recreational rules are often posted on the BLM webpage for the site and via signage at the site itself.[40] For example, the Killpecker Sand Dunes Open Play Area rules require all vehicles in the area to be equipped with a whip mast and flag meeting certain size requirements.[41]

FOREST SERVICE

Congress directs the USFS to administer national forests for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes[42] and to manage national forests for "multiple use and sustained yield."[43] "The mission of the USFS is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations."[44] Federal regulations describe prohibitions that apply to areas within the National Forest System and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.[45] The prohibitions include provisions on disorderly conduct, fires, timber cutting, hunting and fishing, property damage, occupancy and use, sanitation, road and trail use, motor vehicle use, over-snow vehicle use, off-road vehicle use, developed recreation site use, and recreation fees. For example, the regulations prohibit leaving personal property unattended for longer than 72 hours unless in an area where longer periods have been designated.[46]

The Chief of the USFS, each regional forester, each experiment station director, the head of each administrative unit, or each deputy's head may issue "special orders"[47] to close or restrict the use of specific areas of USFS land.[48] Special orders are supplemental to the federal regulations that apply to USFS lands nationwide. The kinds of closures a special order may require are listed in the federal regulations for USFS prohibitions. Each special order must describe the area being restricted, the applicable times for the restriction, and be posted publicly.[49] Special orders must also be issued in a manner consistent with the issuer's delegated authority.[50] A special order may exempt:

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[39] Email from Lauren Hazzard, Outdoor Recreation Planner, Bureau of Land Management, to Clayton Caldwell, Research Analyst, LSO (May 19, 2026) (On file with author).
[40] *Id*.
[41] Bureau of Land Management, *Killpecker Sand Dunes Open Play Area*, **https://www.blm.gov/visit/killpecker-sand-dunes-open-play-area** (last accessed May 19, 2026).
[42] 16 USCS § 528.
[43] 16 USCS § 529.
[44] Forest Service, *Meet the Forest Service*, **https://www.fs.usda.gov/about-agency/meet-forest-service** (last accessed May 4, 2026).
[45] 36 C.F.R. § 261.1.
[46] *Id* at § 261.10(e).
[47] "Special orders" may be administered at varying administrative levels, including forest orders and regional orders. Telephone Interview with Sarah Evans-Kirol, Public Relations, Forest Service (May 1, 2026).
[48] *Id* at § 261.50.
[49] *Id* at § 261.50(c).
[50] *Id* at § 261.50(a).

- Those with a permit that allows the acts that are prohibited under the special order;
- Owners and lessees of land in the area;
- Area residents;
- Any federal, state, or local officer of an organized rescue or fire fighting operation;
- Those engaged in a business, trade, or occupation in the area; or
- Any other person meeting the order's exemption requirements.[51]

The categories of permitted special order prohibitions are fire, special closures, National Forest System road and trail closures, National Forest wilderness areas, and occupancy and use restrictions.[52] For example, a special order could include prohibitions against camping, hunting, or fishing for a given area.[53] The Chief Forester or Regional Forester with authority delegated by the Chief Forester may also issue regulations within all or part of a given area within the issuing officer's jurisdiction for reasons such as public safety, disease prevention, and the protection of scientific experiments or investigations.[54]

The amount of time visitors may camp within an area is described in a forest's special orders, with most USFS areas in Wyoming allowing visitors to spend up to 14 days camping within a certain period. For example, visitors may camp in the Bridger-Teton National Forest for up to 14 days within any 30-day period.[55] Some high-use areas near Jackson, Wyoming instead have a five-day camping limit in effect between May 1st and Labor Day.[56] For the general forest-wide camping limits established through special orders for each of the national forests in Wyoming, see **Figure 1**. For the special order describing camping in the Bridger-Teton National Forest, see **Appendix B**.

[51] *Id* at § 261.50(e).
[52] 36 C.F.R. §§ 261.51 thru 261.58.
[53] 36 C.F.R. § 261.58.
[54] 36 C.F.R. § 261.70.
[55] Forest Service, *Occupancy, Use, & Stay Limit (Forest-wide)* (2020), **https://www.fs.usda.gov/r04/bridger-teton/alerts/occupancy-use-stay-limit-forest-wide**.
[56] Forest Service, *Camping 5-Day Stay Limit (Jackson, Blackrock, Big Piney, & Greys River Ranger Districts* (2024), **https://www.fs.usda.gov/r04/bridger-teton/alerts/camping-5-day-stay-limit-jackson-blackrock-big-piney-greys-river-ranger**.

Figure 1. General Camping Limits for Wyoming's National Forests

National Forest	Camping Limit
Ashley National Forest	16 consecutive days within a 30-day period.
Bighorn National Forest	14 days in a 28-day period.
Black Hills National Forest	14 days in a 60-day period.
Bridger-Teton National Forest	14 days within a 30-day period.
Caribou-Targhee National Forest	14 days in a 30-day period.
Medicine Bow National Forest	14 days in campgrounds and 16 days dispersed camping in a 30-day period.
Shoshone National Forest	16 days.
Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest	For developed sites: seven consecutive days in a developed site on the Logan, Ogden, Salt Lake, Pleasant Grove, Spanish Fork, and Heber/Kamas Ranger Districts; or 14 consecutive days on the Evanston/Mt. View Ranger District in a 30-day period. For undeveloped areas: 14 days in a 30-day period.

Source: National forest special orders compiled by LSO staff (May 2026).

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact LSO Research at 777-7881.

Appendix A

ACTION: APPROVAL OF SPECIAL USE LEASE APPLICATION

AUTHORITY: W.S. 36-5-114; Rules Chapter 5, Section 3

Type of Use:	Recreational area to be used for riding motorcycles, four wheelers, horseback riding, hiking, etc.
Lease No.:	SU- 572
Applicant:	Town of Rolling Hills
County:	Converse
Acres:	300 more or less
Description:	Township 34 North, Range 75 West, 6th P.M. Section 16: SW1/4; W1/2SE1/4; Part of E1/2SE1/4 lying west of State Highway 23
Improvements:	Existing Improvements: Fenced along the south, east and west. Proposed Improvements: See Attached Business Plans. Entire area will be cleaned up and fenced along the north side; put in a lockable gate and parking area; improve the motocross track and hiking trails; portable toilets, vending machines, picnic tables and picnic shelters. Total estimated costs $15,000 to $20,000.
Recommended Rental:	$250.00 per year, subject to five year rental reviews.
Recommended Term:	April 1, 2007 to April 1, 2032

Discussion:

The Town of Rolling Hills (Gerry Minton, Mayor) has applied for a Special Use Lease for a recreational area to be used for riding motorcycles, ATVs, dune buggies, 4 X 4 vehicles, horseback riding, hiking, etc. The area to be included in the lease is located immediately to the west of the Town and has unstable soils, primarily sand dunes, which produce very little vegetation/forage. It has been extensively used over the years by various types of off road vehicles. During the summer months, use is quite heavy and there have been several accidents. The Town of Rolling Hills wants the public to be able to continue to use the area for recreation but use would be on a controlled basis. The area would be fenced and access controlled through an existing gate located near the Town's water tank at the SE corner of the state land. Maps and the Town's Plan for use of the area are attached.

From 1982 to 1992 part of this same 300 acres was under another Special Use Lease for a motocross track and that old track is still visible. Over the years, the office has received a large number of complaints from past surface lessees and from neighbors about unauthorized, off road vehicle use. It has also been a source of frustration for law enforcement personnel. State Highway 23 passes through this section about ¼ mile east of the sand dunes and there is a well established road providing access. There are trails and roads all over the 300 acre parcel. Therefore, rather than closing the area to all motorized vehicles, it would appear that the best option is to set up a Special Use Lease with the Town of Rolling Hills.

As part of this lease, the OSLI staff recommends that the Town of Rolling Hills:

1. Be authorized to fence the area and regulate access for recreational purposes.

2. Be authorized to develop and enforce requirements as needed for regulatory and safety purposes, including no shooting within the leased premises.

The Town of Rolling Hills, as lessee, is to bear all responsibility for obtaining any and all

necessary permits and/or licenses, and adequate insurance. The Town is also responsible for complying with all local, state and federal laws, rules and/or regulations which may be applicable. The Town is also responsible for all clean up and maintenance and for reclamation as necessary. The State, and/or the Board, is to bear no liability.

The OSLI staff further recommends that the rest of the section be closed to all unauthorized motorized vehicles in accordance with Chapter 13, Section 5(c) of the Board's rules. Recreational use of the remainder of the section would be limited to foot and horseback travel only. As mentioned above, State Highway 23 passes through this section providing easy public access. As evidenced by the sand dunes, this section has very fragile soils. There have been several roads pioneered over the past few years on the area outside of the proposed special use lease. If the special use lease is approved, and the traffic on the sand dune is controlled, it is likely that some unauthorized vehicular use would tend to move to the area outside of the special use lease. As a preventative measure, staff suggests that the balance of the section be protected from unauthorized off road vehicle use.

The surface lessee, Gordon Crawford, is supportive of the Town's special use lease application and the recreational use restrictions on the remainder of the section. Mr. Gordon is being very cooperative with the Town's proposal, going so far as to give up the grazing and agricultural use on a large portion of the leased land.

DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

The Director recommends that the Board approve the above described special use lease application for a 25 year term at a rental of $250.00 per year subject to a rental review every five years. Approval of the application is not to be considered as an approval of the applicant's estimated value of improvements.

The Director also recommends that the Board close the rest of the section to all unauthorized motorized vehicles. Only surface lessees, mineral lessees and employees of the OSLI are considered to have authorized motorized vehicles. All others would require written authorization from the OSLI.

BOARD ACTION: _____

Town of Rolling Hills

March 21, 2007

Fred Pannel
Office of State Land and Investment Board
122 West 25th Street
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002

RE: Special Use Lease
Sec. 16, Twp. 34N, Rng 75W, 6th P.M.

Dear Fred Pannel,

Thank you for attending our March 20, 2007 Council Meeting we greatly appreciate it. The council members have all agreed to continue working on the Sand Dune Project. We are looking forward to providing a great recreation motorized track and bridal trail to use for the youth in the area. We are looking forward to continuing working with the State Land and Investment Board on completing this great project for the Town of Rolling Hills resident. Please call for if there is any additional question 307-436-5348 or 307- 258-0994.

Sincerely,

Mayor Gerald Minton

Cc:

As/ams

September 12, 2006

Town of Rolling Hills Sand Dunes Business Plans

Phase One- Creating a Safe Environment at the Sand Dunes

-Cleaning up the Sand Dunes
  - Remove all trash
  - Old and torn up tires
  - Any unsafe materials
- Fence the separate areas
  - Motorcycle and Four-wheel area
  - Horseback Riding
  - Hiking Trail
  - Town to provide the materials and the club to provide the labor
- Create one entrance
  - One entrance near the Town of Rolling Hills water wells
  - Close off the other entrances to the Sand Dunes
- Separate an area for a parking lot
  - Using the Town of Rolling Hills' road a mill material

Phase Two- Membership provided by Created Sand Dune Club

- Membership Requirements
  - To be determined between Town of Rolling Hills and the Club
- Daily, Monthly and/or Yearly fees
  - List of Fee to be provided by the Sand Dune Club
- Clean-up of the area
- Responsibility for the area
- Joint control over hours and days of operation
- Help with security with the area
- Keep non-members out (no longer open to the public)
- Help with Maintaining the Road into the area

Phase Three- Updating the Area

- Potable water
- Portable Toilets
- Vending Machines
- Large shelters with picnic tables
- Signs for each area with directions
- List of all rules and regulations for the each area

Phase Four- Actives

- Classes to teach new riders for all levels of skills
- Games
- Competition and Circuit riding
- Family days and themed days for the community

April 17, 2006

Jamie Van Hatten:

I, Gordon Crawford, do hereby agree that the Town of Rolling Hills, Wyoming is to sub-lease 235 acres of my lease on the following legal description:

Section 16, TWP. 34 N., Rng. 75 W., 6th P.M.

This sub-lease is for the purpose of creating a recreational area for motor biking, horseback riding and hiking for residents of Rolling Hills and Glenrock.

I have been in contact with officials of the Town of Rolling Hills and the boundaries in question have been agreed upon and are set as shown in the attached, Exhibit "A". It is also greed that the portion of the annual lease payment which covers the area in question will be paid by the Town of Rolling Hills.

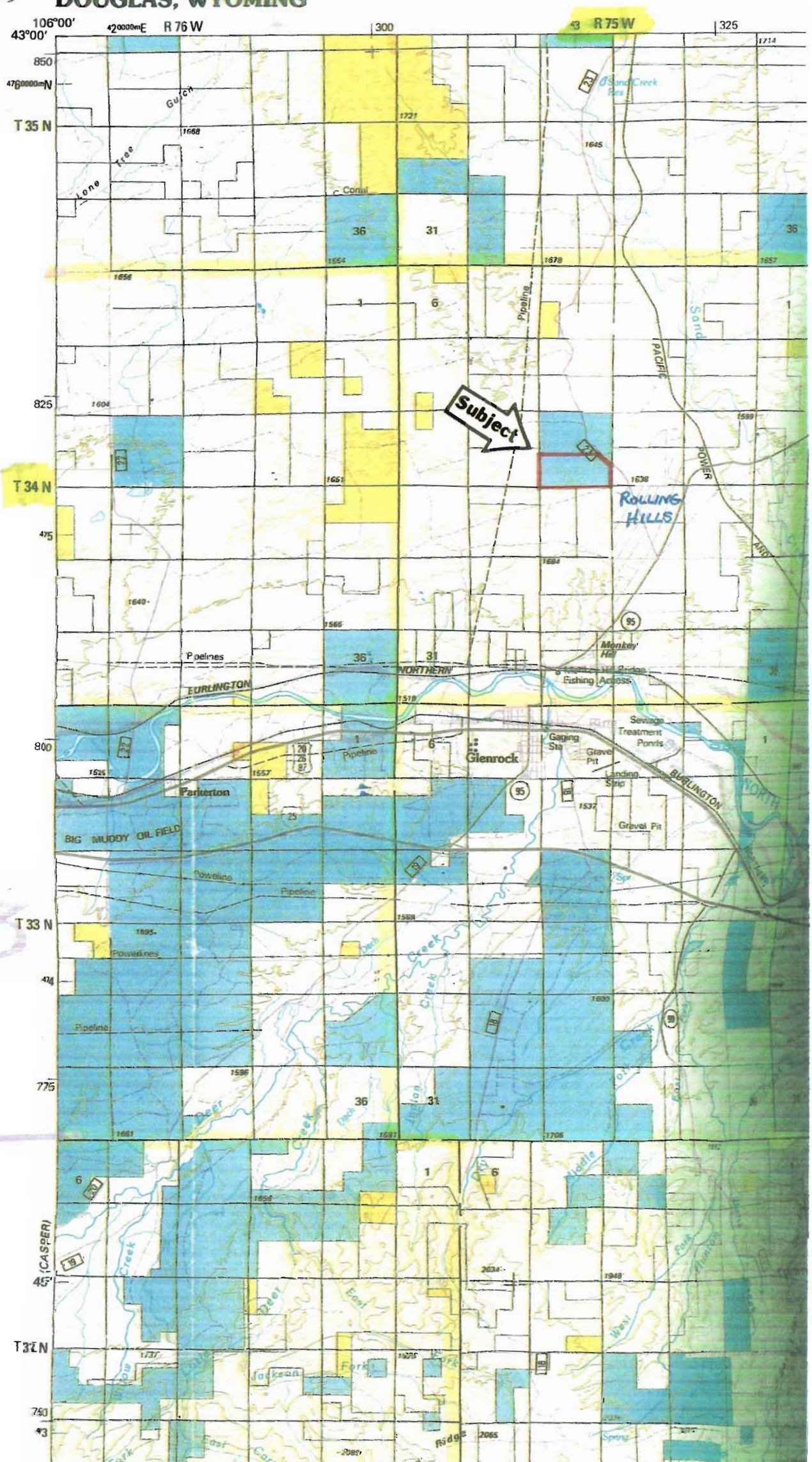
4-17-06
Date

Gordon Crawford

Cc: file
Jim Whalen, SLIB

(MIDWEST)

DOUGLAS, WYOMING



Town of Rolling Hills
16-34-75



Legend

Special Use Lease

State Trust Land

Wyoming
Office of State Lands & Investments

By Michael Henn

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1/26/2006


1/26/2006


1/26/2006


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Appendix B

Order Number: 04-03-328

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
BRIDGER-TETON NATIONAL FOREST

OCCUPANCY AND USE

PROHIBITIONS:

Pursuant to Title 36 CFR 261.50 (a) the following acts are prohibited on National Forest System lands described in this Order, all within the Bridger -Teton National Forest, until further notice.

1. Camping within the same five-mile radius for more than fourteen (14) days in any thirty (30) consecutive day period. **36 CFR 261.58(a).**

2. Returning to camp in any part of the five-mile radius within 30 days after having camped in the same location or any number of locations within the same 5-mile radius for 14 days in a 30-day period. **36 CFR 261.58(a)**

EXEMPTIONS:

Pursuant to 36 CFR 261.50 (e) the following persons are exempt from this order:

1. Persons with a permit specifically exempting them from the effect of this Order.
2. Any Federal, State, or local officer, or member of an organized rescue or fire fighting force in the performance of an official duty.
3. Federal or State administrative personnel in the performance of an official duty.

AREA DESCRIBED:

All National Forest System Lands, including developed recreation sites and undeveloped areas located within or administered by the Bridger-Teton National Forest all within Wyoming.

PURPOSE:

This limit of stay restriction is necessary to reduce displacement of other Forest visitors desiring to utilize a particular area, by reducing the opportunity for one visitor or group of visitors from monopolizing a campsite for long periods of time (in excess of 14 days). It also reduces the environmental impacts associated with long term established camps, and to help reduce the incidents related to unauthorized residential camping.

DEFINITIONS:

Camping – means the temporary use of National Forest System lands for the purpose of overnight occupancy without a permanently-fixed structure.

Note: If a person or group of people camp at one campsite, in any undeveloped area or developed campground for 14 days in a 30 consecutive day period, they must move all equipment associated with that campsite 5 radius miles and may not relocate back within that radius of the original camp for 30 days. The 30-day period begins with the first day of setting up of camping equipment with the intent of camping at that location. Moving to another campsite within the minimum specified distance does not re-start the 30-day period.

IMPLEMENTATION:

1. This Order will be in effect when signed and shall remain in effect until July 1st, 2030.
2. Any violation of this prohibition is punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000.00 for an individual or $10,000.00 for an organization, and/or imprisonment for not more than six (6) months. [Title 16 USC 551, Title 18 USC 3571(b) (6), Title 18 USC 3581 (b) (7)].
4. This Order supersedes any previous orders prohibiting the same acts covered by this Order in the above-described area.

Done at Jackson, Wyoming this 7 day of July 2020.

PATRICIA A. O'CONNOR
Forest Supervisor
Bridger- Teton National Forest

Order Number: 04-03-328