FORM 1

DOCUMENTATION OF BLM WILDERNESS INVENTORY FINDINGS ON RECORD

1. Is there existing BLM wilderness inventory information on all or part of this area?  
   No ________ (go to Form 2)   Yes ________ (if more than one unit is within the area, 
   list the names/numbers of those units.)

   a) Inventory Source: Wilderness Inventory: Oregon and Washington Final Intensive 
      Inventory Decisions, November 1980

   b) Inventory Unit Name(s)/Number(s): Coglan Buttes/1-96

   c) Map Name(s)/Number(s): U.S. Department of the Interior: Bureau of Land 
      Management Oregon: Intensive Wilderness Inventory Final Decisions November, 1980

   d) BLM District(s)/Field Office(s): Lakeview District/Lakeview Resource Area

2. BLM Inventory Findings on Record

   Existing inventory information regarding wilderness characteristics (if more than one 
   BLM inventory unit is associated with the area, list each unit/acreage and answer each 
   question individually for each inventory unit):

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLM</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Summarize any known primary reasons for prior inventory findings listed in this table):  
   In 1980, the unit included the steep cliffs of Coglan Buttes on the west border and broad, 
   low-angle slopes descending toward Abert Lake to the east. The majority of the unit was 
   broad, sagebrush-covered flats with very little topographic relief. The unit contained 23 
   miles of ways, some of which had historical blading. Shores Waterhole was a substantial 
   impact on about 2,500 acres of the unit due its large size. There were a total of five 
   reservoirs, several watering stations, a guzzler, and a radio repeater site located in the unit. 
   These disturbances were dispersed throughout the unit and collectively had a substantial 
   impact on the unit's natural character.
   
   Due to the lack of vegetative and topographic screening, the unit was found to have 
   minimal potential for solitude. With the exception of the Coglan Buttes formation, there
was little opportunity for unconfined, primitive recreation. Wildlife viewing and hunting opportunities were noted, but they were not found to be outstanding. Possible supplemental values were noted as archaeological and geological values, though none were specifically identified at the time.

FORM 2

DOCUMENTATION OF CURRENT WILDERNESS INVENTORY CONDITIONS

a. Unit Number/Name: OR-015-096A/Coglan Buttes East

(1) Is the unit of sufficient size? Yes _X_ No

In 2005, the BLM received a citizen proposal from the Oregon Natural Desert Association (ONDA) for the 55,268-acre Coglan Buttes proposed Wilderness Study Area (WSA). ONDA included in their information a narrative report, maps, photos, photo and route logs, and GIS data. All of these materials were considered during the BLM’s wilderness inventory process for this area. The photos submitted by ONDA were taken in July of 2004 and June of 2005. They identified the area as having no interior routes which met the BLM’s wilderness inventory definition of a road (see Map, p. 39 of ONDA 2005).

Between 2008 and 2012, members of the BLM staff conducted field inventory in the area as part of a process to update its road and wilderness inventories and to gather additional information to supplement ONDA’s wilderness information. This included driving and collecting photo documentation of routes and human disturbances in the area. Using both ONDA and BLM photos, field logs, and staff field knowledge, a BLM inter-disciplinary (ID) team completed an analysis of the main routes within the area and made boundary road determinations.

The BLM ID team determined that several of the routes ONDA identified as “ways” are in fact boundary roads defining inventory units. For this reason, the BLM found the Coglan Buttes proposed WSA is not one large roadless unit, but is comprised of several smaller inventory units (4 which met the size criteria and numerous others that did not; see Map 2) which must be evaluated individually. The results of the route analysis are documented in the route analysis forms contained in the wilderness evaluation file.

This evaluation focuses on the Coglan Buttes East unit (OR-015-96A). The unit is bounded on the north by BLM Road 6124-00 (Sand Hollow), on the east and south by the BLM Road 6151-A0 (Big Basin), and on the west by BLM Road 6124-A0 (Coglan Butte) (Map 2). Refer to the route analysis forms, photos, photo logs, and BLM ID team minutes in the wilderness inventory file for additional supporting information regarding these boundary determinations.

Following boundary determination, the BLM ID team evaluated the wilderness characteristics within the unit. These results are contained in the following sections.
Additional background on the process that the BLM ID team followed during this evaluation is contained in the ID team meeting notes and the document, *Wilderness Inventory Process for the Lakeview Resource Area, BLM*. Both documents are contained in the wilderness inventory file.

**DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT CONDITIONS:** The unit is located approximately 12 north of Valley Falls and about 4 miles west of Lake Abert (Map 1). The triangular-shaped inventory unit is approximately 8 miles long, ranges from 1 to 5 miles wide, and contains approximately 11,029 acres of BLM-administered lands (Map 2). This unit is much smaller than the original unit evaluated in 1980. The topography has not changed since the original inventory and consists of low-angle slopes descending towards Lake Abert with little topographic relief. The vegetation has not changed substantially and consists of sagebrush dominated plant communities.

(2) **Is the unit in a natural condition?** Yes _X_ No _____ N/A_______

In 2005, ONDA (pages 36-37) found their much larger Coglan Buttes proposed WSA to be primarily affected by the forces of nature. However, for the reasons described above, the BLM found that this proposal did not represent one large roadless unit, but is in fact comprised of several smaller inventory units which must be evaluated individually.

The unit boundaries have changed since the 1980 inventory. The Coglan Buttes East (OR-015-096A) unit comprises the northeastern third of the historic Coglan Buttes (1-96) unit. In 1980, the larger Coglan Buttes unit (1-96) did not meet the naturalness criteria (See Form 1). The smaller unit currently contains 0.6 miles of pipeline and 1 associated water trough, and 3 waterholes. There are about 5.3 miles of open, primitive motorized routes and another 4.7 miles of reclaiming routes within the unit. Additionally, 12.8 miles of pasture division fence and 355 acres of crested wheatgrass seeding are present within the unit. These disturbances are distributed around the periphery of the unit, but continue to be substantially noticeable in close proximity (up to a quarter mile), and cannot be logically excluded from the unit boundary (Map 2).

Based upon all of the available information including photos, staff knowledge, and field review, the BLM ID team concluded that the natural character of this unit has not improved dramatically since 1980 and is currently in a marginally natural condition.

(3) **Does the unit (or the remainder of the unit if a portion has been excluded due to unnaturalness and the remainder is of sufficient size) have outstanding opportunities for solitude?** Yes _______ No _X_ _______ N/A_______

In 2005, ONDA (page 37) found their much larger Coglan Buttes proposed WSA provided an outstanding opportunity for solitude due to the topography present in the Coglan Buttes formation and large unit size. However, for the reasons described above, the BLM found that this proposal did not represent one large roadless unit, but is in fact comprised of several smaller inventory units which must be evaluated individually.
In 1980, the inventory noted that the lack of topographic relief on the northeast side of the larger Coglan Buttes (1-96) unit provided a very poor opportunity for an individual to avoid the sights, sounds, and presence of others. The present unit is smaller and excludes the Coglan Buttes formation to the southwest and, as a result, is relatively flat and open. This current unit is smaller and lacks both topographic or tall vegetative screening where one can avoid the presence of others (see Map 3). Further, the area is currently open to off-highway vehicle use (see Map R-7 of Lakeview RMP/ROD) and is managed to provide motorized access, along the existing, open boundary roads and primitive motorized routes inside the unit (Map 2). This motorized access increases the likelihood of encountering other people visiting the unit. The noise associated with motorized activity may further diminish the solitude experience for those visitors attempting to get away from others.

Based upon all of the available information including photos, staff knowledge, and field review, the BLM ID team concluded that the current smaller unit lacks an outstanding opportunity for solitude.

(4) Does the unit (or the remainder of the unit if a portion has been excluded due to unnaturalness and the remainder is of sufficient size) have outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Yes _______  No _____ X______  N/A________

In 2005, ONDA (page 37) found their much larger Coglan Buttes proposed WSA provided an outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation including hiking, backpacking, photography, horseback riding, and wildlife viewing. However, for the reasons described above, the BLM found that this proposal did not represent one large roadless unit, but is in fact comprised of several smaller inventory units which must be evaluated individually.

In 1980, the larger Coglan Buttes unit (1-96) was noted as having some limited wildlife viewing and hunting opportunities associated with the Coglan Buttes formation to the southwest (see Form 1). However, this formation is not part of the current unit. The ID team found that the current unit is smaller and provides some opportunities for fall antelope hunting and wildlife viewing. These primitive recreation opportunities were limited and were similar to opportunities available throughout much of the surrounding area. The unit did not offer any single unique primitive recreation opportunity or a unique diversity of primitive recreation opportunities. In addition, the unit is currently being managed to provide semi-primitive motorized recreational experiences and is open to off-highway vehicle use (see Lakeview RMP/ROD Maps R-3 and R-7). Most existing recreational use is indirectly associated with this motorized access.

Based upon all of the available information including photos, staff knowledge, and field review, the BLM ID team concluded that the unit continues to lack outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

(5) Does the unit have supplemental values?  Yes _____No ___ N/A____ X______
Due to the unit failing to meet the all appropriate wilderness criteria, supplemental values were not evaluated.

Summary of Findings and Conclusion

Unit Name and Number: Coglan Buttes East / OR-15-096A

Summary Results of Analysis:

1. Does the area meet the size requirements? _X_ Yes ___No
2. Does the area appear to be natural? _X_ Yes ___No
3. Does the area offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation? ____Yes _X_ No ___NA
4. Does the area have supplemental values? ___Yes ___No _X_ NA

Conclusion (Check One):

_____ The area- or a portion of the area- has wilderness character (items 1, 2 and 3 are checked “yes”).

___X__ The area does not have wilderness character (any of items 1, 2 and 3 are checked “no”).
This form documents information that constitutes an inventory finding on wilderness characteristics. It does not represent a formal land use allocation or a final agency decision subject to administrative remedies under either 43 CFR parts 4 or 1610.5-2.
FORM 1

DOCUMENTATION OF BLM WILDERNESS INVENTORY FINDINGS ON RECORD

1. Is there existing BLM wilderness inventory information on all or part of this area?

   No __________ (go to Form 2)  Yes ________X____ (if more than one unit is within the area, list the names/numbers of those units.)

   a) Inventory Source: Wilderness Inventory: Oregon and Washington Final Intensive Inventory Decisions, November 1980

   b) Inventory Unit Name(s)/Number(s): __________ 1-96/Coglan Buttes

   c) Map Name(s)/Number(s): U.S. Department of the Interior: Bureau of Land Management Oregon: Intensive Wilderness Inventory Final Decisions November, 1980

   d) BLM District(s)/Field Office(s): Lakeview District/Lakeview Resource Area

2. BLM Inventory Findings on Record

   Existing inventory information regarding wilderness characteristics (if more than one BLM inventory unit is associated with the area, list each unit/acreage and answer each question individually for each inventory unit):

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLM</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summarize any known primary reasons for prior inventory findings listed in this table):

In 1980, the unit included the steep cliffs of Coglan Buttes on the west border and broad, low-angle slopes descending toward Abert Lake to the east. The majority of the unit was broad, sagebrush-covered flats with very little topographic relief. The unit contained 23 miles of ways, some of which had historical blading. Shores Waterhole was a substantial impact on about 2,500 acres of the unit due its large size. There were a total of five reservoirs, several watering stations, a guzzler, and a radio repeater site located in the unit. These disturbances were dispersed throughout the unit and collectively had a substantial impact on the unit's natural character.

Due to the lack of vegetative and topographic screening, the unit was found to have minimal potential for solitude. It was noted that the cliffs of Coglan Buttes offered some
isolated sites where solitude could be achieved, but overall the unit did not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. With the exception of the Coglan Buttes formation, there was little opportunity for unconfined, primitive recreation. Wildlife viewing and hunting opportunities were noted, but they were not found to be outstanding. Possible supplemental values were noted as archaeological and geological values, though none were specifically identified at the time.

FORM 2

DOCUMENTATION OF CURRENT WILDERNESS INVENTORY CONDITIONS

a. Unit Number/Name _____OR-015-096B/Coglan Buttes West_____

(1) Is the unit of sufficient size?  Yes  _X_  No _______

In 2005, the BLM received a citizen proposal from the Oregon Natural Desert Association (ONDA) for the 55,268-acre Coglan Buttes proposed Wilderness Study Area (WSA). ONDA included in their information a narrative report, maps, photos, photo and route logs, and GIS data. All of these materials were considered during the BLM’s wilderness inventory process for this area. The photos submitted by ONDA were taken in July of 2004 and June of 2005. They identified the area as having no interior routes which met the BLM’s wilderness inventory definition of a road (see Map, p. 39 of ONDA 2005).

Between 2008 and 2012, members of the BLM staff conducted field inventory in the area as part of a process to update its road and wilderness inventories and to gather additional information to supplement ONDA’s wilderness information. This included driving and collecting photo documentation of routes and human disturbances in the area. Using both ONDA and BLM photos, field logs, and staff field knowledge, a BLM inter-disciplinary (ID) team completed an analysis of the main routes within the area and made boundary road determinations.

The BLM ID team determined that several of the routes ONDA identified as “ways” are in fact boundary roads defining inventory units. For this reason, the BLM found the Coglan Buttes proposed WSA is not one large roadless unit, but is comprised of several smaller inventory units (4 which met the size criteria and numerous others that did not; see Map 2) which must be evaluated individually. The results of the route analysis are documented in the route analysis forms contained in the wilderness evaluation file.

This evaluation focuses on the Coglan Buttes West unit (OR-015-096B). The unit is bounded on the north by BLM Road 6124-00 (Sand Hollow), on the east by BLM Roads 6124-A0 (Coglan Butte) and 6154-00 (Big Basin), on the west by County Road 2-7 (Red House Lane) and one interim numbered road (2100), and on the south by one interim numbered road (6154-F). See Map 2.
Following boundary determination, the BLM ID team evaluated the wilderness characteristics within each unit. These results are contained in the following sections. Additional background on the process that the BLM ID team followed during this evaluation is contained in the document *Wilderness Inventory Maintenance Process for the Lakeview Resource Area, BLM* contained in the wilderness inventory file.

**DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT CONDITIONS:** The unit is approximately 14.5 miles long and averages 3 miles in width. The unit is located about 8 miles east of the town of Paisley (Map 1). The unit contains approximately 22,006 acres of BLM-administered lands (Map 2). The topography can still be described as sagebrush flats along the east and west base of the steep cliffs of the Coglan Buttes formation, which run generally north to south through the center of the unit.

(2) **Is the unit in a natural condition?**  Yes ______ No ___ X ___ N/A________

ONDA’s 2005 inventory concluded that their proposed 55,268-acre Coglan Buttes proposed WSA was affected primarily by the forces of nature. However, as described above, the BLM determined that this proposal is not one large roadless area, but is comprised of several smaller inventory units, which must be evaluated individually.

The unit boundary has changed since the 1980 inventory. The Coglan Buttes West (OR-015-096B) unit comprises the western two-thirds of the historic Coglan Buttes (1-96) unit. In 1980, the larger Coglan Buttes unit (1-96) did not meet the naturalness criteria (See Form 1). Within this smaller unit there are currently 10 wildlife guzzlers, 4 constructed waterholes, a reservoir, and a well. There are roughly 19 miles of open, primitive motorized routes within the unit, along with 0.25 miles of open motorized trail, and 3 miles of reclaiming routes. Additionally, there are about 7.7 miles of pasture division fence, one open mineral pit (occupying about 20 acres), and 5 abandoned mine sites (approximately 5 acres) within the unit. These man-made developments are spread across the unit, are substantially noticeable within close distance (up to a quarter mile), and cannot be logically excluded from the unit boundary (Map 2). In addition, there is a radio repeater site with an associated overhead utility line “cherry-stemmed” just outside the unit boundary on the southern end. Though those developments are technically outside the unit boundary, they are substantially noticeable within the southwestern portion of the unit.

Based on a review of all the available information including photos, staff knowledge, and field review, the BLM ID team concluded that while the unit size has decreased, the overall natural character within the area has changed little since the original inventory and the unit is still in an unnatural condition where the imprints of man are substantially noticeable.

(3) **Does the unit (or the remainder of the unit if a portion has been excluded due to unnaturalness and the remainder is of sufficient size) have outstanding opportunities for solitude?**  Yes ______ No _______ N/A____ X____
Due to the unit failing to meet the naturalness criteria, opportunities for solitude were not evaluated.

(4) Does the unit (or the remainder of the unit if a portion has been excluded due to unnaturalness and the remainder is of sufficient size) have outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation?  
Yes _______  No _______  N/A ___ X _____

Due to the unit failing to meet the naturalness criteria, opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation were not evaluated.

(5) Does the unit have supplemental values?  Yes _____ No ___ N/A ___ X _____

Due to the unit failing to meet the naturalness criteria, supplemental values were not evaluated.

**Summary of Findings and Conclusion**

Unit Name and Number: OR-015-096B/Coglan Buttes West

**Summary Results of Analysis:**

1. Does the area meet the size requirements?  ___ X ___ Yes ___ No
2. Does the area appear to be natural?  ___ Yes ___ X ___ No
3. Does the area offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation?  ___ Yes ___ No ___ X ___ NA
4. Does the area have supplemental values?  ___ Yes ___ No ___ X ___ NA

**Conclusion (Check One):**

_____ The area- or a portion of the area- has wilderness character (items 1, 2 and 3 are checked “yes”).

___ X ___ The area does not have wilderness character (any of items 1, 2 and 3 are checked “no”).
This form documents information that constitutes an inventory finding on wilderness characteristics. It does not represent a formal land use allocation or a final agency decision subject to administrative remedies under either 43 CFR parts 4 or 1610.5-2.
**FORM 1**

**DOCUMENTATION OF BLM WILDERNESS INVENTORY FINDINGS ON RECORD**

1. **Is there existing BLM wilderness inventory information on all or part of this area?**

   No ____ (go to Form 2)   **Yes ___X____** (if more than one unit is within the area, list the names/numbers of those units.)

   a) **Inventory Source:** Wilderness Inventory: Oregon and Washington Final Intensive Inventory Decisions, November 1980

   b) **Inventory Unit Name(s)/Number(s):** 1-98/Abert Burn South

   c) **Map Name(s)/Number(s):** U.S. Department of the Interior: Bureau of Land Management Oregon: Intensive Wilderness Inventory Final Decisions November, 1980

   d) **BLM District(s)/Field Office(s):** Lakeview District/Lakeview Resource Area

2. **BLM Inventory Findings on Record**

   Existing inventory information regarding wilderness characteristics *(if more than one BLM inventory unit is associated with the area, list each unit/acreage and answer each question individually for each inventory unit)*:

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<td>BLM</td>
<td>18,200</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Summarize any known primary reasons for prior inventory findings listed in this table:*

In 1980, this historic unit met the minimum size criteria. The inventory noted the presence of a 2,400-acre crested wheatgrass seeding in the northeast, the old Hotchkiss Road cut banks and associated scarring in the center of the unit, and one way and a gravel pit in the southwest which impacted the unit’s natural character. Due to the unit’s exposure across its eastern side and the above intrusions, it was determined that that the unit was not primarily affected by the forces of nature.

Opportunities for solitude were described as limited in the buttes and side canyons on the west edge of the unit. The eastern portion consisted of broad expanses of flat terrain offering limited vegetative cover or topographic relief. For these reasons, the unit did not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. The unit offered some limited recreational
opportunities for wildlife observation, especially raptors along the west side of the cliffs, but the unit’s size and narrow shape limited the degree to which one could pursue other forms of primitive recreation. The unit was found not to have outstanding recreation opportunities. Possible supplemental values were noted as archaeological values, though none were specifically identified at the time.

FORM 2

DOCUMENTATION OF CURRENT WILDERNESS INVENTORY CONDITIONS

a. Unit Number/Name OR-015-098A/Abert Burn North

   (1) Is the unit of sufficient size? Yes ___ X___ No ________

In 2005, the BLM received a citizen proposal from the Oregon Natural Desert Association (ONDA) for the 55,268-acre Coglan Buttes proposed Wilderness Study Area (WSA). ONDA included in their information a narrative report, maps, photos, photo and route logs, and GIS data. All of these materials were considered during the BLM’s wilderness inventory process for this area. The photos submitted by ONDA were taken in July of 2004 and June of 2005. They identified the area as having no interior routes which met the BLM’s wilderness inventory definition of a road (see Map, p. 39 of ONDA 2005).

Between 2008 and 2012, members of the BLM staff conducted field inventory in the area as part of a process to update its road and wilderness inventories and to gather additional information to supplement ONDA’s wilderness information. This included driving and collecting photo documentation of routes and human disturbances in the area. Using both ONDA and BLM photos, field logs, and staff field knowledge, a BLM inter-disciplinary (ID) team completed an analysis of the main routes within the area and made boundary road determinations.

The BLM ID team determined that several of the routes ONDA identified as “ways” are in fact boundary roads defining inventory units. For this reason, the BLM found the Coglan Buttes proposed WSA is not one large roadless unit, but is comprised of several smaller inventory units (4 which met the size criteria and numerous others that did not; see Map 2) which must be evaluated individually. The results of the route analysis are documented in the route analysis forms contained in the wilderness evaluation file.

This evaluation focuses on the Abert Burn North (OR-015-98A) unit. The unit is bounded by BLM Roads 6154-00 (Big Basin) to the west, 6154-B0 (Abert Burn) to the north, 6104-A0 (Clark Ranch) to the east, and 6154-A0 (Hotchkiss) to the south (Map 2). Refer to the route analysis forms, photos, photo logs, and BLM ID team minutes in the wilderness inventory file for additional supporting information regarding these boundary determinations.
Following boundary determination, the BLM ID team evaluated the wilderness characteristics within the unit. These results are contained in the following sections. Additional background on the process that the BLM ID team followed during this evaluation is contained in the document *Wilderness Inventory Maintenance Process for the Lakeview Resource Area*, BLM contained in the wilderness inventory file.

**DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT CONDITIONS:** The unit is located about 7.5 miles north of Valley Falls (Map 1). The unit is approximately 6.7 miles long, varies in width from 0.5 to 3 miles, and contains approximately 9,004 acres of BLM-administered lands. The topography has not changed since the original inventory and can still be described as a large fault block with a steep escarpment to the west with a low angle slope falling away toward the shore of Lake Abert on the east.

(2) Is the unit in a natural condition? Yes _X_ No ____ N/A_____

In 2005, ONDA (pages 36-37) found their much larger Coglan Buttes proposed WSA to be primarily affected by the forces of nature. However, for the reasons described above, the BLM found that this proposal did not represent one large roadless unit, but is in fact comprised of several smaller inventory units which must be evaluated individually.

The unit boundaries have changed since the 1980 inventory. The current Abert Burn North (OR-015-098A) unit comprises roughly the northern half of the historic 1-98 unit. About a third of the unit burned in 1971 and was seeded to crested wheatgrass. This seeding remains evident today, but is being invaded by sagebrush and is returning to a more natural appearing condition. About a third of the unit burned in 1986, but was allowed to revegetate naturally. Current vegetation consists primarily of grasses and sagebrush.

In 1996, the BLM designated Lake Abert and surrounding public lands as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). The ACEC management plan recognized and provided special management for four important resource values or processes in this area including wildlife resources, cultural resources, scenic values, and ecological processes. The western edge of the ACEC overlaps with the eastern edge of this inventory unit (see Map 2). These wildlife values and ecological processes were primarily associated with Lake Abert proper, which lies to the east and just outside of the unit boundary.

Within this smaller unit there are 4 guzzlers, 0.15 miles of pipelines and 1 associated water trough. There are roughly 1.5 miles of open, primitive motorized routes along with another 4 miles of reclaiming routes within the unit. Additionally, 2.9 miles of pasture division fence is present within the unit. There are 2 abandoned mining sites covering several acres. These man-made developments are spread across the unit (Map 2), are substantially noticeable within close distances (up to a quarter mile) and less noticeable from farther distances. However, the unit currently appears to be primarily affected by the forces of nature.
Based on a review of all the available information including photos, staff knowledge, and field review, the BLM ID team concluded that the unit was in a natural condition where the imprint of man is substantially unnoticeable.

(3) Does the unit (or the remainder of the unit if a portion has been excluded due to unnaturalness and the remainder is of sufficient size) have outstanding opportunities for solitude?  Yes ________  No ______ X _______  N/A _________

In 2005, ONDA (page 37) found their much larger Coglan Buttes proposed WSA provided an outstanding opportunity for solitude due to the topography present in the Coglan Buttes formation and large unit size. However, for the reasons described above, the BLM found that this proposal did not represent one large roadless unit, but is in fact comprised of several smaller inventory units which must be evaluated individually.

The 1980 inventory noted that the larger 1-98 unit had limited opportunities for solitude (see Form 1). The current unit is smaller, has predominantly broad, flat terrain and lacks tall vegetative screening. There is some topographic screening along the western edge of the unit associated with the Coglan Buttes formation, but the eastern face is relatively exposed and provides few places where one can avoid the presence of others (see Map 3). Further, the area is currently open to off-highway vehicle use (see Map R-7 of Lakeview RMP/ROD) and is managed to provide motorized access, particularly along the existing, open boundary roads and primitive motorized routes inside the unit (see Map 2). This motorized access increases the likelihood of encountering other people visiting the unit. The noise associated with motorized activity may further diminish the solitude experience for those visitors attempting to get away from others.

Based on a review of all the available information, the ID team concluded that opportunities for solitude have not changed since 1980 and the current, smaller unit still does not have an outstanding opportunity for solitude.

(4) Does the unit (or the remainder of the unit if a portion has been excluded due to unnaturalness and the remainder is of sufficient size) have outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation?  Yes ________  No _______ X _______  N/A _________

In 2005, ONDA (page 37) found their much larger Coglan Buttes proposed WSA provided an outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation including hiking, backpacking, photography, horseback riding, and wildlife viewing. However, for the reasons described above, the BLM found that this proposal did not represent one large roadless unit, but is in fact comprised of several smaller inventory units which must be evaluated individually.

The BLM ID Team considered the primitive recreation opportunities identified in 1980 (see Form 1) and those identified by ONDA and determined that the current unit is smaller, and hunting and wildlife observation continue to be the primary primitive recreation opportunities available in the area. These primitive recreation opportunities
were similar to opportunities available throughout much of the surrounding area. The unit did not offer any single unique primitive recreation opportunity or a unique diversity of primitive recreation opportunities. In addition, the BLM currently manages the area to provide semi-primitive motorized recreational experiences and is open off-highway vehicle use (see Maps R-3 and R-7 of Lakeview RMP/ROD). Most existing recreational use is indirectly associated with this motorized access.

Based upon all of the available information including photos, staff knowledge, and field review, the BLM ID team concluded that the unit continues to lack outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

(5) **Does the unit have supplemental values?**  Yes _____No ____N/A___X____

Since the unit did not meet all the required criteria, supplemental values were not evaluated.

**Summary of Findings and Conclusion**

Unit Name and Number: ____OR-015-099A/Abert Burn North_____

**Summary Results of Analysis:**

1. Does the area meet the size requirements? ____X__Yes ___No

2. Does the area appear to be natural? ____X__Yes ____No

3. Does the area offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation? _____Yes ____No ____X__NA

4. Does the area have supplemental values? ____Yes ____No ____X__NA

**Conclusion (Check One):**

_____ The area- or a portion of the area- has wilderness character (*items 1, 2 and 3 are checked "yes").

____X__ The area does not have wilderness character (*any of items 1, 2 and 3 are checked "no").
This form documents information that constitutes an inventory finding on wilderness characteristics. It does not represent a formal land use allocation or a final agency decision subject to administrative remedies under either 43 CFR parts 4 or 1610.5-2.
FORM 1

DOCUMENTATION OF BLM WILDERNESS INVENTORY FINDINGS ON RECORD

1. Is there existing BLM wilderness inventory information on all or part of this area?

   No ________ (go to Form 2)   Yes _____X____ (if more than one unit is within the area, list the names/numbers of those units.)

   a) Inventory Source: Wilderness Inventory: Oregon and Washington Final Intensive Inventory Decisions, November 1980

   b) Inventory Unit Name(s)/Number(s):____1-98/Abert Burn South_____

   c) Map Name(s)/Number(s): U.S. Department of the Interior: Bureau of Land Management Oregon: Intensive Wilderness Inventory Final Decisions November, 1980

   d) BLM District(s)/Field Office(s): Lakeview District/Lakeview Resource Area

2. BLM Inventory Findings on Record

   Existing inventory information regarding wilderness characteristics (if more than one BLM inventory unit is associated with the area, list each unit/acreage and answer each question individually for each inventory unit):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLM</td>
<td>18,200</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summarize any known primary reasons for prior inventory findings listed in this table):

In 1980, this historic unit met the minimum size criteria. The inventory noted the presence of a 2,400-acre crested wheatgrass seeding in the northeast, the old Hotchkiss Road cut banks and associated scarring in the center of the unit, and one way and a gravel pit in the southwest which impacted the unit’s natural character. Due to the unit’s exposure across its eastern side and the above intrusions, it was determined that that the unit was not primarily affected by the forces of nature.

Opportunities for solitude were described as limited in the buttes and side canyons on the west edge of the unit. The eastern portion consisted of broad expanses of flat terrain offering limited vegetative cover or topographic relief. For these reasons, the unit did not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude. The unit offered some limited recreational
opportunities for wildlife observation, especially raptors along the west side of the cliffs, but the unit’s size and narrow shape limited the degree to which one could pursue other forms of primitive recreation. The unit was found not to have outstanding recreation opportunities. Possible supplemental values were noted as archaeological values, though none were specifically identified at the time.

FORM 2

DOCUMENTATION OF CURRENT WILDERNESS INVENTORY CONDITIONS

a. Unit Number/Name _____OR-015-098B/Abert Burn South_____

(1) Is the unit of sufficient size? Yes _X_ No ______________

In 2005, the BLM received a citizen proposal from the Oregon Natural Desert Association (ONDA) for the 55,268-acre Coglan Buttes proposed Wilderness Study Area (WSA). ONDA included in their information a narrative report, maps, photos, photo and route logs, and GIS data. All of these materials were considered during the BLM’s wilderness inventory process for this area. The photos submitted by ONDA were taken in July of 2004 and June of 2005. They identified the area as having no interior routes which met the BLM’s wilderness inventory definition of a road (see Map, p. 39 of ONDA 2005).

Between 2008 and 2012, members of the BLM staff conducted field inventory in the area as part of a process to update its road and wilderness inventories and to gather additional information to supplement ONDA’s wilderness information. This included driving and collecting photo documentation of routes and human disturbances in the area. Using both ONDA and BLM photos, field logs, and staff field knowledge, a BLM inter-disciplinary (ID) team completed an analysis of the main routes within the area and made boundary road determinations.

The BLM ID team determined that several of the routes ONDA identified as “ways” are in fact boundary roads defining inventory units. For this reason, the BLM found the Coglan Buttes proposed WSA is not one large roadless unit, but is comprised of several smaller inventory units (4 which met the size criteria and numerous others that did not; see Map 2) which must be evaluated individually. The results of the route analysis are documented in the route analysis forms contained in the wilderness evaluation file.

This evaluation focuses on the Abert Burn South unit (OR-015-98B). The unit is bounded by BLM road 6154-00 (Big Basin) to the west, 6104-A0 (Clark Ranch) to the east, and 6154-A0 (Hotchkiss) to the north (Map 2). Refer to the route analysis forms, photos, photo logs, and BLM ID team minutes in the wilderness inventory file for additional supporting information regarding these boundary determinations.
Following boundary determination, the BLM ID team evaluated the wilderness characteristics within the unit. These results are contained in the following sections. Additional background on the process that the BLM ID team followed during this evaluation is contained in the document *Wilderness Inventory Maintenance Process for the Lakeview Resource Area, BLM* contained in the wilderness inventory file.

**DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT CONDITIONS:** The unit is located about 3 miles north of Valley Falls (Map 1), is approximately 8 miles long, is about 3 miles in width at the center, and tapers at the north and south ends. The unit contains approximately 9,247 acres of BLM-administered lands. The topography has not changed since the original inventory and can still be described as a large fault block with a steep escarpment to the southwest with a low angle slope falling away to the northeast towards the shore of Lake Abert.

(2) **Is the unit in a natural condition?**  Yes X No _____ N/A_______

In 2005, ONDA (pages 36-37) found their much larger Coglan Buttes proposed WSA to be primarily affected by the forces of nature. However, for the reasons described above, the BLM found that this proposal did not represent one large roadless unit, but is in fact comprised of several smaller inventory units which must be evaluated individually.

The unit boundaries have changed since the original inventory. The current Abert Burn South (OR-015-098B) unit comprises roughly the southern half of the historic 1-98 unit. The majority of the unit burned in 1986, but was allowed to revegetate naturally. Current vegetation consists primarily of grasses and sagebrush.

In 1996, the BLM designated Lake Abert and surrounding public lands as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). The ACEC management plan recognized and provided special management for four important resource values or processes in this area including wildlife resources, cultural resources, scenic values, and ecological processes. The western edge of the ACEC overlaps with the eastern edge of this inventory unit (see Map 2). These wildlife values and ecological processes were primarily associated with Lake Abert proper, which lies to the east and just outside of the unit boundary.

Within this smaller unit there is 1 wildlife guzzler and 3 wells with associated troughs. There is one mineral pit totaling less than an acre. There are approximately 7.6 miles of open, primitive motorized routes within the unit. Additionally 15 miles of pasture division fence is present and located mostly near the perimeter of the unit. These man-made developments are spread across the unit, are substantially noticeable within close distances (up to a quarter mile) and less noticeable from farther distances. The majority of these disturbances are located primarily around the unit periphery. Currently the unit appears to be primarily affected by the forces of nature.

Based on a review of all the available information including photos, staff knowledge, and field review, the BLM ID team concluded that the unit is generally in a natural condition where the imprint of man is substantially noticeable.
Does the unit (or the remainder of the unit if a portion has been excluded due to unnaturalness and the remainder is of sufficient size) have outstanding opportunities for solitude? Yes _____ No ____ X _____ N/A______

In 2005, ONDA (page 37) found their much larger Coglan Buttes proposed WSA provided an outstanding opportunity for solitude due to the topography present in the Coglan Buttes formation and large unit size. However, for the reasons described above, the BLM found that this proposal did not represent one large roadless unit, but is in fact comprised of several smaller inventory units which must be evaluated individually.

The 1980 inventory noted that the larger 1-98 unit had limited opportunities for solitude (see Form 1). The current unit is smaller, has predominantly broad, flat terrain with limited topographic relief on the northeastern half, and lacks tall vegetative screening throughout the unit. The southwestern half of the unit has some topographic relief related to the Coglan Buttes formation, but the southwestern side is completely exposed to Highway 31 (see Map 3). There are small pockets within the unit where one can avoid the presence of others, but these are limited to the northeastern slopes and side canyons of the Coglan Buttes formation. Further, the area is currently open to off-highway vehicle use (see Map R-7 of Lakeview RMP/ROD) and is managed to provide motorized access, particularly along the existing, open boundary roads and primitive motorized routes inside the unit (see Map 2). This motorized access increases the likelihood of encountering other people visiting the unit. The noise associated with motorized activity may further diminish the solitude experience.

Based on a review of all the available information, the ID team concluded that opportunities for solitude have not changed since 1980 and the current, smaller unit still does not have an outstanding opportunity for solitude.

Does the unit (or the remainder of the unit if a portion has been excluded due to unnaturalness and the remainder is of sufficient size) have outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation? Yes _____ No ____ X _____ N/A______

In 2005, ONDA (page 37) found their much larger Coglan Buttes proposed WSA provided an outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation including hiking, backpacking, photography, horseback riding, and wildlife viewing. However, for the reasons described above, the BLM found that this proposal did not represent one large roadless unit, but is in fact comprised of several smaller inventory units which must be evaluated individually.

The BLM ID Team considered the primitive recreation opportunities identified in 1980 (see Form 1) and those identified by ONDA and determined that the current unit is smaller, and hunting and wildlife observation continue to be the primary primitive recreation opportunities available in the area. These primitive recreation opportunities were similar to opportunities available throughout much of the surrounding area. The
unit did not offer any single unique primitive recreation opportunity or a unique diversity of primitive recreation opportunities. In addition, the BLM currently manages the area to provide semi-primitive motorized recreational experiences and is open off-highway vehicle use (see Maps R-3 and R-7 of Lakeview RMP/ROD). Most existing recreational use is indirectly associated with this motorized access.

Based upon all of the available information including photos, staff knowledge, and field review, the BLM ID team concluded that the unit continues to lack outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation.

(5) Does the unit have supplemental values? Yes _____No ____N/A____ X

Since the unit did not meet all the required criteria, supplemental values were not evaluated.

Summary of Findings and Conclusion

Unit Name and Number: OR-015-096B/Abert Burn South

Summary Results of Analysis:

1. Does the area meet the size requirements? _X__Yes ___No
2. Does the area appear to be natural? __X_Yes ____No
3. Does the area offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation? ____Yes __X__No ___NA
4. Does the area have supplemental values? ___Yes ____No _X__NA

Conclusion (Check One):

_____ The area- or a portion of the area- has wilderness character (items 1, 2 and 3 are checked “yes”).

____ X__ The area does not have wilderness character (any of items 1, 2 and 3 are checked “no”).
This form documents information that constitutes an inventory finding on wilderness characteristics. It does not represent a formal land use allocation or a final agency decision subject to administrative remedies under either 43 CFR parts 4 or 1610.5-2.
FORM 1

DOCUMENTATION OF BLM WILDERNESS INVENTORY FINDINGS ON RECORD

1. Is there existing BLM wilderness inventory information on all or part of this area?
   
   No __________ (go to Form 2)  Yes ___X____ (if more than one unit is within the area, list the names/numbers of those units.)

   a) Inventory Source: Wilderness Inventory: Oregon and Washington Final Intensive Inventory Decisions, November 1980

   b) Inventory Unit Name(s)/Number(s): 1-96/Coglan Buttes and 1-98/Abert Burn South

   c) Map Name(s)/Number(s): U.S. Department of the Interior: Bureau of Land Management Oregon: Intensive Wilderness Inventory Final Decisions November, 1980

   d) BLM District(s)/Field Office(s): Lakeview District/Lakeview Resource Area

2. BLM Inventory Findings on Record

Existing inventory information regarding wilderness characteristics (if more than one BLM inventory unit is associated with the area, list each unit/acreage and answer each question individually for each inventory unit):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit#/ Name</th>
<th>Size (historic acres)</th>
<th>Natural Condition? Y/N</th>
<th>Outstanding Solitude? Y/N</th>
<th>Outstanding Primitive &amp; Unconfined Recreation? Y/N</th>
<th>Supplemental Values? Y/N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-96</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-98</td>
<td>18,200</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summarize any known primary reasons for prior inventory findings listed in this table): Some of these small units were evaluated in 1980 as part of the larger 1-96 and 1-98 inventory units. Other small units in the vicinity did not meet the minimum size criteria in 1980 and were dropped from further consideration without much documentation.
FORM 2

DOCUMENTATION OF CURRENT WILDERNESS INVENTORY CONDITIONS

a. Unit Number/Name Coglan Buttes Area/Small Unnumbered Units

(1) Is the unit of sufficient size? Yes   No   X

In 2005, the BLM received a citizen proposal from the Oregon Natural Desert Association (ONDA) for the 55,268-acre Coglan Buttes proposed Wilderness Study Area (WSA). ONDA included in their information a narrative report, maps, photos, photo and route logs, and GIS data. All of these materials were considered during the BLM’s wilderness inventory process for this area. The photos submitted by ONDA were taken in July of 2004 and June of 2005. They identified the area as having no interior routes which met the BLM’s wilderness inventory definition of a road (see Map, p. 39 of ONDA 2005).

Between 2008 and 2012, members of the BLM staff conducted field inventory in the area as part of a process to update its road and wilderness inventories and to gather additional information to supplement ONDA’s wilderness information. This included driving and collecting photo documentation of routes and human disturbances in the area. Using both ONDA and BLM photos, field logs, and staff field knowledge, a BLM inter-disciplinary (ID) team completed an analysis of the main routes within the area and made boundary road determinations.

The BLM ID team determined that several of the routes ONDA identified as “ways” are in fact boundary roads defining inventory units. The results of the route analysis are documented in the route analysis forms contained in the wilderness evaluation file. For this reason, the BLM found the Coglan Buttes proposed WSA is not one large roadless unit, but is comprised of several smaller inventory units, 4 which met the size criteria and 12 others that did not (see Map 2). This evaluation focuses on the 12 small, unnumbered units, all of which are less than 5,000 acres in size and failed to meet the size criteria or any of the exceptions to the size criteria. Based on this determination there was no need for the BLM ID team to evaluate these units further.

Additional background on the process that the BLM ID team followed during this evaluation is contained in the document Wilderness Inventory Maintenance Process for the Lakeview Resource Area, BLM contained in the wilderness inventory file.

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT CONDITIONS: These units are scattered throughout the Coglan Buttes area and vary from 2.5 to 15 miles north of Valley Falls. Many are located along Highway 31 or along the western edge of the evaluation area (see Maps 1 and 2).
(2) Is the unit in a natural condition? Yes ______ No ______ N/A____X____
Naturalness was not evaluated as the units did not meet the minimum size criteria.

(3) Does the unit (or the remainder of the unit if a portion has been excluded due to unnaturalness and the remainder is of sufficient size) have outstanding opportunities for solitude? Yes ________ No ________ N/A____X____
Solitude opportunities were not evaluated as the units did not meet the minimum size criteria.

(4) Does the unit (or the remainder of the unit if a portion has been excluded due to unnaturalness and the remainder is of sufficient size) have outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation?
Yes ________ No ________ N/A____X____
Recreation opportunities were not evaluated as the units did not meet the minimum size criteria.

(5) Does the unit have supplemental values? Yes ______ No ____ N/A____X____
Supplemental values were not evaluated as the units did not meet the minimum size criteria.
Summary of Findings and Conclusion

Unit Name and Number Coglan Buttes Area/Small Unnumbered Units

Summary Results of Analysis:

1. Does the area meet the size requirements? ___Yes ___X__No

2. Does the area appear to be natural? ___Yes ___No ___X__NA

3. Does the area offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation? ___Yes ___No ___X__NA

4. Does the area have supplemental values? ___Yes ___No ___X__NA

Conclusion (Check One):

_____ The area- or a portion of the area- has wilderness character (items 1, 2 and 3 are checked “yes”).

___X__ The area does not have wilderness character (any of items 1, 2 and 3 are checked “no”).
This form documents information that constitutes an inventory finding on wilderness characteristics. It does not represent a formal land use allocation or a final agency decision subject to administrative remedies under either 43 CFR parts 4 or 1610.5-2.
No warrant is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.
Map 2 - Wilderness Characteristics in Coglan Buttes Area
Map 3 - Screening in Coglan Buttes Area

Legend
Wilderness Characteristics Inventory Units

Juniper Density Class
- High
- Medium
- Low

Lakeview District Slope
Value
- 0 - 2
- 11 - 15
- 15.1 - 19
- 20.1 - 40
- >60

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