

## **Addendum to Revised Environmental Assessment # OR-030-04-013**

Proposed Rangeland Management Action Necessary to Remedy Resource Conflicts in Louse Canyon  
Geographic Management Area, Vale District, Bureau of Land Management

*25 February 2008*

**As the Nation’s principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.**

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# United States Department of the Interior



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IN REPLY REFER TO:  
1601, LCGMA  
February 25, 2008

Dear Interested Public:

I am pleased to present the Louse Canyon Geographic Management Area (LCGMA) Addendum to the Revised Environmental Assessment # OR-030-04-013 and Finding of No Significant Impact. After careful consideration of previous public comments and further analysis of issues and concerns associated with wilderness characteristics, this Addendum to the Revised Environmental Assessment (March 1, 2005) incorporates an analysis of updated wilderness characteristics information within the LCGMA. The Addendum to the Revised Environmental Assessment fully analyzes the environmental impacts of each alternative developed in the LCGMA Evaluation and Revised Environmental Assessment for wilderness characteristics that were found to exist within the 18 identified units. The completed evaluations of wilderness characteristics are available at our office, should you wish to review them.

We are seeking additional public comment on this Addendum in order to provide fully informed decisions arising from this analysis. If you wish to comment on this Addendum, please provide your comments to our office by March 31, 2008. Please address your comments to: Jordan Field Manager, Vale BLM, 100 Oregon Street, Vale, OR, 97918. If you prefer, you can submit your comments electronically to [OR\\_Vale\\_Mail@blm.gov](mailto:OR_Vale_Mail@blm.gov). To ensure proper routing of your comments, please address the subject line to **LCGMA EA Addendum**.

Sincerely,

Carolyn R. Freeborn  
Field Manager  
Jordan Resource Area

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

In the Louse Canyon Geographic Management Area (LCGMA) Environmental Assessment (USDI 2005), the Jordan Resource Area of the Vale District Bureau of Land Management presented seven alternatives for managing public lands (BLM-administered lands) and their resources, and analyzed the effects of each management approach on the human environment. However, none of these alternatives addressed managing non-Wilderness Study Area (WSA) lands, which have wilderness characteristics.

For purposes of this planning process, wilderness characteristics include 1) areas of 5,000 acres or larger without roads, 2) the appearance of natural conditions, 3) outstanding opportunities for solitude, 4) outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation, and 5) supplemental values. An area must meet specific criteria or “primary values” which include size and naturalness, and have outstanding opportunities for solitude and/or primitive and unconfined recreation to be considered to possess wilderness characteristics. Supplemental values are considered “secondary values” and are not required for an area to possess wilderness characteristics. Specific information related to the purpose and need, description of alternatives, resources considered, and cumulative effects are found in the LCGMA Environmental Assessment. This addendum is provided to incorporate information from the 2007 wilderness characteristics inventory into the LCGMA Environmental Assessment and Rangeland Health Evaluation (USDI 2003).

## 2 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

### 2.1 *Affected Environment for Non-Wilderness Study Area Lands with Wilderness Characteristics*

Wilderness characteristics outside of existing Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) were documented in the processes of updating existing inventory information (refer to Map 7) and incorporating appropriate information provided by a citizen proposal (refer to Map 8). The updated inventory identified the original inventory units described and evaluated between 1978 and 1981, documented any changes in resource conditions since the original inventory in regard to the four wilderness characteristics, evaluated information provided within a citizen proposal, and produced summaries showing whether the four wilderness characteristics and supplemental values did or did not exist. This process was conducted by an interdisciplinary team of resource management professionals with the aid of spatial data, existing decision documents, experienced staff, field data verification, and data included with the citizen proposal.

While BLM has no legal, regulatory, or procedural mandate to manage for wilderness characteristics outside of existing WSAs, the authorized officer has the discretion to manage for the maintenance of the characteristics where they are found to exist.

As defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964, primary wilderness characteristics which must be present for an area to be characterized as meeting required wilderness criteria are sufficient size, naturalness, and outstanding opportunities for solitude and/or for primitive and unconfined recreation. Supplemental values are defined by the Wilderness Act as a secondary wilderness characteristic and are not required to be present for an area to meet minimum wilderness criteria.

The four wilderness characteristics and supplemental values inventoried are as follows:

1. **Size** - The presence of wilderness characteristics usually depends on large roadless tracts of federal land. To be of sufficient size to have wilderness characteristics, an inventory unit is generally at least 5,000 contiguous roadless acres of public land where the imprint of human activity is substantially unnoticeable. In certain cases, a unit may be less than 5,000 contiguous acres if one of the following factors is present:

- It is clearly of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.
- It is contiguous with a BLM WSA and is not separated from the WSA by a road, right-of-way, or non-federal land.
- It is contiguous with land managed by another federal agency that has been formally determined to have wilderness or potential wilderness characteristics.
- It is contiguous with other federal lands administered by an agency with authority to study and preserve wilderness lands, and the combined total is 5,000 acres or more.
- It is a roadless island (i.e. surrounded by water).
- It may be determined that only a portion of the inventory unit currently meets the minimum size requirement, in which case the interdisciplinary team should determine whether or not wilderness characteristics are present only on that portion that is of sufficient size. If the roadless area is not of sufficient size, it cannot be determined to possess wilderness characteristics.

**Boundaries** - Inventory unit boundaries are normally formed by roads, property lines, rights-of-way, or other substantially noticeable imprints of human activity. Describe any changes to the original inventory unit boundary based on current conditions. Conditions may have changed so that the updated inventory unit is larger or smaller than the original unit, or several units may now exist where previously there was only one. Roads often form the boundary of the inventory unit. Dead-end roads (i.e. “cherrystem roads”) may extend into the unit and are excluded from the unit which will modify the unit boundary. In all cases, include a map that depicts the present boundaries of the inventory unit(s).

**Road** - For the purposes of updating information regarding wilderness characteristics, a road is a motorized vehicle route that has been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use.

- Improved and Maintained: Actions taken to physically keep the road open to vehicular traffic. “Improved” does not necessarily mean formal construction. “Maintained” does not necessarily mean annual maintenance.
- Mechanical Means: Includes use of hand or power machinery or tools.
- Relatively regular and continuous use: Vehicular use that has occurred and will continue to occur on a relatively regular basis. Examples are access roads for equipment to maintain a stock water tank or other established water sources; access roads to maintained recreation sites or facilities; or access roads to mining claims.

**Note:** In order to be considered a road for wilderness inventory update purposes, the route must at least meet the following criteria that were not available at the time of the original Statewide Wilderness Inventory:

- Until GTRN is updated (Short Term) with new definitions expressed in “Roads and Trails Terminology Report,” April 2006: use GTRN/FAMS “Road” definitions, “Maintenance Level 2” [Maintenance Level 2 = “A road where the management objectives require the road to be open for limited administrative traffic. Typically these roads are passable by high clearance vehicles.”];
- After GTRN/FAMS is updated (Long Term) with new definitions expressed in “Roads and Trails Terminology Report,” April 2006: Use “Primitive Road, Maintenance Level 1” [Maintenance Level 1 = “Routes where minimum (low intensity) maintenance is required to protect adjacent lands and resource values. These roads may be impassable for extended periods of time.”]

While GIS data layers depicting roads may be a helpful tool in determining present inventory unit boundaries, field checking should be conducted as necessary to determine the actual status of routes in question. The intent is to maintain consistency with the existing statewide wilderness inventory baseline data to provide for similar findings during the updating process while recognizing that BLM transportation planning and related terminology has evolved since 1980. A

route that does not meet the road definition may have an adverse effect on naturalness; if so, the route should be documented when an area's natural condition is analyzed.

2. ***Natural Conditions*** - Determine if the area within the unit boundary appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of human activity substantially unnoticeable. Some imprints of human activity may exist in the area if they are substantially unnoticeable. More consideration is given to "apparent naturalness" rather than "natural integrity." "Apparent naturalness" refers to whether or not an area appears to be in a natural condition to the average visitor who is not familiar with the biological composition of natural ecosystems versus human-affected ecosystems in a given area. Major influences on apparent naturalness are structures, evidence of significant past vegetative disturbance such as logging, and other obvious surface-disturbing activities. "Natural integrity" refers to the presence or absence of ecosystems that are relatively unaffected by human activity, such as the presence of native vegetative communities and absence of invasive species.
3. ***Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude*** - "Solitude" is defined as the state of being alone or remote from others; isolation; a lonely or secluded place. "Outstanding" is defined as standing out among others of its kind; conspicuous; prominent; superior to others of its kind; distinguished; excellent. Consider an individual's opportunity to avoid the sights, sounds, and evidence of other people in the unit. Factors that affect opportunities for solitude are the size and configuration of the unit; vegetative and topographic screening; ability of visitors to find a secluded spot, even when others are present in the area. Do not consider the sights and sounds of human activity outside of the unit's boundaries unless they are so extremely imposing that they cannot be ignored.
4. ***Outstanding Opportunities for Primitive and Unconfined Recreation*** - Primitive and unconfined recreation includes activities that provide dispersed, undeveloped recreation which do not require facilities or motorized equipment. Some examples include but are not limited to hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, caving, horseback riding, rock climbing, river running, cross-country skiing and bird watching. An area may possess outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation either through the diversity in the number of primitive and unconfined recreational activities possible in the unit, or the outstanding quality of one opportunity.

***Supplemental values*** - Supplemental values are ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value that may be present. If present, a description of these values is included in the inventory. The description should include a discussion of the relative quantity and quality of these values including anthropological, rare, and endangered species, and heritage.

During the process of updating wilderness characteristics, emphasis was placed on determining if current vehicle routes were roads or motorized primitive trails based on criteria used in the original 1978 BLM Wilderness Inventory Handbook (USDI 1978). Route analysis was completed to form the basis for determining unit boundaries.

Within Louse Canyon GMA, 20 original wilderness inventory units outside of existing WSAs were updated and condensed into 18 units. Evaluation determined five units to possess the size, naturalness, and outstanding opportunities to have wilderness characteristics. An additional unit, Rattlesnake C (OR-036-017), which is partially within the boundaries of the LCGMA planning unit, will be deferred to the Rattlesnake GMA as the majority of the unit is in that adjacent planning area and no rangeland improvement projects are proposed within this unit in LCGMA. While some of the 13 remaining wilderness characteristic units possess certain individual wilderness characteristics, none possess the minimum requirement of possessing all three of the primary wilderness characteristics to meet the Act's definition of wilderness character (refer to Table 6). Files documenting the interdisciplinary inventory maintenance efforts are located at the Vale District Office (USDI 2007); copies have been provided to ONDA and are available to interested public.

The five wilderness characteristic units found to meet the primary wilderness values are listed below with descriptions of the existing human imprints:

**Cairn C unit** – Wilderness values include size (9,143 acres), natural conditions, outstanding opportunities for solitude, outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation, and supplemental values. Existing human imprints include three developed springs, 6 miles of fence, and 5.9 miles motorized primitive trail.

**Oregon Butte unit** – Wilderness values include size (32,149 acres), natural conditions, outstanding opportunities for solitude, and supplemental values. Existing human imprints include one reservoir, 4.75 miles of motorized primitive trail, and 13.75 miles of fence.

**Deer Flat unit** – Wilderness values include size (12,249 acres), natural conditions, outstanding opportunities for solitude, and supplemental values. Existing human imprints include two earthen reservoirs, five developed springs (plus two abandoned in 2004), 11.5 miles of motorized primitive trails, and 5.3 miles of internal fence.

**Black Butte unit** – Wilderness values include size (12,324 acres), natural conditions, outstanding opportunities for solitude, and supplemental values. Existing human imprints include 5 earthen reservoirs, 19.75 miles of motorized primitive trail (5.65 miles shared boundary with Owyhee Canyon WSA), and 3.55 miles of fence.

**Hanson Canyon unit** – Wilderness values include size (16,476 acres), outstanding opportunities for solitude, outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation, and supplemental values. Existing human imprints include four earthen reservoirs, 5.3 miles of fence, and 19.7 miles of motorized primitive trail (11.4 miles shared boundary with Owyhee Canyon WSA).

**Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation associated with Black Butte and Hanson Canyon units:** The size, natural condition, solitude, and relative proximity to existing WSAs contribute to outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation in the Black Butte and Hanson Canyon units. Overall, the units themselves lack outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation due to minimal topographic screening and relatively low scenic quality. However, Black Butte and Hanson Canyon units are determined to have outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation due to their association with the adjacent Owyhee Canyon WSA to the north and west. Based on updated vehicle route information, a portion of the original boundary between the WSA and the Black Butte unit has been reclassified as a motorized primitive trail. Therefore, the Black Butte and Hanson Canyon units are now contiguous with the WSA and are considered to possess a continuation of natural condition and those outstanding opportunities for solitude and for primitive and unconfined recreation, consistent with the wilderness characteristics identified for the Owyhee Canyon WSA.

**Supplemental values** for each of the units are wildlife habitat for sagebrush-dependent species. With some minor exceptions, the ecological integrity of rangeland in this unit has been largely unaffected by the combined impacts of wildfire and invasive, non-native plants such as cheatgrass. This means the area possesses wildlife habitat supplemental values for sagebrush-dependent species of BLM management importance including pygmy rabbit, sagebrush vole, greater sage-grouse, Brewer's sparrow, black-throated sparrow, sage sparrow, loggerhead shrike, and sage thrasher. Observed rangeland conditions within this unit can be expected to contribute toward healthy sagebrush-dependent wildlife populations over a large area and for the long term because: (1) native plant functional and structural groups are well represented within the unit, and (2) wildlife forage, cover, and structure is available for use by species of management importance.

In contrast to conditions described above, rangeland at similar elevations and in similar ecological sites within Malheur County, Oregon has been highly disturbed due to the combined effects of improper historical grazing use, loss of biological crust integrity, invasive plant establishment, and catastrophic wildfire impacts over the last few decades. Cheatgrass presence is known to accelerate and aggravate wildfire spread because it is a highly flammable fine fuel, and wildfire

often reduces or completely eliminates critical shrub-based forage, cover, and habitat structure values for many species of wildlife. Literally, millions of acres of Wyoming big sagebrush habitat types, similar to those within this unit, burned over the last few decades and recovery of these losses will take multiple decades if not centuries to occur.

Finally, the land considered within this unit is also recognized as part of the Owyhee Uplands Physiographic Province, a region incorporating rangeland in Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada, which supports some of the largest contiguous blocks of intact sagebrush steppe remaining west of the Continental Divide.

## **2.2 Environmental Consequences of Proposed Alternatives for Non-Wilderness Study Area Lands with Wilderness Characteristics**

For specific details pertaining to description of alternatives, rangeland vegetation, rangeland/grazing use and projects, soil, water resources and riparian/wetland areas, refer to LCGMA Environmental Assessment Chapter 5 (USDI 2005, 60-117 and 122-144). It is also important to note that grazing systems are not criteria for determining presence/absence of wilderness characteristics and therefore adverse effects from grazing may affect degree of naturalness and supplemental values of wildlife habitat in these units. Projects associated with grazing management may affect degree of naturalness, opportunities for solitude and/or primitive and unconfined recreation, and supplemental values.

### **2.2.1 Consequences Common to All Alternatives**

The wilderness characteristic pertaining to unit size would not be affected by any of the proposed projects or grazing alternatives as no new roads are proposed within units determined to have wilderness characteristics. Thus, the analysis for unit size would not be affected under any alternative and will not be analyzed further by alternative. Impacts from vegetation treatments by mechanical and chemical means, or by prescribed burning will not be analyzed further as no vegetative projects are proposed within areas determined to possess wilderness characteristics under any of the alternatives. Occasional recreation-related motorized traffic and military over flights may also occasionally intrude on outstanding opportunities for solitude. Recreation-related traffic in the area would remain constant regardless of alternative. BLM has no administrative jurisdiction over military flight activity and therefore will not consider those impacts on wilderness value for solitude by alternative. Reconstruction of existing springs proposed in the revised March 2005 EA for the Deer Flat and Cairn C units was completed in 2006. Because the two units met the criteria for wilderness characteristics in 2007 when spring reconstruction was implemented, the action was determined to not affect any wilderness characteristics and will not be analyzed further.

### **2.2.2 Alternative I Consequences**

Alternative I “emphasizes commodity production” in ways similar to Alternative A of the Proposed Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (SEORMP FEIS (USDI 2001).

Of the proposed projects for this alternative, 19.5 miles of new fencing, 11 miles of pipeline, 8 troughs, and 1 well would be located within areas identified to have wilderness characteristics (refer to Map 9). Timing, intensity, and duration of grazing use could increase up to 27% compared to the existing environment, and compared to Alternative II. Wilderness characteristic inventory units with rangeland improvement projects under this alternative include Cairn C, Oregon Butte, Deer Flat, and Black Butte.

The proposed timing, intensity, and duration of grazing use would have adverse affects on primary wilderness values for natural condition, and supplemental values such as upland ecological integrity. Other resource values would also be adversely affected, including watershed integrity and special-status species wildlife habitats. The analysis area would also become more susceptible to invasive plant and noxious weed establishment. For these reasons, Alternative I would result in adverse affects to supplemental values and natural conditions.

**Cairn C unit** – Proposed projects consist of 9.75 miles of new riparian enclosure fence, which would create short-term local disturbance from project construction. Wilderness values in this unit, including natural condition and supplemental values of ecological integrity would be negatively affected by the amount and placement of rangeland projects (pipelines and troughs) and by an increase of up to 27% in grazing intensity. Riparian fences would improve natural conditions of riparian areas found to be adversely affected by livestock grazing use. The degree of outstanding opportunities for solitude would not be affected as sights and sounds associated with grazing management activities would be immeasurable compared to the existing situation or Alternative II. Supplemental values would be adversely affected due to the proposed increase in the timing, duration, and intensity of grazing use up to 27%, which would increase potential for non-native vegetation establishment (weeds) as grazing pressure on native plant species is increased as compared to Alternative II.

**Oregon Butte unit** – Proposed projects within this unit include 5.5 miles of pipeline, a water well, 5 troughs, and 3.25 miles of riparian enclosure fencing. The human imprint, particularly the new pipelines and troughs in this unit, would be substantially noticeable to the casual observer thereby adversely affecting natural conditions. New motorized primitive trail would be created adjacent to the proposed pipeline that would be located in the interior of this unit, further adversely affecting the degree of natural conditions and supplemental values. The degree of outstanding opportunities for solitude would not be affected as the sights and sounds associated with grazing management activities would be immeasurable compared to the existing situation or Alternative II. Supplemental values would be adversely affected due to the proposed increase in the timing, duration, and intensity of grazing use up to 27%, which would increase potential for non-native vegetation establishment (weeds) as grazing pressure on native plant species is increased as compared to Alternative II.

**Deer Flat unit** – The proposed project associated with this unit is 2 miles of riparian enclosure fencing. The benefits of improving the natural condition of riparian areas found to not be meeting Standard 2 in the Rangeland Health Evaluation would negate the adverse effects of several miles of additional fence and increase of grazing intensity compared to Alternative II. The degree of outstanding opportunities for solitude would be unchanged as the sights and sounds associated with grazing management would be immeasurable compared to existing situation. Supplemental values would be adversely affected due to the proposed increase in the timing, duration, and intensity of grazing use up to 27%, which would increase potential for non-native vegetation establishment (weeds) as grazing pressure on native plant species is increased as compared to alternative II.

**Black Butte unit** – Proposed projects consist of 5 miles of pipeline and five troughs. In North and South Tent Creek Pastures, 4.25 miles of pipeline would be buried adjacent to an existing road (6350-0-0A0) with three troughs along existing roads and one trough located at the intersection of existing primitive motorized trails, to minimize new disturbance. A second 0.75 miles of pipeline (South Tent Creek Pasture) and a trough would create a substantially noticeable human imprint by creating new disturbances thereby adversely affecting natural conditions. Proposed projects and grazing management under this alternative would not affect the degree of outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. Supplemental values would be adversely affected due to the proposed increase in the timing, duration, and intensity of grazing use up to 27%, which would increase potential for non-native vegetation establishment (weeds) as grazing pressure on native plant species is increased as compared to alternative II.

**Hanson Canyon unit** – No rangeland improvement projects are proposed in this unit although the increase in the timing, intensity, and duration of grazing use up to 27% would adversely affect wilderness values associated with the degree of natural condition, and supplemental values such as ecological integrity. No change would be expected for wilderness values associated with the degree of the outstanding opportunities

for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation because no new projects and associated project disturbances are proposed.

In summary, the effects from proposed rangeland projects and the timing, intensity, and duration of grazing use would adversely affect wilderness values for natural condition and supplemental values of ecological integrity. Outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation (where they exist) would be unchanged.

### 2.2.3 Alternative II Consequences

Alternative II would continue current management as the “No Action” alternative required by NEPA regulations, and is similar to SEORMP FEIS Alternative B.

No new projects would occur under this alternative; therefore, no effects associated with new project construction would occur. Because wilderness characteristics were determined to exist within the five units and livestock grazing has occurred since the original wilderness inventory in 1978 through 2007 (including the interim grazing systems from 2002-2007) it is concluded that current livestock grazing does not affect primary wilderness characteristics associated under this alternative. However, riparian areas located in Cairn C, Oregon Butte, and Deer Flat units were found to be adversely affected by grazing use. The degree of natural conditions and supplemental values of ecological integrity within riparian areas in these units could be negatively affected under this alternative. There are no riparian areas in Black Butte or Hanson Canyon units. Upland conditions in all of the units met standards during the evaluation.

**Cairn C, Oregon Butte, and Deer Flat units** – The degree of natural conditions and supplemental values including riparian ecological integrity would be adversely affected if the current grazing timing, intensity, and duration continue. Outstanding opportunities for solitude would be maintained, as no changes would occur in the existing situation of occasional sights and sounds from grazing management activities.

**Black Butte and Hanson Canyon units** – Wilderness values including natural conditions, outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation, and supplemental values of ecological integrity would be maintained or unchanged; no new rangeland projects are proposed, there are no riparian areas associated with these units, and no changes to grazing timing, intensity, or duration would occur from the date of the wilderness characteristic inventory when these values were determined to be present.

### 2.2.4 Alternative III Consequences

Alternative III is the “proposed action,” a multiple-use option developed by the Jordan Resource Area interdisciplinary team, similar to the Proposed SEORMP FEIS preferred alternative.

Of the proposed projects for this alternative, 3.75 miles of new fencing, 1.25 miles of pipeline, and 2 troughs would be located within areas identified to have wilderness characteristics (refer to Map 10). The timing, intensity, and duration of grazing use in all five units is less than grazing use described in the existing environment (Alternative 2). Wilderness characteristic inventory units containing proposed rangeland improvement projects under this alternative include Black Butte and Cairn C. No projects are proposed within the Deer Flat, Hanson Canyon, or Oregon Butte units.

Due to the timing, intensity, and duration of proposed grazing use, the degree of natural conditions and supplemental values such as upland ecological integrity would be enhanced. Because these new grazing systems incorporate less time and intensity of livestock use, other resource values including watershed integrity and special status species wildlife habitats would also be enhanced compared to existing conditions. The analysis area would probably become less susceptible to invasive plant and noxious weed establishment also. For these reasons, Alternative III would result in enhancement of natural conditions and supplemental values of ecological integrity associated with the five units.

**Black Butte unit** – Projects proposed under this alternative within the Black Butte unit include 1.25 miles of new pipeline and two troughs. Within the Black Butte unit, 1.25 miles of pipeline would be constructed adjacent to and within the previously disturbed area of existing road 6350-0-0A0. The pipeline would be

installed to provide livestock water for two troughs. Troughs would be placed at the intersection of two roads and at the intersection of a road and a primitive motorized trail. The design features that include utilizing existing disturbances and project placement on the periphery of the unit would not affect the degree of natural conditions or supplemental values within this unit. The existing wilderness characteristics for outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation would not change by implementing the proposed projects under this alternative. Because the change in timing, intensity, and duration of grazing use in the Black Butte unit proposed under this alternative is less than currently authorized, the degree of natural conditions and all supplemental values described in the affected environment would be enhanced.

**Cairn C unit** – The proposed project associated with Cairn C unit under this alternative is 3.75 miles of new fence (Southwest Tent Creek Pasture division fence). This pasture division fence would maintain the degree of natural conditions associated with the unit, as it would be substantially unnoticeable due to being constructed along an existing road with some screening provided by rolling terrain and big sagebrush vegetation found in this unit. The wilderness characteristics for degree of natural conditions, outstanding opportunities for solitude, and supplemental values of ecological integrity, would be enhanced, as livestock grazing use within the Southwest Tent Creek Pasture would be reduced by 90% following installation of the pasture fence. The overall intent of the project is to protect nearby riparian areas and substantially improve plant species health and diversity in areas affected by livestock use, thereby maintaining opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation and the unit’s supplemental values of ecological integrity. Because the change in timing, intensity, and duration of grazing use in the Cairn C unit proposed under this alternative is less than currently authorized, all supplemental values described in the affected environment would be enhanced.

**Deer Flat, Hanson Canyon, and Oregon Butte units** – No projects are proposed under this alternative in the Deer Flat, Hanson Canyon, and Oregon Butte units. Therefore, natural conditions would not be affected. Because the timing, intensity, and duration of grazing use proposed under this alternative is less than currently authorized in these units, wilderness values including natural conditions, outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation (Hanson Canyon unit), and all supplemental values described in the affected environment would be enhanced.

In summary, under this alternative wilderness characteristics for natural condition, outstanding opportunities for solitude and supplemental values would be maintained in all units, as well as outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation in the Black Butte and Hanson Canyon units. Wilderness and supplemental values would be maintained at existing levels under this alternative by strategic placement of proposed projects along existing roads, by improvement of rangeland health associated with riparian areas where determined to be affected by grazing use, and by minimizing new project disturbances to the landscape.

## 2.2.5 Alternative IV Consequences

Alternative IV would enhance natural values by substantially limiting project development and providing year-long grazing rest within important riparian areas, and is similar to SEORMP FEIS Alternative D.

No new projects are proposed within areas with wilderness characteristics under this alternative. The timing, duration, and intensity of grazing use associated with pastures comprising the Cairn C, Deer Flat, and Hanson Canyon units would be reduced compared to Alternative II. The Oregon Butte and Black Butte units would have equal or reduced (depending on pasture) grazing use as compared to Alternative II.

**Cairn C, Deer Flat, and Hanson Canyon units** – As no new projects are proposed and the timing, duration, and intensity of grazing use are less than Alternative II levels, there would be an overall degree of enhancement to wilderness values where they were determined to exist.

**Oregon Butte** – The timing, intensity, and duration of grazing use in the Tristate Pasture is same as Alternative II. Within the South Tent Creek Pasture in the Oregon Butte unit, grazing timing, duration and intensity would be reduced (>50%) from the existing situation. As no new projects are proposed and

grazing use is equal to or reduced (depending on pasture) from Alternative II levels, wilderness values would be enhanced.

**Black Butte unit** – The overall grazing use in the North Tent Creek Pasture would be equal to Alternative II. The timing and duration would be one-half that of Alternative II, but the use would occur each year as opposed to every other year in Alternative II. Within the South Tent Creek Pasture in the Black Butte unit, grazing timing, duration and intensity would also be reduced (>50%) from the existing situation. As no new projects are proposed and grazing use is equal to or reduced (depending on pasture) compared to the current situation, wilderness values would be enhanced.

In summary, the degree of naturalness and the supplemental values would be enhanced for all of the wilderness characteristic units as compared to Alternative II through the improvement in the riparian areas by the reduction of timing, duration, and intensity of grazing use. Outstanding opportunities for solitude would be unaffected within the wilderness characteristic units as the sights and sounds associated with grazing management activities would be immeasurable compared to Alternative II or the existing situation. Outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation within the Black Butte and Hanson Canyon units would be unaffected as no new projects are proposed and grazing would be less than current levels in all of the wilderness characteristic units.

## 2.2.6 Alternative IV-a Consequences

Alternative IV-a closely resembles Alternative IV except that instead of grazing rest, a livestock utilization cap would protect riparian and upland resources.

No new projects are proposed within areas with wilderness characteristics under this alternative. The timing, duration, and intensity of grazing use associated with pastures comprising the Cairn C, Deer Flat, and Hanson Canyon units would be reduced compared to Alternative II. The Oregon Butte and Black Butte units would have equal or reduced grazing use (depending on pasture) as compared to Alternative II.

**Cairn C, Deer Flat, and Hanson Canyon units** – As no new projects are proposed and the timing, duration, and intensity of grazing use are less than Alternative II levels, there would be an overall enhancement to wilderness values where wilderness values were determined to exist.

**Oregon Butte** – The timing, intensity, and duration of grazing use in the Tristate Pasture is the same as Alternative II. Within the South Tent Creek Pasture in the Oregon Butte unit, grazing timing, duration and intensity would be reduced (>50%) from the existing situation. As no new projects are proposed and grazing use is unchanged or reduced (depending on pasture), wilderness values would be enhanced.

**Black Butte unit** – The overall grazing use in the North Tent Creek Pasture would be equal to Alternative II. The timing and duration would be half that of Alternative II, but the use would occur each year as opposed to every other year in Alternative II. Within the South Tent Creek Pasture in the Black Butte unit, grazing timing, duration and intensity would be reduced (>50%) from the existing situation. As no new projects are proposed and grazing use is equal to or less than (depending on pasture) the current situation, wilderness values would be enhanced.

In summary, the degree of naturalness and the supplemental values would be enhanced for all of the wilderness characteristic units as compared to Alternative II, through the improvement in the riparian areas by reduction of timing, duration, and intensity of grazing use. Outstanding opportunities for solitude would be unaffected within the wilderness characteristic units as the sights and sounds associated with grazing management activities would be immeasurable compared to Alternative II or the existing situation. Outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation within the Black Butte and Hanson Canyon units would be unaffected as no new projects are proposed and grazing is less than current levels in all of the wilderness characteristic units.

## 2.2.7 Alternative V Consequences

Alternative V would remove livestock production from about 387,200 acres of LCGMA and limit other public uses as a way to promote function of natural systems, and is similar to SEORMP Alternative D2. Livestock grazing use in Alternative V would only occur in the Hanson Flat unit and approximately half of the Oregon Butte unit.

No range improvement projects would be built in the five units with wilderness characteristics. Removal of 8.5 miles of interior pasture fences and eight spring developments would enhance natural conditions, outstanding opportunities for solitude, outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation, and supplemental values by reducing human imprints upon the landscape.

Due to the timing, intensity, and duration of grazing use proposed under Alternative V of the revised EA, supplemental values such as upland ecological integrity would be enhanced. Because this alternative permanently excludes grazing from the Black Butte, Cairn C, Deer Flat, and half of the Oregon Butte unit and incorporates less livestock use in the Hanson Canyon unit, while keeping the remaining half of the Oregon Butte unit at current levels of grazing use, other resource values would be enhanced compared to existing conditions, including watershed integrity and special status species wildlife habitats. The analysis area would probably also become less susceptible to invasive plant and noxious weed establishment. For these reasons, Alternative V would result in enhancing supplemental values.

**Black Butte unit** – No projects are proposed under this alternative within the Black Butte unit. Under this alternative, 3.5 miles of interior pasture fence would be removed from the Black Butte unit producing short-term effects (1-3 years) to the land surface in the vicinity of the fence. Because of the fence removal, natural conditions would be expected to be enhanced in the unit compared to existing conditions once surface disturbances fade as new vegetation is established. Grazing use is excluded in the Black Butte unit under this alternative. Because there is no proposed grazing use, which is less than currently authorized, all supplemental values described in the affected environment would be enhanced.

**Cairn C unit** – No projects are proposed under this alternative within the Cairn C unit. Under this alternative, 5.0 miles of interior pasture fence and three spring developments would be removed from the Cairn C unit producing short-term effects (1-3 years) to the land surface in the vicinity of the existing fence and springs. Because of the fence removal and that all hardware will be removed from restored springs sites, natural conditions would be expected to be enhanced in the unit compared to existing conditions, once surface disturbances fade as new vegetation is established. Therefore, natural conditions would remain similar to or would be enhanced compared to existing conditions. Grazing use is excluded in the Cairn C unit under this alternative. Because there is no proposed grazing use, which is less than currently authorized, all supplemental values described in the affected environment would be enhanced.

**Deer Flat unit** – No projects are proposed under this alternative within the Deer Flat unit. Under Alternative 5, spring developments would be removed from the Deer Flat unit producing short-term disturbance (1-3 years) to the land surface in the vicinity of the springs. Because all hardware would be removed from the sites where springs were restored, natural conditions would be expected to be enhanced in the unit compared to existing conditions, once surface disturbances fade as new vegetation becomes established. Therefore, natural conditions would remain similar to or would be enhanced, compared to existing conditions. Grazing use is excluded in the Deer Flat unit under this alternative. Because there is no proposed grazing use, which is less than currently authorized, all supplemental values described in the affected environment would be enhanced.

**Hanson Canyon unit** – No projects are proposed under this alternative within the Hanson Canyon unit. Therefore, natural conditions would not be affected and would remain similar to existing conditions. Because the change in timing, intensity, and duration of grazing use in the Hanson Canyon unit proposed under this alternative is less than currently authorized, all supplemental values described in the affected environment would be enhanced.

**Oregon Butte unit** – No projects are proposed under this alternative within the Oregon Butte unit. Therefore, natural conditions would not be affected and would remain similar to existing conditions. Grazing use is excluded from the western half of the Oregon Butte unit under this alternative. Because grazing use would be less than that currently authorized, all supplemental values described in the affected environment would be enhanced in the western half of the unit. Because there would be no change proposed in timing, intensity, and duration of current authorized grazing use in the eastern half of the unit under this alternative, all supplemental values described in the affected environment would remain unchanged from existing conditions.

In summary, wilderness characteristics for natural condition, outstanding opportunities for solitude and supplemental values would be maintained in all units, while providing outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation in the Black Butte and Hanson Canyon units under this alternative. Wilderness and supplemental values would be enhanced or maintained at existing levels within this alternative by the elimination of existing projects listed and by the improvement of rangeland health in riparian areas.

## 2.2.8 Alternative VI Consequences

Alternative VI is a citizen proposal, which includes a 5-year rest of primarily riparian pastures, avoidance of new range improvement projects, removal of existing springs developed for livestock use, grazing season- of-use adjustments, and riparian utilization standards. This alternative presents options similar to those within SEORMP FEIS Alternatives D and D2.

No range improvement projects would be built in the five units with wilderness characteristics. Removal of eight spring developments would enhance natural conditions and supplemental values while providing outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation by reducing human imprints upon the landscape.

Due to the timing, intensity, and duration of grazing use proposed under Alternative VI of the revised EA, supplemental values such as upland and riparian ecological integrity would be enhanced. Grazing use in all of the five units containing wilderness characteristics would occur between October and April. Other resource values related and associated with wilderness values would be enhanced, compared to existing conditions, including watershed integrity and special status species wildlife habitats. The analysis area would become less susceptible to invasive plant and noxious weed establishment because less annual livestock disturbance would occur in riparian areas and around developed springs. For these reasons, Alternative VI would be expected to result in enhancing natural conditions and supplemental values.

**Black Butte unit** – No projects are proposed under this alternative within the Black Butte unit. Therefore, natural conditions would not be affected and would remain similar to existing conditions. Grazing use would occur from November 16 through January 30 in the North Tent Creek Pasture, and from February 1 through April 30 in the South Tent Creek Pasture within the Black Butte unit under this alternative. Because the change in timing, intensity, and duration of grazing use in the Black Butte unit proposed under this alternative would occur during the non-growing season for existing vegetation, all supplemental values described in the affected environment would be enhanced.

**Cairn C unit** – No projects are proposed under this alternative within the Cairn C unit. Under this alternative, three spring developments would be removed from the Cairn C unit, producing short-term adverse effects (1-3 years) to the land surface in the vicinity of the existing developed springs. Because of the removal of the developments and that all hardware will be removed from the sites, natural conditions would be expected to be enhanced in the unit compared to existing conditions once surface disturbances fade as new vegetation is established. Therefore, natural conditions would remain similar to or would be enhanced compared to existing conditions. Grazing use would occur from October 1 through November 15 in the Upper Louse Canyon Pasture and from February 1 through April 30 in the South Tent Creek Pasture within the Cairn C unit under this alternative. Because the change in timing, intensity, and duration of grazing use in the Cairn C unit proposed under this alternative would occur during the non-growing season for existing vegetation, all supplemental values described in the affected environment would be enhanced.

**Deer Flat unit** – No projects are proposed under this alternative within the Deer Flat unit. Under this alternative, five spring developments would be removed from the Deer Flat unit producing short-term disturbance (1-3 years) to the land surface in the vicinity of the springs. Because the springs would be restored and all hardware removed from the sites, natural conditions would be expected to be enhanced in the unit compared to existing conditions once surface disturbances fade as new vegetation becomes established. Therefore, natural conditions would remain similar to or would be enhanced compared to existing conditions. Grazing use would occur from October 1 through November 15 in the Upper Louse Canyon Pasture within the Deer Flat unit under this alternative. Because the change in timing, intensity, and duration of grazing use in the Deer Flat unit proposed under this alternative would occur during the non-growing season for existing vegetation, all supplemental values described in the affected environment would be enhanced.

**Hanson Canyon unit** – No projects are proposed under this alternative within the Hanson Canyon unit. Therefore, natural conditions would not be affected and would remain similar to existing conditions. Grazing use would occur from October 1 through November 30 in the Twin Springs Pasture within the Hanson Canyon unit under this alternative. Because the change in timing, intensity, and duration of grazing use in the Hanson Canyon unit proposed under this alternative would occur during the non-growing season for existing vegetation, all supplemental values described in the affected environment would be enhanced.

**Oregon Butte unit** – No projects are proposed under this alternative within the Oregon Butte unit. Therefore, natural conditions would not be affected and would remain similar to existing conditions. Grazing use would occur from November 16 through January 30 in the Tristate Pasture and February 1 through April 30 in the South Tent Creek Pasture within the Oregon Butte unit under this alternative. Because the change in timing, intensity, and duration of grazing use in the Oregon Butte unit proposed under this alternative would occur during the non-growing season for existing vegetation, all supplemental values described in the affected environment would be enhanced.

In summary, under this alternative, wilderness characteristics for natural conditions, and outstanding opportunities for solitude and supplemental values would be maintained in all units, as well as outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation in the Black Butte and Hanson Canyon units. Primary and secondary wilderness values would be enhanced or maintained at existing levels within this alternative by the elimination of existing projects listed above and by the improvement of rangeland health in riparian areas.

## ***2.3 Cumulative Effects of Proposed Alternatives for Non-Wilderness Study Area Lands with Wilderness Characteristics***

The following are additions to the cumulative effects previously analyzed in Chapter 6 of the LCGMA Environmental Assessment (USDI 2005, 208-210). These added cumulative effects are meant to be a supplement to the findings in Chapter 6 of LCGMA Environmental Assessment addressing areas/units possessing wilderness characteristics.

### **2.3.1 Cumulative Effects Common to All Alternatives (Past Actions)**

Past rangeland projects listed in “Affected Environment” Section 2.1, for the Black Butte, Cairn C, Deer Flat, Hanson Canyon, and Oregon Butte units, existed when wilderness characteristics outside of existing WSAs were documented during the 2007 update of existing inventory information. Livestock grazing use occurred in the units continuously from 1978 through 2007 (including interim grazing from 2002-2007) since the original wilderness inventory of 1978-1981 found that wilderness characteristics did not exist within the five units. The interdisciplinary team conducting the updated inventory for wilderness characteristics and supplemental values within the Louse Canyon GMA in 2007 concluded that past projects and grazing use did not affect primary wilderness characteristics presently found in these units. However, it was determined by the team that supplemental values such as ecological integrity of riparian

areas, although present throughout the GMA, were found to contain a degree of adverse affects from past livestock grazing use. Left unchanged, livestock grazing use would have a continued potential to further affect those resources described in Alternative II of the revised EA.

### **2.3.2 Alternative I Effects (Present Actions)**

Wilderness values in the Black Butte and Oregon Butte units that include natural condition and supplemental values of ecological integrity would be adversely affected by the amount and placement of rangeland projects (pipelines and troughs). New motorized primitive trails would be created adjacent to proposed pipelines located within the interior of these units further adversely affecting the degree of natural conditions and supplemental values. Riparian fences would improve natural conditions of riparian areas found to be adversely affected by livestock grazing use in the Cairn C, Deer Flat, and Oregon butte units. The degree of outstanding opportunities for solitude would not be affected as sights and sounds associated with grazing management activities would be immeasurable compared to the existing situation or Alternative II. Supplemental values of ecological integrity in all five units would be adversely affected due to the proposed increase in the timing, duration, and intensity of grazing use up to 27%, which would also increase potential for non-native vegetation establishment (weeds) as grazing pressure on native plant species is increased compared to Alternative II.

### **2.3.3 Alternative II Effects (Present Actions)**

Under this alternative, no new rangeland improvement projects or vegetative treatments are proposed in units possessing wilderness characteristics. Therefore, no cumulative effects would occur to wilderness characteristics. However, it was determined by the team that supplemental values such as ecological integrity of riparian areas, although present throughout the GMA, were found to contain a degree of adverse affects from past livestock grazing use. Livestock grazing use would have a continued potential to further affect those resources described in Alternative II of the revised EA.

### **2.3.4 Alternative III Effects (Present Actions)**

Wilderness characteristics for natural condition, outstanding opportunities for solitude, and supplemental values would be maintained in all units, as well as outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation in the Black Butte and Hanson Canyon units under this alternative. Wilderness and supplemental values would be maintained at existing levels within this alternative, by strategic placement of proposed projects along existing roads in the Black Butte and Cairn C units, by improvement of rangeland health through reducing grazing use effects to riparian areas in the Cairn C, Deer Flat, and Oregon Butte units, and by minimizing new project disturbances to the landscape. Due to the timing, intensity, and duration of proposed grazing use, the degree of natural conditions and supplemental values such as upland ecological integrity would be enhanced. Because of the changes in livestock grazing use, other resource values, including watershed integrity and special status species wildlife habitats, would also be enhanced compared to existing conditions. The analysis area would probably also become less susceptible to invasive plant and noxious weed establishment because of the minimum of proposed projects and the reduced surface disturbance in riparian areas from livestock grazing use. For these reasons, Alternative III would result in the enhancement of natural conditions and supplemental values associated with ecological integrity within the five units.

### **2.3.5 Alternative IV and IVa Effects (Present Actions)**

Under these alternatives, no new rangeland improvement projects or vegetative treatments are proposed in units possessing wilderness characteristics. Livestock grazing use in riparian areas that affect supplemental values described in Alternative II have been adjusted. Therefore, no cumulative effects from livestock grazing use would occur to wilderness characteristics or supplemental values.

### **2.3.6 Alternative V Effects (Present Actions)**

Under this alternative, no new rangeland improvement projects or vegetative treatments are proposed in units possessing wilderness characteristics. Spring developments would be removed, which would enhance wilderness characteristics of naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude, and outstanding

opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation in the units where they are found. Livestock grazing use in riparian areas that affect supplemental values described in Alternative II have been adjusted. Therefore, no cumulative effects from livestock grazing use would occur to wilderness characteristics or supplemental values.

### **2.3.7 Alternative VI Effects (Present Actions)**

Under this alternative, no new rangeland improvement projects or vegetative treatments are proposed in units possessing wilderness characteristics. Internal pasture fences, spring developments, and pipelines would be removed, which would enhance wilderness characteristics of naturalness, outstanding opportunities for solitude, and outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation in the units where they are found. Livestock grazing use in riparian areas that affect supplemental values described in Alternative II have been adjusted. Therefore, no cumulative effects from livestock grazing use would occur to wilderness characteristics or supplemental values.

### **2.3.8 Cumulative Effects Common to All Alternatives (Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions)**

BLM has no future actions proposed within the Louse Canyon GMA. Proposed actions for rangeland projects and livestock grazing use analyzed in Alternatives I through VI that have not been implemented to date, are considered present actions.

### **3 LIST OF WORKS CITED**

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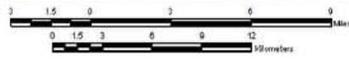
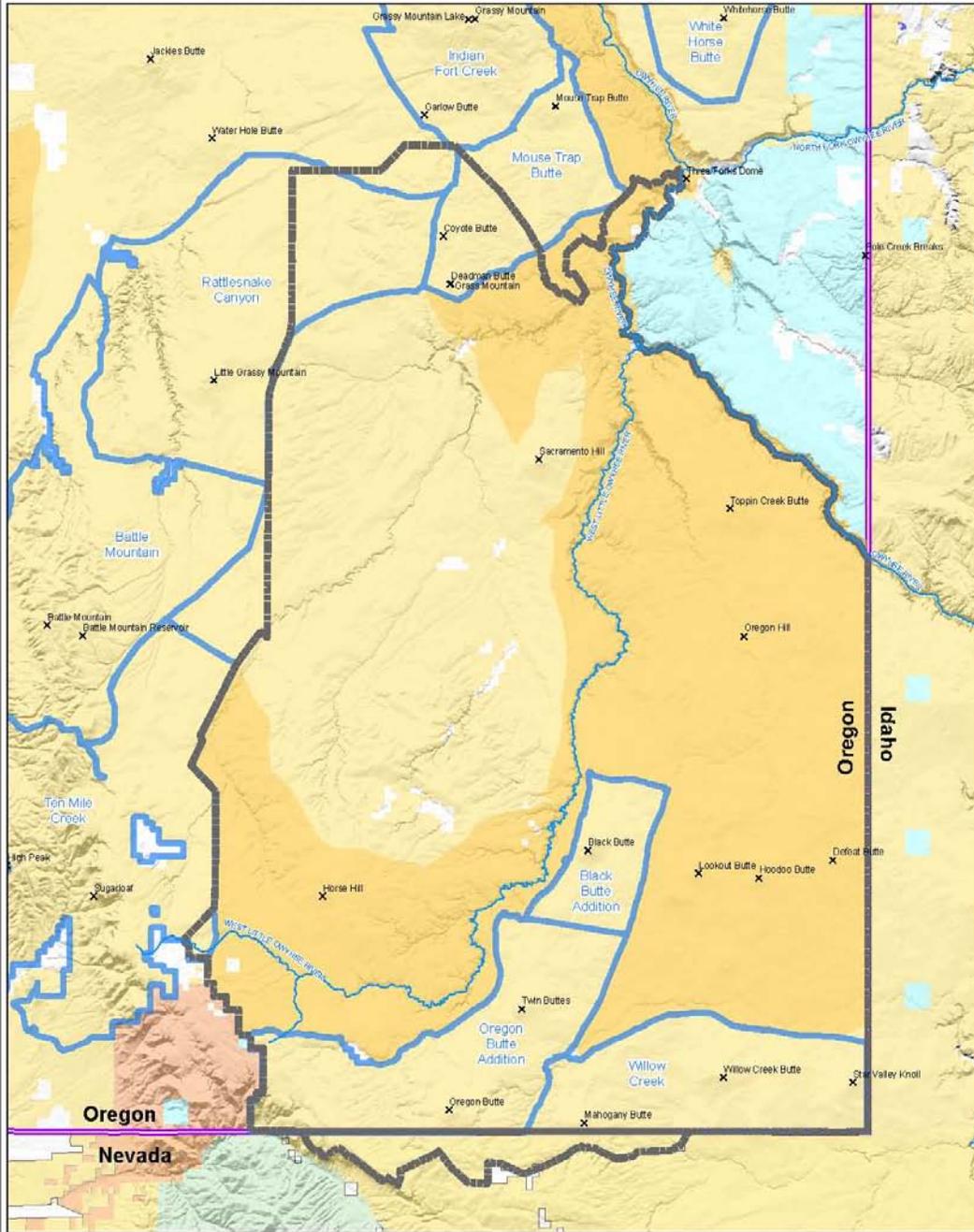
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## 4 TABLES

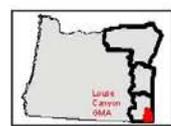
<b>Table 6 - 2007 Wilderness Characteristic Information Update Summary</b> <i>Inventory Units Located within Louse Canyon Geographic Management Area</i> <i>Vale District Bureau of Land Management, Jordan Resource Area</i>						
Wilderness Characteristics Update Unit Numbers and Names	Public Land Acres in Oregon	Meets Size Criteria?	Meets Natural Condition Criteria?	Meets Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude Criteria?	Meets Outstanding Opportunities for Primitive and Unconfined Recreation?	Does the Unit Possess Supplemental Values?
Starvation Spring OR-036-001	13,180	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Twin Butte OR-036-002	18,754	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Caim C OR-036-003	9,143	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Oregon Butte OR-036-004	32,149	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Deer Flat OR-036-005	12,249	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Tent Creek Cow Camp OR-036-006	153	No	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pole Creek 036-007	34,196	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Black Butte OR-036-008	12,324	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
High Ridge A OR-036-009	16,363	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Field Creek OR-036-010	12,250	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Antelope Creek OR-036-010	23,967	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Rawhide OR-036-012	17,846	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Steer Canyon OR-036-013	17,121	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Sacramento Hill OR-036-014	9,567	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Coyote Wells OR-036-015	7,146	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Hanson Canyon OR-036-016	16,052	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rattlesnake Creek OR-036-017	16,862	Yes	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred
Five Points OR-036-018	4,515	No	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Total Acres &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;</b>	<b>273,837</b>					



# Map 8 - Louse Canyon GMA Oregon Natural Desert Association Proposed Wilderness Study Areas



1:240,000



- Legend**
- Louse Canyon GMA Boundary
  - Resource Area Boundary
  - ONDA Units
  - Wilderness Study Areas
- Land Status**
- Bureau of Land Management
  - Forest Service
  - Bureau of Indian Affairs
  - Other Federal Lands
  - Private
  - State

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



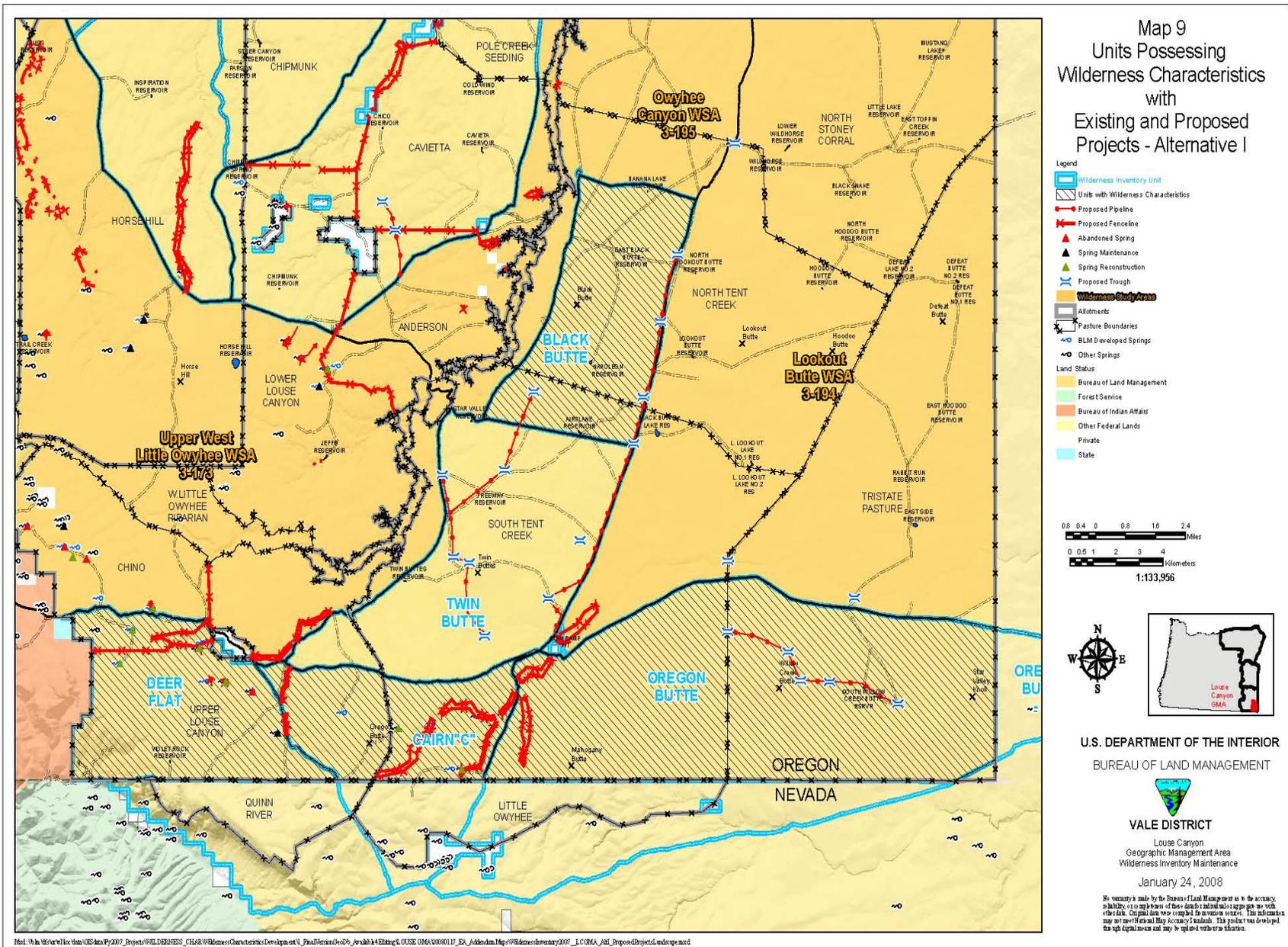
**VALE DISTRICT**

Louse Canyon  
Geographic Management Area  
Wilderness Inventory Maintenance

October 26, 2007

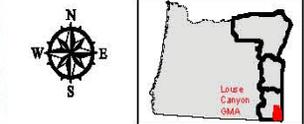
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# Map 10 Units Possessing Wilderness Characteristics with Existing and Proposed Projects - Alternative III

- Legend
- Wilderness Inventory Unit
  - Unit with Wilderness Characteristics
  - Proposed Pipeline
  - Constructed Fenceline
  - Proposed Fenceline
  - Abandoned Spring
  - Spring Maintenance
  - Spring Reconstruction
  - Proposed Trough
  - Constructed Trough
  - Wilderness Study Area
  - Allotments
  - Pasture Boundaries
  - BLM Developed Springs
  - Other Springs
- Land Status
- Bureau of Land Management
  - Forest Service
  - Bureau of Indian Affairs
  - Other Federal Lands
  - Private
  - State



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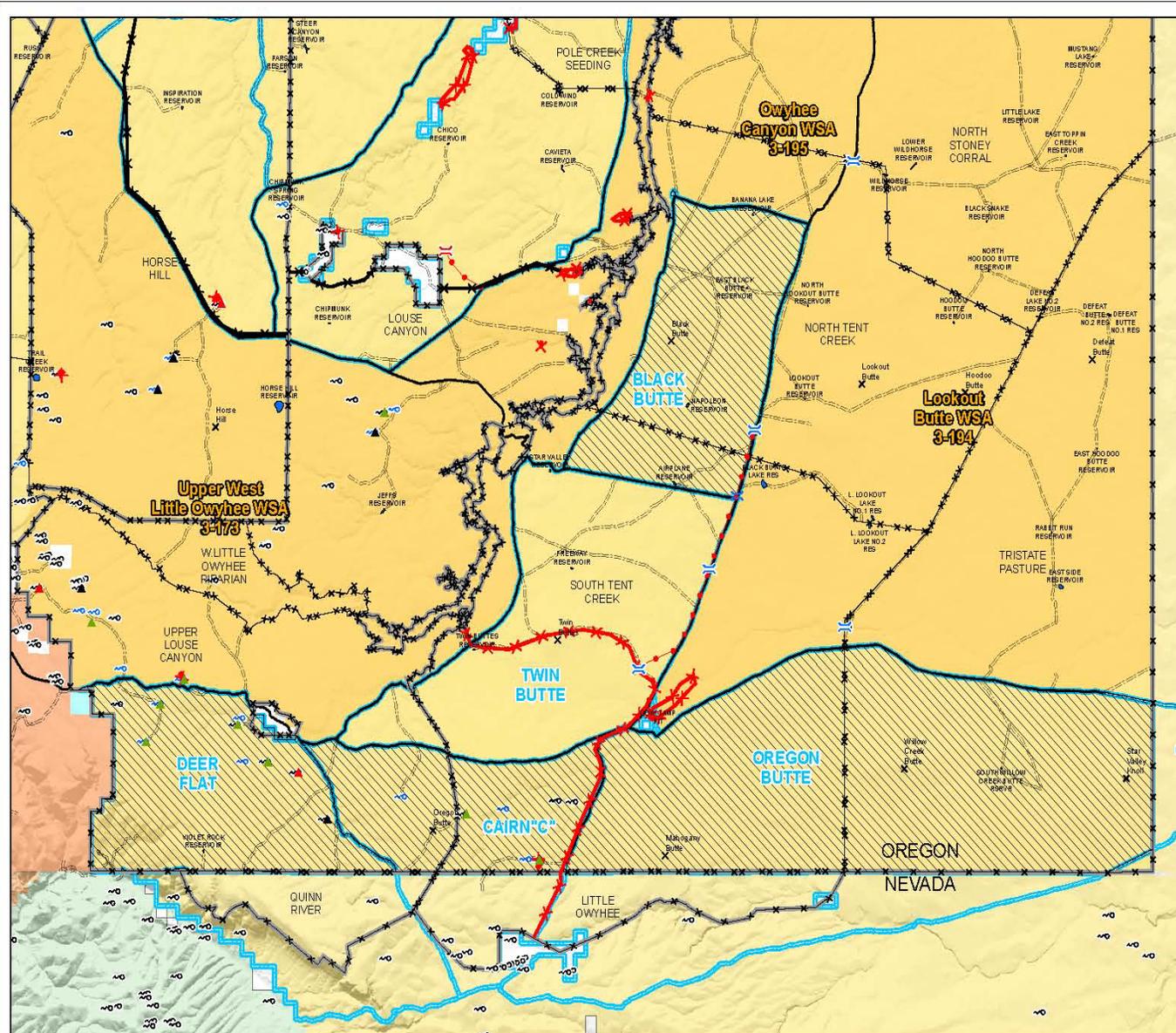


VALE DISTRICT

Louisa Canyon  
Geographic Management Area  
Wilderness Inventory Maintenance

January 24, 2008

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