<u>Wilderness Inventory Unit Index of Documents</u> Buckskin Mountain OR-036-085, 38 total pages

Page 1: Index Cover Sheet

Page 2: Form 1 - Documentation of BLM Wilderness Inventory: Findings on Record

Page 5: Form 2 - Documentation of Current Wilderness Inventory Conditions

Page 14: Form 2 - Summary of Findings and Conclusions

Page 15: Wilderness Characteristics Overview–Buckskin Mountain OR-036-085 Map 1 of 2

Page 16: Wilderness Characteristics–Land Treatments–Buckskin Mountain OR-036-085 Map 2 of 2

Page 17: Wilderness Characteristics–BLM Photo Points–Buckskin Mountain OR-036-085 Map/Log

Page 18: OR-036-085 Buckskin Mountain BLM Photos

Page 23: H-6300-1-Wilderness Inventory Maintenance in BLM Oregon/Washington Appendix C – Road* Analysis: O36-RT-28/6317-AO

Page 27: H-6300-1-Wilderness Inventory Maintenance in BLM Oregon/Washington Appendix C – Road* Analysis: O36-RT-30

Page 31: H-6300-1-Wilderness Inventory Maintenance in BLM Oregon/Washington Appendix C – Road* Analysis: BLM 6317-00

Page 35: H-6300-1-Wilderness Inventory Maintenance in BLM Oregon/Washington Appendix C – Road* Analysis: BLM 6317-AO

> Prepared by: U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management Vale District Office 100 Oregon Street Vale, Oregon 97918



H-6300-1-WILDERNESS INVENTORY MAINTENANCE IN BLM OREGON/WASHINGTON

APPENDIX B – INVENTORY AREA EVALUATION

Evaluation of Current Conditions:

1) Document and review the existing BLM wilderness inventory findings on file, if available, regarding the presence or absence of individual wilderness characteristics, using Form 1, below.

2) Consider relevant information regarding current conditions available in the office to identify and describe any changes to the existing information (use interdisciplinary (ID) team knowledge, aerial photographs, field observations, maps, etc.), and document your findings on Form 2, below.

When Citizen Information has been submitted regarding wilderness characteristics, document the submitted materials including: date of Submission; Name of District(s) and Field Office(s) Affected; Type of material Submitted (e.g. narrative, map, photo). Evaluate any submitted citizen information regarding the validity of proposed boundaries of the unit(s), the existence of roads and other boundary features, the size of the unit(s), and the presence or absence of wilderness characteristics based on relevant information available in the office (prior BLM inventories, ID team knowledge, aerial photographs, field observations, maps, etc.)

Conduct field reviews as necessary to verify information and to ascertain current conditions. Reach conclusions on current conditions including boundaries, size of areas and presence or absence of wilderness characteristics. Fully explain the basis for each conclusion on form 2, including any critical differences between BLM and citizen information.

Document your findings regarding current conditions for each inventoried area. Describe how the present conditions are similar to, or have changed from, the conditions documented in the original wilderness inventory. Document your findings on Form 2 for each inventory area. Cite to or attach data considered, including photographs, maps, GIS layers, field trip notes, project files, *etc*.

Year: 2010 Unit Number/Name: OR-036-085_-- Buckskin Mountain

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?

Yes <u>X</u> No <u>(If yes, and if more than one unit is within the area, list the names of those units.):</u>

<u>NOTE:</u> Although this unit contains OR-03-08-26 within the unit, there was no old inventory folder found within the Vale District for this late 1970's inventory.

A.) Inventory Source(s) -- (X) Denotes all applicable BLM Inventory files, printed maps, or published BLM decision documents with information pertaining to this unit.

Wilderness Inventories

- (X) 1978 1980 --- BLM Wilderness Inventory Units OR-2-74M, OR-2-074O and OR-2-74P Alvord Desert, all within OR-03-08-26 (BLM documents in case file)
- () April 1979 Wilderness -- Proposed Initial Inventory Road less Areas and Islands Which Clearly Do Not have Wilderness Characteristics, Oregon and Washington

Wilderness Decision Documents

- (X) August 1979 Wilderness Review Initial Inventory, Final Decision on Public Lands Obviously Lacking Wilderness Characteristics and Announcement of Public Lands to be Intensively Inventoried for Wilderness Characteristics, Oregon and Washington (green document)
- (X) October 1979 Wilderness Review Intensive Inventory Oregon, Proposed Decision on the Intensive Wilderness Inventory of Selected Areas (grey document).
- (X) March 1980 Wilderness Review Intensive Inventory; Final Decisions on 30 Selected Units in Southeast Oregon and Proposed Decisions on Other Intensively Inventoried Units in Oregon and Washington (orange document)
- () November 1980 Wilderness Inventory Oregon and Washington, Final Intensive Inventory Decisions (brown document)
- () November 1981 Stateline Intensive Wilderness Inventory Final Decision, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah (tan document).

BLM Wilderness Inventory Units BLM Wilderness Inventory Units OR-02-74M & OR-02-074O and OR-2-74P Alvord Desert, all within OR-03-08-26 BLM Partially of OR-03-08-26

C.) Map Name(s)/Number(s)

- () Final Decision Initial Wilderness Inventory Map, August 1979, Oregon
- (X) Proposed Decision -- Intensive Wilderness Inventory of Selected Areas Map, October 1979, Oregon
- (X) Intensive Wilderness Inventory Map, March 1980, Oregon
- () Intensive Wilderness Inventory --Final Decisions Map, November 1980, Oregon.
- () November, 1981 Stateline Intensive Wilderness Inventory Final Decision, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah (tan document).

D.) BLM District(s)/Field Office(s)

Vale District Office/	<u>Jordan</u>	Field Office
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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 and answer each question individually for each inventory unit):

Inventory Source: See above.

Unit#/ Name	Size (historic acres)	Natural Condition? Y/N	Outstanding Solitude? Y/N	Outstanding Primitive & Unconfined Recreation? Y/N	Supplemental Values? Y/N
OR-02-74M	27,370	Ν	Y	Y	N
Alvord Desert,					
OR-02-74O, &	1,000	***	***	***	***
OR-2-74P * of	5,580	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν
OR-03-08-26 **					
TOTAL	34,050				

* -- Official original documents retained in Burns BLM District Office. That portion of the unit within Burns District is currently known as Alvord Desert as a result of that district's 2003 WC maintenance.

**-- No records of OR-03-08-26 found within the Vale District; size not determined.

*** -- Unknown; no information found.

H-6300-1-WILDERNESS INVENTORY MAINTENANCE IN BLM OREGON/WASHINGTON

APPENDIX B – INVENTORY AREA EVALUATION

Evaluation of Current Conditions:

1) Document and review the existing BLM wilderness inventory findings on file, if available, regarding the presence or absence of individual wilderness characteristics, using Form 1, below.

2) Consider relevant information regarding current conditions available in the office to identify and describe any changes to the existing information (use interdisciplinary (ID) team knowledge, aerial photographs, field observations, maps, etc.), and document your findings on Form 2, below.

When Citizen Information has been submitted regarding wilderness characteristics, document the submitted materials including: date of Submission; Name of District(s) and Field Office(s) Affected; Type of material Submitted (e.g. narrative, map, photo). Evaluate any submitted citizen information regarding the validity of proposed boundaries of the unit(s), the existence of roads and other boundary features, the size of the unit(s), and the presence or absence of wilderness characteristics based on relevant information available in the office (prior BLM inventories, ID team knowledge, aerial photographs, field observations, maps, etc.)

Conduct field reviews as necessary to verify information and to ascertain current conditions. Reach conclusions on current conditions including boundaries, size of areas and presence or absence of wilderness characteristics. Fully explain the basis for each conclusion on form 2, including any critical differences between BLM and citizen information.

Document your findings regarding current conditions for each inventoried area. Describe how the present conditions are similar to, or have changed from, the conditions documented in the original wilderness inventory. Document your findings on Form 2 for each inventory area. Cite to or attach data considered, including photographs, maps, GIS layers, field trip notes, project files, *etc*.

FORM 2 -- DOCUMENTATION OF CURRENT WILDERNESS INVENTORY CONDITIONS

Unit Number/Name: <u>OR-036-085 — Buckskin Mountain</u>

NOTE: In September, 2002, the Burns District received from the Oregon Natural Desert Association (ONDA) its evaluation of wilderness characteristics for what ONDA names its 81,454 acre "Black Point Roadless Area" (alias "Proposed Black Point WSA"). This proposal covers lands within both Burns and Vale BLM Districts. For reference, a hard copy of ONDA's evaluation is retained in this unit's file. Information provided by ONDA's evaluation was considered and incorporated as appropriate for this Vale District BLM Wilderness Characteristics (WC) Inventory maintenance.

Information in this Form 2 is supported by reference to Map 1 of BLM's OR-036-0085 unit, to ONDA's "Proposed Black Point WSA" map, to Burns District's late 1970's OR-2-74M/ -74O/-74P map, and to Burns District's recent (2003) WC inventory maintenance map for 2-74M Black Point (a copy of each retained in BLM's hard copy file of OR-036-085).

The boundaries of Vale District's present OR-036-085 inventory unit are the same as Burns District's present (August 2003) 2-74M Black Point unit that consists of (combined/contiguous to each other) the late 1970's BLM OR-2-74M Alvord Desert, OR-2-74O, and OR-2-74P units.

Unit OR-036-085's boundaries are not the same as ONDA's proposed Black Point WSA. For BLM's present inventory unit, a primary difference between BLM and ONDA regarding a feature of the unit's boundary is that, unlike ONDA's proposal, BLM Burns District determined - in its August 2003 WC inventory maintenance -- that the entire length of BLM's 7285-0-CO is a road. This route is fully within Burns District. Burns District documented the same finding of this route segment during the agency's late 1970's wilderness characteristics inventory. ONDA states that two of its own northern route segments (BP18a and BP29) -- which, together, make up the northern extension of BLM's road 7285-0-CO -- are not a road but rather a vehicular "way" (or what BLM Vale District presently terms as a motorized primitive trial [MPT]). ONDA's WSA proposal thus results in a southern segment of BLM's 7285-0-CO road (what ONDA labels its two continuous road segments BP31 and BP36) to be a cherry stem road associated with its WSA proposal.

For wilderness characteristics inventory, ONDA -- like BLM – identifies any determined road to be outside of a roadless area, and, thus, is a boundary feature of its proposed Black Point WSA. Respectively, for OR-036-085 (and for Burns District's 2003 OR-2-74M Black Point unit) BLM does not include public lands located west of 7285-0-CO (that is, what public lands that BLM Burns District identified in its late 1970's wilderness inventory as [sub]units OR-2-75C, -75B, -75D, -75E, -75F, and -75A relative to ONDA's Black Point WSA proposal). The 2785-0-CO road provides for ongoing connectivity with BLM road 7283-0-OO which continues north from where it ties with 2785-0-CO. These two BLM roads segments– although with two different BLM identifiers (labels) -- provide for uninterrupted, continuous north-south vehicle travel on what is, physically and practically, a same single vehicle route of similar nature. It is significant to note that ONDA – like BLM – identifies the same continuing 7283-0-OO (going north from

where it ties with 7285-0-CO) as a road and serves as the same west boundary of its adjacent 2002 proposed Tule Springs WSA as does BLM identify it as the west boundary of its present wilderness inventory unit OR-036-049 (alias Burns District's 2003 OR-2-74E Tule Springs unit). However, although of the same nature, ONDA does not recognize the tied 7285-0-CO that continues south (alias a combination of ONDA SP18a and BP29) as road, but rather as a MPT. As with all other boundary roads associated with OR-036-085 (alias BLM's late 1970's contiguous OR-2-74M Alvord Desert, -74O, -74P; Burns District's 2003 OR-2-74M Black Point), to provide for continued motorized vehicle travel on this overall north-south route on a

regular and continuous (seasonal) basis, BLM would conduct or authorize mechanical maintenance as needed of both 2785-0-CO and 7283-0-OO to provide for relatively regular and continuous (seasonal) use.

A third difference is ONDA's described BP36 road continues north (from where it junctions with BP31) as BP33b, also labeled as a road on its map for its proposed WSA. Respectively, BP33b is a cherry-stem road in ONDA's proposed WSA, and ONDA identifies that this BP33b then changes from road status to a number of vehicular ways (MPTs) within section 36 NENE, T. 38S., R 36E. Although ONDA states that its BP33b displays evidence of being bladed (see ONDA road log; ONDA did not provide BLM a copy of its associated photo -- # A88), the route is not associated with any specific destination-type of development where it changes from road to MPT which otherwise would aid rationalizing why it would be retained as road status. BLM has determined that ONDA's BP33b "road" is a MPT because it does not service any development or project at its terminus which would require mechanical maintenance to retain the route as a road. That said, BLM notes that ONDA's BP31, BP 36 and BP33b are associated with an existing pipeline system, and that only ONDA's BP31 and BP36 are of road status and which are part of the boundary of OR-036-085. Regarding ONDA's BP33b "road", mechanical maintenance would not be required to maintain the pipeline or for any other reason, thus would not be approved by BLM for mechanical maintenance to provide for relatively regular and continuous use.

A last difference of boundary with ONDA is that BLM includes 160 acres of section 16, T39S. R. 37E, but which ONDA does not include with its proposed Black Point WSA. This is likely because ONDA's GIS data has all of section 16 as non-BLM land, whereas BLM ownership records indicate that the N1/2N1/2 of the section is administered by BLM.

Description of Current Conditions: [Include land ownership, location, topography, vegetation features and summary of major human uses/activities.]

1. Is the unit of sufficient size?

Yes_____ No_____

Description: Refer to this unit's associated Map 1 for its location. Reference maps of BLM Burns District's late 1970's inventory subunits OR-2-74M, -74O and -74P -74 and of that district's August 2003 inventory maintenance for OR-2-74M Black Point are retained in the hard copy file of OR-036-085.

This 27,310 acre OR-036-085 unit is composed of public lands in both Vale (12,628 acres) and Burns (14,682 acres) BLM districts. It includes a combination of Burn's late 1970's subunits: 2003 OR-2-74M Alvord Desert (27,370 acres), OR-2-74O (about 1,000 acres) and OR-2-74P (about 5,580 acres) (these are late 1970's determined acreage figures, thus, summed, not the same as the current 27,310 acres of OR-036-085), with all of OR-2-74O, most of OR-2-74P and about a third of the late 1970's OR-2-74M (sub)unit located within Vale District. The difference in BLM documented acreage by BLM between the late 1970's and presently is due to the increased accuracy of measuring tools available to the agency since the late 1970's.

Burns District's 2003 wilderness characteristics (WC) inventory maintenance for development of its 2005 Andrews/Steens RMP indicates that all boundary roads of its 2003 OR-02-074M Black Point unit within Burns District are the same as the boundary roads in the late 1970's inventory. However, note that Burns District's current OR-2-74M Black Point unit – unlike with that district's late 1970's unit of the OR-2-74M Alvord Desert -- extends west only to the Burns/Vale Districts' administrative boundary.

With this WC inventory maintenance, Vale District has determined that routes 6317-00 and 036-RT30 -- as associated with the historic units OR-2-74O (fully within Vale District) and OR-2-74P (about 90% within Vale District) -- have changed status from road (as identified in the late 1970's) to MPT as a result of no mechanical maintenance conducted and no intent by BLM to perform such maintenance on these routes to provide for relatively regular and continuous use. The result is that the historic OR-2-74O and -74P units are contiguous with each other as well as – in combination – contiguous with the current Burns District unit OR-2-74M Black Point, with these three areas collectively constituting the present Vale District OR-036-085 inventory unit which is shared by the two districts. Vale District confirms that the route presently identified as the combination of 036-RT28 and 6317-AO (see Map 1 of OR-036-085), which terminates at an existing communications facility on Buckskin Mountain in section 19, T.38S., R.37E., is a cherry-stem road, thus serving as a boundary feature of the unit.

For additional information regarding the present status of 036-RT28 and of the described segments of 6317-00, 6317-A0, and 036-RT30, refer to their respective BLM Road Analysis form, BLM Photo Point Map/Log, and affiliated photographs. The OR-036-085 inventory unit's boundary roads receive mechanical maintenance as needed to keep them passable on a relatively regular and continuous (seasonal) basis.

OR-036-085's north boundary consists of a transmission line right-of-way (ROW); its east boundary of BLM road 6316-00, the ROW of county road 203, and private land; its south boundary of county road 203 ROW (fully within Burns District); its west boundary of BLM road 7285-0-CO (fully within Burns District); and, its southwest corner (fully within Burns District) of other connective roads crossing public lands. A 320 acre private inholding (fully within Burns District) is a feature of the unit's boundary, as is the above described cherry-stem road to the communication site (036-RT28/6317-AO, combined).

See the "<u>NOTE</u>", above, for an explanation of variances between the descriptive bounds of OR-036-085 and ONDA's proposed Black Point WSA.

2. Is the unit in a natural condition?

Yes____No__X___N/A____

Description: The vegetation of OR-036-085 is predominately native and non-native grasses and sagebrush. That portion of OR-036-085 consisting of Burns District's 2003 OR-2-74M Black Point unit features two ridgelines and three large buttes, including Flagstaff Butte on the south and Lookout Butte and Buckskin Mountain on the east. A ridgeline along the western side of the unit within Burns District is the only relief on the desert floor between the boundary west road and the major ridge which runs through the middle of the unit. This ridge has three general topographic steps, or benches. The uppermost step flattens to a high plateau approximately 600 feet above the desert floor to the west. On the top of the plateau the land is relatively flat with gently rolling hills providing the only topographic relief. Elevations range from approximately 4,200 to 6,075 feet.

That portion of OR-036-085 within Vale District is predominately of multi-directional undulating terrain sloping from various higher - and at times steep-sloped –features. Elevations range from approximately 4,320 to 5,630 feet. Eastern sectors of the unit are more so of shallower topography, at places approaching near flat terrain. A portion of this type of terrain branches away from the base of a butte-like feature of moderate to very steep slopes which tops out at 5,628 feet. The same area is within the Coyote Lake Wild Horse Herd Management Area.

Refer to OR-036-085's associated Map 1 and Map 2 for human imprints within the unit. Not all known imprints are displayed since, to date, Vale District has not received from Burns District GIS coverage of certain developments located within the Burns District's portion of the unit.

Burns District's late 1970's inventory documents the OR-2-74M Alvord Desert subunit was not in a natural condition (note that at that time about a third of the unit was within Vale District). Documented developments with that inventory unit then included an approximate 960 acre seeding of crested wheatgrass on the plateau north of Lookout Butte with an additional 600 acres of land treatment (spraying), one earthen reservoir, one developed spring, a mine on the west side of Flagstaff Butte in the south, a Flagstaff seeding (approximately 640 acres) noticeable due to a fence line with a vegetation visual contrast, "several" (4) wildlife guzzlers at the foot of the large ridge in the center of the subunit, a temporary cherry-stem road to a wild horse trap area on the middle step of the ridgeline, and "many miles" (an estimated 14.5) of about 25 vehicular ways (i.e., what Vale District presently terms motorized primitive trails – MPTs). Burns District also made note of the Buckskin Mountain communication facility and its associated 5.3 mile cherry-stem road (of which 2.4 miles are within Vale District) which presently is clarified

As of August 2003, Burns District records indicate new developments have occurred in the updated unit since the late 1970's, including two seedings (4,000 acres -- Vale District has not, to date, been provided what species or method of being seeded); a 1.8 mile pipeline system with associated roads, storage tank, 2 large troughs on concrete pads; and un-reclaimed roads associated with gold exploration. There presently is also about 12 miles of GIS-documented rangeland fence in Burns District's portion of OR-036-085. Burns District's 2003 inventory maintenance of OR-2-74M Black Point (which goes east only to the Vale/Burns District' administrative boundary) states the unit is not in a natural condition.

The Vale District's portion of OR-036-085 (12,625 acres) has 21.6 miles of 12 MPTs, a 0.8 mile pipeline with one associated trough, and about 12 miles of rangeland fence. As this WC inventory is being written, Vale District is processing an application to place 2 temporary (3 years) wind energy testing towers; one is adjacent to a MPT, the other away from any vehicle route. Regarding the second tower, 2 cross-country round trips by motorized vehicle would be authorized – one to install the approximate 200 foot tall tower with guide wires, and one to remove it (see Categorical Exclusion DOI-BLM-V060-2009-036).

Vale District acknowledges Burns District's WC inventory finding, thus addresses natural condition only within that portion of the unit located in Vale District's 12,628 acre area of OR-036-085. Within this area, there presently remains no significant visual contrasts from a 1967 5,600 acre drilled seeding of non-native grasses. The area has 12 miles of rangeland fence, 2.4 miles of buried pipeline with 1 trough, 2 earthen reservoirs, and 11 MPTs totaling 2.9 miles. The Vale District portion of the unit is 6-6.5 miles long (north-to south) by 1 - 4.5 miles wide. Three of its 11 MPTs fully traverse the width of it in various locations; 4 others in some manner cross the area from one boundary point to another. Noteworthy is that all or segments of 8 of its 11 MPTs densely populate the central sector of Vale District's portion of OR-036-085 (two which traverse the entire width [4 miles] of that Vale District area) and create a spatial density of within one mile or less between any two of them. In summary, the location and degree of spatially dense imprints in combination with the location and extent of the other imprints within this Vale District area of the inventory unit results in the area not being affected primarily by the forces of nature with the influences of mankind substantially unnoticeable to the average visitor. The area is not in a natural condition.

Overall, then, with the Burns District finding, OR-036-085 is not in a natural condition. The Vale District is presently processing an application to place 2 temporary (3 years) wind energy testing towers; one is adjacent to a MPT, the other away from any vehicle route. Regarding the second tower, 2 cross-country round trips by motorized vehicle would be authorized – one to install the approximate 200 foot tall tower with guide wires, and one to remove it (see Categorical Exclusion DOI-BLM-V060-2009-036).

BLM does not draw any conclusions on ONDA's final finding of natural condition as associated with its proposed WSA. Rather, relative to Vale District, BLM determines a finding regarding natural condition for the unit the agency has identified herein which, in whole, is affected by ONDA's proposed larger Black Point WSA.

ONDA states that its substantially larger proposed Black Point WSA (81,454 acres) is in a natural condition. ONDA references many of its photographs and affiliated photo points on a map and photo log. In part, ONDA's stated conclusion regarding natural condition is based on ONDA's determined size of its proposed WSA, where "man's imprints are not substantially noticeable, and overall there is an appearance of naturalness". ONDA also states that certain human imprints which BLM identified as being within a late 1970's inventory unit (OR-2-74A ---- and which ONDA includes in its proposed WSA) rather are not within that historic BLM unit and are located outside of its proposed WSA. ONDA's finding of natural condition is premised, in part, on the Association's finding that a number of the late 1970's BLM wilderness characteristics units located west but abutting the west boundary of the present OR-036-085 are – in combination -- contiguous to OR-036-085; that is, without roads any longer between these historic BLM inventory units and/or OR-036-085. ONDA states the once BLMidentified roads do not meet road criteria. For OR-036-085, where BLM differs from ONDA about a route type, BLM references associated Road Analysis forms and affiliated maps, photos and photo logs. Unlike BLM, ONDA does not quantify any of the human imprints it states are present, nor indicate their locations (excepting its identified MPTs and a few photographs that depict certain range improvement developments). Specific to the area of OR-036-085, ONDA identifies about 15 MPTs (some which have segments with affiliated sub- identifiers (e.g., BP39b, BP39c, BP39d, etc); BLM identifies 39 MPTs in its OR-036-085 inventory unit.

3. Does the unit have outstanding opportunities for solitude?

Yes____No__X___N/A____

Description: Vale District acknowledges Burns District's 2003 WC inventory maintenance finding for that portion of OR-036-085 within that District. The district determined the area does not have outstanding opportunities for solitude. Herein, a finding for outstanding opportunities for solitude is limited to that portion of OR-036-085 located within Vale District.

The type of vegetation within the Vale District's portion of OR-036-085 provides insufficient screening between visitors to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. . While the terrain is varied, the placement and extent of developments precludes sufficient area with topographic screening to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. Opportunities for outstanding solitude are further exasperated by the extent and distribution of human imprints -- in combination with the extent and central location of many of them being spatially close to each other. The better opportunities to experience a sense of being isolated are within the area's northwest sector, yet are not outstanding

ONDA states the size and configuration of its 81,454 acre proposed Black Point WSA ensures outstanding opportunities for solitude. BLM Vale District does not draw conclusion on this larger area and limits its finding to the area as described herein. Vale District acknowledges Burns District's finding which, in part, depicts that the Burns District's portion of OR-036-085 does not encompass the remainder of ONDA's proposed WSA. OR-036-085 is substantially smaller than – and not of the same configuration as -- ONDA's proposed WSA. Qualifying BLM Burns District wilderness characteristic inventory units within ONDA's proposed WSA are subject to and have a 2003 finding as appropriate regarding outstanding opportunities for solitude.

4. Does the unit have outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation?

Yes _____ No _X___ N/A _____

Description: Vale District acknowledges Burns District's 2003 WC inventory maintenance finding for that portion of OR-036-085 within that District. Burns District determined the area does not have outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation. Vale District, to date, has not received additional information from Burns District in support of its 2003 finding, in light of BLM's 1980 finding that the 27,370 acre OR-02-74M inventory unit possessed outstanding opportunities at that time.

For OR-036-085, Vale District makes a finding herein for only that portion of the unit within Vale District. Within Vale District's portion of OR-036-085, recreation activities include primarily hunting for common game species (predominately deer, antelope and chukar). Although a part of the area does have some suitable bighorn sheep habitat, it is on the outer reaches of a much larger habitat area. Bighorn sheep -- a highly prized trophy game species in Oregon -- are not known to frequent this area of the unit at this time; thus, hunting of the species is not an outstanding opportunity. Other primitive and unconfined types of recreation activities available include hiking, horseback riding, sightseeing, and photography. While an opportunity, the area is not a significant draw for backpacking. There are no unique or special features or attractions which would specifically draw visitors to the area to participate in these or other activities. Individually or in combinations, there are no outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation within Vale District's portion of the unit.

There is opportunity to view wild horses of the Alvord – Tule Springs - Coyote Lakes Wild Horse Management Area. Although a less common and interesting experience, viewing wild horses is not an outstanding opportunity for a primitive and unconfined recreation activity. The presence of wild horses is a feature of the natural condition of the unit and is also described as a supplemental value associated with the inventory unit. ONDA states it's substantially larger proposed Black Point WSA possesses outstanding opportunities for various primitive recreation activities, including all of the above Vale District-mentioned activities within the district's portion of OR-036-085. For reasons stated above, those activity opportunities within Vale District's portion of OR-036-085 are not outstanding. ONDA states additional outstanding opportunities within its proposed WSA include wildlife viewing, herpetology, geology, camping and scenery. Vale District recognizes that these values (e.g. reptiles, geology and scenery) and recreation opportunities (e.g. wildlife viewing and camping) are available within that portion of OR-036-085 in Vale District. However, Vale District does not find any of them – individually, or in any combination of them or with the above Vale District-stated activities/opportunities – to be of outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation activities/opportunities are in some manner –individually, in combinations or collectively -- more so unique, challenging or otherwise higher or elevated quality to be outstanding.

5. Does the unit have supplemental values?

Yes X No N/A

Description: The Burns District portion and all but the northeast sector of Vale District's portion of OR-036-085 is habitat for bighorn sheep, a BLM special status animal species. All of the Vale District portion and most of the Burns District portion is within the Alvord – Tule Springs - Coyote Lakes Wild Horse Herd Management Area. Within the Burns District portion of the unit, there is one documented lek of sage grouse -- a BLM special status animal species – and 3 documented sites/areas of Alvord milkvetch, 3 of four-winged milkvetch, 2 of solitary milkvetch, and 2 of snowball cactus -- each either a BLM special status plant species or species of interest.

ONDA states that within its substantially larger proposed Black Rocks WSA there are cliffs that provide for nesting for golden eagles, and habitat amenable to sage sparrows and black-throated sparrows, although ONDA does not indicate the presence of these species.

Summary of Findings and Conclusion

Unit Name and Number: <u>OR-036-085 Buckskin Mountain (portion within Vale District)</u>
Summary Results of Analysis: 1. Does the area meet any of the size requirements? <u>X</u> Yes <u>No</u>
2. Does the area appear to be natural?YesNo
3. Within Vale District, does the area offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation? <u>Yes X</u> No <u>NA</u>
4. Does the area have supplemental values? <u>X</u> Yes <u>No</u> NA
Conclusion check one: Within Vale District, the area, or a portion of the area, has wilderness character. X The area within Vale District does not have wilderness character. Prepared by: helpot Alward
Robert Alward, Wilderness Planner contractor, Vale District <u>Team Members:</u> 4/2.9/00
Richard White, Range Management Specialist, Vale District Date 5/12/10
Marcy Egger, Range Management Specialist, Vale District Date 7/13/10
Dave Drahem, Outdoor Recreation Planner, Vale District Date Development 5/17/10
Jack Wenderoth Planning Contractor, Vale District Date / 5-14-10
Ejan Ray, GIS Specialist, contractor, Vale District Date Duent fristy 5/17/0
Brent Grasty, GIS Coordinator, Vale District Date /

Candyn R Freeborn

Carolyn Freeborn, Jordan Resource Area Field Manager, Vale District

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.

7010

Date







036-RT30-A-E.JPG

036-RT30-A-W.JPG

036-RT30-B-E.JPG



036-RT28-B-W.JPG

036-RT28-C-NW.JPG

036-RT28-C-SE.JPG



036-RT28-A-NW.JPG



OR-036-085 - Buckskin Mountain Page 1

Wilderness Characteristic Photos



Date Taken: 06-30-09





Wilderness Inventory Unit

Buckskin Mountain OR-036-085

18 of 38

Wilderness Characteristic Photos



036-RT30-B-W.JPG



OR-036-085 - Buckskin Mountain Page 2





Date Taken: 06-30-09



036-RT30-C-SW.JPG







6317-00-A-S.JPG

6317-00-B-NE.JPG





6317-00-C-SW.JPG

6317-00-C-NE.JPG



Wilderness Characteristic Photos















OR-036-085 - Buckskin Mountain Page 3

Date Taken: 06-30-09

6317-A0-A-W.JPG

6317-A0-A-E.JPG



6317-00-F-E.JPG

6317-00-E-S.JPG







Wilderness Inventory Unit



6317-A0-F-N.JPG



H-6300-1-WILDERNESS INVENTORY MAINTENANCE IN BLM OREGON/WASHINGTON

APPENDIX C - ROAD* ANALYSIS

(Factors to consider when determining whether a route is a road for wilderness inventory purposes.)

Wilderness Inv Unit Name/Number: <u>OR-036-085 – Buckskin Mountain</u>

Route Name and/or Identifier (Include Transportation Plan Identifier, if known; include route number supplied by citizen information when available):

O36-RT28 / 6317-AO (combined)

(Note: ONDA identifies this as a combination of its BP39e, BP39d and BP44 segments as a cherry-stem road of its proposed Black Point WSA.)

I. LOCATION: Route to active communication site in section 19, T38S, R37E. . List photo point references (if applicable): Refer to this BLM inventory unit's associated hard copy of its BLM Photo Points map, and affiliated Photo Log and photos -- retained in this unit's permanent hard copy file, and electronically retained under this unit's subfolder Final Findings/GIS Products. Any applicable ONDA map, photos and affiliated Photo Log are electronically retained in the Vale BLM office.

II. CURRENT PURPOSE OF ROUTE:

(Examples: Rangeland/Livestock Improvements (stock tank, developed spring, reservoir, fence, corral), Inholdings (ranch, farmhouse), Mine Site, Concentrated Use Site (camp site), Utilities (transmission line, telephone, pipeline), Administrative (project maintenance, communication site, vegetation treatment).)

Describe: Provide ongoing access to an active communication site on public land. Also is route for a connecting route to a developed spring.

III. ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY:

Is a road right-of-way associated with this route?

Yes <u>X</u> No Unknown

(Is recorded on BLM master title plat; date of issuance not researched).

IV. CONSTRUCTION

Yes <u>X</u> No _____

Examples:	Paved		Bladed	Graveled	Roadside
Berms_X	Cut/Fill _	<u>X</u>	Other		

Describe: Date of original construction is unknown. Overall, visual signs of construction are light.

V. IMPROVEMENTS

Yes	No	X
-----	----	---

By Hand Tools _____ By Machine _____

 Examples: Culverts _____ Stream Crossings _____ Bridges _____

 Drainage _____ Barriers _____ Other _____

Describe:

VI. MAINTENANCE:

A. Is their Evidence or Documentation of Maintenance using hand tools or machinery? Yes _____ No __X___

If yes: Hand Tools (Y/N) _____ Machine (Y/N) _____

Explain:

B. If the route is in good condition, but there is no evidence of maintenance, would mechanical maintenance with hand tools or machines be approved by BLM in the event this route became impassable?

Yes <u>X</u> No ____

Comments: Mechanical maintenance would be conducted as needed to insure continued access to the active communications site.

VII. REGULAR AND CONTINUOUS USE:

Yes <u>X</u> No _____

Describe evidence (vehicle tracks observed) and other rationale for whether use has occurred and will continue to occur on a relatively regular basis:

Although vegetation is evident on the route's travel surface, travel on the route would remain continuous as long as the communication site is active.

VIII. CONCLUSION:

To meet the definition of a road, items IV or V, and VI-A or B, and VII must be checked yes.

Road: Yes <u>X</u> No _____

Explanation: Route meets road criteria, as described and explained above. It is a cherry-stem road associated with this inventory unit, thus is outside of the unit.

_ Date: 4/21/10 Evaluator(s): **Richard White, Range Management Specialist**

* road: An access route which has been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.

a. "**Improved and maintained**" – Actions taken physically by people to keep the road open to vehicle traffic. "Improved" does not necessarily mean formal construction. "Maintained" does not necessarily mean annual maintenance.

b. "Mechanical means" – Use of hand or power machinery or tools.

c. **"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.

Following is the definition from Glossary of OSO 7-3-2007 Draft H-6300-1:

road: The BLM will continue to base the definition of what constitutes a "road" from the FLPMA's legislative history. The language below is from the House of Representatives Committee Report 94-1163, page 17, dated May 15, 1976, on what became the FLPMA. It is the only statement regarding the definition of a road in the law or legislative history.

The BLM previously adopted and will continue to use the following sub-definitions of certain words and phrases in the BLM road definition stated above:

a. "**Improved and maintained**" – Actions taken physically by people to keep the road open to vehicle traffic. "Improved" does not necessarily mean formal construction. "Maintained" does not necessarily mean annual maintenance.

b. "Mechanical means" – Use of hand or power machinery or tools.

c. **"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.

A road that was established or has been maintained solely by the passage of vehicles would not be considered a road, even if it is used on a relatively regular and continuous basis. Vehicle roads constructed by mechanical means but that are no longer being maintained by mechanical methods are not roads. Sole use of hands and feet to move rocks or dirt without the use of tools or machinery does not meet the definition of "mechanical means." Roads need not be "maintained" on a regular basis but rather "maintained" when road conditions warrant actions to keep it in a usable condition. A dead-end (cherry-stem) road can form the boundary of an inventory area and does not by itself disqualify an area from being considered "roadless".

H-6300-1-WILDERNESS INVENTORY MAINTENANCE IN BLM OREGON/WASHINGTON

APPENDIX C – ROAD* ANALYSIS

(Factors to consider when determining whether a route is a road for wilderness inventory purposes.)

Wilderness Inv Unit Name/Number: <u>OR-036-085 – Buckskin Mountain</u>

Route Name and/or Identifier (Include Transportation Plan Identifier, if known; include route number supplied by citizen information when available):

O36-RT30

(Note: ONDA may be identifying this route as its BP46, a vehicular way [or what Vale District terms a motorized primitive trail, MPT] of its proposed Black Point WSA.)

VIII. LOCATION: Route used to junction with the unit's east boundary road; does junction with its southeast boundary road..From the southeast boundary road, the route becomes little used beyond BLM photo point 036-RT30-C. List photo point references (if applicable): Refer to this BLM inventory unit's associated hard copy of its BLM Photo Points map, and affiliated Photo Log and photos -- retained in this unit's permanent hard copy file, and electronically retained under this unit's subfolder Final Findings/GIS Products. Any applicable ONDA map, photos and affiliated Photo Log are electronically retained in the Vale BLM office.

IX. CURRENT PURPOSE OF ROUTE:

(Examples: Rangeland/Livestock Improvements (stock tank, developed spring, reservoir, fence, corral), Inholdings (ranch, farmhouse), Mine Site, Concentrated Use Site (camp site), Utilities (transmission line, telephone, pipeline), Administrative (project maintenance, communication site, vegetation treatment).)

Describe: This route provides access to and along a rangeland fence, but is hardly used beyond about 1.25 miles from County road 203. In the late 1970's, the Burns BLM District identified a portion of this route as a cherry-stem road. Presently, the route is likely traveled infrequently by recreationists – hunters, most likely.

X. ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY:

Is a road right-of-way associated with this route?

Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Unknown _____

XI. CONSTRUCTION

Yes <u>X</u> No _____

 Examples: Paved _____ Bladed _____ Graveled ____ Roadside

 Berms_X_ Cut/Fill X_ Other _____

Describe: Date of original construction is unknown. Overall, visual signs of construction are light.

XII. IMPROVEMENTS

Yes _____ No ___X___

By Hand Tools _____ By Machine _____

 Examples: Culverts _____ Stream Crossings _____ Bridges _____

 Drainage _____ Barriers _____ Other _____

Describe:

XIII. MAINTENANCE:

A. Is there Evidence or Documentation of Maintenance using hand tools or machinery? Yes _____ No ____X___

If yes: Hand Tools (Y/N) _____ Machine (Y/N) _____

Explain:

B. If the route is in good condition, but there is no evidence of maintenance, would mechanical maintenance with hand tools or machines be approved by BLM in the event this route became impassable?

Yes _____ No _<u>X</u>___

Comments: Route does not serve as a significant connective route to anything.

XIV. REGULAR AND CONTINUOUS USE:

Yes _____ No _<u>X</u>____

Describe evidence (vehicle tracks observed) and other rationale for whether use has occurred and will continue to occur on a relatively regular basis:

There is no evidence of relatively regular and continuous use. The route is pretty nondescript beyond approximately 1.25 miles from its junction with County road 203.

VIII. CONCLUSION:

To meet the definition of a road, items IV or V, and VI-A or B, and VII must be checked yes.

Road: Yes _____ No _<u>X</u>____

Explanation: Route does not meet road criteria, as described and explained above.

Evaluator(s): _	Richard White, Range Management Specialist	_ Date: 4/21/10	2

* road: An access route which has been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.

a. "**Improved and maintained**" – Actions taken physically by people to keep the road open to vehicle traffic. "Improved" does not necessarily mean formal construction. "Maintained" does not necessarily mean annual maintenance.

b. "Mechanical means" – Use of hand or power machinery or tools.

c. **"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.

Following is the definition from Glossary of OSO 7-3-2007 Draft H-6300-1:

road: The BLM will continue to base the definition of what constitutes a "road" from the FLPMA's legislative history. The language below is from the House of Representatives

Committee Report 94-1163, page 17, dated May 15, 1976, on what became the FLPMA. It is the only statement regarding the definition of a road in the law or legislative history.

"The word 'roadless' refers to the absence of roads which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road."

The BLM previously adopted and will continue to use the following sub-definitions of certain words and phrases in the BLM road definition stated above:

a. "**Improved and maintained**" – Actions taken physically by people to keep the road open to vehicle traffic. "Improved" does not necessarily mean formal construction. "Maintained" does not necessarily mean annual maintenance.

b. "Mechanical means" – Use of hand or power machinery or tools.

c. **"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.

A road that was established or has been maintained solely by the passage of vehicles would not be considered a road, even if it is used on a relatively regular and continuous basis. Vehicle roads constructed by mechanical means but that are no longer being maintained by mechanical methods are not roads. Sole use of hands and feet to move rocks or dirt without the use of tools or machinery does not meet the definition of "mechanical means." Roads need not be "maintained" on a regular basis but rather "maintained" when road conditions warrant actions to keep it in a usable condition. A dead-end (cherry-stem) road can form the boundary of an inventory area and does not by itself disqualify an area from being considered "roadless".

H-6300-1-WILDERNESS INVENTORY MAINTENANCE IN BLM OREGON/WASHINGTON

APPENDIX C – ROAD* ANALYSIS

(Factors to consider when determining whether a route is a road for wilderness inventory purposes.)

Wilderness Inv Unit Name/Number: <u>OR-036-085 – Buckskin Mountain</u>

Route Name and/or Identifier (Include Transportation Plan Identifier, if known; include route number supplied by citizen information when available):

BLM 6317-00

(Note: ONDA identifies this route as its BP39c, a vehicular way [or what Vale District terms a motorized primitive trail, MPT] of its proposed Black Point WSA.)

XV. LOCATION: BLM labeled the Buckskin Reservoir route, it is the northwest boundary route of BLM's late 1970's OR-2-74O inventory unit. Is located in the Vale District portion of OR-036-085. List photo point references (if applicable): Refer to this BLM inventory unit's associated hard copy of its BLM Photo Points map, and affiliated Photo Log and photos -- retained in this unit's permanent hard copy file, and electronically retained under this unit's subfolder Final Findings/GIS Products. Any applicable ONDA map, photos and affiliated Photo Log are electronically retained in the Vale BLM office.

XVI. CURRENT PURPOSE OF ROUTE:

(Examples: Rangeland/Livestock Improvements (stock tank, developed spring, reservoir, fence, corral), Inholdings (ranch, farmhouse), Mine Site, Concentrated Use Site (camp site), Utilities (transmission line, telephone, pipeline), Administrative (project maintenance, communication site, vegetation treatment).)

Describe: This route provides alternative access from the north and east to the BLM 036-RT28 / 6317-AO cherry-stem road which is the primary ROW-issued route for access to the active communication site on Buckskin Mountain. There is one earthen reservoir affiliated with a tanget route branching from it; otherwise, it does not appear to serve any administrative function. It is traveled by the public, primarily hunters.

XVII. ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY:

Is a road right-of-way associated with this route?

Yes _____ No <u>X</u>___ Unknown _____

XVIII. CONSTRUCTION

Yes <u>X</u> No _____

 Examples: Paved _____ Bladed __X ___ Graveled ____ Roadside

 Berms_X_ Cut/Fill ____ Other _X ___

Describe: Date of original construction is unknown. There is evidence of drainage ditching and, overall, visual signs of construction are light.

XIX. IMPROVEMENTS

Yes _____ No <u>_X</u>____

By Hand Tools _____ By Machine _____

 Examples: Culverts _____ Stream Crossings _____ Bridges _____

 Drainage _____ Barriers _____ Other _____

Describe: There is a channel crossing, but no improvement beyond cut/fill to its approach as an element of its construction.

XX. MAINTENANCE:

A. Is there Evidence or Documentation of Maintenance using hand tools or machinery? Yes _____ No ____X___

If yes: Hand Tools (Y/N) _____ Machine (Y/N) _____

Explain:

B. If the route is in good condition, but there is no evidence of maintenance, would mechanical maintenance with hand tools or machines be approved by BLM in the event this route became impassable?

Yes _____ No _<u>X</u>___

Comments: Route no longer serves as a needed connective route to anything.

XXI. REGULAR AND CONTINUOUS USE:

Yes _____ No _<u>X</u>____

Describe evidence (vehicle tracks observed) and other rationale for whether use has occurred and will continue to occur on a relatively regular basis:

There is no evidence of relatively regular and continuous use. The route has vegetative growth between a predominately two-track type of appearance. It appears to be occasionally nominally traveled.

VIII. CONCLUSION:

To meet the definition of a road, items IV or V, and VI-A or B, and VII must be checked yes.

Road: Yes _____ No __X___

Explanation: Route does not meet road criteria, as described and explained above.

Date: 4/2/10 **Evaluator(s)**: Richard White, Range Management Specialist

* road: An access route which has been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.

a. "**Improved and maintained**" – Actions taken physically by people to keep the road open to vehicle traffic. "Improved" does not necessarily mean formal construction. "Maintained" does not necessarily mean annual maintenance.

b. "Mechanical means" – Use of hand or power machinery or tools.

c. **"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.

Following is the definition from Glossary of OSO 7-3-2007 Draft H-6300-1:

road: The BLM will continue to base the definition of what constitutes a "road" from the FLPMA's legislative history. The language below is from the House of Representatives Committee Report 94-1163, page 17, dated May 15, 1976, on what became the FLPMA. It is the only statement regarding the definition of a road in the law or legislative history.

"The word 'roadless' refers to the absence of roads which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road."

The BLM previously adopted and will continue to use the following sub-definitions of certain words and phrases in the BLM road definition stated above:

a. "**Improved and maintained**" – Actions taken physically by people to keep the road open to vehicle traffic. "Improved" does not necessarily mean formal construction. "Maintained" does not necessarily mean annual maintenance.

b. "Mechanical means" – Use of hand or power machinery or tools.

c. **"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.

A road that was established or has been maintained solely by the passage of vehicles would not be considered a road, even if it is used on a relatively regular and continuous basis. Vehicle roads constructed by mechanical means but that are no longer being maintained by mechanical methods are not roads. Sole use of hands and feet to move rocks or dirt without the use of tools or machinery does not meet the definition of "mechanical means." Roads need not be "maintained" on a regular basis but rather "maintained" when road conditions warrant actions to keep it in a usable condition. A dead-end (cherry-stem) road can form the boundary of an inventory area and does not by itself disqualify an area from being considered "roadless".

H-6300-1-WILDERNESS INVENTORY MAINTENANCE IN BLM OREGON/WASHINGTON

APPENDIX C – ROAD* ANALYSIS

(Factors to consider when determining whether a route is a road for wilderness inventory purposes.)

Wilderness Inv Unit Name/Number: <u>OR-036-085 – Buckskin Mountain</u>

Route Name and/or Identifier (Include Transportation Plan Identifier, if known; include route number supplied by citizen information when available):

BLM 6317-AO

(Note: ONDA may be identifying this route as its BP46, a vehicular way [or what Vale District terms a motorized primitive trail, MPT] of its proposed Black Point WSA.)

XXII. LOCATION: BLM labeled the Lookout Butte route, it is the south and east boundary route of BLM's late 1970's OR-2-74O inventory unit. Is located in the Vale District portion of OR-036-085. List photo point references (if applicable): Refer to this BLM inventory unit's associated hard copy of its BLM Photo Points map, and affiliated Photo Log and photos -- retained in this unit's permanent hard copy file, and electronically retained under this unit's subfolder Final Findings/GIS Products. Any applicable ONDA map, photos and affiliated Photo Log are electronically retained in the Vale BLM office.

XXIII. CURRENT PURPOSE OF ROUTE:

(Examples: Rangeland/Livestock Improvements (stock tank, developed spring, reservoir, fence, corral), Inholdings (ranch, farmhouse), Mine Site, Concentrated Use Site (camp site), Utilities (transmission line, telephone, pipeline), Administrative (project maintenance, communication site, vegetation treatment).)

Describe: This route provides alternative access from the north and east to the BLM 036-RT28 / 6317-AO cherry-stem road which is the primary ROW-issued route for access to the active communication site on Buckskin Mountain. The route does not appear to serve any other practical administrative junction. It is traveled by the public, primarily hunters.

XXIV. ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY:

Is a road right-of-way associated with this route?

Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Unknown _____

XXV. CONSTRUCTION

Yes <u>X</u> No _____

 Examples: Paved ______ Bladed __X___ Graveled _____ Roadside

 Berms_X__ Cut/Fill _X___ Other _____

Describe: Date of original construction is unknown. Overall, visual signs of construction are light.

XXVI. IMPROVEMENTS

Yes _____ No <u>_X</u>____

By Hand Tools _____ By Machine _____

 Examples: Culverts _____ Stream Crossings _____ Bridges _____

 Drainage _____ Barriers _____ Other _____

Describe: There is a channel crossing, but no improvement beyond cut/fill to its approach as an element of its construction.

XXVII. MAINTENANCE:

A. Is there Evidence or Documentation of Maintenance using hand tools or machinery? Yes _____ No __X___

If yes: Hand Tools (Y/N) _____ Machine (Y/N) _____

Explain:

B. If the route is in good condition, but there is no evidence of maintenance, would mechanical maintenance with hand tools or machines be approved by BLM in the event this route became impassable?

Yes _____ No _<u>X</u>___

Comments: Route no longer serves as a needed connective route to anything.

XXVIII. REGULAR AND CONTINUOUS USE:

Yes _____ No _<u>X</u>____

There is no evidence of relatively regular and continuous use. The route is rutted; only a two-track and with substantial vegetative growth along much of its traveled surface.

VIII. CONCLUSION:

To meet the definition of a road, items IV or V, and VI-A or B, and VII must be checked yes.

Road: Yes _____ No _X____

Explanation: Route does not meet road criteria, as described and explained above.

Date: 4/2/10 **Evaluator(s): Richard White, Range Management Specialist**

* road: An access route which has been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.

a. "**Improved and maintained**" – Actions taken physically by people to keep the road open to vehicle traffic. "Improved" does not necessarily mean formal construction. "Maintained" does not necessarily mean annual maintenance.

b. "Mechanical means" – Use of hand or power machinery or tools.

c. **"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.

Following is the definition from Glossary of OSO 7-3-2007 Draft H-6300-1:

road: The BLM will continue to base the definition of what constitutes a "road" from the FLPMA's legislative history. The language below is from the House of Representatives Committee Report 94-1163, page 17, dated May 15, 1976, on what became the FLPMA. It is the only statement regarding the definition of a road in the law or legislative history.

"The word 'roadless' refers to the absence of roads which have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road."

The BLM previously adopted and will continue to use the following sub-definitions of certain words and phrases in the BLM road definition stated above:

a. "**Improved and maintained**" – Actions taken physically by people to keep the road open to vehicle traffic. "Improved" does not necessarily mean formal construction. "Maintained" does not necessarily mean annual maintenance.

b. "Mechanical means" – Use of hand or power machinery or tools.

c. **"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.

A road that was established or has been maintained solely by the passage of vehicles would not be considered a road, even if it is used on a relatively regular and continuous basis. Vehicle roads constructed by mechanical means but that are no longer being maintained by mechanical methods are not roads. Sole use of hands and feet to move rocks or dirt without the use of tools or machinery does not meet the definition of "mechanical means." Roads need not be "maintained" on a regular basis but rather "maintained" when road conditions warrant actions to keep it in a usable condition. A dead-end (cherry-stem) road can form the boundary of an inventory area and does not by itself disqualify an area from being considered "roadless".