

Wilderness Inventory Unit Index of Documents
Hunter Spring OR-034-039, 29 total pages

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Prepared by:
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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: 2009 **Unit Number/Name:** OR-034-039 -- Hunter Spring

**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 No (If yes, and if more than one unit is within the area, list the names of those units.):

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 Hunter Spring 3-37 of OR-03-03-08, and Drip Spring 3-38 of OR-03-03-09 (unpublished BLM documents in case files)

(X) April 1979 – *Wilderness -- Proposed Initial Inventory – Roadless 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)

() October 1979 – *Wilderness Review – Intensive Inventory - Oregon, Proposed Decision on the Intensive Wilderness Inventory of Selected Areas* (grey document).

() 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).

B.) Inventory Unit Name(s)/Number(s)

BLM Hunter Spring 3-37 of OR-03-03-08, and Drip Spring 3-38 of OR-03-03-09

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

- Final Decision – Initial Wilderness Inventory Map, August 1979, Oregon
- Proposed Decision -- Intensive Wilderness Inventory of Selected Areas Map, October 1979, Oregon
- 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/ Malheur Field Office

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
Hunter Spring 3-37 of OR-03-03-08	8,160	N	N	N	*
Drip Spring 3-38 of OR-03-03-09	5,440	N	*	*	*
TOTAL	13,600				

* -- These criteria were not addressed in the inventory of this unit.

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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.

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FORM 2 -- DOCUMENTATION OF CURRENT WILDERNESS INVENTORY CONDITIONS

Unit Number/Name: **OR-034-039 – Hunter Spring**

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

Note: In February, 2004, the Vale District received from Oregon Natural Desert Association (ONDA) its evaluation of wilderness characteristics for what ONDA names its 37,338 acre “Keeney Ridge proposed WSA”. For reference, a hard copy of ONDA’s proposal is retained in this unit’s file. Information provided by ONDA’s proposal was considered and incorporated as appropriate for this BLM Wilderness Characteristics Inventory maintenance.

The outer boundaries of the unit OR-034-039 is close to the same as ONDA’s proposal. Differences of boundary features between BLM and ONDA are that BLM has determined ONDA’s “unk” vehicle route labeled W8a is not a road, thus is a portion of the OR-034-039, with the BLM unit extending southwest to border with non-public land and County Road 585. Additionally, ONDA’s vehicular “way” (i.e. motorized primitive trails--MPTs) labeled W6a is partially a cherry-stem road (BLM’s 034-RT 39), as is one other route segment identified by BLM (034-RT 40) but which is not identified at all by ONDA. Respectively, these cherry-stem roads are features of the BLM unit’s boundary. Finally, unlike ONDA which uses an “unk” vehicle route as its unit’s south boundary, BLM recognizes the width of the PP & L’s transmission line ROW corridor to be the BLM unit’s south boundary.

1. Is the unit of sufficient size?

Yes X No

Description: Refer to this inventory unit’s Map 1 for its location. The unit extends further to the north than the original 1970’s BLM unit OR-03-03-08 (3-37), and also includes the original 1970’s unit OR-03-03-09 (3-38 Drip Spring). The further extension north is due to a change in route status from a road in the late 1970’s inventory which served as 3-37’s north boundary to a motorized primitive trail (MPT) for this current inventory maintenance.

The 37,171 acre unit is bounded by BLM road 7321-0-00, County Road 585, private and state lands, four private land inholdings totaling 400 acres, a combined private/State block inholding of 1,000 acres, and 2 cherry-stem roads totaling 5.3 miles (034-RT-39 and 034-RT 40). The BLM roads receive mechanical maintenance as needed to keep them passable for relatively regular and continuous use. The unit is approximately 17 miles long with a width ranging between approximately 2 miles (at its northern end) to 6 miles. The difference in size between the BLM unit and ONDA’s proposed WSA is primarily due to BLM including public lands southwest of ONDA’s W8a “unk” vehicle route and BLM allowing for the ROW width of the PP & L corridor.

2. Is the unit in a natural condition?Yes No N/A

Description: The unit consists predominately of dissected ridges and mesas with their associated drainage canyons of Keeney Creek and Long Creek. Elevations range from approximately 2,600 to 4,900 feet. Dominant vegetation type is sagebrush community with native and non-native rangeland grasses.

Refer to this inventory unit's associated Map 1 for human imprints within its boundary. They include 37.9 miles of fence, 19 reservoirs (one with an associated enclosure fence), 5 developed springs, one wildlife guzzler, 2 other fence enclosures, and 19.9 miles of 18 motorized primitive trails (MPTs). There is remnant visual evidence of two abandoned vehicle route segments (2.7 miles, total) within the unit. Land treatments (see this unit's associated Map 2) have included vegetative chemical applications (1963, 1965, 1969, and 1971) and 3 drilled seedings (1964, 1966, and 1970 -- one with non-native grass species, the remaining 2 of unknown species). Certain of these treatments were determined to be substantially noticeable to the average visitor at the time of the conducted wilderness characteristics inventory in the latter 1970's, but presently all of them are substantially unnoticeable. Currently, even given the number, distribution and length of motorized vehicle routes and of other projects associated with the unit, the present inventory unit is affected primarily by the forces of nature, with human imprints, overall, substantially unnoticeable to the average visitor.

ONDA states that BLM noted human developments within the inventory unit. ONDA, unlike BLM, provides no quantified data of human imprints within its proposed WSA (except for certain vehicular routes) while concluding it appears to be primarily affected by the forces of nature with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable. ONDA states "...there are no roads in the unit..." and that "...previous roads have degraded into ways from lack of maintenance...", while BLM notes 2 cherry-stem roads (see "Note", above) as features of the unit's boundary, and concur with ONDA that roads are not a feature within a BLM unit. BLM, unlike ONDA, quantifies and indicates locations of 13 other routes within the unit as MPTs which ONDA (except for its W8b "not inventoried" route) does not indicate their presence; and, BLM, unlike ONDA, quantifies and indicates locations of 19 earthen reservoirs, 5 developed springs, and 49.7 miles of rangeland fence, a wildlife guzzler and three fence enclosures.

3. Does the unit have outstanding opportunities for solitude?Yes No N/A

Description: Except for at certain isolated springs, there is insufficient vegetation density or height to provide screening between visitors. As a result of two late 1970's units being combined now as one inventory unit due to a road no longer separating them (the route is now a MPT), the unit's increased size combined with portions of its

configuration and associated highly varied topographic features provide some settings with outstanding opportunities for solitude.

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

Yes _____ No X N/A _____

Description: Primary primitive and unconfined outdoor recreation activities include dispersed hunting of common big and upland game species in various areas of the unit (chukar, deer and antelope), hiking, horseback riding, and some general sightseeing and photography. To a minor extent, collection of collectible minerals has occurred in the area. There are no specific special features or attractions to draw recreational use of the area. While a variety of recreational activities are available, none of the game species hunted, nor mineral collection or other outdoor recreational activities – individually or in combination -- provide outstanding primitive and confined recreation opportunities within the unit.

BLM does not concur with ONDA’s findings that, due to the presence of numerous springs and ponds (ONDA photos PC18, 42, 43, 60) which ONDA claims can attract a multitude of wildlife (ONDA photos PC 16, 25) and, secondly, a diversity of wildlife habitat within its proposed WSA provides for outstanding wildlife viewing and hunting. While these features do attract wildlife and provide for wildlife viewing and hunting, BLM has determined the unit’s habitats and animal species present are not so unique or otherwise possess features which result in these recreation activities being outstanding within the inventory unit—individually or collectively.

5. Does the unit have supplemental values?

Yes X No _____ N/A _____

Description: Inventory indicates three sage grouse leks and Malheur Valley fiddleneck, a special status plant species, are within the unit. Sage grouse have also been observed using spring-riparian habitat within this unit.

ONDA states its proposed Keeney Ridge WSA “may also be home to Mojave Black-collared Lizard, Desert Horned Lizard, Ground Snake, Ferruginous Hawk, Pygmy Rabbit, and White-tailed Antelope Squirrel,” which ONDA’s February 2004 submission to the Vale District declares are listed as “sensitive species” in Oregon. As of 2009, the Mohave Black-collard Lizard, Desert Horned Lizard, Ground Snake and the White-tailed Antelope Squirrel were not considered sensitive by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, BLM, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. BLM acknowledges that habitat requirements may exist for the Mojave Black-collared Lizard, Desert Horned Lizard, Ground Snake, Ferruginous Hawk, Pygmy Rabbit, and White-tailed Antelope Squirrel; however, neither ONDA nor any other entity has provided BLM official documentation confirming the presence of these species within this inventory unit.

Summary of Findings and Conclusion

Unit Name and Number: OR-034-039 – Hunter Spring

Summary Results of Analysis:

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

Conclusion -- check one:

X The area, or a portion of the area, has wilderness character.

The area does not have wilderness character.

Prepared by: Robert Alward
 Robert Alward, Wilderness Planner contractor

Team Members:

<u>Steve Christensen</u>	<u>2-25-2010</u>
Steve Christensen, Rangeland Management Specialist	Date
<u>Shaney Rockefeller</u>	<u>3/10/10</u>
Shaney Rockefeller, Soil Scientist	Date
<u>Dave Dranehm</u>	<u>2/10/10</u>
Dave Dranehm, Outdoor Recreation Planner	Date
<u>Michelle Caviness</u>	<u>2/25/10</u>
Michelle Caviness, Wildlife Biologist	Date
<u>Jonathan Westfall</u>	<u>02/08/2010</u>
Jon Westfall, Geologist	Date
<u>Eian Ray</u>	<u>02/09/10</u>
Eian Ray, GIS Specialist, contractor	Date
<u>Brent Grasty</u>	<u>2/9/10</u>
Brent Grasty, GIS Coordinator	Date

(NOTE: Previous staff members who reviewed this unit include Botanist Jean Finley (retired 7/2008), and Wildlife Biologist Technician Sandy Vistine-Ambor (transferred 8/2008)).

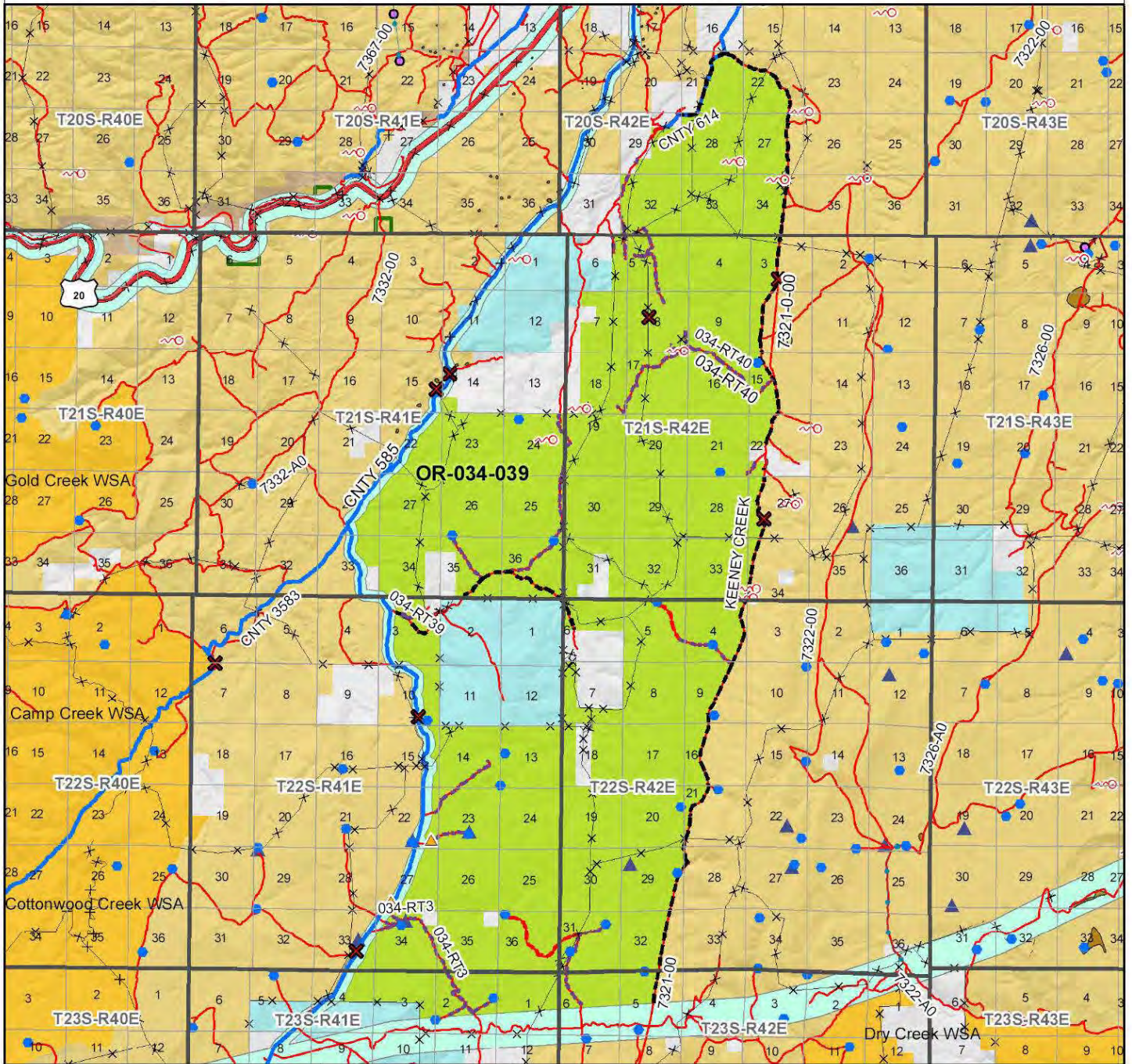
Approved by: Pat Ryan
 Pat Ryan, Malheur Resource Area Field Manager

3/30/2010
 Date

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.

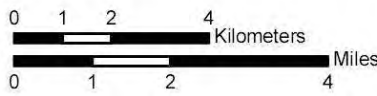
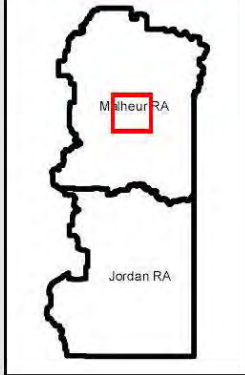
Wilderness Characteristics - Overview

Hunter Spring - OR-034-039 - Map 1 of 2



Legend

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed Spring Wildlife Guzzler Earthen Reservoir Pipeline Trough Fence Storage Tank Surface Mining Disturbance Sage Grouse Lek Special Status Plant BLM Wild Char Inventory Unit Wilderness Study Area Mineral Material Site Road/Utility Right-of-Way Major Water Body | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route Types - BLM Determination Boundary Road Motorized Primitive Trail (MPT) Discontinued Use Routes - Outside Wild Char Unit County Major Highway BLM Numbered & Other Routes Land Ownership Bureau of Land Management State Private Other Federal Land |
|---|--|



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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

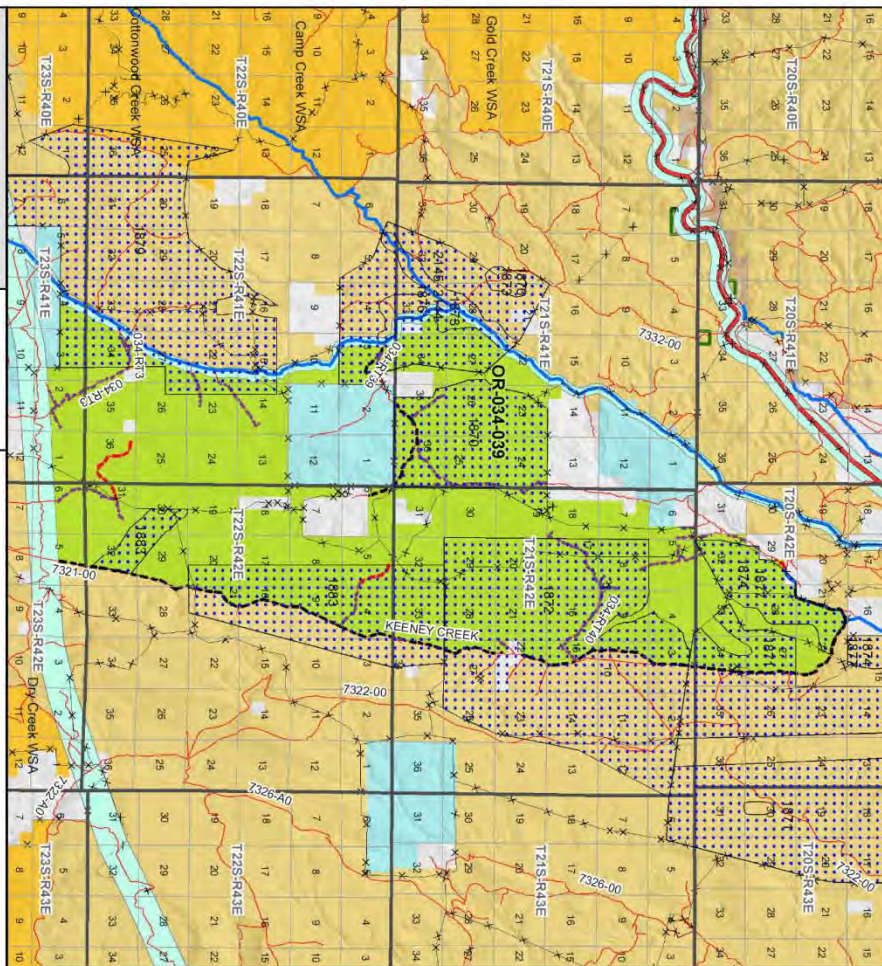


VALE DISTRICT
March 18, 2009

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.

--FINAL--

Wilderness Characteristics - Land Treatments
Hunter Spring - OR-034-039 - Map 2 of 2



Legend

- Land Treatment
 - 1874 Callahan Brush Control
 - 1872 Hunter Brush Control
 - 1873 Squaw Creek Seeding
 - 1874 Winter Springs Seeding
 - 1876 Squaw Creek Seeding
 - 1877 Winter Springs Seeding
 - 1883 Ruffno Butte Brush Control
 - 2144 Squaw Creek Seeding
 - 2145 Squaw Creek Seeding
- Other Land Treatment
 - 1879 Ruffno Butte Brush Control
 - 1876 Squaw Creek Seeding
 - 1877 Winter Springs Seeding
 - 1883 Ruffno Butte Brush Control
 - 2144 Squaw Creek Seeding
 - 2145 Squaw Creek Seeding
- Other Land Treatment
 - 1879 Ruffno Butte Brush Control
 - 1876 Squaw Creek Seeding
 - 1877 Winter Springs Seeding
 - 1883 Ruffno Butte Brush Control
 - 2144 Squaw Creek Seeding
 - 2145 Squaw Creek Seeding
- Other Land Treatment
 - 1879 Ruffno Butte Brush Control
 - 1876 Squaw Creek Seeding
 - 1877 Winter Springs Seeding
 - 1883 Ruffno Butte Brush Control
 - 2144 Squaw Creek Seeding
 - 2145 Squaw Creek Seeding

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VALE DISTRICT
March 18, 2009

Map 2 of 2

Scale: 0 to 4 Kilometers

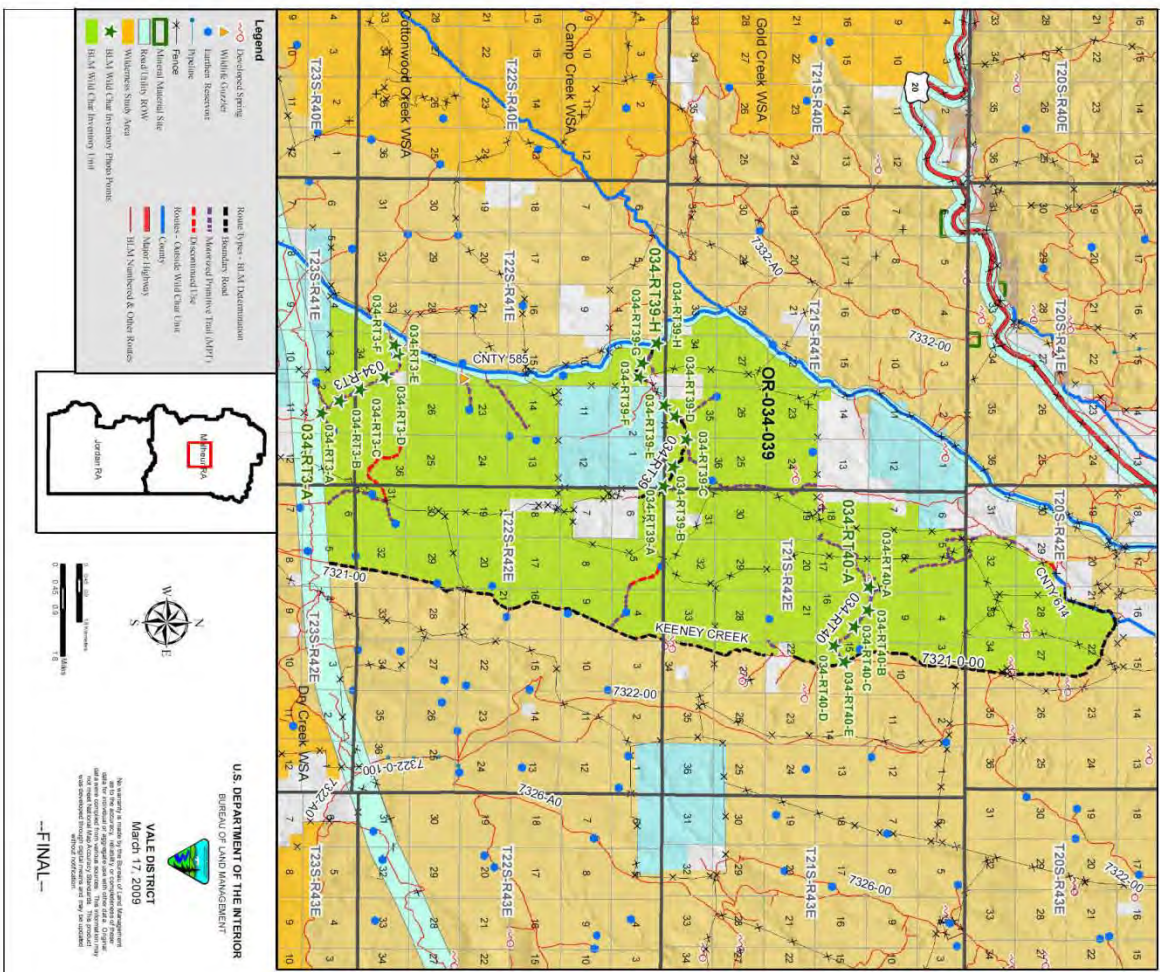
Inset Map: Oregon, Hunter Spring

Wilderness Characteristics - Land Treatments
Hunter Spring - OR-034-039 - Map 2 of 2

OBJECTID*	NAME	TREATMENT TYPE	SEED GROUP	DATE
1874	DRIP SPRINGS BRUSH CONTROL	Chemical Treatment	Not Applicable	1963
1871	CALLAHAN BRUSH CONTROL	Chemical Treatment	Not Applicable	1965
1872	HUNTER BRUSH CONTROL	Chemical Treatment	Not Applicable	1969
1873	SQUAW CREEK SEEDING	Plow/Disc	Not Applicable	1966
1874	WINTER SPRINGS SEEDING	Plow/Disc	Not Applicable	1964
1876	SQUAW CREEK SEEDING	Drill Seeding	Unknown	1966
1877	WINTER SPRINGS SEEDING	Drill Seeding	Unknown	1964
1879	RUFFNO BUTTE BRUSH CONTROL	Chemical Treatment	Not Applicable	1971
1883	RUFFNO BUTTE BRUSH CONTROL	Chemical Treatment	Not Applicable	1969
2144	SQUAW CREEK SEEDING	Plow/Disc	Not Applicable	1970
2145	SQUAW CREEK SEEDING	Drill Seeding	Non-native Grasses	1970

Note: The Land Treatments represented by navy blue dots on the map to the left are labeled with the treatments' ObjectIDs listed in the first field of the Land Treatments table shown above. Multiple types of treatments may have been applied to the same area. For example, one treatment area may have been plowed and drill seeded - a record is shown in the table for each type of treatment.

Wilderness Characteristics - BLM Photo Points
Hunter Spring - OR-034-039



Wilderness Characteristics - BLM Photo Points
Hunter Spring - OR-034-039

PHOTO_LOCATION	DIRECTION	PHOTO_TYPE	PHOTO_DATE	COMMENTS
034-RT3-A	NW	Route	20080725	beginning of route 034-rt3 front
034-RT3-B	SE	Route	20080725	beginning of route 034-rt3 back
034-RT3-B	N	Route	20080725	front
034-RT3-B	S	Route	20080725	back
034-RT3-C	NW	Route	20080725	front
034-RT3-C	SE	Route	20080725	back
034-RT3-D	NW	Route	20080725	front
034-RT3-D	SE	Route	20080725	back
034-RT3-E	NW	Route	20080725	front
034-RT3-E	E	Route	20080725	back
034-RT3-F	E	Route	20080725	front , near 034-RT3's jct w/ ROW of CNTY 585
034-RT3-F	W	Route	20080725	back , near 034-RT3's jct w/ ROW of CNTY 585
034-RT3-A	SE	Route	20081104	OR-034-039-A-E fence
034-RT3-A	NW	Project	20081104	OR-034-039-A-E fence
034-RT3-B	NW	Route	20081104	front, begin 034-RT39
034-RT3-B	SE	Route	20081104	back
034-RT3-B	W	Route	20081104	back
034-RT3-C	SE	Route	20081104	back, intersection
034-RT3-D	SW	Route	20081104	front
034-RT3-D	NE	Route	20081104	back
034-RT3-E	SW	Route	20081104	front, into private
034-RT3-E	E	Project	20081104	OR-034-039-E-E fence
034-RT3-E	NE	Route	20081104	back
034-RT3-F	SW	Route	20081104	front
034-RT3-F	NE	Route	20081104	back
034-RT3-G	NW	Route	20081104	back
034-RT3-H	SE	Route	20081104	front , end of 034-RT39, intersect w/ CNTY 585
034-RT3-H	NW	Route	20081104	back
034-RT3-I	SE	Route	20081104	front, begin 034-RT40
034-RT3-I	SE	Route	20081105	back, Hunter Spr & trough
034-RT40-A	W	Route	20081105	front
034-RT40-B	SE	Route	20081105	back
034-RT40-B	W	Route	20081105	back, ATV tracks
034-RT40-C	SE	Route	20081105	front, drainage-no maintenance evident
034-RT40-D	NW	Route	20081105	back
034-RT40-D	SE	Route	20081105	front, end of 034-RT40
034-RT40-E	NW	Route	20081105	back
034-RT40-E	E	Route	20081105	front, end of 034-RT40
034-RT40-E	W	Route	20081105	back

Note: The BLM Wild Char PhotoPoints displayed on the map are labeled with their Photo Locations. The BLM Photo Log table shown above lists the photos taken at their respective Photo Locations. Multiple photos may be taken at each Photo Location. Scenery and Project Photo Type pictures have their photo names provided in the Comments field.



034-RT3-A-NW.JPG.jpg



034-RT3-B-S.JPG.jpg



034-RT3-D-NW.JPG.jpg

OR-034-039 Hunter Spring Page 1



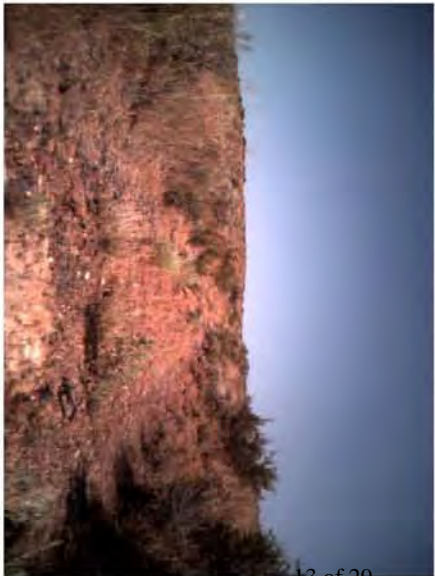
034-RT3-A-SE.JPG.jpg



034-RT3-C-NW.JPG.jpg



034-RT3-D-SE.JPG.jpg



034-RT3-B-N.JPG.jpg



034-RT3-C-SE.JPG.jpg



034-RT3-E-E.JPG.jpg



034-RT3-E-NW.JPG.jpg



034-RT39-A-NW.JPG



034-RT39-B-SE.JPG

OR-034-039 Hunter Spring Page 2



034-RT3-F-E.JPG.jpg



034-RT39-A-SE.JPG



034-RT39-C-E.JPG



034-RT3-F-W.JPG.jpg



034-RT39-B-NW.JPG



034-RT39-C-W.JPG



034-RT39-D-NE.JPG



034-RT39-E-SW.JPG



034-RT39-G-NW.JPG

OR-034-039 Hunter Spring Page 3



034-RT39-D-SW.JPG



034-RT39-F-NE.JPG



034-RT39-G-SE.JPG



034-RT39-E-NE.JPG



034-RT39-F-SW.JPG



034-RT39-H-NW.JPG



034-RT39-H-SE.JPG



034-RT40-B-SE.JPG



034-RT40-C-SE.JPG

OR-034-039 Hunter Spring Page 4



034-RT40-A-E.JPG



034-RT40-B-W.JPG



034-RT40-D-NW.JPG



034-RT40-A-W.JPG



034-RT40-C-NW.JPG



034-RT40-D-SE.JPG



034-RT40-E-E.JPG



OR-034-039-E-E.JPG

OR-034-039 Hunter Spring Page 5



034-RT40-E-W.JPG



OR-034-039-A-E.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 Inventory Unit Name/Number: OR-034-039 -- Hunter Spring

NOTE: This unit is affected by ONDA’s “Keeney Ridge proposed WSA”.

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

034-RT-3

(Is what ONDA identifies as route W8a and an associated W8b spur, both labeled and described as “unk” and “not inventoried”, and W8a additionally as a “subunit boundary” -- see ONDA’s map and Road Log. However, ONDA uses its W8a route as a boundary for its proposed WSA.)

- I. LOCATION:** Refer to attached map. Is located in BLM unit’s southwest corner. **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 under Wilderness Characteristics/Citizen Proposals.

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: This route may at one time have been a connector between Crowley Road and the route between Coyote Wells and Twin Springs to the east. The route does provide access to three earthen reservoirs along it. This route appears to be replaced by a route just south of it which serves as access to the existing PP @ L 500 Kv powerline (constructed since the late 1970’s BLM wilderness inventory).

III. ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY:

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

Yes _____ No X Unknown _____

IV. CONSTRUCTION

Yes X No _____

Examples: Paved _____ Bladed X Graveled _____ Roadside
Berms X Cut/Fill _____ Other _____

Describe: Date of construction is unknown, although it was present during BLM's late 1970's wilderness inventory. The route is on open terrain that traverses slightly rolling hills with no apparent drainage construction apparent, but dispersed remnant visual evidence of berm and blading.

V. IMPROVEMENTS

Yes _____ No X

By Hand Tools _____ By Machine _____

Examples: Culverts _____ Stream Crossings _____ Bridges _____
Drainage _____ Barriers _____ Other _____

Describe:

VI. 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 X

Comments: The route is not in good condition, but is passable with a high clearance vehicle when soils are not water saturated. Maintenance actions would not be required to provide for continued reasonable access to the three reservoirs for monitoring or for their maintenance by heavy equipment.

VII. REGULAR AND CONTINUOUS USE:

Yes _____ No **X**

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

The route has noticeable vegetation within its tracks and/or its center which is nominally disturbed by vehicles. What little use this route receives is by occasional passage, only, which does not appear to occur on a regular basis.

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: The route does not meet road criteria, as described and explained above. Evidenced by the extent of vegetation on the route itself, only tracking by infrequent passage of vehicles occurs in no regular or continuous manner. The reservoirs can be accessed without route maintenance performed. The result is that BLM finds these routes to be motorized primitive trails within the BLM inventory unit; thus, unlike ONDA's proposed WSA, extends the roadless unit further to the southwest against non-BLM lands.

Evaluator(s):  Date: 3-6-2007
Steve Christensen, Rangeland 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 Inventory Unit Name/Number: OR-034-039 -- Hunter Spring

NOTE: This route is affected by ONDA’s proposal, “Keeney Ridge proposed WSA”.

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

034-RT39

(Is identified by ONDA as part of its W6a route, and its W6d route. Both are described as a vehicular way in its Road Log, and for W6a also a “subunit boundary” on its map of its proposed Keeney Ridge WSA.)

VIII. LOCATION:

Is a cherry-stem route off of this BLM unit’s west boundary road. **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 under Wilderness Characteristics/Citizen Proposals.

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: Provides access to a private land parcel which, in part, has an operational livestock corral and developed water sources.

X. ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY:

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

Yes _____ No X Unknown _____

XI. CONSTRUCTION

Yes _____ No _____

Examples: Paved _____ Bladed _____ Graveled _____ Roadside
Berms X Cut/Fill _____ Other _____**Describe:** Date of construction is unknown. There is evidence of berms, although it is not known if these are a result of original construction or of maintenance performed on the route since its construction.**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 X No _____**Comments:** The terrain is fairly flat to slightly sloped, and combined with the nature of the natural surface materials, the route requires very little mechanical maintenance over time. Any needed maintenance would be authorized to ensure access to the private land parcel with its vested improvements.

XIV. REGULAR AND CONTINUOUS USE:

Yes X No _____

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

At the time the BLM photos were taken of this route, there was evidence of recent vehicle travel tracks. A padlocked gate at Photo Point 034-RT39-A precluded traveling beyond that point. The route does receive regular seasonal use on a continuous basis over time by the private land owner. .

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 X No _____

Explanation: The route does meet road criteria, as described and explained above.

Evaluator(s): Steve Christensen Date: 3-6-2007
Steve Christensen, Rangeland 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.

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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 Inventory Unit Name/Number: OR-034-039 -- Hunter Spring

NOTE: This route is affected by ONDA’s proposal, “Keeney Ridge proposed WSA”.

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

034-RT40

(ONDA does not have this route identified.)

XV. LOCATION:

Is a cherry-stem route off of this BLM unit’s east boundary road. **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 under Wilderness Characteristics/Citizen Proposals.

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: Goes to a developed spring (Hunter) within a small fence enclosure fence and a trough on public land (see Photo Point 034-RT40-A).

XVII. ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY:

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

Yes _____ No X Unknown _____

XVIII. CONSTRUCTIONYes No _____Examples: Paved _____ Bladed _____ Graveled _____ Roadside
Berms Cut/Fill _____ Other _____**Describe:** Date of construction is unknown. Evidence of pushed rocks and berm are evident at the drainage channel crossing at Photo Point 034-RT40-D, but it is not known if a result of original construction or from maintenance following route construction.**XIX. IMPROVEMENTS**Yes _____ No

By Hand Tools _____ By Machine _____

Examples: Culverts _____ Stream Crossings _____ Bridges _____
Drainage _____ Barriers _____ Other _____**Describe:****XX. MAINTENANCE:****A. Is there Evidence or Documentation of Maintenance using hand tools or machinery?** Yes _____ No

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 **Comments:** The route is in good condition, and readily passable by a high clearance vehicle. The route is on nearly flat terrain, with little evidence of vegetation within its traveled width. There would be no need for further maintenance of this route over the long term to access these improvements, since impassability has not been and is not a likely future circumstance.

XXI. REGULAR AND CONTINUOUS USE:

Yes X No _____

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

At the time the BLM took photos of this route, there was evidence of ATV use of the route. Likely most use of this route is associated with occasional recreational use by hunters.

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.

Evaluator(s): Steve Christensen Date: 3-6-2009
Steve Christensen, Rangeland 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.

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