Wilderness Inventory Unit Index of Documents Quartz Mountain OR-034-051, 24 total pages

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Prepared by:
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Bureau of Land Management
Vale District Office
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Vale, Oregon 97918



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-034-051 -- Quartz 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 __X 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 BLM Wilderness Inventory Units 3-57 Quartz Mountain of OR-03-04-17, and 3-80 Mud Flat of OR-03-04-18 (unpublished BLM documents in case files)
- () 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).
- (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)
- (X) 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 3-57 Quartz Mountain of OR-03-04-17, and 3-80 Mud Flat of OR-03-04-18.

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

- (X) Final Decision Initial Wilderness Inventory Map, August 1979, Oregon
- () Proposed Decision -- Intensive Wilderness Inventory of Selected Areas Map, October 1979, Oregon
- (X) Intensive Wilderness Inventory Map, March 1980, Oregon
- (X) 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
3-57 Quartz Mountain of OR-03-04-17	15,420	N	N	N	Y
3-80 Med Flat of OR- 03-04-18	8,760	Y	N	N	Y
TOTAL	24,180				

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*.

<u>FORM 2</u> -- DOCUMENTATION OF CURRENT WILDERNESS INVENTORY CONDITIONS

Unit Number/Name: OR-034-051 -- Quartz Mountain

<u>Note:</u> In February, 2004, the Vale District received from Oregon Natural Desert Association (ONDA) its evaluation of wilderness characteristics for what ONDA names its 32,633 acre "Quartz Mountain 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 boundaries of OR-034-051 and ONDA's proposed WSA are nearly the same. Differences between BLM and ONDA regarding inventory unit boundary features are that, unlike ONDA's proposal, BLM concludes that a segment of ONDA's vehicle route QZ10b is a road and serves as part of the north boundary of OR-034-051 (not ONDA's QZ9a, which ONDA identifies as boundary), and that BLM identifies ONDA's route QZ21 as a motorized primitive trail (MPT) which results in slightly more public land included at the BLM unit's southwest boundary. Refer to each of two associated Road Analysis forms and their affiliated BLM Photo Point Map/Log and photographs for this BLM inventory unit for additional documentation of routes which were further reviewed.

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

1	Te	the	unit	Λf	cuffi	cient	t size?
1.	12	uie	umi	UΙ	Sulli	CICIII	l SIZE :

Yes	X	No	ı

Description: Refer to this unit's associated Map 1 for its location. The boundary of the 32,784 acre unit is largely a result of two historic units combining due to changes in vehicle route conditions which result in their common boundary vehicle route being currently converted from a road to a motorized primitive trail (MPT). The two historic units are 3-57 of OR-03-04-17 (Quartz Mountain) and 3-80 of OR-03-04-18 (Mud Flat). The unit is bounded on its north by BLM road 7320-0-00 and other roads on public land; its east by BLM road 7315-0-00 and non-BLM lands; its south and southwest by non-BLM lands; and the remainder of its west side by County Roads 692 and 3792. The natural-surfaced roads are in reasonably good passable condition when not water saturated, receiving a measure of mechanical maintenance as needed to keep them passable for relatively regular and continuous use.

2. Is the unit in a natural condition?



Description: Within the unit, the gentler, rolling to near flat terrain associated with the Quartz Mountain Basin contrasts sharply with the very rugged, steep and dissected features of Quartz Mountain and the Owyhee Breaks which is a steep, rocky ridged backbone extending much of the unit's north-south length. The terrain is topographically highly diverse. Elevations range from approximately 2,670 feet near Owyhee Reservoir to 5,280 feet of Quartz Mountain. Vegetation consists predominately of sagebrush and both native and non-native grass species. Portions of the unit's southern area include visually sensitive and highly scenic landscapes of the Owyhee Views Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) (high scenic values being a relevant and important value of the ACEC).

Refer to this inventory unit's associated Map 1 and Map 2 for human imprints. They include extensive early 1990's surface reclamation of locatable mineral (gold) exploratory drilling activities associated with Quartz Mountain (drill sites and certain access routes), 18.9 miles of rangeland fence, 3 developed springs, 6 earthen reservoirs, 2 wildlife guzzlers, 1.9 miles of a buried pipeline, 2 water troughs, and 34.9 miles of 17 MPTs which more so are located predominately in the upper third of the unit. There is a half mile of a nearly indistinguishable abandoned motorized vehicle route within the unit. Visual evidence is not apparent to the average visitor of two widely separated 2003 wildfire rehabilitation aerial seedings (1,750 acres, total). Given the unit's increased size since the 1970's inventory size, its diverse terrain and the scattered distribution of human imprints, the unit appears to be affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of humans substantially unnoticeable to the average visitor.

BLM documents the presence of five motorized primitive trails (MPTs) within this unit for which no ONDA documentation is provided or a given route is recognized by ONDA as present but without inventory information. ONDA's proposal does not quantify or indicate location of the other known man-made features of its proposed WSA (except for identified vehicular routes) while concluding that it appears primarily affected by the forces of nature with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable. For comparative reference regarding these differences between ONDA and BLM, refer to the BLM Map1 associated with this BLM unit and ONDA's proposal, both located in this unit's inventory file folder.

ONDA states that outside sights of its proposed WSA should be recognized, noting "the absolute beauty of these views should not be neglected", and makes reference to two photographs (SA54 and SA59 – both of "Owyhee Canyon"). BLM finds that although views from within the unit to beyond its boundary display an apparent continuance of the natural appearance of the inventory unit, itself, and that such views may somewhat enhance a given recreational pursuit when at certain locations within the unit, outside sights (and/or sounds) affiliated with a inventory unit are not determining factors by BLM (per inventory criteria direction) unless they are so overbearing, dominant or have

such a major significance of impact on wilderness characteristics as to require consideration. With this BLM inventory unit, the outside sights beyond the unit are not so overbearing, dominant or of such major significance as to affect a determination of naturalness to the average visitor of the unit.

3. Does the unit have outstanding opportunities for solitude?

Yes	\mathbf{X}	No	N/A
	1 1		

Description: Overall, the size and/or density of vegetation of the unit substantially precludes screening for visitors; certain specific sites have vegetation that can aid a sense of isolation, but overall, vegetation within the unit is not a factor for providing settings of solitude. The unit is 11.5 miles long and ranges from a mile wide at its southernmost tip to over 6 miles wide in its mid-section. The unit's increased size since the 1970's inventory and its configuration coupled with the distribution and mix of highly diverse terrain does provide outstanding opportunities for solitude.

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

Yes	No	\mathbf{X}	N/A	

Description: Dispersed recreation activities include hiking, backpacking, hunting (primarily deer, chukar and antelope), horseback riding, photography, camping and sightseeing. Although providing a broad range of terrain, some being very steep and rugged, no unique or unusual features or attractions for primitive and unconfined recreational pursuits are present in the unit. While providing a variety of recreational pursuits, individually or collectively, the opportunity to participate in and experience these activities within the unit is not outstanding.

Differing from BLM, ONDA indicates the opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation for the above mentioned recreational activities are outstanding. Provided examples include scenic views within the unit from a ridge top or of the west side of Quartz Mountain. ONDA also states that outside sights of its proposed WSA should be recognized, noting "the absolute beauty of these views should not be neglected", and makes reference to two photographs (SA54 and SA59 – both of "Owyhee Canyon"). BLM finds that although views from within the unit to beyond its boundary display an apparent continuance of the natural appearance of the inventory unit, itself, and that such views may somewhat enhance a given recreational pursuit when at certain locations within the unit, outside sights (and/or sounds) affiliated with this unit are not determining factors by BLM for primitive and unconfined recreation (per inventory criteria direction) since they are not so overbearing, dominant or have such a major significance of impact on these wilderness characteristics as to require consideration.

5. Does the unit have supplemental values?

\mathbf{A}	Yes	\mathbf{X}	No	N/A	
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Description: Portions of the unit's southern area includes visually sensitive and highly scenic landscapes of the Owyhee Views Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) (high scenic values being a relevant and important value of the ACEC). A small area in the unit's northeast sector is part of the larger Hammond Hills Sand Hills ACEC/Research Natural Area, which is noted for possessing big sagebrush-antelope bitterbrush/Indian rice grass and big sagebrush-greasewood/Indian rice grass vegetation cells. A few isolated sites of snowball cactus, a BLM special status plant species, are within the unit.

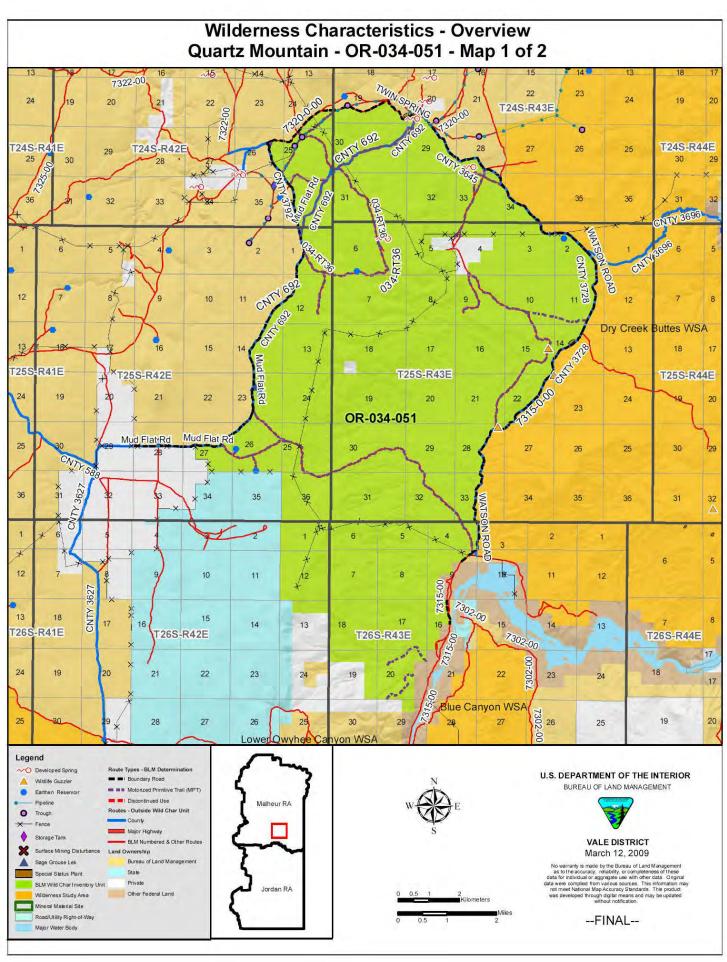
Most of the unit is habitat for Bighorn sheep, a special status animal species. Bighorn sheep were reintroduced into this area and BLM confirms bighorn sheep inhabit this unit. Inventory indicates that sage grouse inhabit this area and there is a lek on the western boundary of this inventory unit.

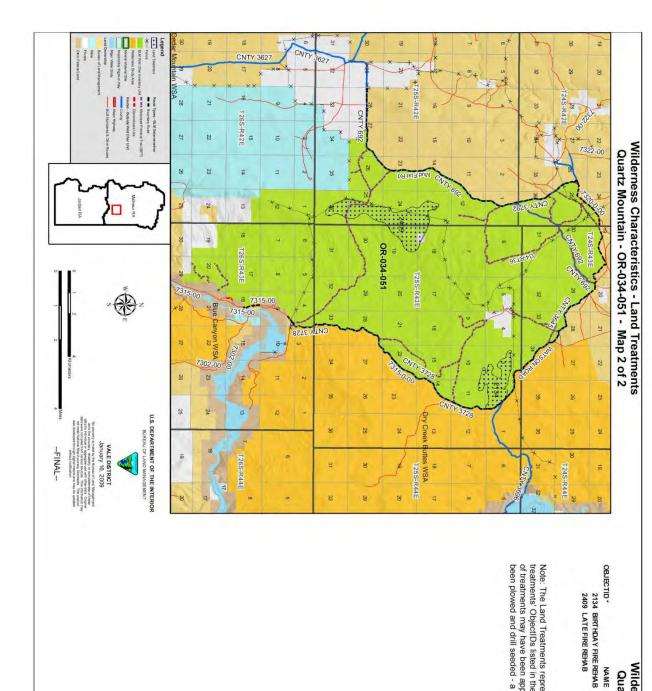
ONDA states its proposed Quartz Mountain WSA "may also be home to Ground Snake, Ferruginous Hawk, Pygmy Rabbit, and White-tailed Antelope Squirrel," which ONDA's February 2004 submission to the Vale District declares are listed as "sensitive species" by the State of Oregon. As of 2009, the Ground Snakes and White-tailed Antelope Squirrels were not considered sensitive by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, BLM, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. BLM has documented the presence White-tailed Antelope Squirrel within this proposed unit. BLM acknowledges that habitat requirements may exist for Ground Snake, Ferruginous Hawk, and Pygmy Rabbit; 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-034-051 Quartz Mounta	<u>in</u>		-
Summary Results of Analysis:			
1. Does the area meet any of the size requirements	s? <u>X</u>	Yes	No
2. Does the area appear to be natural?	X	Yes	No
3. Does the area offer outstanding opportunities for and unconfined type of recreation?			
4. Does the area have supplemental values? X	Yes_	No	NA
Conclusion check one: X The area, or a portion of the area, has will	derness	s character.	
The area does not have wilderness charac	eter.		
Prepared by: Robert Alward			
Robert Alward, Wilderness Planner contractor Team Members:			
Sten Chroten		2-25-2 Date	010
Steve Christensen, Rangeland Management Specialist		Date	
Shunny Rocks		3/10/10 Date	
Shaney Rockefeller, Soil Scientist		Date	
	7	10/10	
Dave Draneim, Outdoor Recreation Planner	<i>(</i>	Date 105/10	
Michelle, Caviness, Wildlife Biologist		Date	
How Weelfall		02/08 /201	0
Jon Westfall, Geologist		Date 02/09/1	C
Eian Ray, GIS Specialist, contractor		Date	
Rrent h Graste		2/9/10	
Brent Grasty, GIS Coordinator (NOTE: Previous team members Botanist Jean Finley (retired	7/2008) an	Date / nd Sandy Vistine	-Amdor.
Wildlife Biologist Technician (transferred from Distri			
Approved by:	A.S.A. 3	1 1	
	111		
TARKYa	4/	5/2010	
Pat Ryan, Malheur Resource Area Field Manager		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.





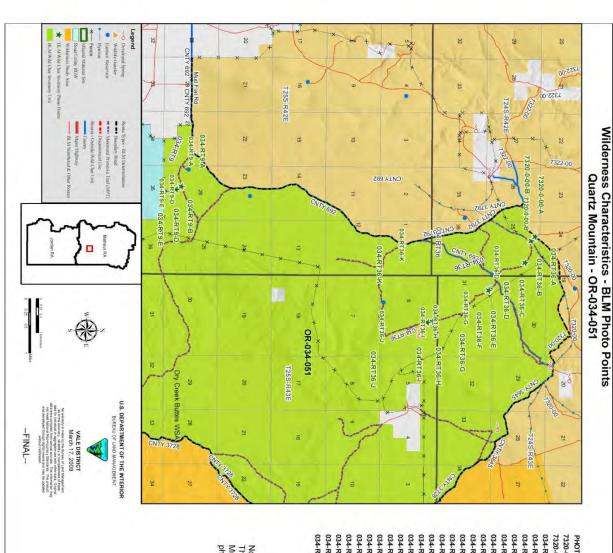
Wilderness Characteristics - Land Treatments Quartz Mountain - OR-034-051 - Map 2 of 2 SEED GROUP

TREATMENT TYPE

Combination Combination

DATE 2003 20020125

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 Quartz Mountain - OR-034-051

PHOTO_LOCATION* DIRECTION	DIRECTION	PHOTO_TYPE	PHOTO_DATE	COMMENTS
7320-0-00-A	×	Route	20081119	Start
7320-0-00-B	*	Route	20081119	Grader berms on main route
034-RT9-A	Е	Route	20081118	Intersection
034-RT9-A	m	Route	20081118	Beginning
034-RT9-B	m	Route	20081118	Camp site
034-RT9-C	S	Route	20081118	Intersection
034-RT9-D	S	Route	20081118	Route
034-RT9-E	S	Route	20081118	End of route/fence line
034-RT36-A	т	Route	20081120	Intersection, troughs
034-RT36-A	S	Route	20081120	Intersection, troughs
034-RT36-A	z	Route	20081120	Intersection, troughs
034-RT36-A	×	Route	20081120	Intersection, troughs
034-RT36-B	ш	Project	20081120	034-RT36-B-E Troughs on pipeline
034-RT36-B	Е	Route	20081120	Troughs on pipeline
034-RT36-C	SE	Route	20081120	Route
034-RT 36-D	S	Route	20081120	Feetleg Res.
034-RT36-E	S	Route	20081120	Fresh tracks, route cut
034-RT36-F	S	Route	20081120	Water bar x 12.
034-RT36-G	NE	Route	20081120	Route and fence
034-RT36-H	W	Route	20081120	Borrow pit
034-RT36-I	S	Route	20081120	Bladed boulders
034-RT36-J	т	Route	20081120	Route cut and fill
034-RT36-K	z	Route	20081120	Intersection of road network - End
034-RT36-K	V	Route	20081120	Intersection of road network - End
034-RT9-A	SE	Route	20081118	Good route, 25mph, fresh tracks

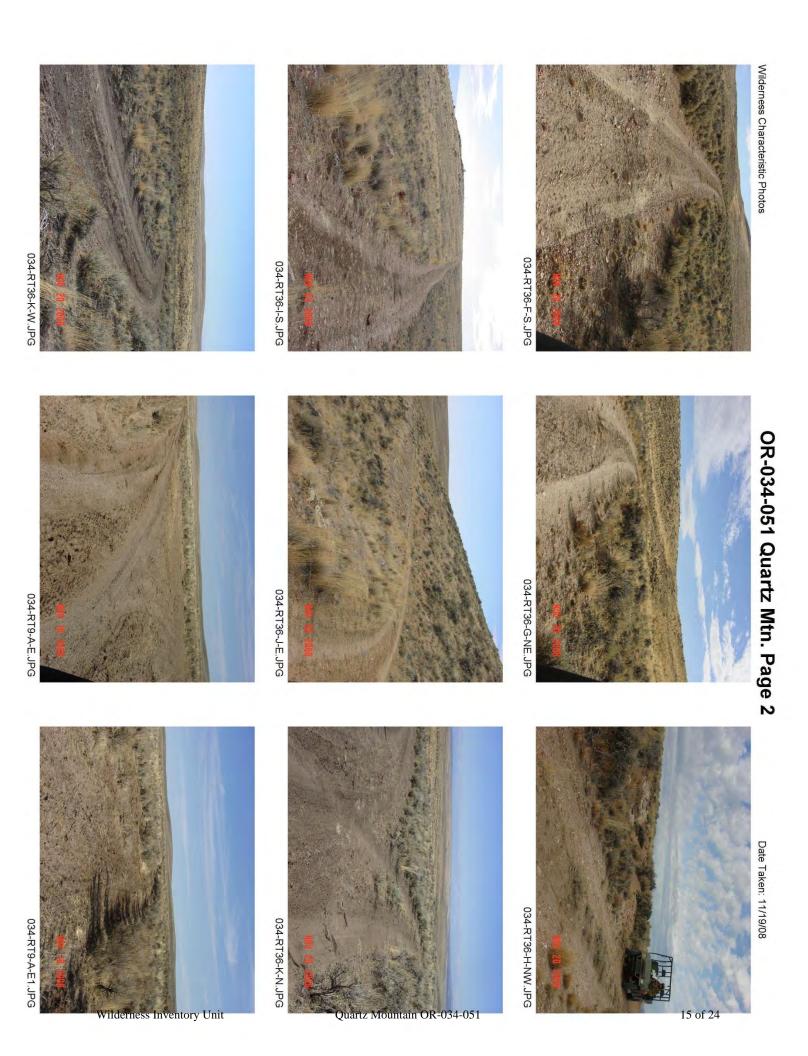
Note: The BLM Wild Char PhotoPoints displayed on the map are labeled with their Photo Locations. The BLM Photo Log table shown above lists the photos taken at their respective Photo Locations. Multiple photos may be taken at each Photo Location. Scenery and Project Photo Type pictures have their photo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

034-RT36-C-SE.JPG 034-RT36-A-W.JPG 034-RT36-A-E.JPG 034-RT36-B-E.JPG 034-RT36-D-S.JPG 034-RT36-A-N.JPG 034-RT36-B-E1.JPG 034-RT36-E-S.JPG 034-RT36-A-S.JPG

Wilderness Characteristic Photos

OR-034-051 Quartz Mtn. Page 1

Date Taken: 11/19/08



7320-0-00-B-W.JPG

034-RT9-D-S.JPG











Date Taken: 11/19/08

OR-034-051 Quartz Mtn. Page 3

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-034-051 -- Quartz Mountain

NOTE: This route is affected by ONDA's "Quartz Mountain Proposed WSA".

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

034-RT9

(Is ONDA's route QZ21 as a vehicular way [i.e., motorized primitive trail (MPT)] on its Road Log and map of its proposed WSA. However, ONDA uses the MPT as a boundary for its proposed WSA.

LOCATION: See attached map. Is in the SW corner area of this BLM inventory unit. 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 photos and affiliated Photo Log are electronically retained under Wilderness Characteristics/S/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 is a spur route going south from an MPT that continues east and junctions with BLM 7315-0-00, an east boundary road of this inventory unit. This spur leads to a BLM reservoir, and to a large state parcel. There is evidence of a vehicle-supported dispersed camping site along the spur. The route within the state land terminates within a quarter mile, and has no facilities or improvements associated with it. There is a fence line with a vehicle drop gate on the BLM/state boundary. (Note: An initial report that an airstrip was established on or adjacent to 034-RT 9 is misplaced. An airstrip further to the west of this route (and not associated with this BLM inventory unit) is located on non-BLM land.)

III.	ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY:
	Is a road right-of-way associated with this route?
	Yes No <u>X</u> Unknown
IV.	CONSTRUCTION
	Yes NoX
	Examples: Paved Bladed Graveled Roadside Berms Cut/Fill Other
	Describe : If originally constructed, there remains no evidence of it now. It was likely established when the reservoir was developed (if not sooner to access the state land, although the route terminates within a quarter mile in the state parcel with no structures or facilities associated with it).
V.	IMPROVEMENTS
	Yes No <u>X</u>
	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 NoX
	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 NoX				
	Comments: The route, although being on nearly flat terrain, is not in good condition. Administrative access to the reservoir and fence to monitor and maintain these facilities has not and would not require maintenance actions into the long-term future, with the route expected to remain passable by a high clearance vehicle.				
VII.	REGULAR AND CONTINUOUS USE:				
	Yes NoX				
	Describe evidence (vehicle tracks observed) and other rationale for whether use has occurred and will continue to occur on a relatively regular basis:				
	Non-regular and non-continuous use would be limited to occasional recreational access for dispersed camping and hunting of common game species and to access the improvements on BLM.				
VIII.	CONCLUSION:				
check	To meet the definition of a road, items IV or V, and VI-A or B, and VII must be ed yes.				
	Road: Ves No X				

Steve Christensen, Rangeland Management Specialist

The route is a MPT. As a result, the BLM inventory unit differs from the ONDA

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

proposal by extending further to the south and west of this route where it abuts non-BLM

land parcels.

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".

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-034-051 -- Quartz Mountain

NOTE: This route is affected by ONDA's "Quartz Mountain Proposed WSA".

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

034-RT 36

(Is ONDA's routes QZ16a and QZ16b, both identified as a vehicular way [(i.e., motorized primitive trail (MPT)]).

VIII. LOCATION: See attached map. Is located in this BLM inventory unit's NW sector. 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 photos and affiliated Photo Log are electronically retained under Wilderness Characteristics/S/Citizen Proposals.

IX. CURRENT PURPOSE OF ROUTE:

DO AD DICHTE OF WAY

(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: Much of the south and southeast segment of this route was improved in the early 1990's when extensive exploratory drilling for precious metals was performed at and on Quartz Mountain. This route has not been used for mineral exploration since that time. The route is also associated with one nearby developed spring and a reservoir. The reservoir can be accessed via other routes (MPTs) identified with this inventory unit. This 034-RT 36 route continues to be traveled by hunters and general sightseeing recreationists.

Х.	Is a road right-			ted with this route?	,
	Yes	No	<u>X</u>	Unknown	

XI.	CONSTRUCTION							
	Yes <u>X</u> 1	No	-					
	Examples: Pav Roadside Berm	red s <u>X</u>	Bladed Cut/Fill	<u>X</u> Other	Graveled			
	indicate it was p inventory efforts	resent durin s. Along its en bladed an	g BLM's late southern half d with associ	1970's wild f, there remains ated berms, l	length is unknown. Records erness characteristics ins visual evidence of the out this is likely due to route bloration.			
XII.	IMPROVEME	NTS						
	Yes <u>X</u> 1	No						
	By Hand Tools By Machine							
	Examples: Cul Drainag	verts e <u>X</u>	Stream C Barriers _	Crossings O	Bridges			
	Describe: Wate established during				o 034-RT36-F), likely			
XIII.	MAINTENAN	MAINTENANCE:						
	A. Is there Evidence or Documentation of Maintenance using hand tools or machinery? Yes X No							
	If yes: Hand T	Cools (Y/N)	N	Tachine (Y/I	N) <u>Y</u>			
	Explain: On the route's southern half, visual evidence of blading, berms and water barring remain occurred during mineral exploration in the early 1990's. The primary reason this segment was subjected to maintenance actions was to provide upgraded travel access to a temporary staging/camping area associated with the mineral exploratory drilling activities.							
		cal mainten	nance with ha	and tools or	evidence of maintenance, machines be approved by			
	Yes	No <u>X</u>	<u>: </u>					

Comments: The southern half of the route is in good condition; the remainder in fair condition. All of it is passable by a high clearance vehicle. However, there remains no ongoing or known future need to maintain this route, since access to near the developed spring (and maintenance of the spring, itself) can be accomplished without a present or long-term need to perform mechanical maintenance on the route. Dispersed recreational travel – primarily associated with hunting of common game species -- would remain available without route maintenance over the long term.

XIV.	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:
	There remains regular and continuous use over time of this route. This was witnessed, by example, by three vehicles met along the route on the date BLM took photographs of this route in support of this wilderness characteristics inventory update.
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 X
	Explanation: With criteria being met – as described and explained above — this route is a road. However, BLM has determined that this route would not be approved for maintenance actions, noting that the only reason it was subjected to maintenance actions by a mining claimant in the past is due to what mineral exploration occurred in the early 1990's. Thus, this route is determined to be a MPT for purposes of wilderness characteristics inventory.
Evalu	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".