

Year: 2018

Inventory Unit Number/Name: OR-015-086/ Natural Corral Draw

FORM 1

DOCUMENTATION OF BLM WILDERNESS INVENTORY FINDINGS ON RECORD

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

No _____ Yes X (if more than one unit is within the area, list the names/numbers of those units):

a) **Inventory Source:** Wilderness Inventory – Final Intensive Inventory Decisions; USDI BLM - Oregon and Washington, November 1980.

b) **Inventory Unit Number(s)/Name(s):** 1-86/ Natural Corral Draw

c) **Map Name(s)/Number(s):** Intensive Wilderness Inventory - Final Decisions; USDI BLM - Oregon, November 1980.

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

2. BLM Inventory Findings on Record:

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

Unit #	Size (historic acres)	Natural Condition? Y/N	Outstanding Solitude? Y/N	Outstanding Primitive & Unconfined Recreation? Y/N	Supplemental Values? Y/N
1-86	12,500	N	N	N	N
1-86*	14,155	N	N	N	N/A

*The inventory of this unit was updated in 2008. However, due to a State Office-sponsored Wilderness Inventory Consistency Evaluation and subsequent guidance, the 2008 inventory analysis and findings are being replaced by this current 2018 inventory review. Documentation of the 2008 inventory can be found in the wilderness inventory project record.

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

In 1980, the unit was described as a sagebrush flat located two miles east of Juniper Mountain. There were nine ephemeral lake beds in the unit, the largest being Sagehen Lake. The unit had only low rolling hills to offer any topographic relief. Ten lakebed pits presented a significant impact on the unit, considering the concentration of development with relation to the size of the unit. Four “ways” and a spring development were not significantly noticeable because of the location and design of the projects. The impacts in the unit made it marginal in terms of naturalness because man's works were substantially noticeable in the unit. With the low vegetative cover, the moderate size of the unit and the lack of significant topographic relief, the unit did not offer an outstanding opportunity for solitude. A person in the unit would be able to achieve some sense of solitude but only a very small group or low number of visitors could enter the unit and remain separate from others. The unit did not present an outstanding opportunity. This unit was typical of the region as a whole and lacked any internal characteristics which would lead to an outstanding primitive or unconfined recreation potential. The area would support some hunting activity, but was not well suited for backpacking or similar activity. No supplemental values were known though there may have been some potential for archeological sites in the area.

FORM 2

DOCUMENTATION OF CURRENT WILDERNESS INVENTORY CONDITIONS

Unit Number/Name: OR-015-086/ Natural Corral Draw

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

In 2005, the BLM received a citizen proposal from the Oregon Natural Desert Association (ONDA) for the 67,948-acre Juniper Mountain proposed WSA. ONDA included in their information a narrative report, maps, photos, photo and route logs and GIS data with their route and photo point data, all of which were considered as part of the wilderness inventory maintenance process for this BLM Unit. The photos submitted by ONDA were taken in July of 2004 and June of 2005. Additional photos were provided in 2007. They identified the Juniper Mountain proposed WSA as a large area (comprised of four former inventory units: 1-71, 1-72, 1-85, and 1-86) which they believe have no interior routes which meet the wilderness inventory definition of a boundary road (p. 121-123 of ONDA 2005).

Between 2008 and 2016, BLM staff conducted field inventory in the area as part of a process to update its road and wilderness inventories and to gather additional information to supplement ONDA's wilderness information. This fieldwork included photo documentation of the boundary and interior routes and a re-evaluation of wilderness characteristics for this area. Using both ONDA and BLM photos, field

logs, and staff field knowledge, the BLM completed route analysis within the area in 2017.

The BLM determined that several of the routes ONDA identified as “ways” are boundary roads. The BLM found the Juniper Mountain proposed WSA is not one large roadless unit, but is comprised of several smaller inventory units; which must be evaluated individually.

The BLM determined that the inventory unit is bounded by BLM Road 7155-00 to the northwest; 6185-00 to the northeast; 6165-00 to the southeast; and 6165-C0 to the southwest. The unit also contains a 40-acre private inholding at Sagehen Lake.

Thus, based on these boundary and road determinations, the BLM found the Natural Corral Draw inventory unit to exceed the minimum size criteria at approximately 14,156 acres of BLM-administered lands.

Additional background on the process the BLM followed during this evaluation is contained in the document, *Wilderness Inventory Maintenance Process for the Lakeview Resource Area, BLM* and in the *Route Analysis Forms*. Both documents can be found in the wilderness inventory file.

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT CONDITIONS:

This unit is located approximately 29 miles north of Plush, Oregon. It is approximately 7 miles long by 3.5 miles wide. Topographically, the majority of the unit is a flat with gently rolling hills (generally 20-100 ft. high) with around a dozen lakebed depressions (5-40 ft. deep) including Radio Reservoir, Roadside Waterhole, Horseshoe Lake, and a portion of Sagehen Lake. Additionally, the unit contains 4 miles of Natural Corral Draw (5-35 ft. deep), and approximately 2 miles of Horseshoe Ridge (50-250 ft. high) in the southeastern third of the unit. Overall, the unit ranges in elevation from 5,025 to 5,474 feet. Vegetatively, the unit is composed of big sage, low sagebrush, and grasses.

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

In 1980, historic Unit 1-86 contained 10 lakebed pits which presented a significant impact on the unit, considering the concentration of development with relation to the size of the unit. Four “ways” and a spring development were not significantly noticeable because of the location and design of the projects. The impacts in the unit made it marginal in terms of naturalness because man's works were substantially noticeable in the unit.

ONDA's 2005 inventory concluded that because the units within their proposed Juniper Mountain proposed WSA are contiguous, forming an area 67,948-acre in size, the few manmade developments within the area would not have a cumulative impact on the area as a whole. ONDA states the Juniper Mountain proposed WSA appears

primarily affected by the forces of nature, such that, even from the top of Juniper Mountain, where most of the area can be viewed, the area has an appearance of naturalness throughout. Rationale for their finding further stated that “ways” are rehabilitating into native habitat, reservoirs are hardly noticeable because of rolling terrain that they can only be seen from close distances (p. 123 ONDA 2005). However, the BLM found that ONDA’s proposal did not represent one large roadless unit, but is comprised of several smaller inventory units, which must be evaluated individually.

The unit currently contains the following man-made developments/disturbances: 588 acres of wildfire, 568 acres of chemical treatments, 8.75 miles of fence, 6 mile of motorized routes, 570 ft. of ditch, 8 waterholes, 4 reservoirs, 1 dam, and 1 trough.

Presently, almost 4 decades after the original inventory, these developments are weathered and grown over with herbaceous grasses and sagebrush. As a result, developments now fade into the background of the unit and are largely only noticeable at a close distance (1/4th mile or less) and are thus substantially unnoticeable from further distances. Furthermore, many of the disturbances are located near the perimeter of the unit and, as such, have a small area of influence. Areas that were allowed to revegetate naturally after fire have been invaded by rabbit/sagebrush and have returned to a natural, post fire, appearing condition.

Based on a review of all the available information including photos, staff knowledge, and field review, the BLM concluded that the unit appears in a natural condition where the imprints of man are substantially unnoticeable.

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

In 1980, historic Unit 1-86 was found to lack an outstanding opportunity for solitude due to low vegetative cover and lack of significant topographic relief combined with the moderate size of the unit. A person in the unit would be able to achieve some sense of solitude but only a very small group or low number of visitors could enter the unit and remain separate from others. Overall, the unit did not present an outstanding opportunity.

In 2005, ONDA’s inventory identified the larger 67,948-acre Juniper Mountain proposed WSA as having outstanding opportunities for solitude based on sheer size as their proposal is contiguous with other inventory units and therefore no longer stands alone. Additionally, the proposal states that there is extensive topographic diversity in the Juniper Mountain area, which provides screening from other visitors and offers hikers and horseback riders a sense of outstanding solitude. ONDA also noted a number of expansive juniper forests adding to the sense of solitude in the area. Additionally, ONDA stated “The vast expanses of sagebrush lands, although they don’t provide much vegetative screening, certainly offer one a sense of isolation,

solitude and a feel of the wild (p.124 of ONDA 2005).” However, the BLM found that ONDA’s proposal did not represent one large roadless unit, but is comprised of several smaller inventory units, which must be evaluated individually.

The BLM acknowledges that there are limited opportunities for solitude within the Natural Corral Draw inventory unit. Topographically, the majority of the unit is a flat with gently rolling hills (generally 20-100 ft. high) with around a dozen lakebed depressions (5-40 ft. deep) including Radio Reservoir, Roadside Waterhole, Horseshoe Lake, and a portion of Sagehen Lake. Additionally, the unit contains 4 miles of Natural Corral Draw (5-35 ft. deep), and approximately 2 miles of Horseshoe Ridge (50-250 ft. high) in the southeastern third of the unit. Overall, the unit ranges in elevation from 5,025 to 5,474 feet. Vegetatively, the unit is composed of big sage, low sagebrush, and grasses. These opportunities are less than outstanding as the area’s characteristic landscape lacks vegetative screening and existing topographic screening is insufficient to effectively allow those recreating in the area to avoid the sights and sounds of others.

Thus, for the reasons specified above and based on a review of all the available information including (BLM and citizen provided) photos, staff knowledge, and field review, the BLM concluded the Natural Corral Draw inventory unit does not possess outstanding opportunities for solitude.

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

In 1980, historic Unit 1-86 was considered to be typical of the region as a whole and lacked any internal characteristics which would lead to an outstanding primitive or unconfined recreation potential. The area would support some hunting activity, but was not well suited for backpacking or similar activity.

In 2005, ONDA’s inventory identified the larger 67,948-acre Juniper Mountain proposed WSA as having outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation based on sheer size as their proposal is contiguous with other inventory units and therefore no longer stands alone. Recreation activities abound with outstanding opportunities for wildlife viewing, photography, backpacking, exploration, sightseeing, hiking, and horseback riding (p.124 of ONDA 2005). However, the BLM found that ONDA’s proposal did not represent one large roadless unit, but is comprised of several smaller inventory units, which must be evaluated individually.

The BLM finds the unit offers limited opportunities for hiking, horseback riding, backpacking, camping, wildlife observation, exploration, scenery, photography, stargazing, trapping, and hunting. However, the BLM determined that the unit does not possess outstanding opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation through either the diversity of recreational activities possible in the area or by the outstanding

quality of one opportunity relative to opportunities found within the Lakeview Resource Area.

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

Supplemental values were not evaluated as the unit was determined to lack both outstanding opportunities for solitude and or primitive and unconfined recreation, and therefore does not meet the minimum wilderness criteria.

Summary of Findings and Conclusion

Unit Number/Name: OR-015-086/ Natural Corral Draw

Summary Results of Analysis:

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

Conclusion (Check One):

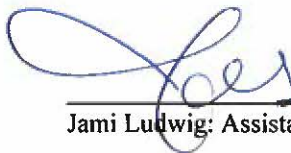
The area- or a portion of the area- has wilderness character:
(items 1, 2 and 3 must be checked "yes").

The area does not have wilderness character: *(any of items 1, 2 and 3 are checked "no").*

Prepared by (Member Names and Titles):


Chris Bishop: Outdoor Recreation Planner

11/1/2018
Date


Jami Ludwig: Assistant Field Manager

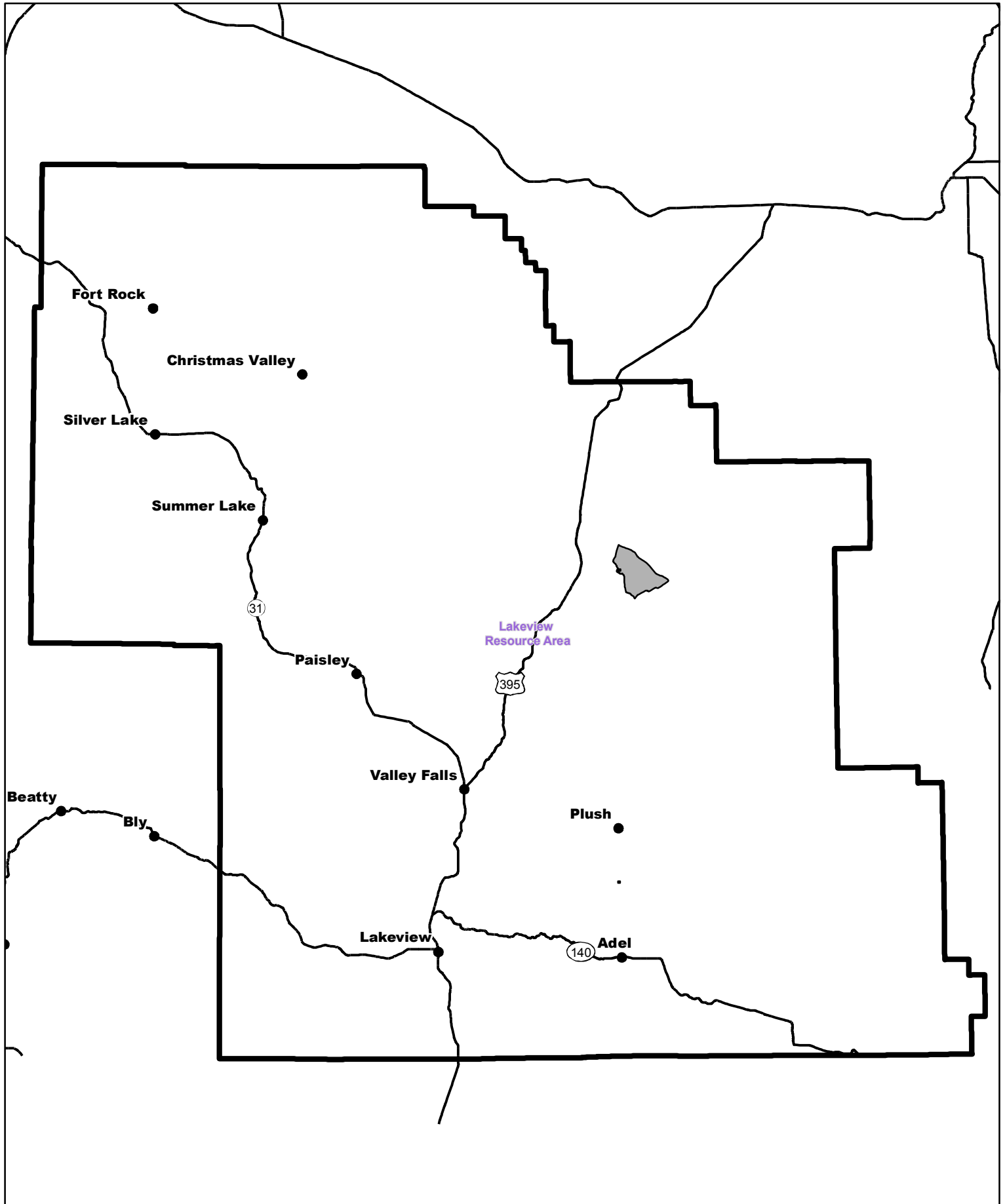
11/2/18
Date


Approved by:

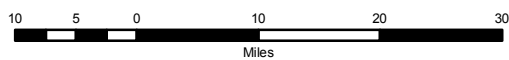

J. Todd Forbes
Field Manager


11/1/18
Date

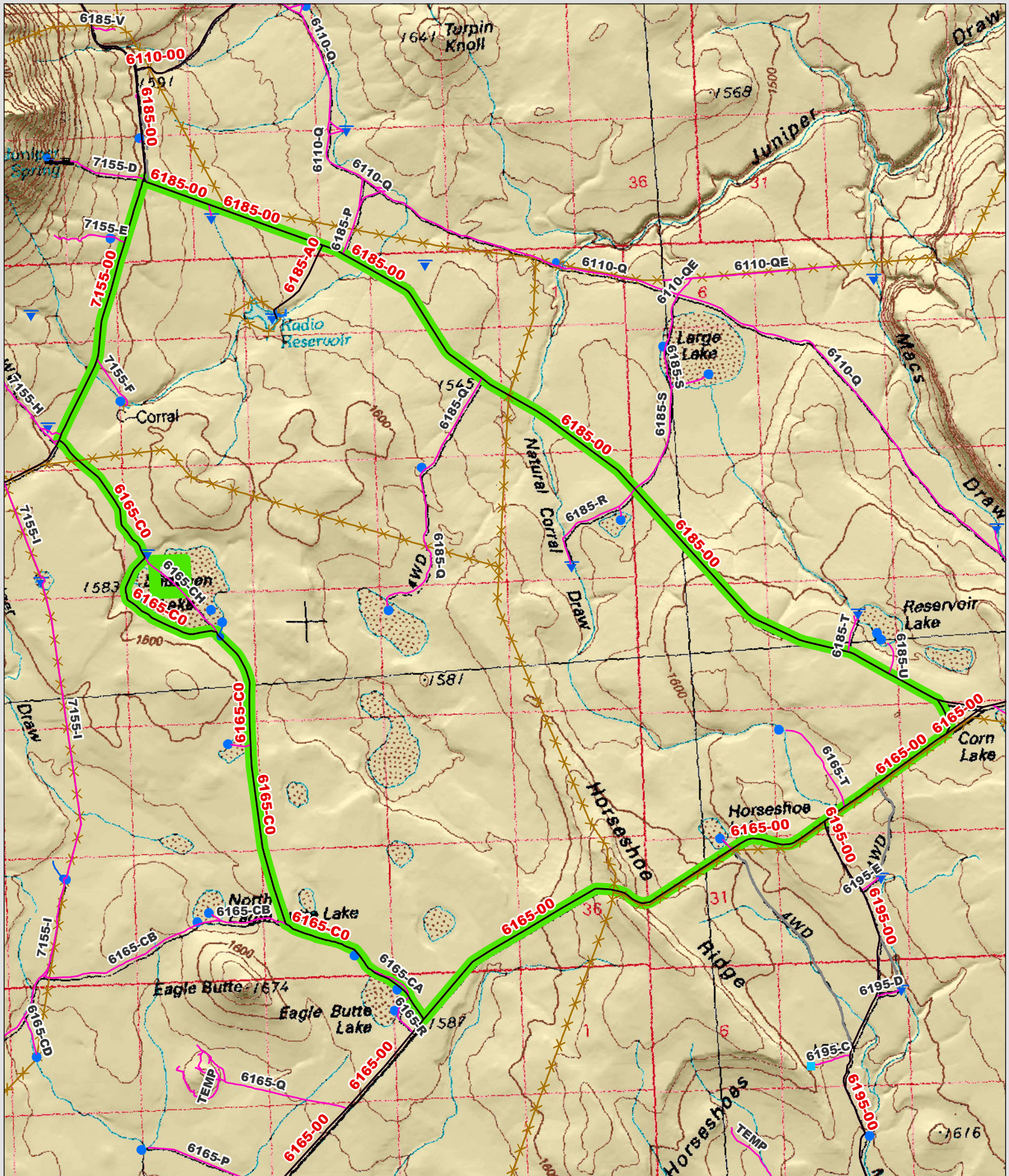
This form documents information that constitutes an inventory finding on wilderness characteristics. It does not represent a formal land use allocation or a final agency decision subject to administrative remedies under 43 CFR parts either 4 or 1610.5-2.

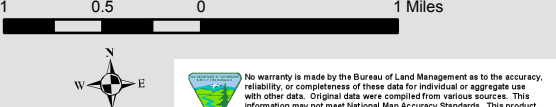


 Wilderness Character Inventory Unit



 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.



<p>Wilderness Character Inventory Unit</p> <p>Ownership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureau of Land Management U.S. Forest Service State Private/Unknown 	<p>Roads/Trails</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motorized Routes Highways Reclaiming Routes Interim Routes 	<p>Pipelines and Ditches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ditch Water Pipeline Guzzler Fences 	<p>Water Developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dam Reservoir Spring Development Trough Water Diversion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Tank Waterhole Well - Water 	<p>1 0.5 0 1 Miles</p>  <p>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.</p>
--	--	--	---	---	---