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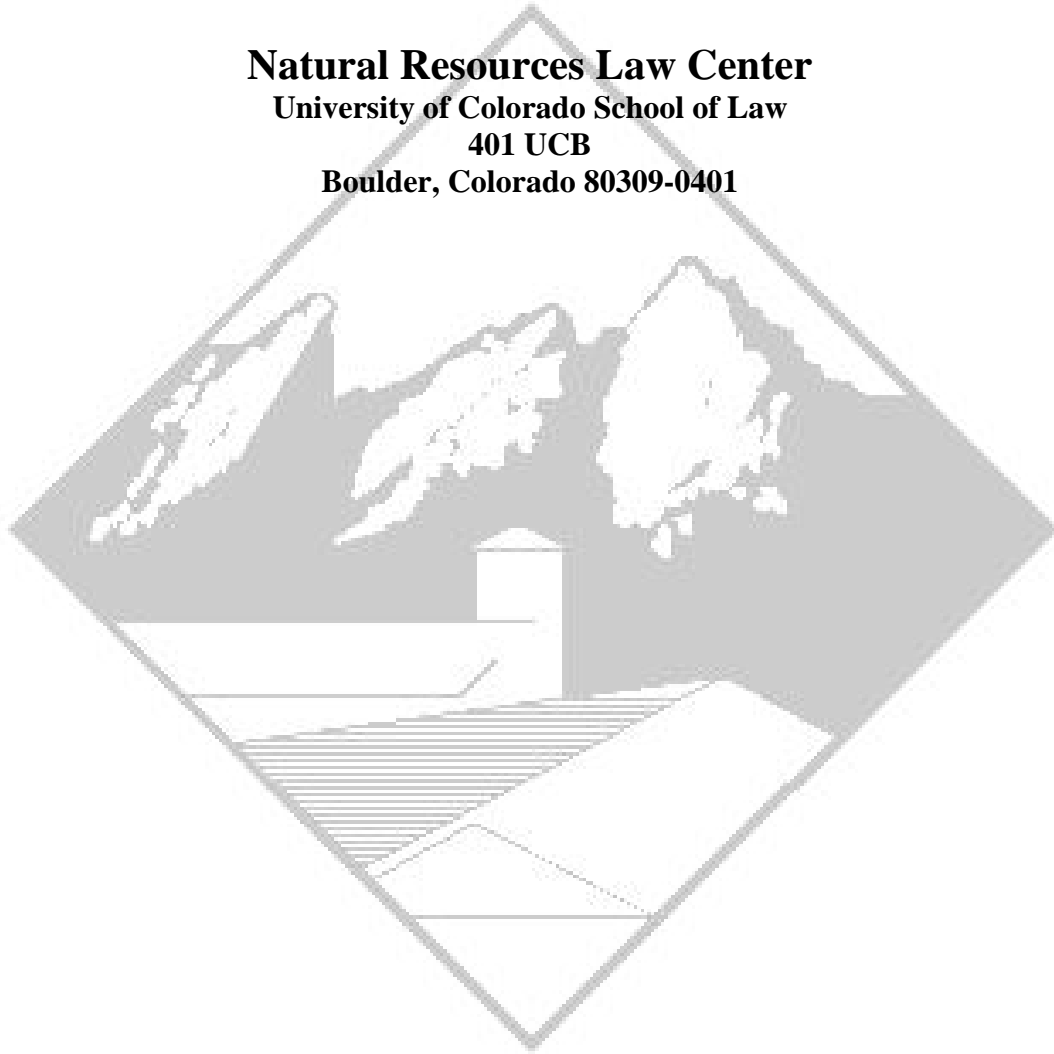
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SPECIAL USES IN WILDERNESS AREAS: MANAGEMENT SURVEY

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March 2004

Table of Contents

SPECIAL USES IN WILDERNESS AREAS: MANAGEMENT SURVEY.....	1
I. Introduction	1
II. Survey Results.....	2
A. General Management	2
B. State Wildlife Management.....	3
C. Access to Inholdings	4
D. Military use	4
E. Operational Facilities.....	5
F. Minerals	5
G. Commercial Livestock Grazing	5
III. Conclusions	6
APPENDIX 1. QUESTIONNAIRE DATA BY MANAGING AGENCY (PERCENTAGES)	1-1
APPENDIX 2. QUESTIONNAIRE DATA BY MANAGING AGENCY	2-1
APPENDIX 3. WILDERNESS AREAS SURVEYED	3-1
APPENDIX 4. QUESTIONNAIRE DATA BY ECOREGION (PERCENTAGES)	4-1
APPENDIX 5. QUESTIONNAIRE DATA BY ECOREGION	5-1
APPENDIX 6. WILDERNESS AREAS SURVEYED BY ECOREGION.....	6-1
APPENDIX 7. WILDERNESS AREA MANAGEMENT QUESTIONNAIRE	7-1

Special Uses In Wilderness Areas: Management Survey

I. Introduction

The Natural Resources Law Center (Center) has conducted two surveys related to implementation of special provisions in western wilderness areas. The first survey, a questionnaire e-mailed to wilderness managers, was originally devised as a tool to identify wilderness areas that researchers might use as case studies for further research. The initial 60 areas were chosen because the statutory language creating them, or their legislative history, indicated there were special uses within them. In May 2004, the Center e-mailed questionnaires to wilderness area managers and then followed up with a telephone call to encourage participation. The Center received completed questionnaires from wilderness managers at 48 wilderness areas, which represents an 80% return rate and slightly more than ten percent of wilderness areas in the West. While the expected follow-up research was not conducted, the Center later expanded the survey of wilderness areas to increase the number of wilderness areas surveyed. The second survey, conducted in January and February of 2005, sent out an additional 185; 126, or 68%, were returned. The second survey did not specifically target wilderness areas with special uses in them. Both surveys tried to cover a mix of agencies, states and eco-regions across the West. Wilderness areas managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Forest Service (FS), National Park Service (NPS) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) were surveyed.

For the purposes of this report, we have combined the results from the first and second surveys resulting in 245 surveys being sent out and 174 surveys (71%) being returned and data collated. The two surveys are nearly identical in intent, but some questions were worded differently in an attempt to clarify what the researchers were asking. Whenever it was possible to combine the data from the first and second surveys, this was done. The combined reach of 174 surveys returned (48 from the first survey and 126 from the second) represents about 40% of the wilderness areas in the eleven western continental states. The appendices to this report provide the survey data from the combined surveys. In addition to looking at the management of each area by agency, the wilderness areas were also categorized based upon the Bailey Ecoregions of the United States¹ to see if there might be differences in management based on the ecological characteristics of the wilderness area.

Both surveys utilized the same technique. First, a call was placed to determine who the most knowledgeable federal agency person was regarding each of the wilderness areas. Most often,

¹ The regions used were based upon the Bailey Ecoregions of the United States. The regions used were Sierra Cascade (Cascade mixed forest, Sierra steppe, California coastal range open woodland, California coastal steppe, California dry steppe, California coastal chaparral forest), Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan (American semi-desert, Colorado plateau semi-desert, Arizona-New Mexican mountains semi-desert), Great Basin (Intermountain semi-desert, Intermountain semi-desert, Nevada-Utah mountains semi-desert), and Rockies/Intermountain West (Northern rocky mountains forest steppe, Middle rocky mountains steppe, Southern rocky mountains steppe, Intermountain semi-desert, Great plains-palouse dry steppe, Nevada-Utah mountains semi-desert, Intermountain semi-desert).

these were personnel in the field such as in Ranger Districts, Field Offices, Park units and Wildlife Refuges. An e-mail survey was then sent to the person identified. Follow up e-mails or phone calls were made to encourage their participation. The responses to the questionnaires have been summarized in the Appendices.

Several caveats are in order in evaluating the survey data. First, the surveys included relatively few NPS (12) and FWS (6) units, since relatively few wilderness areas are managed by these agencies. Because of that small sample size, the data on NPS and FWS units may or may not be representative of how these two agencies manage wilderness. Second, since the first set of surveys targeted areas of potential conflict (special uses), the overall results may not be representative of wilderness areas generally. Third, the completeness of the answers varied considerably; some respondents were thorough, others were less so. The researchers did not follow up with agency personnel to clarify their responses. Fourth and last, we had asked the managers completing the survey to rely upon their best professional judgment in answering the questions, since we were concerned that any request that required significant research would likely not be answered. After reviewing the survey and responses, we concluded that some questions solicited opinions on matters that were too speculative to be reliable. These questions are omitted from the survey report.

II. Survey Results

A. General Management

According to the Survey, there is a wilderness plan of some variety in 76% of the wilderness areas. Wilderness management plans lay out issues affecting the area and the current condition of the area. The plan identifies the agency's resource, recreation and wilderness objectives for the area and can serve as the basis for future funding requests, capital investments, and maintenance work. The process of developing a wilderness management plan can also serve as a means of communicating with the public. It is interesting to note that developing wilderness management plans seems typical of all agencies surveyed except for the National Park Service. Eighty percent of the Forest Service, 77% of the Bureau of Land Management, and 67% of the Fish and Wildlife Service wilderness areas had wilderness plans compared to only 38% of the National Park Service wilderness areas. When the eco-region data was analyzed, similar percentages occurred in the Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan areas, 75%, Rockies/Intermountain West areas, 84%, and the Sierra Cascade region, 85% compared to 35% in the Great Basin.

Just over half of the areas, 58%, surveyed had promulgated specific regulations regarding the wilderness area. The majority of these were in the Rockies/Intermountain West, where 85% of the areas have special regulations. This was not the case for BLM areas. Only 27% of the BLM wilderness areas reported special rules for the area that corresponds to low percentages in the Great Basin and Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan regions, 29% and 30% respectively. Regulations are often promulgated in response to overcrowding, the need to develop a permit or allocation system, or some other visitor pressure. While outside the scope of this survey, it would be interesting to examine whether regulations help improve the management of wilderness areas and if so, whether the BLM and other agencies, especially in more arid regions, should be creating special regulations.

“Friends Groups” are non-profit, volunteer local groups that work with the managing agency to manage and protect the wilderness area. They can be a source of volunteer labor to maintain trails and pack out trash and they can serve as the “eyes and ears” of the agency when agency personnel cannot spend adequate time in the wilderness area. A quarter of the Forest Service areas, 23% of the BLM areas, 15% of the NPS areas, and none of the FWS areas had “Friends Groups”. These low numbers were mirrored throughout the eco regions with the most groups in the Great Basin areas (47%) and the lowest in the Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan region (11%). The data was inconclusive as to overall whether these groups provide more additional support or only add the pressure of heightened expectations to the management of the wilderness areas.

The respondents to the survey were asked to identify the top issues or conflicts raised by the public about the wilderness area. Responses varied, but the top three mentioned were trail maintenance and development, motorized trespass and use permitted on trails, including bicycles, and grazing related concerns. Trail maintenance and development were mentioned 33% of the time. Motorized trespass and use permitted on trails were mentioned 30% of the time. Grazing related concerns varied in nature, but as a whole were mentioned 22% of the time even though only 52% of the wilderness areas in the survey were currently being grazed by commercial livestock. Agency personnel were also asked what their top management concerns were. The first two concerns of the public were also the top two concerns of the agency staff, but in a reversed order. Forty-two percent of agency managers were concerned about motorized trespass and use permitted on trails, while 40% were concerned about trail maintenance and development. Many responses mentioned funding concerns in regards to these issues, but overall, funding only ranked fifth. Not mentioned as a top issue of public concern, but ranking third for agency personnel were invasive weeds and non-native plant species, mentioned 37% of the time. To reference other issues mentioned as a top concern of the public or the agency employees please see the Appendices.

B. State Wildlife Management

The majority of State wildlife management agencies do not utilize motorized vehicles or equipment for wildlife management activities in the wilderness areas. However this did not hold true for BLM, FWS and the Rockies/Intermountain West wilderness areas. In 57% of the wilderness areas the State wildlife management agencies used motorized equipment and vehicles within BLM areas, 83% within FWS areas, but only 39% and 38% in the FS and NPS respectively. By eco-region, the Rockies/Intermountain West substantially surpassed all other regions with 58% of the areas being accessed by motorized vehicles for state wildlife management activities. For all areas, 86% of this was by air and only 2% was conducted purely on the ground, predominantly on BLM. For BLM this access occurred several times per year in 53% of the areas, while it occurred in other areas principally yearly or less frequently. It is interesting to note that 53% of the Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan regional areas were accessed several times per year, while the other ecoregions were accessed yearly or less frequently.

Structures in the wilderness area for wildlife management occur very rarely, if ever, in Forest Service and BLM areas, as well as the Great Basin and Sierra/Cascade/Coastal regions (0-8% have structures). These agency results are striking when compared to the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service, where structures have been built in 81% and 33% of the

wilderness areas respectively since designating legislation was passed. These NPS and FWS structures built after the designation of the area as wilderness are located in the Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan and Rockies/Intermountain West regions. When structures already exist, the distribution of maintenance is not equivalent across the agencies or regions. Sixty-seven percent are maintained in FWS areas, 53% in BLM areas, 23% in NPS areas, and only 12% in FS areas. Forty-one percent of Great Basin areas and 32% of Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan areas maintain structures compared to only 16% of Rockies/Intermountain West and 5% of Sierra/Cascade/Coastal wilderness areas.

Aerial fish-stocking occurred in 22% of the areas, which caused several respondents to indicate strong disapproval of the practice and desire to prevent non-native species from being used by State wildlife managers. The fish-stocking occurs in the Rockies/Intermountain West (32%) and Sierra/Cascade/Coastal (41%) regions much more so than the Great Basin (12%) and Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan (0%) because there is not viable habitat for fish. Fish-stocking occurred in 29% of FS and 33% of BLM areas, while it only occurred in 8% of NPS areas and did not occur at all in FWS areas.

C. Access to Inholdings

The number of wilderness areas with private land or mineral in-holdings was substantially higher for BLM and FWS (57% and 50% respectively) compared to the FS with 34% and the NPS with 23%. The distribution of areas with in-holdings was fairly uniform across ecoregions. The access was rather homogeneous throughout the Western US with the exception of the Rockies/Intermountain West region where it occurred only 22% of the time rather than 43-44% of the time in the other regions. This access chiefly occurred through the use of private vehicles, OHVs and ATVs. While there was some aircraft use, it accounted for only 20% of the motorized access and only occurred in the FS areas. Most of this access was infrequent; all but a quarter occurred several times per year or less. The small amount that occurred more often actually occurred on a weekly basis and was evenly split between aircraft and OHVs.

Law enforcement officials, excluding Border Patrol, used motorized access or equipment in just under half the wilderness areas regardless of agency. But again, this access was infrequent. Border Patrol officials used motorized vehicles to access only the FWS wilderness areas in the study, but due to intensive border problems, this access occurred weekly.

D. Military use

Military overflights occur as a part of regular weekly missions over 34% of the wilderness areas. The majority of these flights occur in the Great Basin and Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan areas. Overflights occur in the BLM, NPS, and FWS areas almost twice as often as in FS areas. There are more wilderness areas with flights over land managed by the BLM, NPS, and FWS and the frequency of these flights is also greater. Overall there is a split regarding the frequency of regular flights, with 47% occurring monthly or more frequently and 43% occurring several times per year or yearly. The impact of these flights could be much more detrimental if they are low level flights, but this study did not explore this question.

None of the respondents to the survey indicated that the military maintains structures within the wilderness areas. A negligible amount responded that the military drops ordinance or chaff, mostly located in FWS areas. There is rarely, if ever, other military use of BLM and FWS areas. Ten to 15% of FS and NPS areas have other military uses (primarily ground troop exercises) that occur mainly in the Sierra/Cascade/Coastal region.

E. Operational Facilities

Operational facilities are distributed fairly evenly throughout the Western ecoregions, but not evenly throughout agencies. These facilities, which include water developments, meteorological equipment, telecommunications equipment, power or transmission lines, non-water pipelines, or sanitary facilities, are found in 41% of areas. The amount in FS and BLM areas is slightly less, 37- 40%, while the amount in NPS and FWS areas is significantly more, 62-83%. Motorized access to these facilities only occurs 17% of the time, in FS and BLM areas. NPS and FWS areas allow more motorized vehicles, craft or equipment; 46% and 50% respectively. The access was infrequent, several times per year or less often.

F. Minerals

Mining operations are being conducted in a small number of wilderness areas and only on FS land in the Rockies/Intermountain West and Sierra/Cascade/Coastal regions. The operations occur slightly more often on patented lands than on Federal lands. There are also inactive claims being maintained by assessment fee or minimum work that have not yet been developed in 9% of the areas, spread evenly throughout ecoregions. This occurs for BLM slightly more frequently, on 17% of the wilderness areas they manage. Like mining operations, oil and gas leases within wilderness areas are few and far between. There are minerals-associated structures or improvements within a quarter the wilderness areas across all agencies, but based on data gathered during the second survey, it appears that these are generally inactive and historic.

G. Commercial Livestock Grazing

There is a great deal of difference in the amount of grazing occurring in various wilderness areas and regions. Overall, 52% of the wilderness areas surveyed were currently subject to commercial livestock grazing (the survey distinguished between commercial livestock grazing and casual recreational grazing by pack animals). Commercial livestock grazing is most common in BLM wilderness areas, where it is currently ongoing in 70% of the areas. Fifty-three percent of FS areas have grazing while only 33 % of FWS and 18% of NPS areas currently have grazing. Commercial grazing in wilderness areas is also rather split in scale between the various ecoregions. It is most prevalent in the Great Basin where 88% of the wilderness areas contain livestock. Commercial livestock grazing is also currently occurring in just over half the wilderness areas in the Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan and Rockies/Intermountain West regions and in 33% of the Sierra/Cascade/Coastal region.

It is interesting to note that the percentages of range improvement existing within the wilderness areas correlate very strongly with the percentages of commercial livestock grazing that currently occur in the areas. The top three types of range improvement that exist within the wilderness areas are fencing, stockponds, and water pipelines, in that order. Fencing occurs in 45% of

wilderness areas, stockponds in 21%, and water pipelines in 14%. For the percentages by agency and region, as well as other types of range improvements, reference the Appendices.

To access the wilderness area for grazing purposes, permittees may utilize motorized vehicles on 57% of BLM lands and 33% of FWS lands. These numbers are a good deal larger than the 7 and 8% of motorized vehicle usage allowed on FS and NPS lands. Similar trends are evident among the ecoregions with 35% of Great Basin and 23% of Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan areas allowing motorized access compared to only 3-15% of Sierra/Cascade/Coastal and Rockies/Intermountain West areas. This access does not occur very often, all but 3% happening several times per year or less. Most of the permittees, 66%, also have a written agreement worked out with the agencies. These written agreements usually outline the time of year, number of times per year, and type of vehicle to be used for access and any agency notification requirements.

III. Conclusions

The Center's research reaffirmed that some special uses that continue to pose significant challenges for wilderness management were grandfathered by the original act and subsequent wilderness designation legislation. Mining claims and grazing are two such examples. A number of wilderness area managers report that mining claims and, in some cases, patented claims are located within the wilderness areas they manage. Of course, grazing was grandfathered in the original act and several times since then the Congress has reiterated its intent to grandfather that special use; it is, therefore, not surprising that grazing continues in many wilderness areas.

It was not uncommon to find the same language with different on-the-ground results. For example, six of the areas we surveyed were designated in the original Wilderness Act. Four of the six had private in-holdings in them but two of the in-holders have been allowed motorized access to their in-holding and two have not. There is no way to draw a conclusion as to why this is without more research, but it could be as varied as they did not request access, different approaches to the "minimum tool analysis," ease of access via horseback or other means, or other reasons. Also, in these same six original areas, four currently have grazing going on and two of the permittees have been allowed motorized access but the other two have not. There is no recognizable pattern with these data. In some wilderness areas, in-holders were not allowed motorized access but the grazing permittee was. In the Mazatal wilderness (one of these original six) the survey found that motorized access is allowed for wildlife management, in-holder access, grazing permittee access, and to maintain meteorological facilities, all without benefit of special provisions beyond those found in the original Wilderness Act.

It does appear that in at least some respects, wilderness areas tend to be managed differently by different agencies. For example, the BLM appears to be more amenable to the use of motorized vehicles to access grazing improvements, inholdings, and water and power facilities than does the Forest Service. At least several factors likely account for these differences. One is cultural; the BLM traditionally has dealt with more uses (ranging from mining to grazing) than have other agencies, and it is not surprising that the BLM's management is more responsive to these historic uses of their lands. Another factor at work stems from the fact that the BLM wilderness areas tend to be large in aerial extent and thus may encompass more special uses (and conflicts) simply

by virtue of the areas' size. A third factor at work owes to the fact that for the most part, the BLM legislation is occurring at the back end of a long history of legislation; the difference simply may be Congress's accumulated history in dealing with pre-existing uses.

The clear differences in how the BLM and Forest Service deal with motorized uses within wilderness areas suggest that there are cultural differences at work, since their regulatory regimes and manual guidance are similar:

- Where operational facilities exist within a wilderness area, the Forest Service allowed motorized access for maintenance 36% of the time. The corresponding figure for the BLM was 86%.
- Motorized access to inholdings was granted in 33% of the Forest Service areas, but 67% of the BLM and National Park Service areas.
- Grazing permittees had motorized access to only 29% of the Forest Service areas but 79% of the BLM areas.
- State wildlife agencies had on-the-ground motorized access in only 13% of the Forest Service wilderness areas but 27% of the BLM areas.
- Regulations have been promulgated for 83% of the wilderness areas managed by the Forest Service but for only 18% of the BLM managed areas.

There appear to be several factors responsible for the difference between the BLM and FS management of uses. One is topographic. Many Forest Service wilderness areas are located higher in ecosystems (rock-and-ice areas), where fewer pre-existing uses developed than was the case with the BLM areas located in much more accessible regions. If our theory is correct that Congress responds to particularized conflicts with special use provisions, there were simply more conflicts to be found, addressed, and accommodated in the low-lying (BLM) areas. In a similar vein, BLM managers typically have better developed relationships with ranching, mining, and other user groups because these activities are more common on BLM lands and the agency historically was amenable to these multiple uses. Thus, we surmise that BLM personnel are simply more familiar with these uses and more sympathetic to their need for access.

Physical characteristics and geography of an area can also affect management regardless of the land management agency. Some factors in these differences are:

- Proximity to population centers (Mojave versus Jarbridge). Large numbers of people in the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area see the Mojave (and Joshua Tree, for another example) as part of their back yard. While this populace threatens to love such areas to death, they also tend to be intensely interested in the areas' management and therefore exert the sort of pressure the Jarbridge (located in a very, very remote and rugged area) would never see. Similarly, while heavy grazing likely would not be easily tolerated in a heavily visited wilderness area in close proximity to a metropolitan area, it would be far

more easily accepted at a wilderness area that is remote from any metropolitan center, and thus far less frequently visited.

- Presence of access roads and trails that facilitate access by motorized vehicles. Just as Joshua Tree is easily accessed by multiple high-speed highways from Los Angeles and Palm Springs, the Jarbridge is accessed only over a lonely two-lane highway. That affects the intensity of use, and thus the level of interest that citizens and advocacy groups express in an area's management. In addition, the presence of cherry-stemmed roads can provide access into the heart of an area, making it more accessible to day-hikers and weekend backpackers. Adjacent roads and cherry-stemmed roads also can make illegal incursions by snowmobile rides and off-road vehicle drivers more likely.
- The nature of the primary visitor attraction (e.g., peaks, rivers, lakes, climbing sites). Not surprisingly, scenic attractions that are easily accessible tend to be heavily used. The lakes and hiking trails at the Maroon Bells wilderness area trailhead near Aspen is an example of how heavily used such areas can be. Conversely, the challenging climbing sites in Canyonlands National Park attract far fewer visitors who expect fewer services but pose different management challenges (such as human waste disposal).
- Topographic features that may drive the location of things like telecommunication facilities. The Utah Wilderness Act may be the best example of how topographic features can affect the use of special provisions. The Wasatch Mountains dominate the Wasatch Valley to the east, and a number of telecommunications facilities had been constructed on Forest Service lands prior to their designation as wilderness; the Utah wilderness legislation therefore included numerous special provisions to ensure continued access for maintenance and repair of those facilities. The military overflight areas in southern California and Arizona are no doubt of great interest to military planners in large part because these areas are a long-standing part of their training programs. However, their topographic similarity to the landscape of many Middle Eastern and Central Asian landscapes also contributes to these areas' importance to the department of Defense.
- Various ecological differences that drive differences in management (Mojave Desert versus Northern Rockies). The northern Rockies wilderness areas receive far more precipitation than do the wilderness areas of Arizona. Similarly, grazing in high elevation areas often is limited to a few weeks each year while grazing in lower elevation areas can occur throughout most of the year. High elevation areas have the need for fewer range improvements compared to lower elevation desert or sage ecosystems that often require extensive fencing and water developments.

In those cases where Congress has been clear and even emphatic, the agencies have largely heeded congressional intent. The River of No Return's language on aircraft use within the wilderness area is an example where the Forest Service has done little that could be said to conflict with a clear congressional mandate. Congress allowed motorized access for state wildlife management in the Chemehuevi Mountains, Dead Mountains and Old Woman wilderness areas and our surveys found that this does occur. Congress authorized motorized rights of access to dam facilities in the Rattlesnake wilderness and this continues to occur. The National Park Service continues to allow motorized access for the maintenance of a power line in the Olympic wilderness area as directed by Congress. Similarly, where the Congress desired a specific outcome in grazing management, the agencies have delivered.

In other cases, where Congress used less emphatic language, the correlation between the language used and the agency response is more difficult to discern. The managing agencies seem to be responding at least in fits and starts to their regulatory standards. In the case of access, the agencies appear from their survey responses to apply a rule of reasonableness to requests for motorized access, regardless of the operative legislative language (though there are differences across the agencies). For example, the National Park Service has authorized motorized access to meteorological and telecommunication facilities in Death Valley wilderness even though they are not specifically authorized in legislation. On-the-ground motorized access for state wildlife management was authorized by agency managers in Cabeza Prieta, Mazatal and Black Ridge Canyons without mention of this in legislation.

In addition, just because Congress authorizes a use, it does not mean that it will necessarily occur. The legislation for Mount Nutt authorizes a water pipeline for the town of Oatman but the survey did not reveal the existence of a pipeline. The legislation for Mount Naomi wilderness authorizes watershed facilities and hydrologic, meteorological and telecommunications facilities and the use of helicopters to service sanitary facilities but the survey did not uncover these.

Fundamentally, we concluded that the principal determinant appears to be the kind and level of activities that pre-dated the wilderness designation: the more well established the use, the less likely the agency will be to contest the continued use, absent clear direction from Congress.

Appendix 1. Questionnaire Data by Managing Agency **(Percentages)**

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

Is there a Wilderness Management Plan, Wilderness Implementation Plan or recent Forest Plan with wilderness direction and standards for the area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	80%	77%	38%	67%	76%

Have you promulgated specific regulations or special orders for this area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	66%	27%	54%	50%	58%

Is there a "Friends Group" dedicated to the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	25%	23%	15%	0	23%

What are the top management issues or conflicts that the public raises about the area?
(Percentage of times this issue was listed as one of the top issues.)

Trail maintenance/development	33%
Motorized trespass/use permitted on trails	30%
Grazing related	22%
Access	14%
Campsite management/trash	12%
Overcrowding/carrying capacity/group size	11%
Lack of agency presence/enforcement of regulations	9%
Education, signs, plans, maps	8%
Dogs	6%
Crime/vandalism in area	6%
Other	36%

What are the top management issues or conflicts that that you (agency personal) are concerned about? (Percentage of times this issue was listed as one of the top issues.)

Motorized trespass/use permitted on trails	42%
Trail maintenance/development	40%
Invasive weeds/non-native plant species	37%
Resource damage/protection/restoration	27%
Funding concerns/lack of agency support	26%
Fire management/reintroduction	25%
Education, signs, plans, maps	24%
Campsite management/trash	23%
Lack of agency presence/enforcement of regulations	21%
Other	74%

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Does the State wildlife management agency utilize motorized vehicles or motorized equipment for wildlife management activities within the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	39%	57%	38%	83%	44%
By air	94%	65%	100%	60%	86%
By ground?	2%	12%	0	0	4%
By both	4%	24%	0	40%	11%

How often?

Weekly	2%	0	0	0	1%
Monthly	0	0	0	0	0
Times/year ²	12%	53%	20%	40%	24%
Yearly	35%	24%	40%	40%	33%
Every few yrs	51%	24%	40%	20%	42%

Have any structures been built for wildlife management since the area was designated as a wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	8%	3%	81%	33%	8%

Are existing structures maintained for wildlife management in the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	12%	53%	23%	67%	22%

Does aerial fish-stocking ever occur in the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	29%	33%	8%	0	22%

ACCESS TO IN-HOLDINGS

Are there any private lands or mineral in-holdings in the in the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	34%	57%	23%	50%	38%

If yes, is motorized access allowed?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	33%	18%	67%	67%	32%
OHV ³	71%	100%	100%	100%	81%
Aircraft	29%	0	0	0	19%
Motorboat	5%	0	0	0	5%

² Times/year means several times per year.

³ Private vehicles, OHVs and ATVs.

How often?

Weekly	35%	0	0	0	24%
Monthly	0	0	0	0	0
Times/year	50%	100%	50%	0	52%
Yearly	7%	0	0	100%	14%
Every few yrs	7%	0	50%	0	10%

Do any law enforcement officials (other than Border Patrol) access the wilderness area with motorized vehicles or equipment?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	40%	53%	40%	50%	45%
Weekly	0	0	0	100%	5%
Monthly	0	0	0	0	0
Times/year	0	33%	0	0	14%
Yearly	10%	22%	50%	0	18%
Every few yrs	80%	44%	50%	0	52%

Do Border Patrol officials access the wilderness area with motorized vehicles or equipment?⁴

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	0	0	0	50%	1%
Weekly	0	0	0	100%	100%

MILITARY USES

Do military overflights occur as a part of a regular mission?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	26%	43%	54%	50%	32%
Weekly	24%	39%	57%	67%	34%
Monthly	12%	8%	29%	0	13%
Times/year	36%	15%	14%	33%	29%
Yearly	12%	23%	0	0	13%
Every few yrs	3%	15%	0	0	5%
Unknown	12%	0	0	0	7%

Does the military maintain any structures within the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	0	0	0	0	0

Does the military drop ordinance or chaff in the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	0	0	8%	33%	2%

⁴ Responses based only on first survey (48 responses).

Are there any other military uses of the area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	11%	3%	15%	0	10%

FACILITIES

Are there any operational facilities within the wilderness area? Operational facilities can include water developments (pipelines, dams, hydroelectric), meteorological equipment, telecommunications equipment (including cell towers), power or transmission lines, non-water pipelines, or sanitary facilities (i.e. vault/pit toilets).

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	37%	40%	62%	83%	41%

Are the facilities accessed via motorized vehicles, craft or equipment for operations and maintenance?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	13%	17%	46%	50%	17%
Weekly	3%	0	17%	0	7%
Monthly	0	0	17%	0	1%
Times/year	14%	40%	0	33%	27%
Yearly	13%	60%	50%	33%	30%
Every few yrs	4%	20%	17%	33%	30%
Unknown	13%	0	0	0	7%

MINERALS

Are mining operations being conducted within the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	6%	0	0	0	4%
Patented	43%	0	0	0	43%
Federal	29%	0	0	0	29%
Both	29%	0	0	0	29%

Are there any inactive claims that are being maintained (by assessment fee/minimum work) but not yet developed?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	8%	17%	8%	0	9%

Are there any oil & gas leases within the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	1%	0	0	17%	1%

Are any minerals-associated structures or improvements within the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Yes	22%	27%	23%	33%	25%	
Active ⁵		7%	0	0	0	5%
Inactive	68%	25%	67%	50%	59%	
Both	4%	0	0	0	2%	

GRAZING:

Is commercial livestock grazing currently going on in the wilderness? (This does not include recreational stock.)

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	53%	70%	18%	33%	52%

What range improvements exist within the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fencing	44%	60%	15%	50%	45%
Stockponds	14%	50%	8%	50%	21%
Windmills	2%	13%	8%	50%	6%
Reserv/dams	4%	17%	0	33%	7%
Water pipeline	10%	27%	15%	33%	14%
Ditches/canals	7%	17%	0	17%	9%
Corrals	7%	27%	15%	17%	12%
Line shacks	9%	17%	15%	33%	12%
Veg manip	2%	10%	0	0	3%
Spring Dev	2%	7%	0	0	2%
Other	2%	7%	0	0	3%

Can the permittee utilize motorized vehicles to access the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	7%	57%	8%	33%	17%

How often does motorized access occur?

Weekly	0	0	0	0	0
Monthly	0	6%	0	0	3%
Times/year	33%	24%	0	0	24%
Yearly	11%	24%	100%	50%	24%
Every few yrs	44%	41%	0	50%	41%
Unknown	22%	0	0	0	1%

Is there a written agreement?

Yes	66%	65%	100%	50%	66%
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⁵ Active, inactive, and both solely based on responses to second survey (126 total responses).

Appendix 2. Questionnaire Data by Managing Agency

(RAW DATA REPRESENTING #'s OF RESPONSES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE)

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

Is there a Wilderness Management Plan, Wilderness Implementation Plan or recent Forest Plan with wilderness direction and standards for the area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	2	0	0	1	3
No	23	7	8	1	39
Yes	100	23	5	4	132

Have you promulgated specific regulations or special orders for this area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	2	2	0	0	4
No	40	20	6	3	69
Yes	83	8	7	3	101

Is there a "Friends Group" dedicated to the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	1	0	0	0	1
No	93	23	11	6	133
Yes	31	7	2	0	40

What are the top management issues or conflicts that the public raises about the area?
(Percentage of times this issue was listed as one of the top issues.)

Trail maintenance/development	33%
Motorized trespass/use permitted on trails	30%
Grazing related	22%
Access	14%
Campsite management/trash	12%
Overcrowding/carrying capacity/group size	11%
Lack of agency presence/enforcement of regulations	9%
Education, signs, plans, maps	8%
Dogs	6%
Crime/vandalism in area	6%
Other	36%

What are the top management issues or conflicts that that you (agency personal) are concerned about? (Percentage of times this issue was listed as one of the top issues.)

Motorized trespass/use permitted on trails	42%
Trail maintenance/development	40%
Invasive weeds/non-native plant species	37%
Resource damage/protection/restoration	27%
Funding concerns/lack of agency support	26%
Fire management/reintroduction	25%
Education, signs, plans, maps	24%
Campsite management/trash	23%
Lack of agency presence/enforcement of regulations	21%
Other	74%

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Does the State wildlife management agency utilize motorized vehicles or motorized equipment for wildlife management activities within the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	1	2	0	0	3
No	75	11	8	1	95
Yes	49	17	5	5	76

By air	46	11	5	3	65
By ground?	1	2	0	0	3
By both	2	4	0	2	8

How often?

Weekly	1	0	0	0	1
Monthly	0	0	0	0	0
Times/year ⁶	6	9	1	2	18
Yearly	17	4	2	2	25
Every few yrs	25	4	2	1	32

Have any structures been built for wildlife management since the area was designated as a wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	5	1	0	0	6
Yes	10	1	1	2	14
No	110	28	12	4	154

⁶ Times/year means several times per year.

Are existing structures maintained for wildlife management in the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	10	0	0	0	10
Yes	15	16	3	4	38
No	100	14	10	2	126

Does aerial fish-stocking ever occur in the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	5	0	0	0	5
Yes	36	1	1	0	38
No	84	29	12	6	131

ACCESS TO IN-HOLDINGS

Are there any private lands or mineral in-holdings in the in the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	3	0	0	0	3
Yes	43	17	3	3	66
No	79	13	10	3	103

If yes, is motorized access allowed?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	14	3	2	2	21
No	29	14	1	1	45

OHV ⁷	10	3	2	2	17
Aircraft	4	0	0	0	4
Motorboat	1	0	0	0	1

How often?

Weekly	5	0	0	0	5
Monthly	0	0	0	0	0
Times/year	7	3	1	0	11
Yearly	1	0	0	2	3
Every few yrs	1	0	1	0	2

⁷ Private vehicles, OHVs and ATVs.

Do any law enforcement officials (other than Border Patrol) access the wilderness area with motorized vehicles or equipment?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	0	0	0	0	0
No ⁸	15	8	3	1	27
Yes	10	9	2	1	22
Weekly	0	0	0	1	1
Monthly	0	0	0	0	0
Times/year	0	3	0	0	3
Yearly	1	2	1	0	4
Every few yrs	8	4	1	0	13

Do Border Patrol officials access the wilderness area with motorized vehicles or equipment?⁹

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	4	0	0	0	4
No	21	17	5	1	44
Yes	0	0	0	1	1
Weekly	0	0	0	1	1
Monthly	0	0	0	0	0
Times/year	0	0	0	0	0
Yearly	0	0	0	0	0
Every few yrs	0	0	0	0	0

MILITARY USES

Do military overflights occur as a part of a regular mission?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	2	3	0	0	5
Yes	33	13	7	3	56
No	90	14	6	3	113
Weekly	8	5	4	2	19
Monthly	4	1	2	0	7
Times/year	12	2	1	1	16
Yearly	4	3	0	0	7
Every few yrs	1	2	0	0	3
Unknown	4	0	0	0	4

⁸ A “no” response likely means it has never happened in the memory of the agency employee answering the survey since the Wilderness Act and agency policy allows law enforcement to enter wilderness with motorized vehicles when absolutely necessary. Responses based only on first survey (48 responses).

⁹ Responses based only on first survey (48 responses).

Does the military maintain any structures within the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	5	3	0	0	8
Yes	0	0	0	0	0
No	120	27	13	6	166

Does the military drop ordinance or chaff in the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	3	4	0	0	7
Yes	0	0	1	2	3
No	122	26	12	4	164

Are there any other military uses of the area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	4	3	0	0	7
Yes	14	1	2	0	17
No	107	26	11	6	150

FACILITIES

Are there any operational facilities within the wilderness area? Operational facilities can include water developments (pipelines, dams, hydroelectric), meteorological equipment, telecommunications equipment (including cell towers), power or transmission lines, non-water pipelines, or sanitary facilities (i.e. vault/pit toilets).

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	4	0	0	0	4
Yes	46	12	8	5	71
No	75	18	5	1	99

Are the facilities accessed via motorized vehicles, craft or equipment for operations and maintenance?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	79	18	4	1	102
Yes	16	5	6	3	30
No	30	7	3	2	42
Weekly	1	0	1	0	2
Monthly	0	0	1	0	1
Times/year	5	2	0	1	8
Yearly	2	3	3	1	9
Every few yrs	6	1	1	1	9
Unknown	2	0	0	0	2

MINERALS

Are mining operations being conducted within the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	1	0	0	0	1
Yes	7	0	0	0	7
No	117	30	13	6	166
Patented	3	0	0	0	3
Federal	2	0	0	0	2
Both	2	0	0	0	2

Are there any inactive claims that are being maintained (by assessment fee/minimum work) but not yet developed?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	12	5	2	0	19
Yes	10	5	1	0	16
No	103	20	10	6	139

Are there any oil & gas leases within the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	12	0	1	0	13
Yes	1	0	0	1	2
No	112	30	12	5	159

Are any minerals-associated structures or improvements within the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	8	0	1	0	9
Yes	28	8	3	2	41
No	89	22	9	4	124
Active ¹⁰	2	0	0	0	2
Inactive	19	2	2	1	24
Both	1	0	0	0	1

¹⁰ Active, inactive, and both solely based on responses to second survey (126 total responses).

GRAZING:

Is commercial livestock grazing currently going on in the wilderness? (This does not include recreational stock.)

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	7	0	0	0	7
Yes	66	21	2	2	91
No	52	9	11	4	76

What range improvements exist within the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fencing	55	18	2	3	78
Stockponds	17	15	1	3	36
Windmills	3	4	1	3	11
Reserv/dams	5	5	0	2	12
Water pipeline	13	8	2	2	25
Ditches/canals	9	5	0	1	15
Corrals	9	8	2	1	20
Line shacks	11	5	2	2	20
Veg manip	3	3	0	0	6
Spring Dev	2	2	0	0	4
Other	3	2	0	0	5

Can the permittee utilize motorized vehicles to access the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	46	9	8	3	66
Yes	9	17	1	2	29
No	70	4	4	1	79

How often does motorized access occur?

Weekly	0	0	0	0	0
Monthly	0	1	0	0	1
Times/year	3	4	0	0	7
Yearly	1	4	1	1	7
Every few yrs	4	7	0	1	12
Unknown	2	0	0	0	2

Is there a written agreement?

Yes	6	11	1	1	19
No	4	6	0	2	12

Appendix 3. Wilderness Areas Surveyed

Listed By Public Law And By Managing Agency

Surveys were returned on the following wilderness areas. These areas, the state they are located in, the administering agency, and the designating public law are listed below.

Wilderness Area`	State	Agency	Public Law
Ansel Adams	CA	FS	88-577
Bridger	WY	FS	88-577
Cabinet Mountains	MT	FS	88-577
Caribou	CA	FS	88-577
Eagle Cap	OR	FS	88-577
Jarbridge	NV	FS	88-577
Kalmiopsis	OR	FS	88-577
Marble Mountain	CA	FS	88-577
Mazatal	AZ	FS	88-577
Mount Adams	WA	FS	88-577
Rawah	CO	FS	88-577
San Jacinto	CA	FS	88-577
San Pedro Parks	NM	FS	88-577
Sierra Ancha	AZ	FS	88-577
Teton	WY	FS	88-577
Wheeler Peak	NM	FS	88-577
White Mountain	NM	FS	88-577
Yolla Bolly - Middle Eel	CA	FS	88-577
San Rafael	CA	FS	90-271
San Gabriel	CA	FS	90-318
Craters of the Moon	ID	NPS	91-504
Salt Creek	NM	FWS	91-504
Pine Mountain	AZ	FS	92-230
Scapegoat	MT	FS	92-395
Sawtooth	ID	FS	92-400
Lava Beds	CA	NPS	92-493
Lassen Volcanic	CA	NPS	92-510
Mission Mountains	MT	FS	93-632
Hells Canyon	AZ	BLM	94-199
Eagles Nest	CO	FS	94-352
Medicine Lake	MT	FWS	94-557
Red Rocks Lakes	MT	FWS	94-557
UL Bend	MT	FWS	94-557

Wilderness Area`	State	Agency	Public Law
Chiricahua Natl Monument	AZ	NPS	94-567
Great Sand Dunes	CO	NPS	94-567
Mesa Verde	CO	NPS	94-567
Saguaro	AZ	NPS	94-567
Hunter-Fryingpan	CO	FS	95-237
Lone Peak	UT	FS	95-237
Manzano Mountain	NM	FS	95-237
Pusch Ridge	AZ	FS	95-237
Sandia Mountain	NM	FS	95-237
Savage Run	WY	FS	95-237
Welcome Creek	MT	FS	95-237
Indian Peaks	CO	FS	95-450
Great Bear	MT	FS	95-546
Carlsbad Caverns	NM	NPS	95-625
Organ Pipe Cactus	AZ	NPS	95-625
Rattlesnake	MT	FS	96-476
Cache la Poudre	CO	FS	96-550
Capitan Mountain	NM	FS	96-550
Collegiate Peaks	CO	FS	96-550
Comanche Peak	CO	FS	96-560
Cruces Basin	NM	FS	96-550
Dome	NM	FS	96-560
Latir Peak	NM	FS	96-560
Mount Massive	CO	FS	96-560
Emigrant	CA	FS	96-632
Lee Metcalf	MT	FS	98-140
Frank Church	ID	FS	98-231
Boulder Creek	OR	FS	98-328
Grassy Knob	OR	FS	98-328
Mark Hatfield	OR	FS	98-328
Menagerie	OR	FS	98-328
Middle Santiam	OR	FS	98-328
Mill Creek	OR	FS	98-328
North Fork John Day	OR	FS	98-328
North Fork Umatilla	OR	FS	98-328
Salmon-Huckleberry	OR	FS	98-328
Sky Lakes	OR	FS	98-328
Table Rock	OR	BLM	98-328
Waldo Lake	OR	FS	98-328
Colonel Bob	WA	FS	98-339
Indian Heaven	WA	FS	98-339
Mount Skokomish	WA	FS	98-339
Norse Peak	WA	FS	98-339

Wilderness Area`	State	Agency	Public Law
Salmo-Priest	WA	FS	98-339
Trapper Creek	WA	FS	98-339
William O Douglas	WA	FS	98-339
Apache Creek	AZ	FS	98-406
Bearwallow	AZ	FS	98-406
Castle Creek	AZ	FS	98-406
Cedar Bench	AZ	FS	98-406
Escudilla	AZ	FS	98-406
Fossil Springs	AZ	FS	98-406
Grand Wash Cliffs	AZ	BLM	98-406
Granite Mountain	AZ	FS	98-406
Hellsgate	AZ	FS	98-406
Juniper Mesa	AZ	FS	98-406
Kanab Creek	AZ	FS	98-406
Kendrick Mountain	AZ	FS	98-406
Mount Trumbull	AZ	BLM	48-406
Rincon Mountain	AZ	FS	98-406
Saddle Mountain	AZ	FS	98-406
West Clear Creek	AZ	FS	98-406
Woodchute	AZ	FS	98-406
Bucks Lake	CA	FS	98-425
Castle Crag	CA	FS	98-425
Granite Chief	CA	FS	98-425
Ishi	CA	FS	98-425
Mount Shasta	CA	FS	98-425
Russian	CA	FS	98-425
San Mateo	CA	FS	98-425
Sheep Mountain	CA	FS	98-425
Snow Mountain	CA	FS	98-425
Ashdown Gorge	UT	FS	98-428
Box Death Hollow	UT	FS	98-428
Dark Canyon	UT	FS	98-428
Deseret Peak	UT	FS	98-428
Mount Naomi	UT	FS	98-428
Mount Nebo	UT	FS	98-428
Mount Olympus	UT	FS	98-428
Mount Timpanogos	UT	FS	98-428
Twin Peaks	UT	FS	98-428
Wellsville	UT	FS	98-428
Cloud Peak	WY	FS	98-550
Encampment River	WY	FS	98-550
Gros Ventre	WY	FS	98-550
Huston Park	WY	FS	98-550

Wilderness Area`	State	Agency	Public Law
Jedediah Smith	WY	FS	98-550
Popo Agie	WY	FS	98-550
Winegar Hole	WY	FS	98-550
West Malpais	NM	BLM	100-225
Cebolla	NM	BLM	100-225
Mount Rainier	WA	FS	100-668
Olympic	WA	NPS	100-668
Stephen Mather	WA	FS	100-668
Boundary Peak	NV	FS	101-195
Currant Mountain	NV	FS	101-195
East Humboldt	NV	FS	101-195
Grant Range	NV	FS	101-195
Quinn Canyon	NV	FS	101-195
Ruby Mountains	NV	FS	101-195
Arrastra Mountain	AZ	BLM	101-628
Cabeza Prieta	AZ	FWS	101-628
Coyote Mountains	CA	BLM	101-628
Kofa	AZ	FWS	101-628
Mount Nutt	AZ	BLM	101-628
Mount Tipton	AZ	BLM	101-628
North Maricopa	AZ	BLM	101-628
Table Top	AZ	BLM	101-628
Buffalo Peaks	CO	FS	103-77
Fossil Ridge	CO	FS	103-77
Greenhorn Mountain	CO	FS	103-77
Powderhorn	CO	BLM	103-77
Ptarmigan Peak	CO	FS	103-77
Sangre deCristo	CO	FS	103-77
Sarvis Creek	CO	FS	103-77
Vasquez Peak	CO	FS	103-77
Bigelow Cholla Garden	CA	BLM	103-433
Chemehuevi Mountains	CA	BLM	103-433
Dead Mountains	CA	BLM	103-433
Death Valley	CA	NPS	103-433
Fish Creek Mountains	CA	BLM	103-433
Jacumba Mountains	CA	BLM	103-433
Old Woman Mountains	CA	BLM	103-433
Riverside Mountains	CA	BLM	103-433
Black Canyon of the Gunnison	CO	NPS	106-76
Black Ridge	CO	BLM	106-353
Steens Mountain	OR	BLM	106-399
Black Rock Desert	NV	BLM	106-554
Calico Mountains	NV	BLM	106-554

Wilderness Area`	State	Agency	Public Law
E. Fork High Rock Canyon	NV	BLM	106-554
North Black Rock Range	NV	BLM	106-554
North Jackson Mountains	NV	BLM	106-554
James Peak	CO	FS	107-216
Arrow Canyon	NV	BLM	107-282
Lime Canyon	NV	BLM	107-282
North McCullough	NV	BLM	107-282
Spirit Mountain	NV	BLM	107-282

Appendix 4. Questionnaire Data by Ecoregion **(Percentages)**¹¹

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

Is there a Wilderness Management Plan, Wilderness Implementation Plan or recent Forest Plan with wilderness direction and standards for the area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	35%	75%	84%	85%	76%

Have you promulgated specific regulations or special orders for this area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	29%	30%	85%	65%	58%

Is there a "Friends Group" dedicated to the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	47%	11%	31%	20%	24%

What are the top management issues or conflicts that the public raises about the area?
(Percentage of times this issue was listed as one of the top issues.)

Trail maintenance/development	33%
Motorized trespass/use permitted on trails	30%
Grazing related	22%
Access	14%
Campsite management/trash	12%
Overcrowding/carrying capacity/group size	11%
Lack of agency presence/enforcement of regulations	9%
Education, signs, plans, maps	8%
Dogs	6%
Crime/vandalism in area	6%
Other	36%

What are the top management issues or conflicts that that you (agency personal) are concerned about? (Percentage of times this issue was listed as one of the top issues.)

Motorized trespass/use permitted on trails	42%
Trail maintenance/development	40%
Invasive weeds/non-native plant species	37%
Resource damage/protection/restoration	27%
Funding concerns/lack of agency support	26%
Fire management/reintroduction	25%
Education, signs, plans, maps	24%
Campsite management/trash	23%
Lack of agency presence/enforcement of regulations	21%
Other	74%

¹¹ Great Basin (GB), Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan (M/S/C), Rockies/Intermountain West (R/IW), Sierras/Cascade/Coastal (S/C/C).

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Does the State wildlife management agency utilize motorized vehicles or motorized equipment for wildlife management activities within the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	35%	34%	58%	40%	44%
By air	100%	53%	91%	40%	82%
By ground?	0	11%	0	100%	2%
By both	0	32%	6%	0	13%

How often?

Weekly	0	0	3%	0	1%
Monthly	0	0	0	0	0
Times/year ¹²	33%	53%	0	13%	18%
Yearly	17%	32%	40%	38%	33%
Every few yrs	50%	18%	57%	44%	43%

Have any structures been built for wildlife management since the area was designated as a wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	0	16%	13%	0	10%

Are existing structures maintained for wildlife management in the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	41%	32%	16%	5%	21%

Does aerial fish-stocking ever occur in the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	12%	0	38%	33%	22%

ACCESS TO IN-HOLDINGS

Are there any private lands or mineral in-holdings in the in the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	53%	41%	30%	40%	38%

If yes, is motorized access allowed?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	44%	43%	22%	44%	38%
OHV ¹³	25%	80%	75%	71%	70%
Aircraft	25%	0	25%	29%	20%
Motorboat	0	0	25%	0	4%

¹² Times/year means several times per year.

¹³ Private vehicles, OHVs and ATVs.

How often?

Weekly	50%	0	0	29%	16%
Monthly	0	0	0	0	0
Times/year	25%	50%	0	33%	36%
Yearly	0	20%	0	0	8%
Every few yrs	0	20%	0	11%	12%

MILITARY USES

Do military overflights occur as a part of a regular mission?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	41%	39%	25%	30%	32%
Weekly	14%	60%	7%	17%	30%
Monthly	14%	9%	13%	17%	13%
Times/year	14%	18%	53%	33%	30%
Yearly	57%	5%	13%	0	13%
Every few yrs	0	9%	0	8%	5%
Unknown	0	0	13%	8%	5%

Does the military maintain any structures within the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	0	0	0	0	0

Does the military drop ordinance or chaff in the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	0	5%	0	0	2%

Are there any other military uses of the area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	0	7%	8%	23%	10%

FACILITIES

Are there any operational facilities within the wilderness area? Operational facilities can include water developments (pipelines, dams, hydroelectric), meteorological equipment, telecommunications equipment (including cell towers), power or transmission lines, non-water pipelines, or sanitary facilities (i.e. vault/pit toilets).

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	35%	39%	25%	45%	35%

Are the facilities accessed via motorized vehicles, craft or equipment for operations and maintenance?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	2%	13%	9%	8%	18%
Weekly	0	8%	11%	0	6%
Monthly	0	0	0	13%	3%
Times/year	0	39%	67%	13%	34%
Yearly	0	39%	22%	13%	25%
Every few yrs	100%	8%	44%	38%	31%
Unknown	0	0	0	25%	6%

MINERALS

Are mining operations being conducted within the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	0	0	7%	8%	4%

Are there any inactive claims that are being maintained (by assessment fee/minimum work) but not yet developed?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	6%	9%	15%	8%	10%

Are there any oil & gas leases within the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	6%	2%	0	0	1%

Are any minerals-associated structures or improvements within the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	29%	20%	31%	23%	28%

GRAZING:

Is commercial livestock grazing currently going on in the wilderness? (This does not include recreational stock.)

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	88%	55%	52%	33%	53%

What range improvements exist within the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fencing	82%	45%	36%	18%	39%
Stockponds	53%	29%	20%	0	21%
Windmills	6%	14%	5%	0	7%
Reserv/dams	18%	14%	3%	0	7%
Water pipeline	12%	27%	8%	3%	13%
Ditches/canals	53%	4%	7%	0	9%
Corrals	29%	20%	3%	5%	12%
Line shacks	6%	14%	11%	13%	12%
Veg manip	12%	5%	2%	3 %	4% %
Spring Dev	0	9%	5%	0	6%
Other	6^	2%	0	3%	2%

Can the permittee utilize motorized vehicles to access the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	35%	23%	15%	3%	17%

How often does motorized access occur?

Weekly	0	0	0	0	0
Monthly	13%	0	0	0	3%
Times/year	38%	27%	29%	33%	31%
Yearly	0	55%	14%	0	23%
Every few yrs	50%	18%	57%	67%	41%

Is there a written agreement?

Yes	73%	64%	75%	100%	66%
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Appendix 5. Questionnaire Data by Ecoregion ¹⁴

(RAW DATA REPRESENTING #'s OF RESPONSES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE)

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

Is there a Wilderness Management Plan, Wilderness Implementation Plan or recent Forest Plan with wilderness direction and standards for the area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	0	2	1	0	3
No	11	12	9	6	39
Yes	6	42	51	34	132

Have you promulgated specific regulations or special orders for this area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	0	4	0	0	4
No	12	35	9	14	70
Yes	5	17	52	26	100

Is there a "Friends Group" dedicated to the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	0	1	0	0	1
No	9	49	42	32	132
Yes	8	6	19	8	41

What are the top management issues or conflicts that the public raises about the area?
(Percentage of times this issue was listed as one of the top issues.)

Trail maintenance/development	33%
Motorized trespass/use permitted on trails	30%
Grazing related	22%
Access	14%
Campsite management/trash	12%
Overcrowding/carrying capacity/group size	11%
Lack of agency presence/enforcement of regulations	9%
Education, signs, plans, maps	8%
Dogs	6%
Crime/vandalism in area	6%
Other	36%

¹⁴ Great Basin (GB), Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan (M/S/C), Rockies/Intermountain West (R/IW), Sierras/Cascade/Coastal (S/C/C).

What are the top management issues or conflicts that that you (agency personal) are concerned about? (Percentage of times this issue was listed as one of the top issues.)

Motorized trespass/use permitted on trails	42%
Trail maintenance/development	40%
Invasive weeds/non-native plant species	37%
Resource damage/protection/restoration	27%
Funding concerns/lack of agency support	26%
Fire management/reintroduction	25%
Education, signs, plans, maps	24%
Campsite management/trash	23%
Lack of agency presence/enforcement of regulations	21%
Other	74%

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Does the State wildlife management agency utilize motorized vehicles or motorized equipment for wildlife management activities within the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	0	2	1	0	3
No	11	35	25	24	95
Yes	6	19	35	16	76
By air	6	10	32	16	64
By ground?	0	2	0	0	2
By both	0	6	2	0	8

How often?

Weekly	0	0	1	0	1
Monthly	0	0	0	0	0
Times/year ¹⁵	2	10	0	2	14
Yearly	1	6	12	6	25
Every few yrs	3	3	17	7	30

Have any structures been built for wildlife management since the area was designated as a wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	0	4	1	0	5
No	16	43	53	40	152
Yes	0	9	8	0	17

¹⁵ Times/year means several times per year.

Are existing structures maintained for wildlife management in the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	2	4	3	0	9
No	8	34	48	38	128
Yes	7	18	10	2	37

Does aerial fish-stocking ever occur in the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	1	1	2	0	4
No	14	55	26	27	122
Yes	2	0	23	13	38

ACCESS TO IN-HOLDINGS

Are there any private lands or mineral in-holdings in the in the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	1	0	1	0	2
No	7	33	42	24	106
Yes	9	23	18	16	66

If yes, is motorized access allowed?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
No	5	14	14	11	44
Yes	4	10	4	7	25

OHV ¹⁶	1	8	3	5	17
Aircraft	1	0	1	2	4
Motorboat	0	0	1	0	1

How often?

Weekly	2	0	0	2	4
Monthly	0	0	0	0	0
Times/year	1	5	0	3	9
Yearly	0	2	0	0	2
Every few yrs	0	2	0	1	3

¹⁶ Private vehicles, OHVs and ATVs.

MILITARY USES

Do military overflights occur as a part of a regular mission?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	1	3	1	0	5
No	9	31	45	28	113
Yes	7	22	15	12	56
Weekly	1	13	1	2	17
Monthly	1	2	2	2	7
Times/year	1	4	8	4	17
Yearly	4	1	2	0	7
Every few yrs	0	2	0	1	3
Unknown	0	0	2	1	3

Does the military maintain any structures within the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	2	6	0	0	8
No	15	40	61	40	156
Yes	0	0	0	0	0

Does the military drop ordinance or chaff in the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	1	5	0	0	6
No	16	48	61	40	165
Yes	0	3	0	0	3

Are there any other military uses of the area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	1	4	2	0	7
No	16	48	54	31	149
Yes	0	4	5	9	18

FACILITIES

Are there any operational facilities within the wilderness area? Operational facilities can include water developments (pipelines, dams, hydroelectric), meteorological equipment, telecommunications equipment (including cell towers), power or transmission lines, non-water pipelines, or sanitary facilities (i.e. vault/pit toilets).

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	1	2	1	0	4
No	10	32	35	22	99
Yes	6	22	15	18	61

Are the facilities accessed via motorized vehicles, craft or equipment for operations and maintenance?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	7	24	25	17	73
No	8	20	27	15	70
Yes	2	13	9	8	32
Weekly	0	1	1	0	2
Monthly	0	0	0	1	1
Times/year	0	5	6	1	11
Yearly	1	5	2	1	9
Every few yrs	2	1	4	3	10
Unknown	0	0	0	2	2

MINERALS

Are mining operations being conducted within the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	0	0	0	0	0
No	16	56	57	37	166
Yes	0	0	4	3	7

Are there any inactive claims that are being maintained (by assessment fee/minimum work) but not yet developed?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	3	7	7	1	18
No	13	44	45	36	138
Yes	1	5	9	3	18

Are there any oil & gas leases within the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	2	3	7	2	14
No	14	52	54	38	158
Yes	1	1	0	0	2

Are any minerals-associated structures or improvements within the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	2	3	5	0	10
No	10	44	40	31	125
Yes	5	11	19	9	49

GRAZING:

Is commercial livestock grazing currently going on in the wilderness? (This does not include recreational stock.)

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	1	0	6	0	7
No	1	25	23	27	76
Yes	15	31	32	13	91

What range improvements exist within the wilderness area?

	<u>FS</u>	<u>BLM</u>	<u>NPS</u>	<u>FWS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fencing	14	25	22	7	68
Stockponds	9	16	12	0	37
Windmills	1	8	3	0	12
Reserv/dams	3	8	2	0	13
Water pipeline	2	15	5	1	23
Ditches/canals	9	2	4	0	15
Corrals	5	11	2	2	20
Line shacks	1	8	7	5	21
Veg manip	2	3	1	1	7
Spring Dev	0	5	3	0	10
Other	1	1	0	1	3

Can the permittee utilize motorized vehicles to access the wilderness area?

	<u>GB</u>	<u>M/S/C</u>	<u>R/IW</u>	<u>S/C/C</u>	<u>Total</u>
N/A	1	18	26	15	60
No	10	25	26	18	79
Yes	6	13	9	1	29

How often does motorized access occur?

Weekly	0	0	0	0	0
Monthly	1	0	0	0	1
Times/year	3	3	2	1	9
Yearly	0	6	1	0	7
Every few yrs	4	2	4	2	12

Is there a written agreement?

No	1	6	2	0	9
Yes	5	7	5	1	18

Appendix 6. Wilderness Areas Surveyed By Ecoregion

Surveys were returned on the following wilderness areas. These areas, the state they are located in, the administering agency, and the designating public law are listed below.

Wilderness Area	State	Bailey's Eco Region	Public Law	Agency
Ashdown Gorge	UT	Great Basin	98-428	FS
Black Rock Desert	NV	Great Basin	106-554	BLM
Boundary Peak	NV	Great Basin	101-195	FS
Box Death Hollow	UT	Great Basin	98-428	FS
Calico Mountains	NV	Great Basin	106-554	BLM
Craters of the Moon	ID	Great Basin	91-504	NPS
Currant Mountain	NV	Great Basin	101-195	FS
Deseret Peak	UT	Great Basin	98-428	FS
E. Fork High Rock Canyon.				BLM
	NV	Great Basin	106-554	
East Humboldt	NV	Great Basin	101-195	FS
Grant Range	NV	Great Basin	101-195	FS
Jarbridge	NV	Great Basin	88-577	FS
N. Black Rock Range	NV	Great Basin	106-554	BLM
N. Jackson Mtns	NV	Great Basin	106-554	BLM
Ruby Mountains	NV	Great Basin	101-195	FS
Steens Mountain	OR	Great Basin	106-399	BLM
Quinn Canyon	NV	Great Basin	101-195	FS
Apache Creek	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	98-406	FS
Arrastra Mountain	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	101-628	BLM
Arrow Canyon	NV	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	107-282	BLM
Bearwallow	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	98-406	FS
Bigelow Cholla Garden	CA	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	103-433	BLM
Capitan Mountain	NM	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	96-550	FS
Carlsbad Caverns	NM	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	95-625	NPS
Castle Creek	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	98-406	FS
Cabeza Prieta	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	101-628	FWS
Cebolla	NM	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	100-225	BLM
Cedar Bench	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	98-406	FS
Chemehuevi Mtns	CA	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	103-433	BLM
Chiricahua Natl Monument				NPS
	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	94-567	
Coyote Mountains	CA	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	101-628	BLM
Dark Canyon	UT	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	98-428	FS
Dead Mountains	CA	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	103-433	BLM
Death Valley	CA	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	103-433	NPS

Wilderness Area	State	Bailey's Eco Region	Public Law	Agency
Escudilla	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	98-406	FS
Fish Creek Mtns	CA	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	103-433	BLM
Fossil Springs	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	98-406	FS
Grand Wash Cliffs	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	98-406	BLM
Granite Mountain	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	98-406	FS
Hells Canyon	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	94-199	BLM
Hellsgate	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	98-406	FS
Jacumba Mountains	CA	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	103-433	BLM
Juniper Mesa	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	98-406	FS
Kanab Creek	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	98-406	FS
Kendrick Mountain	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	98-406	FS
Kofa	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	101-628	FWS
Lime Canyon	NV	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	107-282	BLM
Manzano Mountain	NM	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	95-237	FS
Mazatal	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	88-577	FS
Mesa Verde	CO	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	94-567	NPS
Mount Nutt	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	101-628	BLM
Mount Tipton	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	101-628	BLM
Mount Trumbull	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	98-406	BLM
North Maricopa	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	101-628	BLM
North McCullough	NV	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	107-282	BLM
Pine Mountain	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	92-230	FS
Old Woman Mtns	CA	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	103-433	BLM
Organ Pipe Cactus	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	95-625	NPS
Pusch Ridge	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	95-237	FS
Rincon Mountain	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	98-406	FS
Riverside Mountains	CA	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	103-433	BLM
Saddle Mountain	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	98-406	FS
Saguaro	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	94-567	NPS
Salt Creek	NM	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	91-504	FWS
Sandia Mountain	NM	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	95-237	FS
Sierra Ancha	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	88-577	FS
Spirit Mountain	NV	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	107-282	BLM
Table Top	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	101-628	BLM
West Clear Creek	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	98-406	FS
West Malpais	NM	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	100-225	BLM
White Mountain	NM	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	88-577	FS
Woodchute	AZ	Mojave/Sonoran/Chihuahuan	98-406	FS
Black Canyon of the				NPS
Gunnison	CO	Rockies/Intermountain West	106-76	
Black Ridge	CO	Rockies/Intermountain West	106-353	BLM
Bridger	WY	Rockies/Intermountain West	88-577	FS
Buffalo Peaks	CO	Rockies/Intermountain West	103-77	FS

Wilderness Area	State	Bailey's Eco Region	Public Law	Agency
Cabinet Mountains	MT	Rockies/Intermountain West	88-577	FS
Cache la Poudre	CO	Rockies/Intermountain West	96-550	FS
Cloud Peak	WY	Rockies/Intermountain West	98-550	FS
Collegiate Peaks	CO	Rockies/Intermountain West	96-550	FS
Comanche Peak	CO	Rockies/Intermountain West	96-560	FS
Cruces Basin	NM	Rockies/Intermountain West	96-550	FS
Dome	NM	Rockies/Intermountain West	96-560	FS
Eagle Cap	OR	Rockies/Intermountain West	88-577	FS
Eagles Nest	CO	Rockies/Intermountain West	94-352	FS
Encampment River	WY	Rockies/Intermountain West	98-550	FS
Fossil Ridge	CO	Rockies/Intermountain West	103-77	FS
Frank Church	ID	Rockies/Intermountain West	98-231	FS
Greenhorn Mountain	CO	Rockies/Intermountain West	103-77	FS
Great Bear	MT	Rockies/Intermountain West	95-546	FS
Great Sand Dunes	CO	Rockies/Intermountain West	94-567	NPS
Gros Ventre	WY	Rockies/Intermountain West	98-550	FS
Hunter-Fryingpan	CO	Rockies/Intermountain West	95-237	FS
Huston Park	WY	Rockies/Intermountain West	98-550	FS
Indian Peaks	CO	Rockies/Intermountain West	95-450	FS
James Peak	CO	Rockies/Intermountain West	107-216	FS
Jedediah Smith	WY	Rockies/Intermountain West	98-550	FS
Latir Peak	NM	Rockies/Intermountain West	96-560	FS
Lee Metcalf	MT	Rockies/Intermountain West	98-140	FS
Lone Peak	UT	Rockies/Intermountain West	95-237	FS
Medicine Lake	MT	Rockies/Intermountain West	94-557	FWS
Mill Creek	OR	Rockies/Intermountain West	98-328	FS
Mission Mountains	MT	Rockies/Intermountain West	93-632	FS
Mount Massive	CO	Rockies/Intermountain West	96-560	FS
Mount Naomi	UT	Rockies/Intermountain West	98-428	FS
Mount Nebo	UT	Rockies/Intermountain West	98-428	FS
Mount Olympus	UT	Rockies/Intermountain West	98-428	FS
Mount Timpanogos	UT	Rockies/Intermountain West	98-428	FS
North Fork John Day	OR	Rockies/Intermountain West	98-328	FS
North Fork Umatilla	OR	Rockies/Intermountain West	98-328	FS
Popo Agie	WY	Rockies/Intermountain West	98-550	FS
Powderhorn	CO	Rockies/Intermountain West	103-77	BLM
Ptarmigan Peak	CO	Rockies/Intermountain West	103-77	FS
Rattlesnake	MT	Rockies/Intermountain West	96-476	FS
Rawah	CO	Rockies/Intermountain West	88-577	FS
Red Rocks Lakes	MT	Rockies/Intermountain West	94-557	FWS
Salmo-Priest	WA	Rockies/Intermountain West	98-339	FS
Sangre deCristo	CO	Rockies/Intermountain West	103-77	FS
San Pedro Parks	NM	Rockies/Intermountain West	88-577	FS

Wilderness Area	State	Bailey's Eco Region	Public Law	Agency
Sarvis Creek	CO	Rockies/Intermountain West	103-77	FS
Savage Run	WY	Rockies/Intermountain West	95-237	FS
Sawtooth	ID	Rockies/Intermountain West	92-400	FS
Scapegoat	MT	Rockies/Intermountain West	92-395	
Teton	WY	Rockies/Intermountain West	88-577	FS
Twin Peaks	UT	Rockies/Intermountain West	98-428	FS
UL Bend	MT	Rockies/Intermountain West	94-557	FWS
Vasquez Peak	CO	Rockies/Intermountain West	103-77	FS
Wellsville	UT	Rockies/Intermountain West	98-428	FS
Welcome Creek	MT	Rockies/Intermountain West	95-237	FS
Wheeler Peak	NM	Rockies/Intermountain West	88-577	FS
Winegar Hole	WY	Rockies/Intermountain West	98-550	FS
Boulder Creek	OR	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-328	FS
Bucks Lake	CA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-425	FS
Caribou	CA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	88-577	FS
Castle Crags	CA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-425	FS
Colonel Bob	WA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-339	FS
Emigrant	CA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	96-632	FS
Granite Chief	CA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-425	FS
Grassy Knob	OR	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-328	FS
Indian Heaven	WA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-339	FS
Ishi	CA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-425	FS
Kalmiopsis	OR	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	88-577	FS
Lava Beds	CA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	92-493	NPS
Lassen Volcanic	CA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	92-510	NPS
Marble Mountain	CA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	88-577	FS
Mark Hatfield	OR	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-328	FS
Menagerie	OR	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-328	FS
Middle Santiam	OR	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-328	FS
Mount Adams	WA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	88-577	FS
Mount Rainier	WA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	100-668	FS
Mount Shasta	CA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-425	FS
Mount Skokomish	WA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-339	FS
Norse Peak	WA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-339	FS
Olympic	WA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	100-668	NPS
Russian	CA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-425	FS
Salmon-Huckleberry	OR	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-328	FS
San Gabriel	CA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	90-318	FS
San Jacinto	CA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	88-577	FS
San Mateo	CA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-425	FS
San Rafael	CA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	90-271	FS
Sheep Mountain	CA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-425	FS
Sky Lakes	OR	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-328	FS

Wilderness Area	State	Bailey's Eco Region	Public Law	Agency
Snow Mountain	CA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-425	FS
Stephen Mather	WA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	100-668	FS
Table Rock	OR	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-328	FS
Trapper Creek	WA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-339	FS
Waldo Lake	OR	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-328	FS
William O Douglas	WA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	98-339	FS
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	CA	Sierra/Cascade/Coastal	88-577	FS

Appendix 7. Wilderness Area Management Questionnaire

Please provide your best professional judgment in responding to these questions. Do not hesitate to give us approximate numbers based on your current knowledge. These questions are aimed at public and private use of the wilderness area, NOT the federal land management agency/administrative uses. Please return the survey via e-mail or fax to:

Managing Agency: _____ Wilderness Area: _____

A. GENERAL:

A1. Is there a Wilderness Management Plan, Wilderness Implementation Plan, or recent Forest Plan with wilderness direction and standards for the area?

Yes No

A2. Have you promulgated specific regulations or special orders for this area?

Yes No

If yes, what do they deal with?

A3. Is there a "Friends Group" dedicated to the wilderness area?

Yes No

If yes, provide the name and contact information for them.

A4. What are the top five management issues or conflicts that the public raises about the area (feel free to list topic areas rather than describing in detail).

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

A5. What are the top five management issues or conflicts that you are concerned about?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

B. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT:

B1. Does the State wildlife management agency utilize motorized vehicles or motorized equipment for wildlife management activities within the wilderness area?

Yes No

If yes, by air or by ground?

If yes, how often?

Weekly Monthly Several times/yr Yearly Every few years

B2. Have any structures been built for wildlife management since the area was designated as a wilderness area?

Yes No

B3. Are existing structures maintained for wildlife management in the wilderness area?

Yes No

B4. Does aerial fish-stocking ever occur in the wilderness area?

Yes No

C. ACCESS TO PRIVATE LANDS/MINERALS:

C1. Are there any private lands or mineral in-holdings in the wilderness area (do not include private facilities on federal land)?

Yes No

C2. If yes, is motorized access allowed?

Yes No

If yes, what kind of motorized access?

If yes, how often does motorized access occur?

Weekly Monthly Several times/yr Yearly Every few years

D. MILITARY USES:

D1. Do military overflights occur as a part of a regular mission?

Yes No

If yes, how frequently?

Weekly Monthly Several times/yr Yearly Every few years

D2. Does the military maintain any structures within the wilderness area?

Yes No

D3. Does the military drop ordinance or chaff in the wilderness area?

Yes No

D4. Are there any other military uses of the area?

Yes No

E. FACILITIES/IMPROVEMENTS (excluding grazing or agency administrative):

E1. Are there any operational facilities within the wilderness area? Operational facilities can include water developments (pipelines, dams, hydroelectric), meteorological equipment, telecommunications equipment (including cell towers), power or transmission lines, non-water pipelines; or sanitary facilities (i.e. vault/pit toilets).

Yes No

E2. If yes, are the facilities accessed via motorized vehicles, craft or equipment for operations and maintenance?

Yes No

If yes, what frequency does this occur?

Weekly Monthly Several times/yr Yearly Every few years

F. MINERALS:

F1. Are mining operations being conducted within the wilderness area?

Yes No

If yes, on patented land or on federal land?

F2. Are there any inactive claims that are being maintained (by assessment fee/minimum work) but not yet developed?

Yes No

F3. Are there any oil & gas leases within the wilderness area?

Yes No

F4. Are any minerals-associated structures or improvements within the wilderness area?

Yes No

If yes, are these structures active or inactive (i.e. historic/abandoned)?

G. COMMERCIAL LIVESTOCK GRAZING:

G1. Does commercial livestock grazing occur in the wilderness area?

Yes No

G2. What range improvements exist within the wilderness area?

None	Water ditches/canals
Fencing	Water pipelines
Stockponds	Corrals
Windmills	Lineshaks/cabins
Reservoirs/dams	Vegetation treatments
Other:	

G3. Can the permittee utilize motorized vehicles to access the wilderness area?

Yes No

If yes, how often does motorized access occur?

Weekly Monthly Several times/yr Yearly Every few years

If yes, is there a written agreement?

Yes No