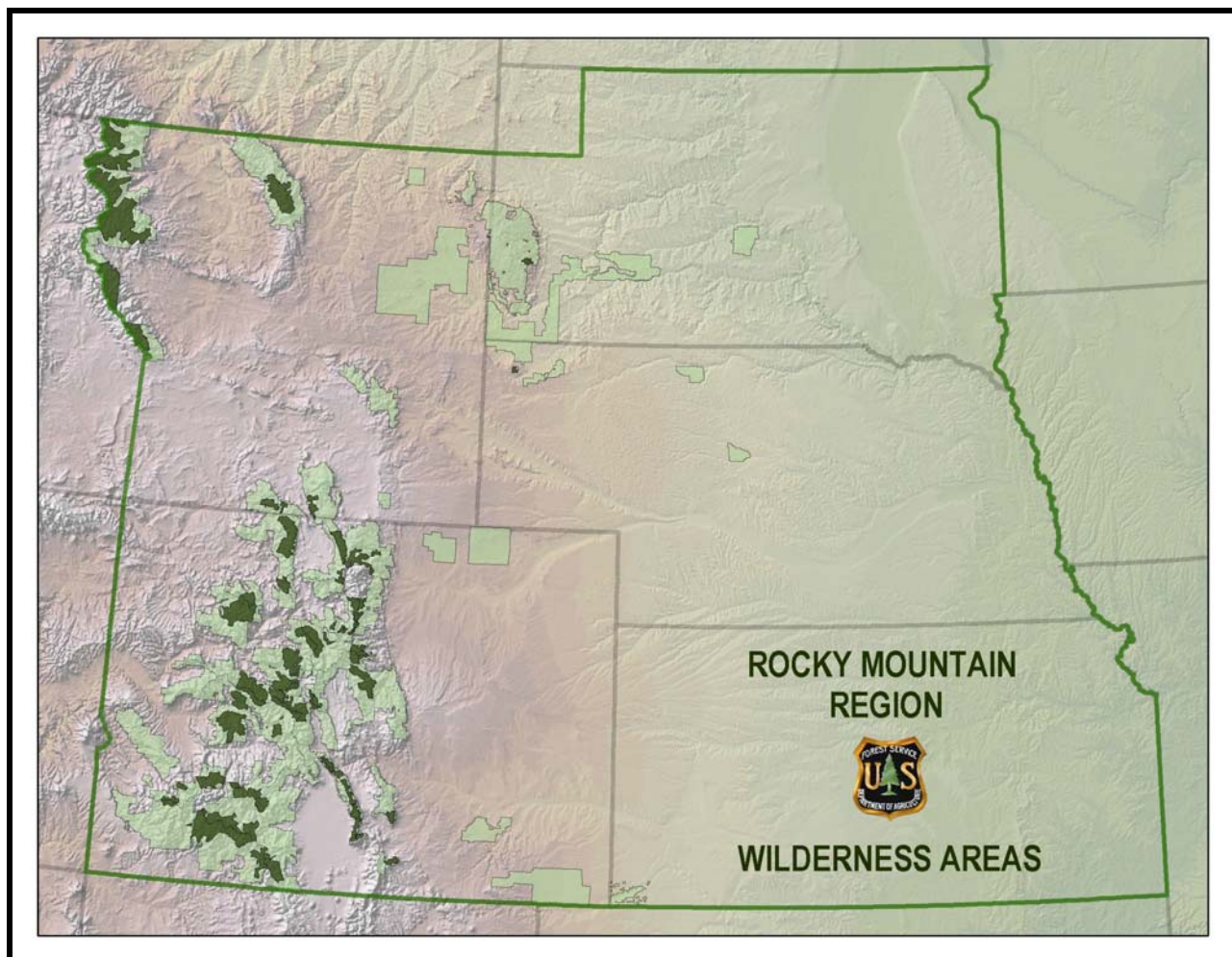


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# Rocky Mountain Region Wilderness



**Light Green – National Forests**  
**Dark Green – Wilderness Areas**



## Rocky Mountain Region 2009 Congressional Leadership

### Colorado

Senate: Michael Bennet (D)  
Mark Udall (D)

#### House

District 1: Diana DeGette (D)  
District 2: Jared Polis (D)  
District 3: John T. Salazar (D)  
District 4: Betsy Markey (D)  
District 5: Doug Lamborn (R)  
District 6: Mike Coffman (R)  
District 7: Ed Perlmutter (D)

### Kansas – *No designated wilderness in this state.*

Senate: Sam Brownback (R)  
Pat Roberts (R)

#### House

District 1: Jerry Moran (R)  
District 2: Lynn Jenkins (R)  
District 3: Dennis Moore (D)  
District 4: Todd Tiahrt (R)

### Nebraska

Senate: Mike Johanns (R)  
Ben Nelson (D)

#### House

District 1: Jeff Fortenberry (R)  
District 2: Lee Terry (R)  
District 3: Adrian Smith (R)

### South Dakota

Senate: Tim Johnson (D)  
John Thune (R)

#### House

At Large: Stephanie Herseth Sandlin (D)

### Wyoming

Senate: John Barrasso (R)  
Michael B. Enzi (R)

#### House

At Large: Cynthia M. Lummis (R)



## **Rocky Mountain Region 2009 State Legislators**

The following websites provide information on state legislators and state government.

State	Website
Colorado	<a href="http://www.colorado.gov">www.colorado.gov</a>
Nebraska	<a href="http://www.nebraska.gov">www.nebraska.gov</a>
South Dakota	<a href="http://www.sd.gov">www.sd.gov</a>
Wyoming	<a href="http://www.wyoming.gov">www.wyoming.gov</a>

## **Rocky Mountain Region 2009 County Commissioners**

The National Association of Counties lists county commissioners at the following website: [www.naco.org](http://www.naco.org). Your Forest's Public Affairs Officer may also have a current list of the county commissioners for your area.



## **Rocky Mountain Region Forest Service Contacts for Congressional Coordination**

### **Regional Office – Colorado (Federal)**

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Legislative Affairs Coordinator  
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Golden, CO 80401  
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cell (303) 653-1518  
fax (303) 275-5366  
freynolds@fs.fed.us

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rleal@fs.fed.us

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(307) 777-6087  
fax (307) 777-3524  
cell (307) 760-8816  
skyhl@fs.fed.us



## *What is Wilderness?*

In 1964, the **Congress of the United States** took a far-sighted action by passing the **Wilderness Act**, legally designating certain federal lands as Wilderness. Congress preserved these lands: "...in order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions, leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition" (The Wilderness Act, P.L. 88-577). The Wilderness Act prohibits roads, mining, timber cutting, motorized vehicles, and mechanical transport (bicycles) in these areas.

## *Values and Benefits of Wilderness*

Wilderness has many values. Recognizing these diverse and unique values opens a world of understanding about the natural environment. Preserving Wilderness may someday be seen through eyes of historians as the most important contribution societies can make to the health of the global environment.

### *Reservoirs of Biological Diversity*

*The outstanding scientific discovery of the Twentieth Century is not the television, or radio, but rather the complexity of the land organism. Only those who know the most about it can appreciate how little is known about it.*

Aldo Leopold, *A Sand County Almanac* (1949)

Wilderness is one part of the "land organism". Wilderness plays a significant role in the overall health of ecosystems. Rare and endangered plant and animal species require habitats that are relatively undisturbed so gene pools can be sustained, adaptations made, and populations maintained. Many rare and endangered species are indicators of ecological health, or they may play key roles in the balance of the ecosystem. Natural disturbance, like floods or fires, maintain natural processes, systems, and patterns. Few places are left where rivers flood and trees are allowed to burn in natural cycles. Wilderness is the heart of the "land organism".



### *Scientific Value*

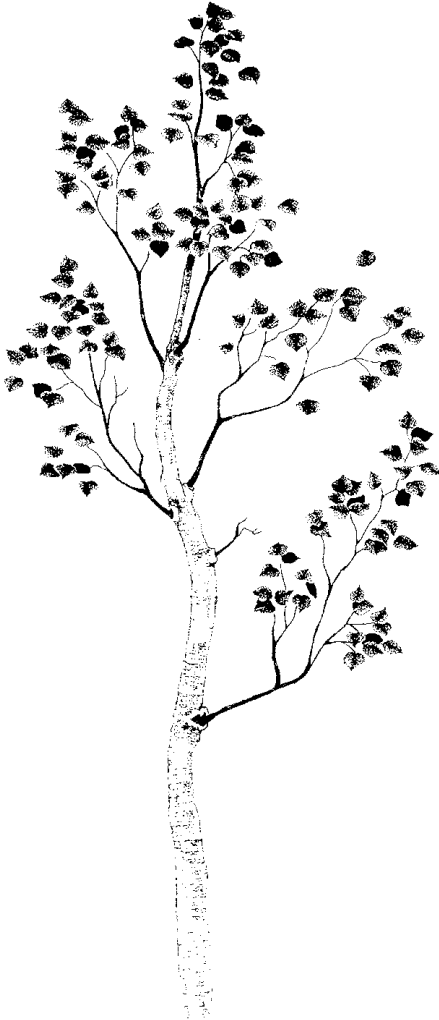
Wilderness serves as a unique and irreplaceable "living laboratory" for medicinal and scientific research. Wilderness also protects geologic resources. Undisturbed, naturally occurring geologic phenomena are protected for present and future generations so they may understand the origin of this planet and the universe.





## Watersheds

Many Wildernesses are the headwaters of our rivers and water systems. These watersheds provide sources of clean water for the American public. Minimal human activity or development in these areas preserves waters for future generations. Without clean water, societies cannot flourish. The connection between Wildernesses and our cities is most evident with water, our basic resource.



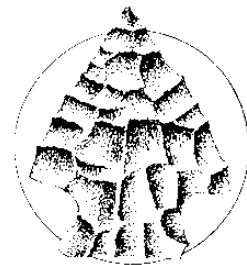
## Life Support Systems

Wilderness serves as critical habitat for animal and plant life. Wilderness maintains gene pools which maintain a diversity of plant and animal life. Today, as we learn more about the greenhouse effect and the depletion of the ozone layer, more and more people realize that humanity is part of an interconnected "web of life" and that the survival of our own species may ultimately depend on the survival of natural areas.

## Historic and Cultural Values

Wilderness is a unique repository for cultural resources. Artifacts and structures protected by the Archeological Resources Protection Act or other laws take on a new perspective when experienced within the context of Wilderness. These features tell a valuable story about the human relationship with Wilderness.

In addition, culture has been defined by Wilderness. The wild environments from which we created societies have affected our American values of freedom, ingenuity and independence. Wilderness has been a part of America since its beginnings. For this reason, Americans have a special attraction to Wilderness.







## *Spiritual Values*

The spirit of the land can be understood through the Judeo-Christian tradition, the Zen, the Buddhist or simply an individual's connections through experience. These wildlands offer opportunities for reflection, observation, and for explorations of the ideas and experiences that can only be found in our wild areas. They have become churches of sorts, for our personal growth and our understanding of the relations between humans and the land.

## *Aesthetic Values*

The sudden change from a hot sunny day to a powerful storm exploding in lightning and roaring thunder, the delightful sound of a trickling stream, the feel of bark from a thousand year old bristlecone pine, the morning light beaming on cliffs and ridges, a glassy lake reflecting a peak. These are moments we cherish, whether seen in picture books, movies or with our own eyes. Call it beauty. Humans are enchanted by nature. We are not in control. We are participants. This is the aesthetic of Wilderness that has a special value.



## *Recreation*

Many people enjoy traveling in Wilderness for the challenge or the pure joy of such an experience. Values such as self-reliance are particularly important. You are responsible for yourself. Your actions are of consequence. Lessons of the wild teach us something about being human and what our relationship to nature is all about.



## *Refuge*

Wilderness serves as a haven from the pressure of our fast-paced industrial society. It is a place where we can seek relief from the noise and speed of machines, the confines of steel and concrete, and the crowding of people.

## *Educational Values*

Wilderness is a teacher. Wilderness areas are living classrooms containing lessons waiting to be learned about us and our world.

*In Wildness is the preservation of the world.*  
- Henry David Thoreau

*In human culture is the preservation of wildness.*  
- Wendel Berry





## **Wilderness Fact Sheet**

### **National**

- 109 million acres of wilderness in the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS)
- 756 Wilderness areas
- 7% of the U.S. continental land mass

### **Forest Service**

- 36 million acres of Wilderness (33% of the NWPS)
- 18% of all National Forest System lands (approximately 1 out of every 5 acres)
- 439 Wilderness areas

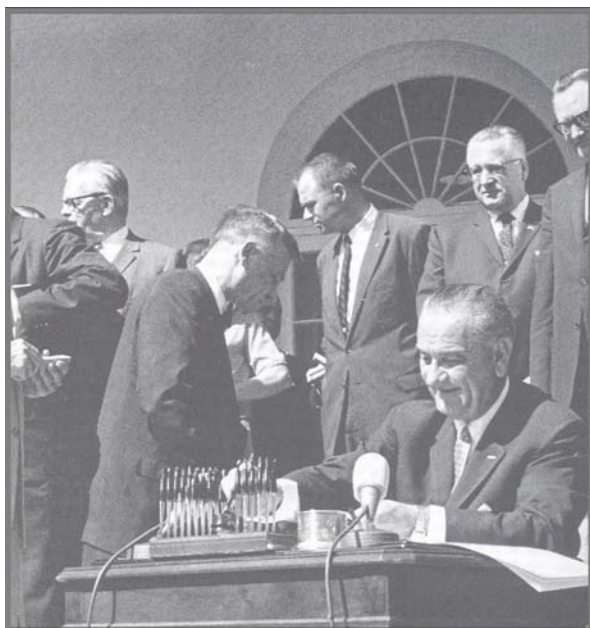
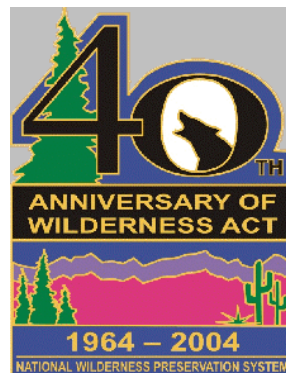
### **Rocky Mountain Region - Forest Service**

- 5 million acres of Wilderness (3.3 million acres in Colorado)
- 20% of Rocky Mountain Region (approximately 1 out of every 5 acres)
- 46 Wilderness areas (CO = 35, WY = 9, NE = 1, SD = 1)



## Celebrating the 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Wilderness Act

After an eight-year journey consisting of 65 rewrites and 18 public hearings, the Wilderness Act was signed into law on September 3, 1964 by President Lyndon B. Johnson.



After signing the act, President Johnson reflected on its significance: *"If future generations are to remember us with gratitude rather than contempt, we must leave them something more than the miracles of technology. We must leave them a glimpse of the world as it was in the beginning."*

The Act designated 54 Wilderness areas and established the National Wilderness Preservation System to *"... secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness."*

### Why is America celebrating?

Wilderness is an indispensable part of the American story. Native Americans depended on the bounty of Wilderness for survival and held Earth and its wild places sacred. As Europeans arrived and settled the continent, they viewed the vast Wilderness as places to be conquered. The great western explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were inspired by the untamed beauty and foresaw how then-wild country would contribute to a burgeoning nation's wealth. Over time, wild lands were developed at an alarming rate to meet the demands of an exploding population. The essential wildness of America was tamed and transformed and, in some cases, lost. As Americans realized that the long-term health and welfare of the nation was at risk, a vision for conservation emerged.



File Code: 2320

Date: April 4, 2008

Subject: 10-Year Wilderness Stewardship Challenge

To: Regional Foresters

Congressionally designated wilderness areas represent some of the most natural, undisturbed, and ecologically significant places in America and, indeed, the world. The Forest Service has been entrusted with stewardship of more than 400 units in the National Wilderness Preservation System totaling some 35.3 million acres. I want you to know that I am firmly committed to honoring that public trust through achievement of the 10-Year Wilderness Stewardship Challenge.

It is my expectation that by the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Wilderness Act in 2014, 100 percent of the wilderness areas entrusted to us will be managed to the minimum standard outlined in the 10-Year Wilderness Stewardship Challenge. Over the last three years, 16.5% percent of the wilderness areas we manage were brought up to the minimum standard (67 of 407 wildernesses). At this rate, our goal will not be met. I am counting on you to explore ways to ensure that over the next six years your wilderness areas are brought up to the minimum management standard.

Several resources are available to help you. The Chief's Wilderness Advisory Group (WAG) has developed a guidebook to clarify the required tasks. The WAG members are available to Forests to provide coaching for element completion. Informational Toolboxes have been developed for each of the 10 Elements of the Challenge and are available on [www.wilderness.net](http://www.wilderness.net). The National Forest Foundation continues to make grants available to citizen groups who are helping us meet the Challenge.

The example you set as a leader is vital and, if you haven't already, I encourage you to consider attending the National Wilderness Stewardship Training course offered by the Carhart Center each year. I ask that you encourage your Line Officers to take advantage of one of these courses. There are additional Wilderness Stewardship courses offered through Carhart, many available "on-line," that will also benefit your staff.

I am tremendously proud of our rich tradition and role as world leaders in wilderness stewardship stemming from the pioneering efforts of Forest Service employees Aldo Leopold, Arthur Carhart, and Bob Marshall. With your continued help, the record will show that, like these conservation giants, we rose to the challenge and made significant contributions to preserve our nation's wilderness legacy for future generations.

Thank you for all you do to keep wilderness wild.

/s/ Abigail R. Kimbell  
ABIGAIL R. KIMBELL  
Chief

# 10 Year Wilderness Stewardship Challenge

## 2008 R2 Wilderness Elements

Forest	Wilderness Name	Score	Fire Plan	Invasive Plant	ACRV Monitoring	Education Plan	Opportunities for Solitude	Rec Site Inventory	Outfitter /Guide	Forest Plan Adequate Standards	Information Needs Met	Baseline Workforce
Arapaho-Roosevelt	BYERS PEAK	63	6	10	6	10	6	4	8	8	6	4
	CACHE LA POUDE	60	6	6	6	6	6	8	6	6	8	2
	COMANCHE PEAK	60	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	6	8	2
	INDIAN PEAKS	56	3	5	10	6	6	4	6	6	8	2
	JAMES PEAK	54	3	5	10	6	2	0	6	6	8	8
	NEOTA	60	6	6	6	6	6	8	6	6	8	2
	NEVER SUMMER	65	3	10	6	10	8	4	6	8	6	4
	RAWAH	56	6	6	6	6	6	4	8	4	8	2
	VASQUEZ PEAK	65	3	10	6	10	8	4	8	8	8	0
Bighorn	CLOUD PEAK	70	8	10	6	4	4	8	8	8	8	6
Black Hills	BLACK ELK	72	8	10	0	10	10	0	10	6	10	8
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison	FOSSIL RIDGE	42	6	2	0	4	6	6	8	6	4	0
	LA GARTA	44	6	0	10	4	6	6	6	6	0	0
	LIZARD HEAD	53	10	5	2	2	8	6	8	6	4	2
	MOUNT SNEFFELS	53	10	5	2	2	8	6	8	6	4	2
	POWDER HORN	36	6	0	0	4	6	6	6	6	2	0
	RAGGEDS	42	10	6	0	6	0	6	8	4	0	2
	UNCOMPAHGRE	53	10	5	2	2	8	6	8	6	4	2
	WEST ELK	50	6	6	0	6	6	6	8	6	4	2
	ENCAMPMENT RIVER	74	10	10	2	10	8	10	10	10	2	2
Medicine Bow - Routt	HUSTON PARK	68	10	10	2	10	6	6	10	10	2	2
	MOUNT ZIRKEL	67	10	5	10	6	6	8	6	6	6	4
	PLATTER RIVER	21	3	2	0	4	2	2	0	6	0	2
	SARVIS CREEK	68	10	10	0	6	6	10	10	6	8	2
	SAVAGE RUN	17	3	2	0	4	0	2	0	6	0	0
Nebraska	SOLDIER CREEK	29	0	5	0	4	6	0	6	6	2	0
Pike-San Isabel	BUFFALO PEAKS	31	3	0	0	6	2	4	8	2	4	2
	COLLEGIATE PEAKS	33	3	2	0	6	2	4	8	2	4	2
	GREEN HORN MOUNTAIN	33	3	6	0	6	2	4	6	2	4	0
	LOST CREEK	48	3	5	6	6	2	8	6	2	8	2
	MOUNT EVANS	52	3	5	10	6	2	8	6	2	8	2
	MOUNT MASSIVE	33	3	2	0	6	2	4	8	2	4	2
	SANGRE DE CRISTO	48	3	5	10	6	2	6	8	2	6	0
	SPANISH PEAKS	34	3	5	0	6	2	4	8	2	4	0
	SOUTH SAN JUAN	78	6	10	10	4	10	10	8	10	8	2
Rio Grande	WEMNUCHE	73	6	5	10	6	6	10	6	8	10	6
San Juan	FITZPATRICK	61	10	3	10	4	4	6	8	6	6	4
Shoshone	NORTH ABSAROKA	62	10	6	10	4	6	4	8	8	6	0
	POPOAGIE	63	10	5	10	4	4	4	8	8	6	4
	WASHAKIE	62	10	6	10	4	6	4	8	8	6	0
White River	EAGLES NEST	66	8	6	10	6	6	4	8	8	6	4
	FLAT TOPS	64	10	6	10	6	6	4	10	8	2	2
	HOLY CROSS	75	10	5	10	6	10	4	10	8	8	4
	HUNTER-FRYINGPAN	60	8	6	6	2	6	8	8	8	4	4
	MARCON BELLS-SNOWMASS	71	10	5	10	6	6	8	8	8	4	6
	PTARMIGAN PEAK	63	10	5	10	6	6	2	8	6	8	2

Red- Not Passing (0-30)  
Yellow- Almost Passing (31-59)  
Green- Passing (60-100)





# ***How Do Americans View Wilderness-Part I\****

2008 A Wilderness Research Report in the IRIS series  
Southern Research Station, USDA Forest Service

## **Percentage of Americans Rating the Amount of Designated Wilderness in the United States**

<b>Response Item</b>	<b>2006-2007 95% C.I.</b>
Not enough	50.7
About right amount	35.0
Too much	4.1
Don't know	10.2

## **Percentage of Americans Rating the Importance of Wilderness Values**

<b>Wilderness Value</b>	<b>Very or Extremely Important 2006-2007 95% C.I.</b>
Protecting air quality	93.0
Protecting water quality	90.3
Protecting wildlife habitat	87.7
Knowing future generations will have wilderness areas	85.6
Protecting rare and endangered species	82.7
Preserving unique wild plants & animals	83.0
Providing scenic beauty	76.5
Knowing that wilderness areas exist	75.7
Having option to visit wilderness areas in future	76.2
Providing recreation opportunities	71.3
Preserving natural areas for science	64.3
Providing spiritual inspiration	57.8
Providing income for tourist industry	39.6

\*Cordell, H.K., Carter J. Betz, Becky Stephens, Shela Mou, and Gary T. Green. 2008. How Americans View Wilderness

\*\*\*\*\*

*IRIS*  
*Internet Research*  
*Information Series*



\*\*\*\*\*

## HOW DO AMERICANS VIEW WILDERNESS – PART I

A WILDERNESS Research Report in the IRIS Series<sup>1</sup>

January, 2008

H. Ken Cordell, Carter J. Betz, Becky Stephens, Shela Mou, and  
Gary T. Green<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The Internet Research Information Series (IRIS) is an internet accessible science report series covering outdoor recreation statistics (**RECSTATS**), wilderness research (**WILDERNESS**) and other human-dimension and demographics research (**DEMOSTATS**) related to natural resources. This research is a collaborative effort between the USDA Forest Service's Southern Research Station and its Forestry Sciences Laboratory in Athens, Georgia; the University of Georgia in Athens; and the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, Tennessee.

<http://warnell.forestry.uga.edu/nrrt/nsre/IrisReports.html>

<sup>2</sup> The authors are H. Ken Cordell, Pioneering Scientist, Carter J. Betz, Outdoor Recreation Planner, and Shela Mou, Computer Assistant, USDA Forest Service; Becky Stephens, Research Associate, University of Tennessee at Knoxville; and Gary T. Green, Assistant Professor, University of Georgia. Iris photo is courtesy of Jessica Mou.



# **How Do Americans View Wilderness-Part I**

A Research Report in the IRIS Series

## **Introduction-What is Wilderness?**

In 1964, the U.S. Congress voted to establish the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS). The vote was virtually unanimous. This legislation was enacted to permanently protect some of the most undisturbed federal natural lands in the United States. At its birth, the NWPS included just 54 areas and a little over 9.1 million acres. The Congress has since added hundreds more areas and millions more acres, increasing the NWPS to 702 areas and over 107 million acres. For the most part, these are the wildest of federal lands in the Nation (Wilderness.net at <http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm>).

Most of the additions since the original ones in 1964 came in the years soon after the original designations. But as the U.S. population, elected government representatives and federal land management agency personnel have changed, not only have additions been made more slowly, but also questions increasingly arise about designating more Wilderness. Increasingly, commercial and development interests are seeking access to federal lands. This could make new designations more contentious. As we continue our journey through the 21st Century, the unfolding drama of trends, such as population growth, urbanization, and global climate change, will undoubtedly shift the playing field for all sides of the Wilderness designation debate. What this shift will mean for new Wilderness remains to be seen.

With a shifting playing field, the people with decision making power and those who work around these decision makers need to know what American citizens think about Wilderness. This I-Research Information Series (IRIS) Report is based on original survey research that focused on what Americans see as valuable about protected Wilderness. The intended primary audiences are the policy makers, land management agencies, non-governmental organizations, political officials and those who influence decision makers. This report is published with the view that up-to-date public values research is essential at any level when Wilderness designation and management are being considered.

## **Where did the data come from?**

The Forest Service research group located in Athens, Georgia has been collecting data and producing reports about the attitudes and values of Americans since the 1980s. A primary part of this data collection effort has been the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE). The NSRE is an ongoing series of surveys that began in 1960 as the National Recreation Survey (NRS). The U.S. Department of Interior managed the NRS between 1965 and the mid-1980s. In the early 1990s, the U.S. Forest Service assumed science management of this nationwide research project in collaboration with other federal agencies and universities. The NSRE has provided federal and state agencies, educational institutions, and the private sector, with outdoor recreation trend and demand data on local, regional and national scales since the first NRS in 1960.

The NSRE is a general population, random-digit-dialed household telephone survey designed primarily to measure outdoor recreation and environmental attitudes of Americans. This is accomplished by surveying a random, cross-sectional sample of non-institutionalized residents of

the United States, 16 years of age and older. The Human Dimensions Research Laboratory at the University of Tennessee-Knoxville, an on-going NSRE cooperator, conducts the survey almost daily. The system is computer-assisted (CATI) so the trained interviewers work from a computer monitor and the data are automatically entered as telephone interviews are conducted. The average length of an interview is restricted to a maximum length of 14 minutes.

The NSRE is a major interagency effort. Depending on timing, the survey may meet the data needs of several sponsoring agencies and organizations. The agencies/organizations typically include the Forest Service (Department of Agriculture); the Bureau of Land Management and National Park Service (Department of the Interior); the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Department of Commerce); the United States Coast Guard; and the Environmental Protection Agency. State, local, and special purpose governments related to recreation and forest management are also users of NSRE. Many state governments use NSRE data for their respective Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (SCORP).

The most recent rounds (versions) of the NSRE were conducted between late fall of 2006 and October 2007. Included in these rounds were questions about what Americans see as the values derived from protection of federal wildlands as Wilderness. All data used in this report were weighted to assure the demographic profiles of survey respondents match those of the U. S. population 16 years old or older. They have been statistically analyzed using widely accepted statistical approaches. Confidence intervals at the 95-percent confidence level were computed for each percentage shown in the tables that follow. Any two percentages in any of the tables can be compared. If the confidence intervals (plus or minus ranges) of percentages being compared do not overlap, they may be considered significantly different statistically. Two additional reports based on NSRE Wilderness values data, Parts II and III, will be written and made available in the near future.

### **What is Meant by "Wilderness Values?"**

One of the primary sets of questions included in recent rounds of the NSRE asked respondents (16 years of age or older) about their attitudes toward the National Wilderness Preservation System. Basically the survey asked respondents what they see that is of value in protection of some of the federal wildlands as Wilderness. Thus, "Values", as used here, refers to those aspects or benefits of Wilderness people perceive as important. A values scale was adopted from early work by Haas et al (1986) to measure how important each of 13 values were to respondents. Applications of this value scale for Wilderness have been published previously (Cordell et al 2003 and Cordell et al 2005).

Questioning regarding Wilderness values were preceded by a preamble describing the National Wilderness Preservation System to better assure the respondent understood what was being asked. Read was the following:

*"The 702 legally designated wilderness areas that make up the National Wilderness Preservation System contain over 4 percent of the United States total land area, including Alaska. Each of these designated areas is protected to keep it as wild and natural as possible."*

A second part of this preamble was read to help the respondent understand the response options they were being asked to consider. The interviewer read:

*"Wilderness areas provide a variety of benefits for different people. For each benefit I read, please tell me whether it is extremely important, very important, moderately important, slightly important, or not important at all to you as a reason to preserve wilderness and primitive areas."*

Then respondents were asked to rate the importance of 13 Wilderness benefits:

*Protecting water quality  
Knowing that future generations will have Wilderness areas  
Providing recreation opportunities  
Protecting wildlife habitat  
Providing spiritual inspiration  
Preserving natural areas for scientific study  
Preserving unique wild plants and animals  
Knowing that in the future I will have the option to visit a Wilderness area  
or primitive area of my choice  
Protecting air quality  
Providing income for the tourist industry  
Protecting rare and endangered species  
Providing scenic beauty  
Just knowing that Wilderness and primitive areas exist*

Finally respondents were asked how they felt about the amount of federal land in the Wilderness System.

*Do you think that the amount of land the Congress has designated as wilderness is not enough, about the right amount, or too much?*

And *How do you feel about designating more of the federal lands in your state as wilderness? Would you say you strongly or somewhat favor, neither favor nor oppose, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose?*

### **What do Americans Think is Most Important about Wilderness?**

The column of numbers labeled 2006-2007 in Table 1 shows the estimated current percentages of Americans who indicated each of the 13 values listed above are important. Two values stand out because over 90 percent said they are very or extremely important. These are protection of air quality and of water quality. Wilderness includes natural lands with creeks and rivers flowing from them that provide natural filters to make air and water clean. Four additional values stand out also because over 80 percent indicated very to extremely important. These include protecting wildlife habitat, knowing that future generations will have Wilderness to visit (bequest value), protecting rare and endangered plant and animal species, and preserving unique wild plants and animals. In this survey, rare and endangered refers to legally designated species under the Endangered Species Act.

Table 1--Wilderness Values: Percent of U.S. residents age 16 and older who said extremely or very important with 95% confidence interval, by year of NSRE interview.

<b>Wilderness Value</b>	<b>1999-2000 95% C. I.<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2006-2007 95% C. I.<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Statistically significant difference<sup>2</sup></b>
Protecting air quality	91.8 (91.0, 92.5)	93.0 (91.9, 94.0)	No
Protecting water quality	91.4 (90.7, 92.2)	90.3 (89.0, 91.5)	No
Protecting wildlife habitat	87.2 (86.2, 88.1)	87.7 (86.3, 89.1)	No
Knowing future generations will have wilderness areas	85.1 (84.2, 86.1)	85.6 (84.1, 87.1)	No
Protecting rare & endangered species	82.9 (81.8, 83.9)	82.7 (81.1, 84.3)	No
Preserving unique wild plants & animals	79.7 (78.6, 80.8)	83.0 (81.4, 84.6)	Yes
Providing scenic beauty	74.3 (73.1, 75.5)	76.5 (74.7, 78.2)	No
Knowing that wilderness areas exist	74.1 (72.9, 75.3)	75.7 (73.9, 77.5)	No
Having option to visit wilderness areas in future	73.2 (72.0, 74.4)	76.2 (74.4, 78.0)	No
Providing recreation opportunities	66.7 (65.4, 68.0)	71.3 (69.4, 73.2)	Yes
Preserving natural areas for science	57.4 (56.0, 58.7)	64.3 (62.3, 66.3)	Yes
Providing spiritual inspiration	58.2 (56.9, 59.6)	57.8 (55.8, 59.9)	No
Providing income for tourist industry	33.3 (32.0, 34.6)	39.6 (37.6, 41.7)	Yes

<sup>1</sup>95 percent confidence interval on weighted proportion estimates.

<sup>2</sup>Yes or No for statistically significant difference between weighted proportion estimates.

Source: NSRE 2000-2004, Version 2. Dates: 11/99 to 2/00, n=5,058. NSRE 2005-2007, Version 3b. Dates: 12/06 to 10/07, n=2,187. All NSRE data are post-weighted such that the sample age/sex/race proportions

closely approximate the Census Bureau population proportions. Also included in the weighting process are adjustments based on educational attainment and metro versus non-metro residence.

Overall, in 2006-2007 most Americans over 16 years old also ascribed high importance to six additional Wilderness benefits. As shown in Table 1, these included the scenic beauty of wild landscapes, simply knowing that wilderness is being protected whether or not one ever visited an area (existence value), having the choice to visit a Wilderness Area at some future time (option value), having the opportunity to use Wilderness for recreation experiences (use value), preserving nature for scientific study, and being spiritually inspired by wildlands. The only value not seen as very to extremely important by a majority of Americans was the potential for Wilderness to draw business and thus create a source of income for the tourism industry. Only 40 percent saw industry income as highly important.

### **Are Urbanites Different from Ruralites?**

The U.S. Bureau of Census distinguishes between metropolitan (medium to large cities and surrounding commuting areas) and non-metropolitan areas (smaller places where people do not live in or commute to the larger cities). For this report, the terms urban and rural will be used to indicate metro and non-metro counties, respectively.

Since urban residents make up about 80 percent of the U.S. population, one would expect that the importance urbanites assign to Wilderness would closely parallel the importance the overall U.S. population assigns. But the question arises about the importance rural residents assign. A comparison was set up to see if rural residents differed from urban residents, and thus differed from the majority of Americans. The results are shown in Table 2. The answer is unequivocally "no". Rural residents put the list of 13 Wilderness values in much the same order and assigned very similar importance to them. From the highest percentages indicating very to extremely important (protecting air and water quality, both over 90%) to lower percentages (e.g., recreation opportunities and natural areas for science), there are no statistical differences between urban and rural residents. There are two values where rural and urban residents appear to differ somewhat, i.e., spiritual inspiration and income generation for the tourism industry. But these differences are not significantly different at the 95 percent confidence level (i.e., confidence intervals overlap). Providing income for the tourist industry just missed the significance criterion of non-overlapping confidence intervals. Rural residents appear to assign slightly higher importance to that aspect of wilderness protection.

Table 2--Wilderness Values: Percent of U. S. residents age 16 and older who said extremely or very important, by place of residence.

<b>Wilderness Benefit</b>	<b>Metropolitan County 95% C. I.<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Non- Metropolitan County 95% C. I.<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Statistically significant difference<sup>2</sup></b>
Protecting air quality	92.9 (91.7, 94.1)	93.1 (90.7, 95.5)	No
Protecting water quality	90.0 (88.6, 91.4)	91.7 (89.1, 94.2)	No
Protecting wildlife habitat	87.8 (86.2, 89.3)	87.2 (84.1, 90.3)	No
Knowing future generations will have wilderness areas	85.4 (83.8, 87.1)	86.5 (83.3, 89.7)	No
Preserving unique wild plants & animals	83.0 (81.3, 84.8)	82.8 (79.3, 86.3)	No
Protecting rare & endangered species	82.8 (81.1, 84.6)	82.1 (78.6, 85.7)	No
Providing scenic beauty	76.3 (74.3, 78.3)	77.3 (73.3, 81.2)	No
Having option to visit wilderness areas in future	76.0 (74.0, 78.0)	77.0 (73.1, 81.0)	No
Knowing that wilderness areas exist	75.3 (73.3, 77.4)	77.2 (73.3, 81.2)	No
Providing recreation opportunities	71.3 (69.2, 73.4)	71.4 (67.2, 75.6)	No
Preserving natural areas for science	64.6 (62.3, 66.8)	63.1 (58.6, 67.6)	No
Providing spiritual inspiration	56.8 (54.4, 59.1)	62.9 (58.4, 67.5)	No
Providing income for tourist industry	38.5 (36.2, 40.8)	45.0 (40.4, 49.7)	No

<sup>1</sup>95 percent confidence interval on weighted estimated activity participation rates.

<sup>2</sup>Yes or No for statistically significant difference between weighted estimates of activity participation rates.

Source: NSRE 2005-2007, Version 3b. Dates: 12/06 to 10/07, n=2,187. All NSRE data are post-weighted such that the sample age/sex/race proportions closely approximate the Census Bureau population proportions. Also included in the weighting process are adjustments based on educational attainment and metro versus non-metro residence.

## Does Region of the Country Matter?

The U.S. Bureau of Census divides the Country into four primary regions-the Northeast, South, Midwest and West. The Northeast stretches from Maine south to New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The South includes states from Delaware and Maryland to Texas. The Midwest ranges from Ohio to Kansas and then north to North Dakota. The West is the largest geographic area including vast areas from the eastern borders of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico west to the Pacific, including Alaska and Hawaii. These "macro" regions are very different in relief, vegetation, land ownership (much of the West being public land), and people.

Do the people living in these different regions have different opinions about Wilderness values? Generally, the answer is not much (Table 3). People living in different regions value Wilderness similarly. There are however, a few differences that are statistically significant and worthy of mention.

Table 3--Wilderness Values: Percent of U.S. residents age 16 and older who said extremely or very important, by Census region.

<b>Wilderness Value</b>	<b>Northeast 95% C. I.<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Midwest 95% C. I.<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>South 95% C. I.<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>West 95% C. I.<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Statistically significant difference<sup>2</sup></b>
Protecting air quality	94.5 (92.1, 97.0)	92.9 (90.8, 95.0)	93.0 (91.2, 94.9)	92.1 (89.8, 94.4)	No
Protecting water quality	92.5 (89.7, 95.3)	89.9 (87.5, 92.4)	92.6 (90.7, 94.5)	86.3 (83.4, 89.2)	Yes
Protecting wildlife habitat	84.2 (80.3, 88.1)	90.2 (87.7, 92.6)	87.4 (84.9, 89.8)	87.7 (84.9, 90.4)	No
Knowing future generations will have wilderness areas	86.7 (83.0, 90.3)	86.3 (83.4, 89.1)	83.8 (81.1, 86.5)	86.7 (83.9, 89.6)	No
Preserving unique wild plants & animals	84.1 (80.2, 88.0)	85.4 (82.5, 88.3)	81.8 (79.0, 84.6)	81.6 (78.4, 84.9)	No
Protecting rare & endangered species	82.5 (78.4, 86.5)	84.2 (81.2, 87.2)	81.2 (78.3, 84.0)	83.5 (80.3, 86.6)	No



<b>Wilderness Value</b>	<b>Northeast 95% C. I.<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Midwest 95% C. I.<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>South 95% C. I.<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>West 95% C. I.<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Statistically significant difference<sup>2</sup></b>
Providing scenic beauty	72.0 (67.2, 76.8)	72.5 (68.8, 76.1)	80.9 (78.1, 83.8)	76.9 (73.3, 80.4)	Yes
Having option to visit wilderness areas in future	70.3 (65.5, 75.2)	75.2 (71.7, 78.8)	76.0 (72.9, 79.1)	80.6 (77.3, 83.9)	Yes
Knowing that wilderness areas exist	72.5 (67.8, 77.3)	74.1 (70.5, 77.7)	77.5 (74.4, 80.5)	76.5 (72.9, 80.1)	No
Providing recreation opportunities	70.4 (65.5, 75.3)	71.7 (68.0, 75.4)	71.0 (67.7, 74.3)	71.9 (68.1, 75.7)	No
Preserving natural areas for science	62.3 (57.2, 67.5)	64.7 (60.8, 68.6)	65.4 (62.0, 68.9)	63.7 (59.6, 67.7)	No
Providing spiritual inspiration	53.9 (48.6, 59.2)	54.5 (50.4, 58.6)	64.7 (61.3, 68.2)	54.3 (50.1, 58.5)	Yes
Providing income for tourist industry	37.6 (32.5, 42.8)	41.5 (37.5, 45.6)	41.1 (37.5, 44.7)	37.1 (33.0, 41.2)	No

<sup>1</sup>95 percent confidence interval on weighted proportion estimates.

<sup>2</sup>Yes or No for statistically significant difference between weighted proportion estimates.

Source: NSRE 2005-2007, Version 3b. Dates: 12/06 to 10/07, n=2,187. All NSRE data are post-weighted such that the sample age/sex/race proportions closely approximate the Census Bureau population proportions. Also included in the weighting process are adjustments based on educational attainment and metro versus non-metro residence.

Somewhat fewer people in the West region, relative to the Northeast and South, place high importance on water quality as a benefit of Wilderness. Higher percentages of people in the South relative to the Northeast and Midwest see Wilderness as important for natural scenic beauty, and a higher percentage of people in the West relative to the Northeast place high importance on the option of visiting wilderness areas at some time in the future. A definitely higher percentage of people in the South relative to the rest of the U.S. see Wilderness as a source of spiritual inspiration. Feelings of spiritual inspiration may be associated with deeply held beliefs about passages in the Christian Bible that discuss wilderness experiences.

### **Are Americans' Viewpoints Changing?**

The percentages and confidence intervals in the earlier referenced Table 1 show Wilderness values for two periods of time, seven years apart. The number 7 has come to symbolize many things in different cultures, modern and ancient. Recently, 7 has been seen as a lucky number. In

the 7 years since the winter of 1999-2000, percentages of Americans assigning very to extreme importance to the 13 wilderness values in this report have generally increased, or remained at the same level. There are four values with increases that are statistically significant (i.e., confidence intervals do not overlap). These include preserving unique wild plants and animals, providing recreation opportunities, preserving natural areas for science and providing better income for the tourist industry. In this survey, unique wild plants and animals refers to species not usually found elsewhere. Particularly noteworthy of the statistically significant trends are increases in percentages assigning high importance for science and tourism. Percentages for both of these values rose nearly 7 percent.

## Do Citizens Want More Wilderness?

NSRE respondents were asked their opinions about whether they saw the amount of federal land now designated as Wilderness as too little, about right, or too much. Over half in 2006-2007 (almost 51%) indicated there is not enough Wilderness, and 35 percent indicated the amount is about right (Table 4). Only 4 percent expressed the opinion that there is already too much. The percentage indicating the amount of designated Wilderness is "about right" increased slightly between 1999 and 2007. This upward shift resulted in smaller percentages in 2007 indicating "too much or don't know". The percentage of people who said "not enough" changed very little ending at almost 51 percent in 2007.

Asked how they felt about designating more of the federal lands as Wilderness in their home state, more than two-thirds of respondents (67%) indicated they somewhat or strongly favor more (Table 5). About 13 percent opposed more Wilderness in their state. There were no statistical differences between response percentages in 1999-2000 and 2006-2007 to the question about adding more designated Wilderness in the respondents' home state.

Table 4--Attitudes about the amount of land Congress has designated as wilderness.  
Percent of U. S. residents age 16 and older with 95% confidence interval, by year of NSRE interview.

<b>Response</b>	<b>1999-2000 95% C. I.<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2006-2007 95% C. I.<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Statistically significant difference<sup>2</sup></b>
Not enough	49.5 (48.4, 50.6)	50.7 (47.7, 53.7)	No
About right amount	29.7 (28.4, 31.0)	35.0 (31.5, 38.4)	Yes
Too much	6.0 (4.4, 7.5)	4.1 (0.0, 8.3)	No
Don't know	14.8 (13.4, 16.3)	10.2 (6.2, 14.3)	No

<sup>1</sup>95 percent confidence interval on weighted proportion estimates.

<sup>2</sup>Yes or No for statistically significant difference between weighted proportion estimates.

Source: NSRE 2000-2004, Versions 2, 4, 6. Dates: 11/99 to 1/01, n=14,781. NSRE 2005-2007, Version 3b. Dates: 12/06 to 10/07, n=2,187. All NSRE data are post-weighted such that the sample age/sex/race proportions closely approximate the Census Bureau population proportions. Also included in the weighting process are adjustments based on educational attainment and metro versus non-metro residence.

Table 5-- Attitudes about designating more of the federal lands as wilderness in the respondent's home state. Percent of U.S. residents age 16 and older with 95% confidence interval, by year of NSRE interview.

<b>Response</b>	<b>1999-2000 95% C. I.<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2006-2007 95% C. I.<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Statistically significant difference<sup>2</sup></b>
Strongly favor	42.7 (41.2, 44.2)	39.8 (36.5, 43.1)	No
Somewhat favor	27.4 (25.8, 29.1)	27.4 (23.8, 31.0)	No
Neither	12.2 (10.4, 14.0)	17.1 (13.2, 21.0)	No
Somewhat oppose	6.4 (4.6, 8.3)	8.2 (4.1, 12.3)	No
Strongly oppose	6.0 (4.1, 7.9)	4.6 (0.4, 8.8)	No
Don't know	5.2 (3.3, 7.1)	3.0 (0.0, 7.2)	No

<sup>1</sup>95 percent confidence interval on weighted proportion estimates.

<sup>2</sup>Yes or No for statistically significant difference between weighted proportion estimates.

Source: NSRE 2000-2004, Versions 4 & 6. Dates: 2/00 to 1/01, n=9,812. NSRE 2005-2007, Version 3b. Dates: 12/06 to 10/07, n=2,187. All NSRE data are post-weighted such that the sample age/sex/race proportions closely approximate the Census Bureau population proportions. Also included in the weighting process are adjustments based on educational attainment and metro versus non-metro residence.

## Summary

Two values stand out as highly important reasons to Americans for having federal Wilderness. Over 90 percent of Americans said protection of air and water quality are very to extremely important values of Wilderness. Four additional values also stood out, although they seem to be a little less important. Included are protection of wildlife habitat, knowledge that future generations will have Wilderness to visit (bequest value), protection of rare and endangered plant and animal species, and preservation of unique wild plants and animals.

Overall, there were no differences by place of residence. Rural residents listed the 13 Wilderness values in much the same order and level of importance as urban residents. Rural residents may have placed a slightly higher value on the tourism benefits of Wilderness, though the difference was not statistically significant. There were only a few differences between people living in the four macro regions of the U.S. Somewhat fewer in the West region placed high importance on water quality and more people in the South put high importance on scenic beauty and spiritual inspiration. The West ascribed the greatest benefit to the option value of Wilderness.

In the 7 years between 1999-2000 and 2006-2007, percentages of Americans assigning very to extreme importance to the 13 wilderness values in this report have generally increased, or remained relatively the same. Those values with increases that are statistically significant include preserving unique wild plants and animals, providing recreation opportunities, preserving natural

areas for science, and providing better income for the tourist industry. The latter two rose nearly 7 percent. Over half of Americans continued to say there is not enough Wilderness, and 35 percent indicated the amount is about right in 2006-2007, up about 5 percentage points from 1999-2000. Over two-thirds favored designating more federal lands as Wilderness in their home state in 2006-2007, roughly the same percentage as 7 years earlier.

### **Next Reports**

This is Part I of a planned 3-part report. Part II will compare Wilderness values between age, gender, education, income and other demographic groupings within U.S. Society. Part III will compare values across people who pursue different recreational activities and will examine the level of people's agreement with different expressions of the benefits of Wilderness.

### **References**

- Cordell, H.K., M.A. Tarrant, and G.T. Green. 2003 Is the public viewpoint of wilderness shifting? *International Journal of Wilderness*, 9(2): 27-32.
- Cordell, H. Ken, John C. Bergstrom, and J. M. Bowker. 2005. *The Multiple Values of American Wilderness*. Venture Publishing Inc., State College, PA. 297 p.
- Haas, G.E., E. Hermann, and R. Walsh. 1986. Wilderness values. *Natural Areas Journal*, 6(2): 37-43.



## Climate Change & Wilderness



Fitzpatrick Wilderness, Photographed by Josh Whitmore, Copyright 2004

*A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise.*

**Aldo Leopold**

*Preparer: David N. Cole, Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute, Rocky Mountain Research Station*

### **Issue**

A substantial proportion of public land has been designated for protection, most notably as designated wilderness. These lands are set aside to protect valued biological and/or physical attributes, often in a natural state, where they are generally free from human development, disturbance, and manipulation. Climate change, particularly to the degree that it is human-caused, threatens the values for which protected areas were designated. It exacerbates other threats to these areas, such as invasive species and habitat fragmentation. Protected areas, particularly wilderness, provide many ecosystem services such as clean air, wildlife, and water. These services are among the values most threatened by climate change. Appropriate stewardship of protected areas, along with monitoring, will be critical to adaptation to change.



## Likely Changes

Although many of the specific details of climate change effects in particular places remain uncertain and subject to debate, there is little question that climate is changing. This will affect physical and biological processes and attributes. Although managers will need to identify localized effects, climate change will make stewardship of protected areas more difficult. It fundamentally compromises the degree to which protected areas function as a refuge from the effects of expanding civilization. It also exacerbates other ecological problems such as

- Amplifying the adverse effects of fragmentation by increasing the need for some species to migrate.
- Increasing invasions by undesirable species that are better adapted to disturbed areas and climatic shifts.
- Causing greater problems with outbreaks of insects and disease.
- Enhanced risk of catastrophic wildfire, leading to attempted fire suppression, ultimately leading to further exacerbation of fire risk, insect and disease problems, and other attributes of unhealthy forests.

## Options for Management—Adapting to Likely Changes

The mere existence of wilderness and protected areas is a critical means of adapting to climate change because their existence reduces the adverse effects of change on ecosystem services and values. Climate change will cause species to move to environments to which they are better adapted. If species are unsuccessful in migrating to a suitable environment, we will see increasing extinction rates and loss of biodiversity. Protected areas provide undisturbed corridors and elevation gradients in an otherwise fragmented landscape for species migration. They also provide valuable genetic reservoirs necessary for restoring a depleted biota. Finally, they provide substantial scientific benefits—places where ecological lessons can be learned and used to develop adaptation strategies across the full spectrum of lands from the urban interface to wilderness. For example, many of the lessons learned about wildland fire use now being applied elsewhere were first learned in wilderness. Similarly, much of our knowledge about past climates—useful in learning how to adapt to change—has come from old trees, wood, and pollen cores that increasingly can only be found in undisturbed wilderness lands. Long-term studies of species distributions—also best studied in wilderness landscapes—will be critical to understanding how species can adapt to change.

Climate change will force a reassessment of the goals and objectives for wilderness and protected area stewardship. In the past, goals have stressed natural conditions—usually considered to be either (1) those that would exist in the absence of humans using modern technology, or (2) those representative of past conditions (within a range of historical variability). But with climate change, it is not feasible or desirable to attempt to maintain conditions in an unaffected or historical state, because "natural" conditions (as traditionally defined) will be "out-of sync," that is, poorly adapted to future climates. We





will need further guidance to articulate the wilderness and protected area values we desire to sustain into a future that will be unprecedented and unpredictable. This is needed to help managers make better decisions about where and when to intervene in ecological processes and about the desired outcomes of interventions.

Proper stewardship of wilderness and protected areas is also important if we are to adapt well to climate change. Responses to climate change will be highly variable from place to place, depending on the localized effects of change. Some prominent examples include:

- Restoration of the natural process of fire in wilderness to reduce the risk of catastrophic fire elevated by past fire suppression practices, the enlarging wildland-urban interface, and accelerated climate change.
- Given that climate change will adversely affect water quality and quantity, proper stewardship of wilderness watersheds—the source of much of the remaining high-quality water—is critical. To ensure that water quality is not impaired, ongoing uses such as recreation and grazing need to be managed and natural disturbance regimes need to be sustained.
- Given the challenges species will have in moving in response to climate change, loss of biotic diversity can be minimized by sustaining and/or restoring undisturbed corridors and elevation gradients among and within wildernesses. It is also important to ensure that critical habitat and populations remain undisturbed.

For more information:

Cole, David N. 2008. Wilderness, Protected Areas and Climate Change. (May 20, 2008). U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Climate Change Resource Center.  
<http://www.fs.fed.us/ccrc/topics/wilderness.shtml>





## Climate Change Links

US Environmental Protection Agency: Climate Change  
<http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/>

Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment  
<http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/>

US Department of Energy: Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy  
<http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/consumer/>

Energy Information Administration: Official Energy Statistics from the US Government  
<http://www.eia.doe.gov/environment.html>

The Advanced Energy Initiative  
[http://www.whitehouse.gov/agenda/energy\\_and\\_environment/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/agenda/energy_and_environment/)

US Department of Agriculture: Global Climate Change  
[http://www.usda.gov/oce/global\\_change/index.htm](http://www.usda.gov/oce/global_change/index.htm)

The Wild Foundation  
<http://www.wild.org/main/policy-research/wilderness-and-climate-change/>

The Wilderness Society  
<http://wilderness.org/library/all/all/climate-change>

Wilderness.net: Wilderness Issues Lecture Series  
<http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=multimedia&MCID=7>

US Forest Service Climate Change Resource Center  
<http://www.fs.fed.us/ccrc/>

US Forest Service: Climate Change  
<http://www.fs.fed.us/climatechange/>

NOAA Research  
<http://www.research.noaa.gov/climate/>



# **The Wilderness Act**

Public Law 88-577 (16 U.S. C. 1131-1136)  
88th Congress, Second Session  
September 3, 1964

## **A N A C T**

To establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

## **SHORT TITLE**

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Wilderness Act".

## **WILDERNESS SYSTEM ESTABLISHED STATEMENT OF POLICY**

SECTION 2. (a) In order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions, leaving no lands designated for preservation and secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring protection in their natural condition, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to resource of wilderness. For this purpose there is hereby established a National Wilderness Preservation System to be composed of federally owned areas designated by the Congress as "wilderness areas," and these shall be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, and so as to provide for the protection of these areas, the preservation of their wilderness character, and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness; and no Federal lands shall be designated as "wilderness areas" except as provided for in this Act or by a subsequent Act.

(b) The inclusion of an area in the National Wilderness Preservation System notwithstanding, the area shall continue to be managed by the Department and agency having jurisdiction thereover immediately before its inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System unless otherwise provided by Act of Congress. No appropriation shall be available for payment of expenses or salaries for the administration of the National Wilderness Preservation System as a separate unit nor shall any appropriations be available for additional personnel stated as being required solely for the purpose of managing or administering areas solely because they are included within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

## **DEFINITION OF WILDERNESS**

(c) A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.



## NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM- EXTENT OF SYSTEM

SECTION 3. (a) All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service as "wilderness," "wild," or "canoe" are hereby designated as wilderness areas. The Secretary of Agriculture shall

(1) Within one year after the effective date of this Act, file a map and legal description of each wilderness area with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: Provided, however, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

(2) Maintain, available to the public, records pertaining to said wilderness areas, including maps and legal descriptions, copies of regulations governing them, copies of public notices of, and reports submitted to Congress regarding pending additions, eliminations, or modifications. Maps, legal descriptions, and regulations pertaining to wilderness areas within their respective jurisdictions also shall be available to the public in the offices of regional foresters, national forest supervisors, and forest rangers.

Classification. (b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall, within ten years after the enactment of this Act, review, as to its suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness, each area in the national forests classified on the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service as "primitive" and report his findings to the President.

Presidential recommendation to Congress. The President shall advise the United States Senate and House of Representatives of his recommendations with respect to the designation as "wilderness" or other reclassification of each area on which review has been completed, together with maps and a definition of boundaries. Such advice shall be given with respect to not less than one-third of all the areas now classified as "primitive" within three years after the enactment of this Act, and the remaining areas within ten years after the enactment of this Act.

Congressional approval. Each recommendation of the President for designation as "wilderness" shall become effective only if so provided by an Act of Congress. Areas classified as "primitive" on the effective date of this Act shall continue to be administered under the rules and regulations affecting such areas on the effective date of this Act until Congress has determined otherwise. Any such area may be increased in size by the President at the time he submits his recommendations to the Congress by not more than five thousand acres with no more than one thousand two hundred acres in any one compact unit; if it is proposed to increase the size of any such area by more than five thousand acres or by more than one thousand two hundred and eighty acres in any one compact unit the increase in size shall not become effective until acted upon by Congress. Nothing herein contained shall limit the President in proposing, as part of his recommendations to Congress, the alteration of existing boundaries of primitive areas or recommending the addition of any contiguous area of national forest lands predominantly of wilderness value. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may complete his review and delete such areas as may be necessary, but not to exceed seven thousand acres, from the southern tip of the Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Area, Colorado, if the Secretary determines that such action is in the public interest.

Report to President. (c) Within ten years after the effective date of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall review every roadless area of five thousand contiguous acres or more in the national parks, monuments, and other units of the national park system and every such area of, and every roadless island within, the national wildlife refuges and game ranges, under his jurisdiction on the effective date of this Act and shall report to the President his recommendation as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area or island for preservation as wilderness.



Presidential recommendation to Congress. The President shall advise the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of his recommendation with respect to the designation as wilderness of each such area or island on which review has been completed, together with a map thereof and a definition of its boundaries. Such advice shall be given with respect to not less than one-third of the areas and islands to be reviewed under this subsection within three years after enactment of this Act, not less than two-thirds within seven years of enactment of this Act, and the remainder within ten years of enactment of this Act.

Congressional approval. A recommendation of the President for designation as wilderness shall become effective only if so provided by an Act of Congress. Nothing contained herein shall, by implication or otherwise, be construed to lessen the present statutory authority of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the maintenance of roadless areas within units of the national park system.

Suitability. (d)(1) The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall, prior to submitting any recommendations to the President with respect to the suitability of any area for preservation as wilderness.

Publication in Federal Register. (A) give such public notice of the proposed action as they deem appropriate, including publication in the Federal Register and in a newspaper having general circulation in the area or areas in the vicinity of the affected land; Hearings. (B) hold a public hearing or hearings at a location or locations convenient to the area affected. The hearings shall be announced through such means as the respective Secretaries involved deem appropriate, including notices in the Federal Register and in newspapers of general circulation in the area: Provided, That if the lands involved are located in more than one State, at least one hearing shall be held in each State in which a portion of the land lies; (C) at least thirty days before the date of a hearing advise the Governor of each State and the governing board of each county, or in Alaska the borough, in which the lands are located, and Federal departments and agencies concerned, and invite such officials and Federal agencies to submit their views on the proposed action at the hearing or by not later than thirty days following the date of the hearing.

(2) Any views submitted to the appropriate Secretary under the provisions of (1) of this subsection with respect to any area shall be included with any recommendations to the President and to Congress with respect to such area.

Proposed modification. (e) Any modification or adjustment of boundaries of any wilderness area shall be recommended by the appropriate Secretary after public notice of such proposal and public hearing or hearings as provided in subsection (d) of this section. The proposed modification or adjustment shall then be recommended with map and description thereof to the President. The President shall advise the United States Senate and the House of Representatives of his recommendations with respect to such modification or adjustment and such recommendations shall become effective only in the same manner as provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of this section.

## USE OF WILDERNESS AREAS

SECTION 4. (a) The purposes of this Act are hereby declared to be within and supplemental to the purposes for which national forests and units of the national park and wildlife refuge systems are established and administered and

(1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to be in interference with the purpose for which national forests are established as set forth in the Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11), and the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 215).

(2) Nothing in this Act shall modify the restrictions and provisions of the Shipstead-Nolan Act (Public Law 539, Seventy-first Congress, July 10, 1930; 46 Stat. 1020), the Thyne-Blatnik Act (Public Law 733, Eightieth Congress, June 2, 1948; 62 Stat. 568), and



the Humphrey-Thye-Blatnik-Andresen Act (Public Law 607, Eighty-fourth Congress, June 22, 1956; 70 Stat. 326), as applying to the Superior National Forest or the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall modify the statutory authority under which units of the national park system are created. Further, the designation of any area of any park, monument, or other unit of the national park system as a wilderness area pursuant to this Act shall in no manner lower the standards evolved for the use and preservation of such park, monument, or other unit of the national park system in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916, the statutory authority under which the area was created, or any other Act of Congress which might pertain to or affect such area, including, but not limited to, the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 432 et seq.); section 3(2) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796 (2); and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, each agency administering any area designated as wilderness shall be responsible for preserving the wilderness character of the area and shall so administer such area for such other purposes for which it may have been established as also to preserve its wilderness character. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, wilderness areas shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use.

#### PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN USES

(c) Except as specifically provided for in this Act, and subject to existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area designated by this Act and except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within any such area.

#### SPECIAL PROVISIONS

(d) The following special provisions are hereby made:

(1) Within wilderness areas designated by this Act the use of aircraft or motorboats, where these uses have already become established, may be permitted to continue subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems desirable. In addition, such measure may be taken as may be necessary in the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such conditions as the Secretary deems desirable.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall prevent within national forest wilderness areas any activity, including prospecting, for the purpose of gathering information about mineral or other resources, if such activity is carried on in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment. Furthermore, in accordance with such program as the Secretary of the Interior shall develop and conduct in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, such areas shall be surveyed on a planned, recurring basis consistent with the concept of wilderness preservation by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines to determine the mineral values, if any, that may be present; and the results of such surveys shall be made available to the public and submitted to the President and Congress.

Mineral leases, claims, etc. (3) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, until midnight December 31, 1983, the United States mining laws and all laws pertaining to mineral leasing shall, to the same extent as applicable prior to the effective date of this Act, extend to those national forest lands designated by this Act as "wilderness areas"; subject, however, to such reasonable regulations governing ingress and egress as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture consistent with the use of the land for mineral location and development and exploration, drilling, and production, and use of land for transmission lines, waterlines, telephone lines, or facilities necessary in exploring, drilling, production, mining, and processing operations, including where essential the use of mechanized ground or air equipment and restoration as near as practicable of the surface of the land disturbed in performing prospecting, location, and, in oil and



gas leasing, discovery work, exploration, drilling, and production, as soon as they have served their purpose. Mining locations lying within the boundaries of said wilderness areas shall be held and used solely for mining or processing operations and uses reasonably incident thereto; and hereafter, subject to valid existing rights, all patents issued under the mining laws of the United States affecting national forest lands designated by this Act as wilderness areas shall convey title to the mineral deposits within the claim, together with the right to cut and use so much of the mature timber therefrom as may be needed in the extraction, removal, and beneficiation of the mineral deposits, if the timber is not otherwise reasonably available, and if the timber is cut under sound principles of forest management as defined by the national forest rules and regulations, but each such patent shall reserve to the United States all title in or to the surface of the lands and products thereof, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining or prospecting shall be allowed except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act: Provided, That, unless hereafter specifically authorized, no patent within wilderness areas designated by this Act shall issue after December 31, 1983, except for the valid claims existing on or before December 31, 1983. Mining claims located after the effective date of this Act within the boundaries of wilderness areas designated by this Act shall create no rights in excess of those rights which may be patented under the provisions of this subsection. Mineral leases, permits, and licenses covering lands within national forest wilderness areas designated by this Act shall contain such reasonable stipulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the protection of the wilderness character of the land consistent with the use of the land for the purposes for which they are leased, permitted, or licensed. Subject to valid rights then existing, effective January 1, 1984, the minerals in lands designated by this Act as wilderness areas are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments thereto.

Water resources and grazing. (4) Within wilderness areas in the national forests designated by this Act, (1) the President may, within a specific area and in accordance with such regulations as he may deem desirable, authorize prospecting for water resources, the establishment and maintenance of reservoirs, water-conservation works, power projects, transmission lines, and other facilities needed in the public interest, including the road construction and maintenance essential to development and use thereof, upon his determination that such use or uses in the specific area will better serve the interests of the United States and the people thereof than will its denial; and (2) the grazing of livestock, where established prior to the effective date of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(5) Other provisions of this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, the management of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, formerly designated as the Superior, Little Indian Sioux, and Caribou Roadless Areas, in the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, shall be in accordance with regulations established by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the general purpose of maintaining, without unnecessary restrictions on other uses, including that of timber, the primitive character of the area, particularly in the vicinity of lakes, streams, and portages: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall preclude the continuance within the area of any already established use of motorboats.

(6) Commercial services may be performed within the wilderness areas designated by this Act to the extent necessary for activities which are proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the areas.

(7) Nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws.

(8) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the several States with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests.





## STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS WITHIN WILDERNESS AREAS

SECTION 5. (a) In any case where State-owned or privately owned land is completely surrounded by national forest lands within areas designated by this Act as wilderness, such State or private owner shall be given such rights as may be necessary to assure adequate access to such State-owned or privately owned land by such State or private owner and their successors in interest, or the State-owned land or privately owned land shall be exchanged for federally owned land in the same State of approximately equal value under authorities available to the Secretary of Agriculture:

Transfers, restriction. Provided, however, That the United States shall not transfer to a State or private owner any mineral interests unless the State or private owner relinquishes or causes to be relinquished to the United States the mineral interest in the surrounded land.

(b) In any case where valid mining claims or other valid occupancies are wholly within a designated national forest wilderness area, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, by reasonable regulations consistent with the preservation of the area as wilderness, permit ingress and egress to such surrounded areas by means which have been or are being customarily enjoyed with respect to other such areas similarly situated.

Acquisition. (c) Subject to the appropriation of funds by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire privately owned land within the perimeter of any area designated by this Act as wilderness if (1) the owner concurs in such acquisition or (2) the acquisition is specifically authorized by Congress.

## GIFTS, BEQUESTS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS

SECTION 6. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture may accept gifts or bequests of land within wilderness areas designated by this Act for preservation as wilderness. The Secretary of Agriculture may also accept gifts or bequests of land adjacent to wilderness areas designated by this Act for preservation as wilderness if he has given sixty days advance notice thereof to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Land accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture under this section shall become part of the wilderness area involved. Regulations with regard to any such land may be in accordance with such agreements, consistent with the policy of this Act, as are made at the time of such gift, or such conditions, consistent with such policy, as may be included in, and accepted with, such bequest.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept private contributions and gifts to be used to further the purposes of this Act.

## ANNUAL REPORTS

SECTION 7. At the opening of each session of Congress, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior shall jointly report to the President for transmission to Congress on the status of the wilderness system including a list and descriptions of the areas in the system, regulations in effect, and other pertinent information, together with any recommendations they may care to make.

**Approved September 3, 1964.**

### Legislative History:

#### House Reports:

No. 1538 accompanying H.R. 9070 (Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs) and No. 1829 (Committee of Conference).

#### Senate Report:

No. 109 (Committee on Interior & Insular Affairs).

#### Congressional Record:

Vol. 109 (1963): April 4, 8, considered in Senate.

April 9, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 110 (1964): July 28, considered in House.

July 30, considered and passed House, amended in lieu of H.R. 9070.

August 20, House and Senate agreed to conference report.







## Colorado Wilderness

Wilderness Area	Total Acres	Counties	National Forests	Enabling Legislation	Contacts
Buffalo Peaks	43,410	Park, Chaffee, Lake	Pike, San Isabel	103-77 13-Aug-93	Chris Prew (719) 486-7409 chrisprew@fs.fed.us
Byers Peak	8,913	Grand	Arapaho, Routt	103-77 13-Aug-93	Mike Ricketts (970) 887-4133 mricketts@fs.fed.us
Cache La Poudre	9,308	Larimer	Roosevelt	96-560 22-Dec-80	Kevin Cannon (970) 295-6722 kcannon@fs.fed.us
Collegiate Peaks	167,996	Gunnison, Chaffee, Pitkin, Lake	San Isabel, White River, Gunnison	96-560 22-Dec-80	Chris Prew (719) 486-7409 chrisprew@fs.fed.us
Comanche Peak	66,901	Larimer	Roosevelt	96-560 22-Dec-80	Kevin Cannon (970) 295-6722 kcannon@fs.fed.us
Eagle's Nest	133,496	Eagle, Summit	Arapaho, White River	94-352 12-Jul-76	Cindy Ebbert (970) 262-3452 cebbert@fs.fed.us
Flat Tops	235,406	Rio Blanco, Garfield, Eagle	White River, Routt	94-146 12-Dec-75	Ron Taussig (970) 878-6007 rtaussig@fs.fed.us
Fossil Ridge	31,716	Gunnison	Gunnison	103-77 13-Aug-93	Kai Allen (970) 642-4417 kallen01@fs.fed.us
Greenhorn Mountain	22,858	Pueblo, Huerfano	San Isabel	103-77 13-Aug-93	Jeffer Wingate (719) 742-3681 jwingate@fs.fed.us
Holy Cross	123,409	Eagle, Pitkin, Lake	White River, San Isabel	96-560 22-Dec-80	Sam Massman (970) 827-5162 smassman@fs.fed.us
Hunter-Fryingpan	82,066	Pitkin	White River	103-77 13-Aug-93 95-237 24-Feb-78	Martha Moran (970) 945-3312 mmoran@fs.fed.us
Indian Peaks	74,794	Boulder, Grand	Arapaho, Roosevelt, NPS	111-11 30-Mar-09 96-560 22-Dec-80 95-450 11-Oct-78	Glen Cook (303) 541-2521 gkcook@fs.fed.us



Wilderness Area	Total Acres	Counties	National Forests	Enabling Legislation	Contacts
James Peak	14,000	Boulder, Gilpin, Clear Creek	Arapaho, Roosevelt	107-216 21-Aug-02	Glen Cook (303) 541-2521 gkcook@fs.fed.us
La Garita	128,859	Saguache, Mineral, Hinsdale	Gunnison, Rio Grande	103-77 13-Aug-93 96-560 22-Dec-80 88-577 03-Sep-64	Kai Allen (970) 642-4417 kallen01@fs.fed.us
Lizard Head	41,496	Dolores, San Miguel	San Juan, Uncompahgre	96-560 22-Dec-80	Kathy Peckham (970) 240-5418 kpeckham@fs.fed.us
Lost Creek	120,151	Park, Jefferson	Pike	103-77 13-Aug-93 96-560 22-Dec-80	Lisa Heagley (303) 275-5629 lheagley@fs.fed.us
Maroon Bells-Snowmass	183,847	Pitkin, Gunnison	White River, Gunnison	96-560 22-Dec-80 88-577 03-Sep-64	Martha Moran (970) 945-3312 mmoran@fs.fed.us
Mount Evans	74,401	Clear Creek, Park	Arapaho, Pike	96-560 22-Dec-80	Lisa Heagley (303) 275-5629 lheagley@fs.fed.us
Mount Massive	28,047	Lake	San Isabel, FWS	96-560 22-Dec-80	Chris Prew (719) 486-7409 chrisprew@fs.fed.us
Mount Sneffels	16,587	San Miguel, Ouray	Uncompahgre	96-560 22-Dec-80	Kris Ann Wist (970) 240-5414 kwist@fs.fed.us
Mount Zirkel	160,015	Routt, Jackson	Medicine Bow-Routt	103-77 13-Aug-93 96-560 22-Dec-80 88-577 03-Sep-64	Kent Foster (970) 870-2142 kfoster@fs.fed.us
Neota	9,924	Larimer	Roosevelt, Routt	96-560 22-Dec-80	Kevin Cannon (970) 295-6722 kcannon@fs.fed.us
Never Summer	21,090	Grand, Jackson	Arapaho, Routt	103-77 13-Aug-93 96-560 22-Dec-80	Jon Myers (970) 723-8204 jcmyers@fs.fed.us



Wilderness Area	Total Acres	Counties	National Forests	Enabling Legislation	Contacts
Powderhorn	13,395	Hinsdale	Gunnison, BLM	103-77 13-Aug-93	Kai Allen (970) 642-4417 kallen01@fs.fed.us
Ptarmigan Peak	12,594	Summit	White River, Routt	103-77 13-Aug-93	Cindy Ebbert (970) 262-3452 cebbert@fs.fed.us
Raggeds	65,443	Gunnison	Gunnison, White River	103-77 13-Aug-93 96-560 22-Dec-80	Vic Ullrey (970) 527-4131 x4258 vullrey@fs.fed.us
Rawah	73,934	Larimer	Roosevelt, Routt	96-560 22-Dec-80 88-577 03-Sep-64	Kevin Cannon (970) 295-6722 kcannon@fs.fed.us
Sangre de Cristo	226,455	Saguache, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, Alamosa	San Isabel, Rio Grande	103-77 13-Aug-93	Carl Bauer (719) 269-8702 crbauer@fs.fed.us
Sarvis Creek	45,190	Routt, Grand	Medicine Bow-Routt	103-77 13-Aug-93	John Anarella (970) 638-4516 janarella@fs.fed.us
South San Juan	158,790	Archuleta, Mineral, Rio Grande, Conejos	San Juan, Rio Grande	103-77 13-Aug-93 96-560 22-Dec-80	John Murphy (719) 582-6221 jrmurphy@fs.fed.us
Spanish Peaks	19,200	Huerfano, Las Animas	San Isabel	106-456 07-Nov-00	Carl Bauer (719) 269-8702 crbauer@fs.fed.us
Uncompahgre (Big Blue)	99,399	Ouray, Hinsdale, Gunnison	Uncompahgre, BLM	103-77 BLM 13-Aug-93 103-77 13-Aug-93 96-560 22-Dec-80	Kris Ann Wist (970) 240-5414 kwist@fs.fed.us
Vasquez Peak	12,986	Grand	Arapaho	103-77 13-Aug-93	Mike Ricketts (970) 887-4133 mricketts@fs.fed.us
Weminuche	492,418	San Juan, La Plata, Hinsdale, Mineral	San Juan, Rio Grande	103-77 13-Aug-93 93-632 03-Jan-75	Dave Baker (970) 385-1240 djbaker@fs.fed.us



Wilderness Area	Total Acres	Counties	National Forests	Enabling Legislation	Contacts
West Elk	176,412	Gunnison	Gunnison	96-560 22-Dec-80 88-577 03-Sep-64	Vic Ullrey (970) 527-4131 x4258 vullrey@fs.fed.us

### Colorado Wilderness by Public Law - Forest Service Only

Public Law (PL)	PL # and Date	Wilderness Area (s)
The Wilderness Act	88-577 03-Sep-64	La Garita Maroon Bells-Snowmass Mount Zirkel Rawah West Elk
To Designate Certain Lands as Wilderness	93-632 03-Jan-75	Weminuche
To Designate the Flat Tops Wilderness, Routt and White River National Forests, in the State of Colorado	94-146 12-Dec-75	Flat Tops
To Designate the Eagles Nest Wilderness, Arapaho and White River National Forests, in the State of Colorado	94-352 12-July-76	Eagles Nest
The Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978	95-237 24-Feb-78	Hunter-Fryingpan
The Indian Peaks Wilderness Area, The Arapaho National Recreation Area and the Oregon Islands Wilderness Area Act	95-450 11-Oct-78	Indian Peaks



Public Law (PL)	PL # and Date	Wilderness Area (s)
To Designate Certain National Forest System Lands in the States of Colorado, South Dakota, Missouri, South Carolina, and Louisiana for the Inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for Other Purposes	96-560 22-Dec-80	Cache La Poudre Collegiate Peaks Comanche Peak Holy Cross Indian Peaks La Garita Lizard Head Lost Creek Maroon Bells-Snowmass Mount Evans Mount Massive Mount Sneffels Mount Zirkel Neota Never Summer Raggeds Rawah South San Juan Uncompahgre (Big Blue) Weminuche West Elk
The Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993	103-77 13-Aug-93	Buffalo Peaks Byers Peak Fossil Ridge Greenhorn Mountain Hunter-Fryingpan La Garita Lost Creek Mount Zirkel Never Summer Powderhorn Ptarmigan Peak Raggeds Sangre de Cristo Sarvis Creek South San Juan Uncompahgre Vasquez Weminuche
Spanish Peaks Wilderness Act of 2000	106-456 07-Nov-00	Spanish Peaks
James Peak Wilderness and Protection Area Act of 2002	107-216 21-Aug-02	James Peak
Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009	111-11 30-Mar-09	Indian Peaks Dominguez Canyon Rocky Mtn. National Park



# Colorado

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## Senators

Udall, Mark (D)

Bennett, Michael (D)

## Representatives

Degette, Diana (District-1)

Counties Represented: Denver, Arapahoe, Jefferson, Adams

Polis, Jared (District-2)

Counties Represented: Gilpin, Clear Creek, Summit, Grand, Eagle, Broomfield, Boulder, Jefferson, Weld, Adams

Salazar, John (District-3)

Counties Represented: Alamosa, Archuleta, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Garfield, Gunnison, Huerfano, Hinsdale, Jackson, La Plata, Las Animas, Mesa, Mineral, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Otero, Ouray, Pitkin, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel

Markey, Betsy (District-4)

Counties Represented: Baca, Boulder, Cheyenne, Crowley, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Larimer, Lincoln, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Prowers, Otero, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld, Yuma

Lamborn, Doug (District-5)

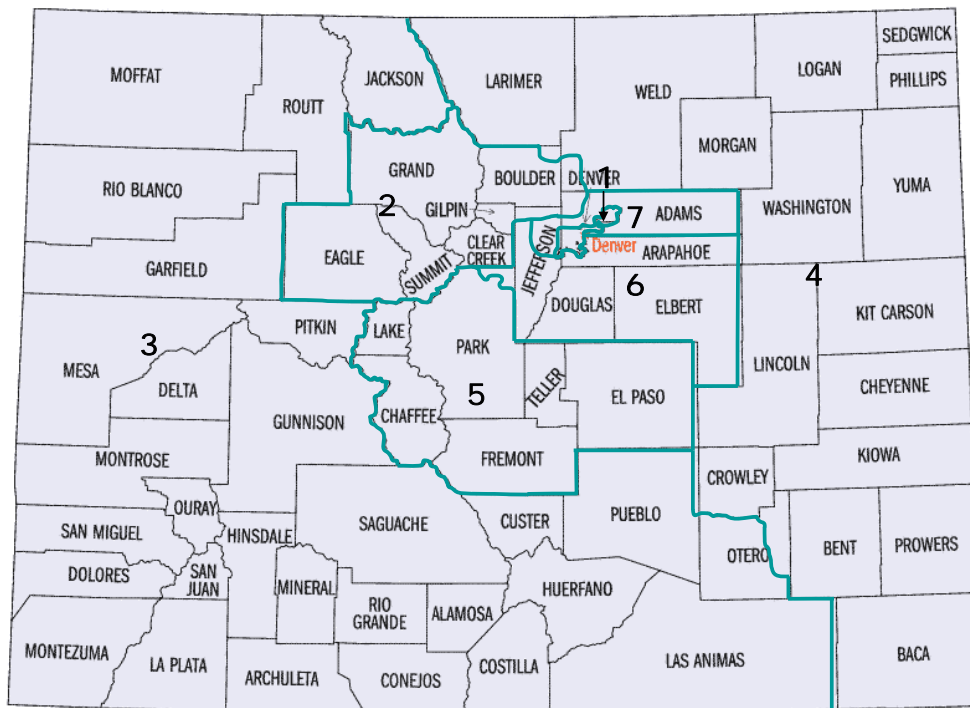
Counties Represented: El Paso, Lake, Park, Fremont, Teller, Chaffee

Coffman, Mike (District-6)

Counties Represented: Arapahoe, Jefferson, Douglas, Elbert, Park

Perlmutter, Ed (District-7)

Counties Represented: Jefferson, Arapahoe, Adams







## Congressional Delegates

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#### Committee Assignments

[Committee on Energy and Natural Resources](#)

[Committee on Armed Services](#)

[Special Committee on Aging](#)

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### Committee Assignments

[Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs](#)

[Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs](#)

[Special Committee on Aging](#)

[Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry](#)

### State Offices

#### San Luis Valley Regional Office

609 Main Street, Suite 110  
Alamosa, Colorado 81101  
Phone: (719) 587-0096  
Fax: (719) 587-0098

#### Pikes Peak Regional Office

409 North Tejon St., Suite 107  
Colorado Springs, 80903  
Phone: (719) 328-1100  
Fax: (719) 328-1129

#### North Central Regional Office

11 Old Town Square, Suite 260  
Fort Collins, Colorado 80524  
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Fax: (970) 224-2205

#### High Plains Regional Office

109 East Railroad Avenue, #4  
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Fax: (970) 542-3088

#### Northwest Colorado / I-70 West / Highway 50 West Regional Office

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Fax: (970) 241-8313

#### Four Corners Regional Office

835 East 2nd Avenue, Suite 203  
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Fax: (970) 259-9780

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### **Committee Assignment**

Energy and Commerce.

Natural Resources.

### **State Office**

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### **Committee Assignments**

Education and Labor.  
Rules.

### **State Offices**

#### **Boulder Office**

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#### **Frisco Office**

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### Committee Assignments

Appropriations.  
Energy Independence and Global  
Warming.

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### **Committee Assignments**

**Agriculture.**

**Transportation and Infrastructure.**

### **Central Regional Office**

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### **State Offices**

#### **Northern Regional Office**

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Armed Services.  
Natural Resources.  
Veterans' Affairs.

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### Committee Assignments

Armed Services.  
Natural Resources.  
Small Business.

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### Committee Assignment

Financial Services.  
Rules.

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## Nebraska Wilderness - Forest Service Only

Wilderness Area	Acres	Counties	National Forest	Enabling Legislation	Contact
<b>Soldier Creek</b>	<b>7,794</b>	<b>Sioux</b>	<b>Nebraska</b>	99-504 20-Oct-86	<b>Lisa Heiser</b> <b>(308) 432-0330</b> <b>lheiser@fs.fed.us</b>

## Nebraska Wilderness by Public Law

Public Law (PL)	PL # and Date	Wilderness Area (s)
Nebraska Wilderness Act of 1985	99-504 20-Oct-86	<b>Soldier Creek</b>





## Congressional Delegate

### Mike Johanns (R-Nebraska)



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#### Committee Assignments

[Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs](#)  
[Committee on Indian Affairs](#)  
[Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry](#)  
[Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation](#)  
[Committee on Veterans' Affairs](#)

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[Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry](#)  
[Committee on Rules and Administration](#)  
[Committee on Armed Services](#)

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### **Committee Assignments**

Agriculture.  
Foreign Affairs.  
Oversight and Government Reform.

### **State Offices**

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**Committee Assignment**  
**Energy and Commerce.**

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### **Committee Assignments**

Agriculture.

Natural Resources.

Science and Technology.

### **State Offices**

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#### **Scottsbluff District Office**

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## South Dakota Wilderness - Forest Service Only

Wilderness Area	Acres	Counties	National Forest	Enabling Legislation	Contact
<b>Black Elk</b>	<b>13,426</b>	<b>Custer, Pennington</b>	<b>Black Hills</b>	107-206 02-Aug-02 96-560 22-Dec-80	<b>Rick L. Hudson</b> (605) 673-9239 rlhudson@fs.fed.us

## South Dakota Wilderness by Public Law

Public Law (PL)	PL # and Date	Wilderness Area (s)
To Designate Certain National Forest System Lands in the States of Colorado, South Dakota, Missouri, South Carolina, and Louisiana for the Inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for Other Purposes	96-560 22-Dec-80	<b>Black Elk</b>
Public law 107-206 (8/2/2002) To make supplemental appropriations for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes	107-206 02-Aug-02	<b>Black Elk</b>



# South Dakota

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## Senators

Johnson, Tim (D)

Thune, John (R)

## Representatives

Herseth Sandlin, Stephanie (District-at large)





## Congressional Delegates

### Tim Johnson (D-South Dakota)



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### Committee Assignments

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[Committee on Indian Affairs](#)

[Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs](#)

[Committee on Energy and Natural Resources](#)

### State Offices

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### Committee Assignments

[Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry](#)  
[Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation](#)  
[Committee on Armed Services](#)  
[Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship](#)

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Natural Resources.  
Energy Independence and Global  
Warming.  
Veterans' Affairs.

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## Wyoming Wilderness - Forest Service Only

Wilderness Area	Acres	Counties	National Forest	Enabling Legislation	Contact
Absaroka-Beartooth	23,283	Park	Shoshone, Gallatin (R1)	98-550 30-Oct-84 98-140 MT 13-Oct-83 95-249 MT 27-Mar-78	Loren Poppert (307) 527-6241 lpoppert@fs.fed.us
Cloud Peak	189,039	Big Horn, Johnson, Sheridan	Bighorn	98-550 30-Oct-84	Craig Cope (307) 684-4632 cccope@fs.fed.us
Encampment River	10,124	Carbon	Medicine Bow-Routt	98-550 30-Oct-84	Ray George (307) 745-2319 rdgeorge@fs.fed.us
Fitzpatrick	198,525	Fremont, Sublette	Shoshone	98-550 30-Oct-84 94-557 19-Oct-76 94-567 20-Oct-76	Loren Poppert (307) 527-6241 lpoppert@fs.fed.us
Huston Park	30,726	Carbon	Medicine Bow-Routt	98-550 30-Oct-84	Ray George (307) 745-2319 rdgeorge@fs.fed.us
North Absaroka	350,488	Park	Shoshone	88-577 03-Sep-64	Loren Poppert (307) 527-6241 lpoppert@fs.fed.us
Platte River	23,492	Carbon, Albany	Medicine Bow-Routt	98-550 30-Oct-84	Ray George (307) 745-2319 rdgeorge@fs.fed.us
Popo Agie	101,870	Fremont, Sublette	Shoshone	98-550 30-Oct-84	Loren Poppert (307) 527-6241 lpoppert@fs.fed.us
Savage Run	14,930	Carbon	Medicine Bow-Routt	95-237 24-Feb-78	Paul Willard (307) 326-2525 pwillard@fs.fed.us
Washakie	704,822	Park, Fremont, Hot Springs	Shoshone	98-550 30-Oct-84 92-476 09-Oct-72 88-577 03-Sep-64	Loren Poppert (307) 527-6241 lpoppert@fs.fed.us



## Wyoming Wilderness by Public Law

Public Law (PL)	PL # and Date	Wilderness Area (s)
The Wilderness Act	88-577 03-Sept-64	<b>North Absaroka Washakie</b>
To Designate the Stratified Primitive Area as part of the Washakie Wilderness, Heretofore Known as the South Absaroka Wilderness, Shoshone National Forest, in the State of Wyoming, and for Other Purposes	92-476 09-Oct-72	<b>Washakie</b>
To Designate Certain Lands as Wilderness	94-557 19 Oct-76	<b>Fitzpatrick</b>
To Designate Certain Lands Within Units of the National Park System as Wilderness, to Revise the Boundaries of Certain Areas of those Units, and for Other Purposes	94-567 20-Oct-76	<b>Fitzpatrick</b>
The Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978	95-237 24-Feb-78	<b>Savage Run</b>
To Designate the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness, Custer and Gallatin National Forests, in the State of Montana	95-249 27-Mar-78	<b>Absaroka-Beartooth</b>
The Lee Metcalf Wilderness and Management Act of 1983	98-140 13-Oct-83	<b>Absaroka-Beartooth</b>
The Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984	98-550 30-Oct-84	<b>Absaroka-Beartooth Cloud Peak Encampment River Fitzpatrick Huston Park Platte River Popo Agie Washakie</b>



# Wyoming

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## Senators

Barrasso, John (R)

Enzi, Michael B. (R)

## Representatives

Lummis, Cynthia M. (District-at large)





## Congressional Delegates

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#### Committee Assignments

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[Committee on Finance](#)  
[Committee on the Budget](#)  
[Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship](#)

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### **Committee Assignments**

[Committee on Foreign Relations](#)

[Committee on Energy and Natural Resources](#)

[Committee on Environment and Public Works](#)

[Committee on Indian Affairs](#)

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### Committee Assignments

Agriculture.

Budget.

Natural Resources.

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## Frequently Asked Questions about Wilderness

### ***What is Wilderness?***

In 1964, the Congress of the United States passed the **Wilderness Act** legally designating certain federal lands as Wilderness. The Act defines Wilderness as land *...retaining its primeval character and influence...which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions*. The Wilderness Act prohibited roads, mining, timber cutting, motorized vehicles, and mechanical transport (bicycles) in these areas.

Since Congress passed the Wilderness Act in 1964, over 100 individual acts have been passed designating 756 Wildernesses managed by four Federal agencies (the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service).

#### **For more information:**

<http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=NWPS&sec=whatIsWilderness>

### ***Why are Wilderness areas established?***

Congress established Wilderness areas so that some wildlands would be preserved in their natural condition rather than being settled, modified, or developed. Wildernesses are protected and valued for their ecological, historical, scientific, experiential resources and their value to future generations. Wilderness provides wildlife habitat, ecosystem and watershed protection, scenic beauty, and recreational opportunities.

### ***Does Wilderness protection conflict with the “multiple use” of federal lands?***

No. Wilderness is a “multiple-use” both in fact and in law. The “multiple-uses” of wilderness according to law, include the protection of watersheds, the maintenance of soil and water quality, ecological stability, plant and animal gene pools, and habitat for wildlife including rare and endangered species. Wilderness also provides unsurpassed opportunities for outdoor recreation including hunting, fishing, hiking, and camping. Wilderness protection was first established as consistent with the public land multiple-use principle by the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act of 1960 and reaffirmed by two major 1976 laws – the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and the National Forest Management Act.

### ***Why do we have to manage Wilderness?***

Wilderness management is essentially the regulation of human use and influence in order to preserve the quality, character and integrity of these protected lands. Although Wilderness is protected from impacts such as mining and timber cutting, there are many threats to Wilderness.

#### **For more information:**

<http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=NWPS&sec=manage>



### ***What are the threats to Wilderness?***

Agencies are observing many potential threats to Wilderness resources including:

- Climate change effects on wilderness landscapes
- Deterioration of water quality from pollution sources outside of Wilderness and erosion from uses within Wilderness.
- Air pollution from sources outside Wilderness.
- Threats to native plant and animal species from the spread of noxious weeds.
- Interruption of natural functioning of ecosystems due to fire suppression.
- Threats to ecological processes and biodiversity through human disturbance.
- Soil compaction, vegetation loss or disturbance, and water quality degradation caused by heavy recreation use.
- Crowding, loss of solitude and the natural character of Wilderness.

#### **For more information:**

<http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=NWPS&sec=threats>

### ***Are motor vehicles permitted within Wilderness?***

No, in order to preserve the primeval character of Wilderness and provide opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation, the Wilderness Act prohibits the use of motorized vehicles, motorized equipment and mechanical transport within Wilderness.

#### **For more information:**

<http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=toolboxes&sec=trespass>

### ***Are motor vehicles and motorized equipment allowed in emergencies?***

The Wilderness Act makes provisions for the use of motorized or mechanical transport in the event of a health or safety emergency. For example, helicopters have been used to evacuate seriously ill or injured people from Wilderness. Additionally, motorized vehicles and equipment are permitted for fire suppression, law enforcement incidents involving serious crime, investigation of airplane accidents and removal of deceased persons. These measures may only be used within Wilderness in situations which involve ...*an inescapable urgency and a temporary need for speed beyond that available by primitive means* (Forest Service Manual 2326.1).

### ***Are wheelchairs allowed?***

Yes. In compliance with the Americans With Disabilities Act (Title V Section 507 c), wheelchairs, which comply with the following definition, are allowed in Wilderness. “The term wheelchair means a device designed solely for use by a mobility impaired person for locomotion, that is suitable for use in an indoor pedestrian area”. The Forest Service is not required “to provide any special treatment or accommodation, or to construct any facilities or



modify any conditions of the lands within Wilderness solely for the purpose of access to Wilderness by persons with disabilities”. The Forest Service has developed the Wilderness Access Decision Tool to assist agency decision makers in responding to requests concerning access to Wilderness by persons with disabilities.

### ***Is grazing permitted?***

Yes, grazing is permitted by the Wilderness Act in areas where grazing allotments existed prior to the area being designated as Wilderness. Congress further clarified its position on grazing in Wilderness with the 1980 Congressional Grazing Guidelines which state that grazing shall not be curtailed or phased out because an area is designated as Wilderness. Adjustments to livestock numbers should be made as a result of normal range management and land planning.

#### **For more information:**

<http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=toolboxes&sec=grazing>

### ***Can motor vehicles be used to access grazing allotments?***

Livestock grazing permittees may use motorized equipment occasionally in order to maintain existing support facilities (e.g., fences, water tanks, etc.) where practical alternatives to motorized equipment do not exist. Motorized equipment may also be used in livestock-related emergencies.

### ***Can motor vehicles be used to access inholdings?***

The Wilderness Act allows reasonable access to private inholdings as long as access is accomplished in a manner that is consistent with the preservation of the area as Wilderness. A special permit is issued to access private inholdings. The permit describes travel routes, modes of travel, and other conditions necessary to preserve Wilderness. If determined reasonable and appropriate, motorized or mechanical transport may be used to access surrounded private lands.

### ***Under what conditions may the government acquire Wilderness inholdings?***

According to the Wilderness Act, land may be exchanged, for federally owned land of approximately equal value, within the same state as the inholding. Congress may also specifically authorize purchase of an inholding if the owner agrees to sell. Third parties, such as land trusts, may purchase an inholding and then turn it over to a land management agency.

#### **For more information:**

<http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=toolboxes&sec=inholdings>

### ***What recreational activities occur within Wilderness?***

Wilderness provides opportunities for primitive, non-motorized and non-mechanized types of recreation. Recreational activities pursued in Wilderness include hiking, backpacking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, nature study, photography, rock climbing, fishing, and mountaineering.

#### **For more information:**

<http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=NWPS&sec=values>



### ***What are fourteeners?***

Fourteeners are mountain peaks that rise to a height of at least fourteen thousand feet. In Colorado, climbing fourteeners is a recreational activity. The goal of a growing number of climbers is to reach the summit of all 54 peaks. Because most of the fourteeners are within Wilderness, recreational use and impacts to these areas are dramatically increased, especially in fragile alpine zones. The Forest Service works with partners such as the Colorado Fourteeners Initiative and Leave No Trace, Inc. to mitigate and prevent impacts and overuse from this type of recreation.

#### **For more information:**

<http://www.14ers.org/index.php>

### ***Is horseback riding allowed?***

Yes, horseback riding is a primitive form of recreation and is allowed in most Forest Service Wildernesses. Some specific trails may be closed to horses for safety and environmental protection reasons and there may be grazing restrictions for range management. In Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Nebraska only certified weed seed free feed may be brought onto National Forests in order to prevent the spread of noxious weeds (36 CFR 261.58).

### ***Are bicycles allowed?***

No, bicycles are a form of mechanized transport, not a primitive type of recreation, and are prohibited by the Wilderness Act.

### ***Is hunting permitted?***

Yes, hunting is permitted in Forest Service Wilderness subject to applicable state and federal laws. In Wilderness managed by other agencies, such as the National Park Service, hunting may or may not be allowed.

### ***Is fish stocking allowed in Wilderness?***

States have jurisdiction and responsibility for management of fish and wildlife populations within Wilderness. Fish stocking may be conducted by the State agency to re-establish or perpetuate an indigenous species adversely affected by human influence or perpetuate or recover a threatened or endangered species. Wilderness provides an environment where the processes of natural selection and survival, rather than human actions, determine which and what numbers of wildlife species will exist.

### ***Are outfitters and guides allowed to operate in Wilderness?***

Yes, commercial outfitters and guides are allowed in Wilderness in order to provide recreational experiences for the public or to help in Wilderness management (e.g., packing in supplies for a trail crew). All commercial outfitters and guides are required to have a permit in order to operate on National Forest lands.

#### **For more information:**

<http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=toolboxes&sec=outfitter>



### ***Are fires allowed to burn in Wilderness?***

Fire is a natural part of the Wilderness ecosystem and the Forest Service is working to restore fire to its natural role. Fires may be allowed to burn within Wilderness when the fire is in conformity with an approved fire management plan. The equipment and tactics used to fight fires should be designed to minimize the impact to Wilderness values.

**For more information:**

<http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=toolboxes&sec=fire>

### ***What are noxious weeds?***

Noxious weeds are non-native invasive plant species that are especially challenging to control and contain within wilderness. Non-native noxious weeds can disrupt natural processes by out-competing native vegetation, reducing wildlife forage and habitat, and increasing erosion thereby degrading water quality. The goal for noxious weed management in Wilderness is to implement the minimum required management action to allow ecosystems to function naturally and protect wilderness values.

**For more information:**

<http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=toolboxes&sec=invasive>

### ***How are water rights impacted by Wilderness designation?***

The effect of Wilderness designation on water rights depends on the specific language of the legislation designating a particular area. If legislation provides for federal water rights, the effective date would be the date of the legislation; existing water rights would generally not be affected.

### ***How does Wilderness designation affect air quality status?***

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 designated Wilderness areas existing at that time as Class I Areas. Wildernesses designated after 1977 are generally Class II Areas unless they are additions to existing Class I Areas. According to the Clean Air Act, air quality in Class I Areas may not be allowed to degrade. Air quality and resources that may be impacted by changes in air quality such as lichens, lake and snow chemistry and visibility are monitored in a number of Class I and Class II Wildernesses in the Rocky Mountain Region.

**For more information:**

<http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=toolboxes&sec=air>

### ***How are management plans developed for particular Wilderness areas in the Rocky Mountain Region?***

Wilderness Implementation Schedules, Forest Plans, or Amendments to the Forest Plan are developed for each Wilderness in the Region. The plans are developed with input from federal, state and local agencies along with local community input. Each plan takes into account the designating legislation, environmental setting, unique values, and historic use of the Wilderness.

**For more information:**

<http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=toolboxes&sec=awareness>



## Wilderness Websites

Wilderness Information	Website
<b>Wilderness Information Network</b> National Wilderness Preservation System	<a href="http://www.wilderness.net">www.wilderness.net</a>
<b>Arthur Carhart Natl. Wilderness Training Cen.</b>	<a href="http://carhart.wilderness.net/">http://carhart.wilderness.net/</a>
<b>Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute</b>	<a href="http://leopold.wilderness.net/">http://leopold.wilderness.net/</a>
<b>International Journal of Wilderness</b>	<a href="http://ijw.wilderness.net/">http://ijw.wilderness.net/</a>
<b>National Wilderness Areas Statistics</b> Search Land Areas in the Database	<a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar">www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/lar</a>
<b>Forest Service Wilderness Manager web site</b>	<a href="http://fsweb.wo.fs.fed.us/rhwr/wilderness/">http://fsweb.wo.fs.fed.us/rhwr/wilderness/</a>
<b>Southern Research Station</b> Wilderness research	<a href="http://www.srs.fs.fed.us/trends">www.srs.fs.fed.us/trends</a>
Wilderness Education	Website
<b>Leave No Trace, Center for Outdoor Ethics</b>	<a href="http://www.lnt.org">www.lnt.org</a>
<b>Outward Bound</b>	<a href="http://www.outwardbound.org">www.outwardbound.org</a>
<b>National Outdoor Leadership School</b>	<a href="http://www.nols.edu">www.nols.edu</a>
<b>University of Montana Wilderness Institute</b>	<a href="http://www.forestry.umt.edu/research/MFCES/programs/wi">www.forestry.umt.edu/research/MFCES/programs/wi</a>
<b>Wilderness Archive at the University of Idaho</b>	<a href="http://www.lib.uidaho.edu/special-collections/Wilderness.Archives.html">www.lib.uidaho.edu/special-collections/Wilderness.Archives.html</a>
Wilderness Advocacy	Website
<b>The Wilderness Society</b>	<a href="http://www.wilderness.org">www.wilderness.org</a>
<b>Campaign for America's Wilderness</b>	<a href="http://www.leaveitwild.org">www.leaveitwild.org</a>
<b>Colorado Environmental Coalition</b>	<a href="http://www.ourcolorado.org">www.ourcolorado.org</a>
<b>Student Conservation Association</b>	<a href="http://www.sca-inc.org">www.sca-inc.org</a>
Outfitter Guide Associations	Website
<b>Colorado Outfitters Association</b>	<a href="http://www.colorado-outfitters.com">www.colorado-outfitters.com</a>
<b>South Dakota Professional Guides and Outfitters Association</b>	<a href="http://www.angelfire.com/sd/guides/">www.angelfire.com/sd/guides/</a>
<b>Wyoming Outfitters and Guides Association</b>	<a href="http://www.wyoga.org">www.wyoga.org</a>
<b>Nebraska Outfitters and Guides Association</b>	<a href="http://www.nebraskaoutfittersandguides.com">www.nebraskaoutfittersandguides.com</a>





## Wilderness Educational Materials

### Wilderness Education Training Manual Series

The Wilderness Education Training Manual Series offer wilderness managers, educators and the interested public the opportunity to download curriculum, overheads, and other materials at [www.wilderness.net](http://www.wilderness.net)

### Videos and DVDs

*American Values: American Wilderness* - A diverse group of Americans, including inner-city youngsters and disabled adventurers, talk about the benefits of wilderness. Chris Barns, Producer, Carhart Wilderness Training Center: 406-243-4265 [chris\\_barns@blm.gov](mailto:chris_barns@blm.gov)

*Wild by Law* – History of the conservation movement and the designation of Wilderness in America. Produced by Florentine Films in cooperation with the Forest Service.

*Battle for Wilderness* – History of the lives of John Muir and Gifford Pinchot and their famous battle over the Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park. Produced by WGBH/Boston, WNET/New York; Florentine Films: Larry Hott, Diane Gary, producers.

### Books and Brochures

*Wilderness Forever: Howard Zahniser and the Path to the Wilderness Act*. Mark W. T. Harvey. 2005. University of Washington Press, Seattle.

*The Multiple Values of Wilderness*, H. Ken Cordell, John C. Bergstrom, and J. M. Bowker. 2005. Venture Publishing. [www.venturepublish.com](http://www.venturepublish.com)

*The Enduring Wilderness Protecting out Natural Heritage Through the Wilderness Act*. Doug Scott. 2004. Fulcrum Publishing, Golden, CO.

*A Sand County Almanac*, Aldo Leopold. Essays about conservation and a land ethic from a conservation leader.

*Soft Paths*, Bruce Hampton & David Cole. National Outdoor Leadership School. How to enjoy the Wilderness without harming it.

### Posters

*40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Colorado Wilderness Poster*, The Wilderness Society.

*Wilderness Wolf Poster*, USDA Forest Service and USDI Bureau of Land Management. Collage of Wilderness components in the outline of a wolf. Ralph Swain (303) 275-5058.

### Maps

*National Wilderness Preservation System*, 2004, National Atlas USGS, [www.nationalatlas.gov](http://www.nationalatlas.gov)



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