

Coconino National Forest Potential Wilderness Evaluation Process

A required part of the Forest Plan Revision Process is to make recommendations concerning potential new wilderness designations and to create interim management guidance for the protection of areas with wilderness potential. It is possible, however, that no additional portions of the forest are determined to be appropriate for recommendation as new wilderness.

This document provides an overview of the steps the Coconino National Forest (Forest) is following for the potential wilderness evaluation process and the Forest's status in completing its potential wilderness evaluation. The Coconino National Forest is required to follow the criteria established by the agency, which are provided in further detail in the attached appendices.

The following processes are conducted at the National Forest level, unless noted otherwise.

Step 1: Inventory of Potential Wilderness

Purpose: The first step in the evaluation of potential wilderness is to identify and inventory all areas within National Forest System (NFS) lands that satisfy the definition of wilderness found in section 2(c) of the 1964 Wilderness Act and meet certain inventory criteria (See Appendix A).

The application of the inventory criteria relies on local knowledge and judgment regarding unique, site-specific conditions of each area being considered for placement on the inventory of potential wilderness. Criteria used in this step include meeting minimum size requirements and the absence of forest (36 CFR 212.1) or other permanently authorized roads.

Status: Completed in Fall 2007. The Coconino National Forest's GIS mapping analyses to find areas on the Forest that may meet the inventory criteria resulted in an initial list of 41 potential wilderness areas. The initial list was then reviewed by district staff whose local knowledge and expertise of the land provided key information regarding the improvements, management activities, and land ownership in the areas. After completing the inventory process in Appendix A, 37 potential wilderness areas were determined to meet the criteria to be on the potential wilderness inventory list.

Details: See Appendix A: Region 3 Potential Wilderness Inventory Process. Forest Service Handbook 1909.12, Chapter 70.

Step 2: Evaluate Potential Wilderness

Purpose: An area recommended as suitable for wilderness must meet all the requirements of:

- *Capability:* The degree to which that area contains the basic characteristics that make it suitable for wilderness recommendation without regard to its availability for or need as wilderness. Characteristics include: Naturalness, Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude or Primitive and Unconfined Recreation, Special Features and Values, and Manageability.
- *Availability:* All National Forest System lands determined to meet wilderness capability requirements are considered potentially available for wilderness designation. However, the determination of availability is conditioned by the value of and need for the wilderness resource compared to the value of and need for other resources. In evaluating availability, other resource demands and uses that the area under evaluation could satisfy will be described.

- *Need:* Determine the need for an area to be designated as wilderness through an analysis of the degree to which it contributes to the overall National Wilderness Preservation System. The determination of need will consider public input, as well as regional factors, such as the geographic distribution of current wilderness areas and their representativeness of landforms and ecosystems.

Status: Initiated

- a. *Capability:* The 37 areas that met the inventory criteria were further evaluated for wilderness capability. An interdisciplinary team of resource specialists from soils, watershed, wildlife, fuels management, and recreation disciplines completed the capability process in the spring and summer of 2008. Eleven areas rated high in capability and will be taken forward into the availability and need analysis. The remaining 26 areas rated low or medium and will be dropped from further analysis.
- b. *Availability:* After considering public feedback on capability, the interdisciplinary team will continue the evaluation of availability and need for those areas that rated high in capability.
- c. *Need:* After completion of availability, need will be evaluated at the Forest and regional level.

Details: Appendix B: Coconino National Forest Capability Rating Criteria. Appendix C: Summary of Capability Results. Appendix D: Region 3 Wilderness Need Assessment Work Products Table. Forest Service Handbook 1909.12, Chapter 70.

Step 3: Make Preliminary Administrative Recommendations

Purpose: The Forest will make a “preliminary administrative recommendation” for wilderness designation by Congress as part of Forest Plan revision process. Public review and comment on preliminary wilderness recommendations is a key requirement of this step. After considering public feedback, the Forest Supervisor will decide what, if any, areas will be recommended for wilderness designation by Congress in the revised Forest Plan.

Status: Upon completion of previous step.

Step 4: Prepare Forest Plan Components

Purpose: The Forest will develop plan components for any areas recommended for wilderness designation and for congressionally designated Wilderness Study Areas not released by Congress (even if not administratively recommended for wilderness) to provide for the protection of wilderness potential.

Status: Pending selection of areas recommend for wilderness designation.

Appendix A

R3 Potential Wilderness Inventory Process

This document outlines the criteria to be used in determining an area for inclusion in the inventory of potential wilderness. Follow the steps below to create your inventory of potential wilderness areas as specified by FSH 1909.12, Chapter 70 - **Wilderness Evaluation**.

Important reminders¹:

- The application of the inventory criteria should rely on local knowledge and judgment regarding unique, site-specific conditions of each area being considered for placement on the inventory of potential wilderness.
- When delineating areas for the potential wilderness inventory; locate boundaries at prominent natural or semi-permanent human-made features to facilitate easy on-the-ground identification.

Step One: Create an initial list and map of areas using the following two criteria from FSH 1909.12 Ch 70, Section 71.1

1. Areas that do not contain forest roads, or other permanently authorized roads;
2. Areas that are at least 5,000 acres in size, **or** less than 5,000 acres but meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - a. Area can be preserved due to physical terrain and natural conditions.
 - b. Area is a self-contained ecosystem, such as an island, that can be effectively managed as a separate unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
 - c. Area is contiguous to an existing wilderness, primitive area, Administration-endorsed wilderness, or other potential wilderness in other Federal ownership, regardless of their size.

Step Two: Utilize the **Criteria for Including Improvements** outlined in FSH 1909.12 Ch 70, Section 71.11 to identify areas from Step One that should be precluded from the potential wilderness inventory (*see attached Supplement A*). These would include areas such as timber harvest areas where logging and road construction are evident, mineral leases with surface occupancy, and developed recreation sites, as well as others. You may have GIS layers that relate to some of these criteria that would make them easy to identify.

Step Three: Apply the criteria for dealing with roaded areas, fingers, and other extrusions to exclude areas that do not meet the purpose of considering an area for potential wilderness (*see attached Supplement B*). Generally fingers or necks less than ½ mile in width can be used as an adjustment point. Explain the rationale for excluding the area from your inventory in the documentation.

Step Four: Review the areas resulting from the above three steps to determine if they meet the statutory definition of wilderness as outlined in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act: ***an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements² or human habitation, which;***

1. generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable;

¹ See FSH 1909.12, Chapter 70, Section 71.

² We recognize that the phrase in the Wilderness Act that says “***without permanent improvement***”, conflicts with the directives that allow improvements based on the criteria outlined in section 71.11. Please follow the criteria outlined in section 71.11 of the directives when considering areas with improvements.

2. has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation;

Discussion on Step Four:

This step is where it is important to apply your local knowledge and judgment for the areas under consideration. Although there are no precise definitions for terms such as “primarily affected by the forces of nature” or “substantially unnoticeable”, Section 3 of General Technical Report on Monitoring Selected Conditions Related to Wilderness Character: A National Framework³ provides interpretation of these phrases and terms from Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act. It is important to note that although an area must meet the statutory definition of wilderness to be included in the inventory; this is meant to be a more cursory look at whether the area meets the definition based on initial look. The more in-depth review of how the area measures up in terms of wilderness character is done in the capability step of the evaluation. This will include a more thorough look at the characteristics as outlined in Section 72.1 – Capability, including manageability. In developing the inventory, it is sufficient for you to discuss and document reasons why a particular area is not being included in your inventory based on the criteria provided, your knowledge of the specific area, and professional judgment. For example, you may have an unroaded area adjacent to an existing wilderness or primitive area, but because of existing active mineral operations in that area that require surface occupancy, you find it is reasonable to not include the area in the inventory as per the criteria in FSH 1909.12 Ch 70, 71.11. Document your rationale for the planning record. Another example may include an area that is greater than 5,000 acres, part of which was recently burned in a wildfire. Containment lines and temporary roads are still apparent but are beginning to revegetate. Since these are not considered permanent improvements, it is prudent to include this area in your inventory. (See example documentation in the form below for additional examples).

Step Five: Use the form below (or some similar method) to document your results and rationale for including/excluding areas for your potential wilderness inventory. This will become part of your planning record.

Step Six: Prepare a final list (and map) of your potential wilderness areas that will be evaluated. Include the area’s common name, formal identification number (see below), acreage, and location on the forest. You must also include a list (and map) of existing wildernesses and primitive areas, and other areas as outlined in Section 71.2.

Naming Scheme: Final identification of potential wilderness areas should be in the following format:

PW-03-XX-001

PW = potential wilderness

03 = Region 3

XX = insert your unit number

001 = the # of the potential wilderness area, beginning with 001 and continuing in sequence (002, 003, etc).

³ See Monitoring Selected Conditions Related to Wilderness Character: A National Framework, USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, General Technical Report RMRS-GTR-151, April 2005.

Sharkland National Forest

Yes = meets criteria

No = does not meet criteria

~ = not applicable

STEP	Criteria	PW-example 1	PW-example 2	PW-example 3	PW-example 4
1	Is at least 5000 acres, or is < 5000 acres and meets one of the following:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	a. can be preserved due to physical terrain and natural conditions, or	~	~	~	~
	b. is a self-contained ecosystem, such as an island, that can be effectively managed as a separate unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System, or	~	~	~	~
	c. is contiguous to an existing wilderness, primitive area, Administration-endorsed wilderness, or other potential wilderness in other Federal ownership, regardless of their size.	~	Contiguous to an existing primitive area	~	~
	Does not contain forest roads, or other permanently authorized roads.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Area removed due to criteria in 71.11. Document rational in proper box.	~	Area contains mineral leases/operations with surface occupancy	~	~
3	Area removed according to R3 criteria for addressing roaded areas, fingers, and extrusions	~	~	~	Area has multiple roads protruding inwards that are < ½ mile apart. After adjusting the boundary based on R3 criteria, area is less than 5000 acres
4	Meets the statutory definition of wilderness as outlined in sec. 2(c) of the Act: <i>an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which:</i>	Area contains multiple user-created ATV trails. However, these are not permanent improvements. The area otherwise meets the criteria.	~	Part of area was recently burned. Containment lines and temporary roads are still apparent but beginning to revegetate. Improvements are not permanent. Area otherwise meets criteria	~
	a. generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable	Yes	~	Yes	~
	b. has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation	Yes	~	Yes	~
	I = INCLUDE or E = EXCLUDE	I	E	I	E

R3 Potential Wilderness Inventory Supplement

A. Criteria for Including Improvements (FSH 1909.12 Ch 70, Sec 71.11)

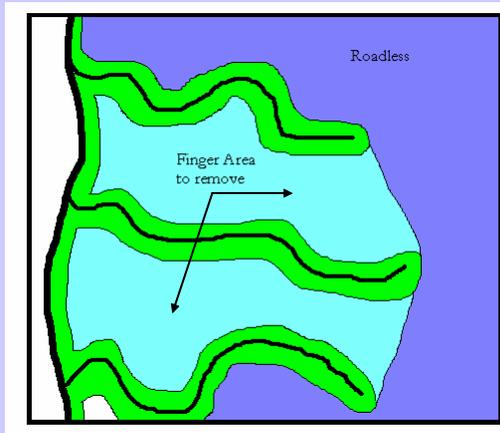
Areas may qualify for the inventory of potential wilderness even though they include the following types of areas or features:

1. Airstrips and heliports.
2. Cultural treatments involving plantations or plantings where the use of mechanical equipment is not evident.
3. Electronic installations, such as cell towers, television, radio, and telephone repeaters, and the like, provided their impact is minimal.
4. Evidence of historic mining (50+ years ago). Do not include areas of significant current mineral activity, including prospecting with mechanical or motorized earthmoving equipment. The inventory may include areas where the only evidence of prospecting is holes that have been drilled without access roads to the site. Potential wilderness also may include:
 - a. Areas that otherwise meet inventory criteria if they are covered by mineral leases having a “no surface occupancy” stipulation.
 - b. Areas covered by mineral leases that otherwise meet inventory criteria only if the lessee has not exercised development and occupancy rights. If and when these rights are exercised, remove the area, or portion affected, from the inventory unless it is possible to establish specific occupancy provisions that would maintain the area in a condition suitable for wilderness.
5. Structures or evidence of vegetative manipulation resulting from past management practices in National grasslands and prairies. National Grassland and Prairie areas that contain the following features may qualify for the inventory:
 - a. Areas where vegetation type conversions are reverting to native vegetation with minimal evidence of cultivation.
 - b. Areas with less than one mile of interior fence per section.
6. Federal ownership of less than 70 percent if it is realistic to manage the Federal lands as wilderness, independent of the private land.
7. Minor structural range improvements (FSM 2240.5), such as fences or water troughs. Exclude areas where nonstructural range improvements are readily visible and apparent. Areas with spray or burning projects are permissible if there is little or no evidence of the project.

8. Recreation improvements such as occupancy spots or minor hunting or outfitter camps. As a general rule, do not include developed sites. Areas with minor, easily removable recreation developments may be included.
9. Timber harvest areas where logging and prior road construction are not evident, except as provided in Section 71.12 for areas east of the 100th meridian. Examples include those areas containing early logging activities related to historic settlement of the vicinity, areas where stumps and skid trails or roads are substantially unrecognizable, or areas where clearcuts have regenerated to the degree that canopy closure is similar to surrounding uncut areas.
10. Ground-return telephone lines, electric lines, and powerlines if a right-of-way has not been cleared.
11. Watershed treatment areas if the use of mechanical equipment is not evident. The inventory may include areas where minor watershed treatment has been accomplished manually such as small hand-constructed gully plugs.

B. Criteria for Roaded Areas, Fingers, and Extrusions

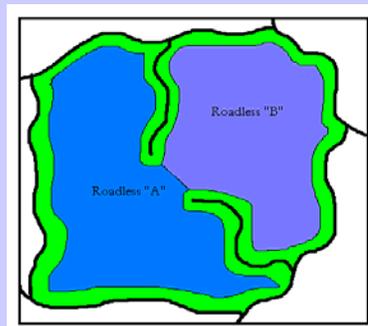
Fingers



- Remove small fingers less than 1/2 mile across if they do not exhibit wilderness character
- adjust to manageable boundary

Consider the effect roads may have on wilderness character where the distance between roads is less than 1/2 mile. Consider whether the area retains a natural appearance with man's impact substantially unnoticeable.

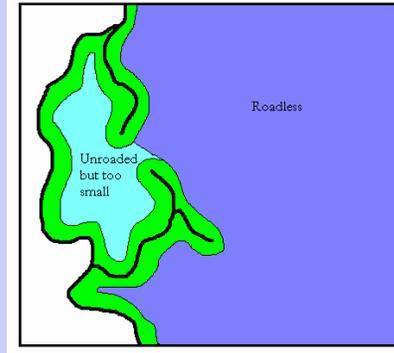
Extrusions - large



- Determine character of connection
- Keep intact if both sides are >5000 acres and connector has wilderness character
- Separate into two areas if common area is <1/2 mile or lacks wilderness character

Consider whether the connection between the roads retains wilderness character. Use the same 1/2 mile distance for fingers in your determination. Consider whether the area retains a natural appearance with man's impact substantially unnoticeable.

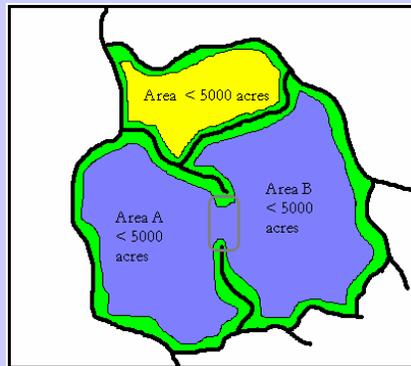
Extrusions - small



- Determine size of extrusion and distance of opening ($< \frac{1}{2}$ mile)
- Eliminate areas < 5000 acres that would not be considered on their own if they do have wilderness character
- Consider effect to total area

Consider whether the area retains a natural appearance with man's impact substantially unnoticeable.

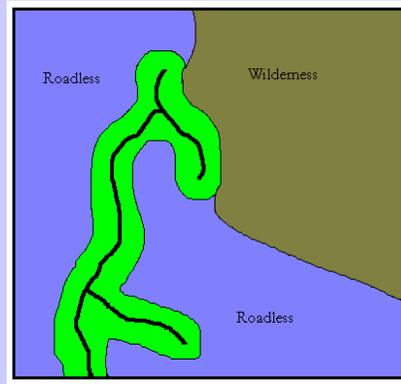
Extrusions - mixed/small areas



- Determine size of each extrusion
- Consider area of connection if less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile
- Eliminate areas < 5000 acres that would not be considered on their own if they do have wilderness character
- Consider effect to total area

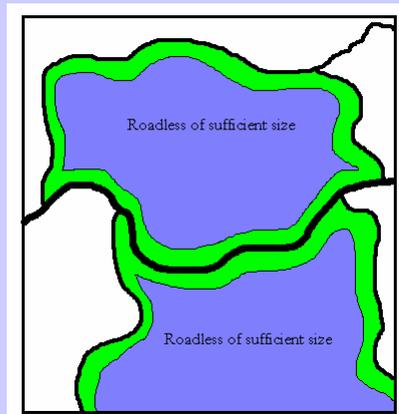
Consider areas that might be affected by narrow connections between roads. If the distance is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile do the resulting polygons retain wilderness character? If not, eliminate. If so, if the total area is greater than 5000 acres include in the inventory.

Contiguous Areas



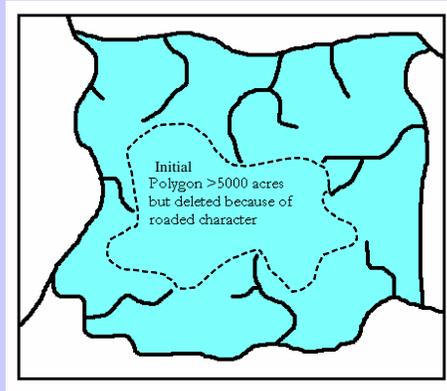
- Consider all contiguous areas regardless of jurisdiction
 - BLM wilderness
 - BLM study areas
 - BLM roadless
 - NPS lands

Separated Areas



- Consider each if >5000 acres
- Consider effect of road corridor on wilderness character
 - could unit be managed as one
 - could road be closed

Roaded Network



- Eliminate areas < 5000 acres after deleting portions of the roaded network
- Assumes remaining area does not have wilderness character and is < 5000 acres.

In heavily roaded areas an initial polygon greater than 5000 acres may be created that is adversely affected by the road network. But if after considering the effects of roads less than ½ mile distant, the resulting unroaded area is less than 5000 acres, eliminate the area from the inventory.

Appendix B-Coconino National Forest Capability Rating Criteria

Capability Characteristics – These questions were used to help the interdisciplinary team rank the overall categories of natural, undeveloped, outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation, special features, and manageability.

Natural

1. Presence of non-native species

High- Non-native species are not evident

Medium – Non-native species are evident in isolated spots.

Low - Non-native species are common or scattered throughout the area.

2. Rivers within the wilderness area are in free-flowing condition

High- Rivers within the area are considered free-flowing

Medium – Some rivers have impoundments or other issues that affect their free-flowing character.

Low – Rivers within the wilderness area are seasonal or heavily impacted by impoundments.

3. Quality of night-sky as affected by light pollution

High – The night sky is clear with little to no interference from light pollution.

Medium – Some stars are visible and there is moderate degradation from light pollution

Low – Few stars are visible at night and the presence of light pollution is evident

4. Presence of pollutants that degrade water

High – All rivers/streams have been sampled and there are no water quality issues.

Medium – There are no known water quality issues within the area but the not all rivers/streams have been sampled.

Low – There are rivers within the area that are listed on the State Impaired Waters List (303d)

5. Area provides elements of biological diversity and naturalness, including unique habitats, TES or rare plants and wildlife.

High – Area has critical or unique habitats and diverse ecological conditions.

Medium – Area has a mix of habitats and ecological conditions.

Low – Area has limited ecological conditions and habitats.

6. Area contains a variety of natural resources, including a variety of tree species and structures. Intermingled grasslands or meadows, numerous recreation opportunities, diversity of wildlife habitats, and wildlife, etc.

High - diverse amount of natural resources.

Medium - mixed amount of natural resources.

Low - limited amount of natural resource diversity.

Undeveloped

7. Area is free from human disturbance

High – Has only minor improvements and appears free of human disturbance.

Medium – Has several minor improvements and is mostly free of human disturbance.

Low – Has major improvement such as a power line or road and shows signs of human disturbance.

Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude or Primitive and Unconfined Recreation

8. Area provides physically and mentally challenging recreation opportunities that promote adventure and self-reliance.

High – Most of the area provides challenging recreation opportunities.

Medium- Some parts of the area have the potential for challenging recreation opportunities.

Low – Few parts of the area can provide challenging recreation opportunities.

9. Opportunity to experience solitude and isolation from human activities while recreating in the area.

High – Significant feeling of being alone or remote from civilization.

Medium – Feeling of being alone is possible but signs of civilization are likely.

Low – Little opportunity of feeling alone.

10. Opportunity to engage in primitive and unconfined recreation such as back-packing, kayaking, hunting, fishing, etc

High - There are many opportunities for engaging in primitive recreation.

Medium – There are some opportunities for engaging in primitive recreation.

Low – There are few to no opportunities to engage in primitive recreation.

11. Degree of primitive ROS settings

High – Majority of the area is classified primitive or semi-primitive non-motorized.

Medium – Some of the area is classified primitive or semi-primitive non-motorized.

Low – Little to none of the area is classified primitive or semi-primitive non-motorized.

Special Features and Values

12. Area contains outstanding or distinct features like rock formations, panoramic views, etc.

High - Many distinct features or few but exceptional features.

Medium - Some distinct features.

Low - One or no distinct features.

13. Area has potential for scientific research, environmental education, or historic/cultural opportunities.

High - Good potential for two or more types of these opportunities.

Medium - Potential for one type of opportunity.

Low - Little or no potential for this type of opportunity.

14. Area contains unique or rare species of plants and/or animals.

High – Area has several unique or rare plants and/or animals.

Medium - Area has a few unique or rare plants and/or animals.

Low - Area has no unique or rare plants and/or animals.

Manageability

15. Ability to manage the area in for wilderness character, including distance and influence from outside activities; opportunity to access the area; and resource conflicts or encumbrances.

High – isolated from areas of activity; controlled or limited access; no encumbrances or resource conflicts

Medium - somewhat isolated from areas of activity; adequate access opportunities; some resource conflicts and/or encumbrances

Low – areas of activity are nearby; many access opportunities; many resource conflicts and/or encumbrances

16. Area boundaries are recognizable and defensible

High – Majority of the boundary follows features that can be easily found and identifiable on the ground.

Medium – About half of the boundary follows features that can be easily found and identifiable on the ground.

Low – Boundary can rarely be located with out equipment, such as a gps unit.

Appendix C

Coconino National Forest Potential Wilderness Evaluation Summary of Capability Results

The following is a list of potential wilderness areas that ranked high and will be taken forward for further analysis.

POTENTIAL WILDERNESS NUMBER	POTENTIAL WILDERNESS NAME	OVERALL CAPABILITY RATING
PW-03-04-001	Strawberry Crater	High
PW-03-04-006	Railroad Draw	High
PW-03-04-013	Woods	High
PW-03-04-019	Walker Mt.	High
PW-03-04-022	Cedar Bench	High
PW-03-04-023	Black Mt.	High
PW-03-04-025	Cimmaron-boulder	High
PW-03-04-026	Hackberry	High
PW-03-04-028	Davey's	High
PW-03-04-036	East Clear Creek	High
PW-03-04-037	Barbershop	High

The following is a list of potential wilderness areas that ranked medium or low and will not be taken forward for further analysis.

POTENTIAL WILDERNESS NUMBER	POTENTIAL WILDERNESS NAME	OVERALL CAPABILITY RATING
PW-03-04-002	Abineau	Medium
PW-03-04-003	Whitehorse	Medium
PW-03-04-004	Bismark	Medium
PW-03-04-005	North Volunteer	Medium
PW-03-04-007	Dorsey Spring	Medium
PW-03-04-009	Casner Mt.	Medium
PW-03-04-012	Schnebly	Medium
PW-03-04-015	Bais Hog	Medium
PW-03-04-016	House Mt.	Medium
PW-03-04-017	White Mesa	Medium
PW-03-04-018	Deadwood Draw	Medium
PW-03-04-020	Horse Knoll	Medium
PW-03-04-027	Tin Can	Medium
PW-03-04-030	Padre Canyon	Medium
PW-03-04-031	Yellow Jacket	Medium
PW-03-04-032	Anderson Draw	Medium
PW-03-04-033	Gary David	Medium

POTENTIAL WILDERNESS NUMBER	POTENTIAL WILDERNESS NAME	OVERALL CAPABILITY RATING
PW-03-04-034	Lower Jacks Canyon	Medium
PW-03-04-035	Jacks Canyon	Medium
PW-03-04-008	Bunker Ridge	Low
PW-03-04-010	Loy	Low
PW-03-04-011	Sterling Canyon	Low
PW-03-04-014	Rattlesnake	Low
PW-03-04-021	Wikiup	Low
PW-03-04-024	Meadow	Low
PW-03-04-029	Nash	Low

Appendix D- Region 3 Wilderness Need Assessment Work Products Table

The wilderness need assessment analyzes the degree to which each area would contribute to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Direction from FSH 1909.12, Chapter 70 is to deal with need on a regional basis. The following table shows the factors required by the wilderness assessment handbook that will be considered in examining the regional need for wilderness, potential existing data sources, how the information will be displayed and analyzed, the expertise needed for each factor, deadlines, and expected products. Some products will be created at the Regional Office, and some will be produced by individual forests. Regional Office and Forest personnel creating products should use the table to guide their work.

(Continued on the next page)

¹ **Operational Draft:** This document is prepared to provide guidance to Forest Plan revision teams. As this guidance is implemented we expect to learn improved ways to do this work. As we learn we will be updating these documents.

Factors and Data Sources

Factor (From FSH 1909.12, Chapter 70)	Data Source	How Information Will be Displayed and Analyzed	Expertise Needed	Status	Product(s)
<p>Factor #1, Item #1: Location, size, and type of other wildernesses and primitive areas in the general vicinity</p>	<p>GIS layers from FS, NPS, USFWS, BLM www.wilderness.net www.nationalatlas.gov</p>	<p>Map/layer showing existing FS, NPS, USFWS, and BLM wildernesses in AZ, NM, CO, UT, TX, southern NV, and southern CA. (RO)</p> <p>The size and managing agency for each wilderness will be identified in an attribute table. (RO)</p> <p>Forests will identify gaps in the distribution of designated wilderness that could be filled by potential wilderness on the forest, and describe how well potential wilderness would meet the need.</p>	<p>GIS Specialist, Wilderness Specialist</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>GIS layer (RO) Map (RO) Analysis (Forest)</p>
<p>Factor #1, Item #2: Accessibility of areas to population centers and user groups</p>	<p>GIS Layer from Item #1</p>	<p>GIS tool will allow identification of wilderness and potential wilderness areas within varying distances of different population centers. (RO)</p> <p>Forests will identify any population centers that are “under-served” by wilderness and how well potential wildernesses might meet the need.</p>	<p>GIS Specialist, Wilderness Specialist</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>GIS tool (RO) Analysis (Forest)</p>

Factor (From FSH 1909.12, Chapter 70)	Data Source	How Information Will be Displayed and Analyzed	Expertise Needed	Status	Product(s)
<p>Factor #2, Item #1: Present visitor pressure on other wildernesses, the trends in use, changing patterns of use.</p> <p>Factor #2, Item #2: Population expansion factors, and trends and changes in transportation.</p>	<p>FS - National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM), Forest Socio-Economic Assessments, <i>Wilderness and Primitive Area Recreation Participation and Consumption: An Examination of Demographic and Spatial Factors.</i> BLM – Recreation Management Info System NPS – wilderness permits USFWS – if available Forests without wilderness specific data may consider anecdotal data to include 1) Changes in recreation activities (i.e. increased % of horse use), 2) Changes in length of stay, 3) Changes in amount of use (from trail counters, trail registers). www.azdes.gov http://www.census.gov/</p>	<p>Tables displaying visits in wilderness by forest, and by wilderness if data is available. Also user demographics for wilderness on each forest (gender, age, ethnicity/race, and origin). (RO)</p> <p>Table displaying amount of use in NPS, BLM, USFWS wildernesses. (RO)</p> <p>Narrative summarizing trends in wilderness use, population expansion factors that could affect wilderness visitation, and identifying regional demand for additional wilderness. (RO)</p> <p>Forests supplement the above narrative with local information where available (including changing patterns of use and trends and changes in transportation), to identify demand for additional wilderness, and to identify how well potential wilderness could meet the demand.</p> <p>Forests send anecdotal data to RO for posting on Revision website, for other forests to use.</p>	<p>Recreation Data Specialist, Wilderness Specialist, Recreation Planner</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>Tables (RO)</p> <p>Narrative summarizing trends and regional demand (RO)</p> <p>Narrative identifying demand for additional wilderness on forest, and how well potential wilderness could meet that need. (Forest)</p>

Factor (From FSH 1909.12, Chapter 70)	Data Source	How Information Will be Displayed and Analyzed	Expertise Needed	Status	Product(s)
<p>Factor #3, Item #1: The extent to which nonwilderness lands on the NFS unit or other Federal lands are likely to provide opportunities for unconfined outdoor recreation experiences.</p>	<p>FS – Inventoried Roadless Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, ROS classes of P, SPNM and SPM. NPS – WSA, national parks, other categories of primitive areas USFWS – WSA, primitive management areas BLM – WSA, primitive management areas</p>	<p>GIS layer showing IRAs, P, SPNM & SPM ROS areas managed by FS, NPS, USFWS, BLM. (RO)</p> <p>Forests describe how these areas might meet the demand for additional wilderness experiences for users, for the purpose of primitive recreation.</p>	<p>GIS Specialist, Recreation Planner</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<p>Layer (RO) Narrative (Forest)</p>
<p>Factor #4, Item #1: The need to provide a sanctuary for those biotic species that have demonstrated an inability to survive in less than primitive surroundings or the need for a protected area for other unique scientific values or phenomena.</p>	<p>Forest Ecological Sustainability Analysis; Forest GIS Layers</p>	<p>Forest GIS layer or other analysis with potential wilderness and locations of species needing primitive conditions, and other unique scientific values or phenomena needing protected areas.</p> <p>Narrative discussion by forest of ability of potential wilderness to provide protection for identified species, values, or phenomena.</p>	<p>GIS Specialist, Wildlife Biologist, Fisheries Biologist, Plant Ecologist</p>	<p>TBDL</p>	<p>Layer/analysis (Forest) Narrative (Forest)</p>

Factor (From FSH 1909.12, Chapter 70)	Data Source	How Information Will be Displayed and Analyzed	Expertise Needed	Status	Product(s)
<p>Factor #5, Item #1: Use of management direction to increase capacity of existing wilderness areas to support human use without unacceptable depreciation of the wilderness resource</p>	<p>Current Forest Plan, Factor #2 tables and narratives</p>	<p>Narrative discussion of whether opportunities exist to increase capacity by changing management, where, and any potential impacts on the resource if this were to be pursued.</p>	<p>Forest planner, recreation/wilderness specialist</p>	<p>TBDL</p>	<p>Narrative (Forest)</p>
<p>Factor #6, Item #1: Preservation of identifiable ecosystems and landform types.</p>	<p>Item #1 GIS Layer Nature Conservancy data GIS - Ecosystem – Bailey-Kuchler GIS - Landform - Hammond</p>	<p>GIS layer with ecosystem and landform types and designated wildernesses (all agencies). (RO)</p> <p>Narrative discussion of <u>underrepresented</u> ecosystems and landform types. (RO)</p> <p>Forests supplement the above narrative to identify how well potential wilderness could meet the need.</p>	<p>GIS Specialist, Wilderness Specialist</p>	<p>In progress</p>	<p>Layer (RO)</p> <p>Narrative (RO)</p> <p>Narrative (Forest)</p>