Wilderness, WSAs and other lands with wilderness characteristics

Historical Overview







Wilderness Act 1964, Sec. 2 (a) and (c)

*"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness."

"...there is hereby established a National Wilderness Preservation System to be composed of federally owned areas designated by the Congress as 'wilderness areas'..."

Sections 201(a) and 603 of FLPMA

 Required BLM to ID lands possessing wilderness values (Sec. 201) and recommend to the President and Congress how much is suitable for preservation (Sec. 603).

 Required BLM to use the definition of wilderness characteristics (as described in the 1964 Wilderness Act) during its Sec. 201 inventories

FLPMA, Section 201(a) and 603 Inventories

- Inventory Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)
- Study Legislative EISs
- Report Wilderness Study Reports







Post FLPMA

 Acquisitions, changing conditions & public interest >>> additional wilderness inventories.

- BLM previously identified new WSAs through Land Use Planning (FLPMA Sec. 202)
 - Administrative WSAs ended with the Utah
 Settlement

2003 Utah Settlement

- BLM's Section 603 authority to conduct wilderness reviews expired in 1993
- Section 201 Inventory of public lands for wilderness characteristics is OK
- Lands with wilderness characteristics should be considered in RMPs for (Section 202)
- Do not have to protect lwc;
 but must reveal impacts

2008 ruling by 9th circuit ruled that Sec. 201 required BLM to maintain inventories & Sec. 202 granted BLM authority to select management options through land use plans

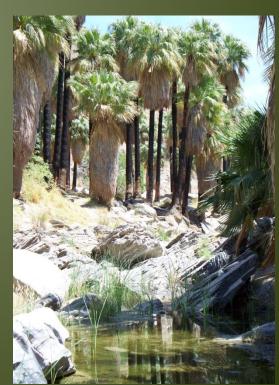
Updating Wilderness Characteristics Inventories

 The inventories that determined that lands outside of WSAs do not have wilderness characteristics are now 38 years old

 Citizens are now providing BLM with new wilderness inventory information (e.g. Citizen Wilderness Plans, etc.)

Consider Wilderness characteristics when they exist

- Manuals 6310 and 6320 provide guidance for:
 - Inventory of lands with wilderness characteristics
 - Considering lands with wilderness characteristics in land use plans
- Treat like other resources
 - Affected Environment
 - Description of Alternatives
 - Environmental Consequences
 - Record of Decision



Range of Alternatives

One that protects all identified wilderness characteristics

One that does not any

Combinations

Decision could protect all, some, or none of the characteristics

Thank You!





Common Questions

- How many wilderness areas does BLM manage in Colorado?
- How many Wilderness Study Areas do we manage in Colorado?
- Can we do forest, fuels, or weed treatments in wilderness? WSAs?
- Is grazing permitted in wilderness? WSAs?
- Can we adjust boundaries?

Wilderness Areas

Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness

- Within MCNCA
- Red rock canyons
- Wildlife & recreation

Gunnison Gorge Wilderness

- Within GGNCA
- Double canyon system
- Recreation

Powderhorn Wilderness

- BLM & USFS
- Recreation & wildlife

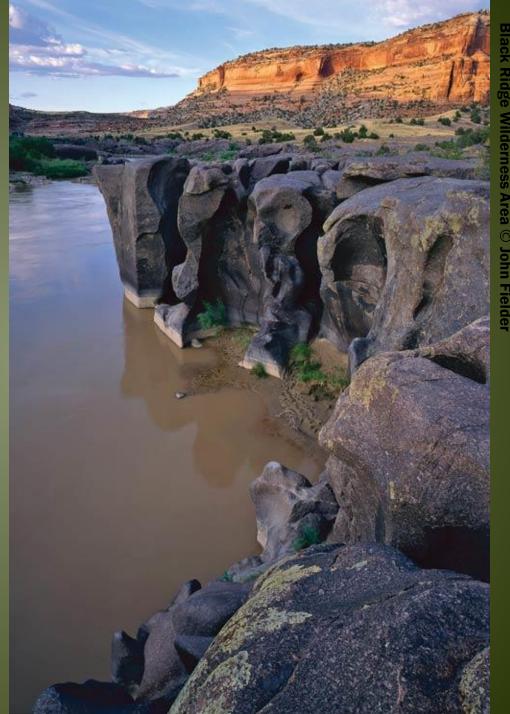
Uncompange Wilderness

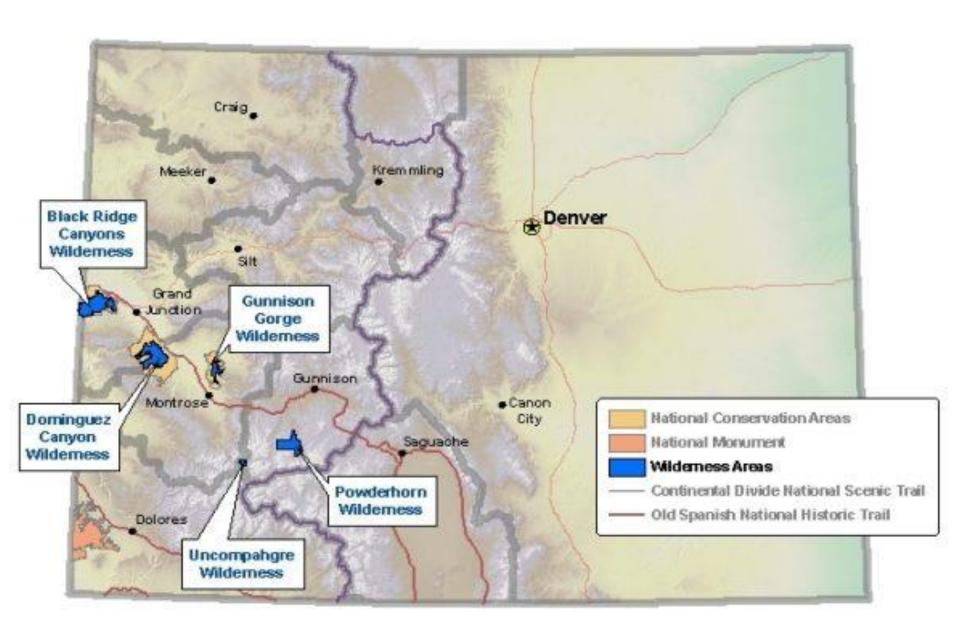
- BLM & USFS
- 2 fourteeners, 34 thirteeners
- Recreation & wildlife

Dominguez Canyon

- Within D-E NCA
- Amazing backcountry opportunities

> 200,000 Acres



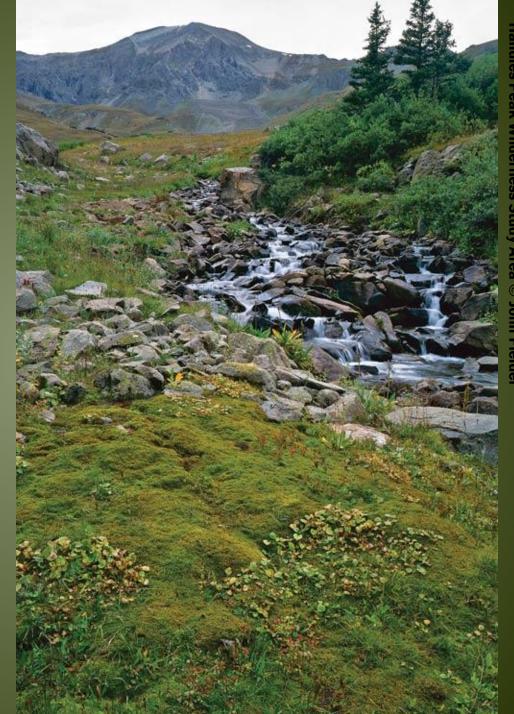


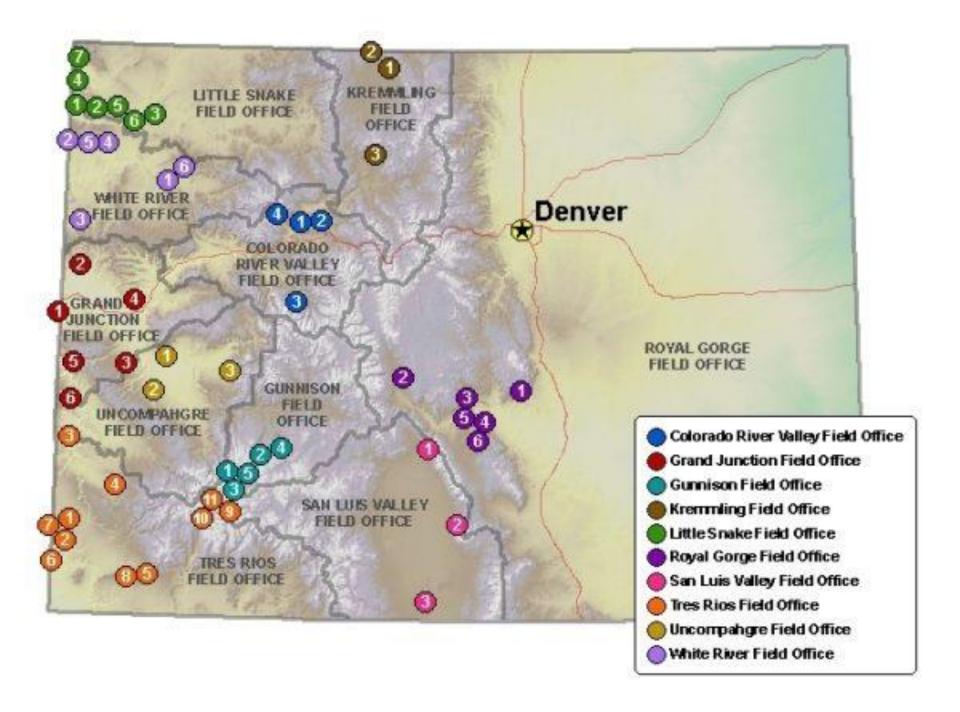
Wilderness Study Areas

53* WSA's in Colorado

- Canyons of the Ancients NM
- Uncompangre Field Office
- Gunnison Field Office
- Little Snake Field Office
- Royal Gorge Field Office
- White River Field Office
- Colorado River Valley Field Office
- San Luis Valley Field Office
- Grand Junction Field Office
- Tres Rio Field Office
- Kremmling Field Office

> 550,000 Acres *5 Instant Study Areas (ISAs)





Other Special Designations

Congressionally Designated Management Areas

- Tabeguache Area *A Special Case*
 - •17,240 acres
 - •Designated by Congress as part of the Colorado Wilderness Act of 1993
 - •Not formally designated Wilderness
 - •Managed to protect its wilderness values

